

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

1919

LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

CONTAINING THE
CONSTITUTION OF
NORTH DAKOTA, THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES

ALSO
HISTORICAL, STATISTICAL AND
POLITICAL INFORMATION

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THOMAS HALL

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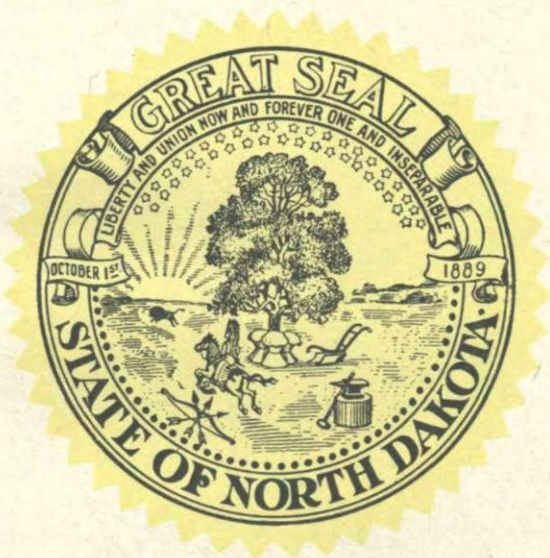
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Dr. A. M. Call, Vice-President, Rugby.
Dr. C. J. McGurran, Secretary, Devils Lake.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

Archle D. McCannel, Minot.
A. W. Skelsey, Fargo.
J. C. Suter, Grafton.
H. O. Altnow, Mandan.
W. G. Brown, Fargo.
J. C. Arneberg, Grand Forks.
Francis Peake, Jamestown.
H. G. Woutat, Grand Forks.
S. A. Zimmerman, Secretary, Valley City.

BOARD OF OSTEOPATHY.

J. W. Tarr, Lidgerwood.
R. A. Bolton, Jamestown.
George Hodge, Grand Forks.

BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS.

G. G. Wood, Minot.
S. A. Danford, Bismarck.
W. H. Rafferty, Lakota.
A. O. Henderson, Mandan.
E. W. Windsor, Fargo.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

A. M. Hardaway, Minot.
Tom Smith, Langdon.
W. E. Hocking, Secretary, Devils Lake.
G. J. Pattison, Fargo.
W. V. Falls, Omamee.

BOARD OF PHARMACY.

W. P. Porterfield, Fargo.
Walter Masters, Willow City.
W. S. Parker, Lisbon.
Burt Finney, Secretary, Bismarck.
H. L. Haussamen, Grafton.

BOARD OF OPTOMETRY.

Louis Hansen, President, Devils Lake.
Geo. R. Peterson, Secretary, Fargo.
R. P. Merritt, Kenmare.
F. W. Stanton, Fargo.
A. G. Tellner, Jamestown.

BOARD OF NURSE EXAMINERS.

Mildred Clark, Secretary, Devils Lake.
Emma Schroeder, Jamestown.
Sister Laurentine, Fargo.
Jennie Mahoney, Grand Forks.
Josephine Stennes, Rugby.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION.

Dr. J. Grassick, President, Grand Forks.
Dr. Fanny Quain, Secretary, Bismarck.
Olaf Hagan, Treasurer, Lawton.
Mrs. J. E. Stevens, Field Worker, Lawton.

BARBERS' EXAMINING BOARD.

W. J. Humphreys, President, Minnewaukan.
A. S. DeVoice, Secretary, Sykeston.
E. J. Densmore, Grand Forks.

BOARD OF EMBALMERS.

J. D. Van Fleet, Minot.
J. W. Weaver, Bottineau.
W. M. Chandler, Grafton.
Dr. C. J. McGurran, Secretary, Devils Lake.

BOARD OF VETERINARY EXAMINERS.

R. E. Shigley, President, Kenmare.
C. H. Babcock, Secretary, New Rockford.
C. H. Hofstrand, Brinsmade.

LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD.

Dr. E. J. Walsh, President, Minot.
W. L. Richards, Secretary, Dickinson.
Ross R. Martin, Powers Lake.
I. J. Foster, Bathgate.
W. F. Crewe, State Veterinarian, Bismarck.
A. F. Schalk, Bacteriologist, Agricultural College.
Dr. R. S. Long, Upham.

STALLION REGISTRATION BOARD.

Dr. E. J. Walsh, President, Minot.
(President of North Dakota Live Stock Sanitary Board)
Dr. A. F. Schalk, Agricultural College.
(Professor of Veterinary Science).
John N. Hagan, Deering.
(Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor).
A. H. White, Kramer.
(President of North Dakota Live Stock Association).
E. J. Thompson, Ex-officio Secretary, Agricultural College.
(Professor of Animal Husbandry).
J. L. Tompkin, Assistant Secretary, Agricultural College.

PURE FOOD COMMISSION.

E. F. Ladd, Pure Food Inspector, Fargo.

OIL INSPECTION.

E. F. Ladd, Oil Inspector, Fargo.
T. W. Jackman, Deputy, Fargo.

HOTEL INSPECTION.

E. F. Ladd, Hotel Inspector, Fargo.
R. O. Baird, Deputy, Fargo.

GRADES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

E. F. Ladd, Chief Grain Inspector, Fargo.
J. I. Brady, Chief Elevator Accountant, Fargo.
J. A. McGovern, Chief Deputy Grain Inspector, Fargo.

STATE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURE.

J. A. Shannon, Chairman, Jamestown.
W. J. Edwards, Grand Forks.
Arthur Van Horn, Secretary, Bismarck.

STATE BOARD OF ELECTRICIANS.

W. S. Hulet, Minot.
H. L. Reade, Secretary, Bismarck.
Andrew Bentley, Grand Forks.
R. L. Melville, Bismarck.

BAR ASSOCIATION OF NORTH DAKOTA.

Theodore Koffel, Bismarck, President.
Chas. E. Pollock, Fargo, Vice President.
John E. Greene, Minot, Secretary and Treasurer.

STATE BAR BOARD.

R. Goer, Chairman, Devils Lake.
Geo. H. Moelling, Ray.
S. E. Ellsworth, Jamestown.
J. H. Newton, Clerk Supreme Court, Bismarck, Ex-officio Secretary and Treasurer.

**TRUSTEES' TEACHERS' INSURANCE AND
RETIREMENT FUND.**

Fanny C. Amidon, Valley City.
P. S. Berg, Secretary, Dickinson.
M. Beatrice Johnstone, Grand Forks.
Obert A. Olson, Bowman.
Minnie J. Nielson, Valley City.

BOARD OF PARDONS.

Lynn J. Frazier, President, Hoople.
A. M. Christianson, Bismarck.
William Langer, Mandan.
Benjamin C. Okert, Garrison.
J. H. Solstad, Grand Forks.
Nelson A. Mason, Secretary, Wimbledon.

BOARD OF EXPERTS.

George N. Varnum, Menoken.
P. M. Casey, Fargo.
Rev. M. J. Hiltner, Bismarck.
Dr. C. E. Stackhouse, Bismarck.
Charles McDonald, Secretary, Bismarck.

HUMANE OFFICER.

Geo. B. Newcomb, Bismarck.

GOVERNOR'S PERSONAL STAFF.

H. A. Ball, Grafton.
L. J. Wehe, Devils Lake.
D. Brandt, Hoople.
A. J. Pierce, Grand Forks.
William Murrills, Parshall.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Lynn J. Frazier, Chairman, Hoople.
William Langer, Mandan.
John N. Hagan, Deering.
W. A. Anderson, Secretary, Bismarck.

THE BANK OF NORTH DAKOTA.

J. R. Waters, Manager, Bismarck.
 Fred W. Cathro, Director General, Bottineau.

HOME BUILDING ASSOCIATION OF NORTH DAKOTA.

Robert B. Blakemore, Manager, Fargo.
 W. J. Prater, Assistant Manager, Bismarck.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BUREAU.

John N. Hagan, Chairman, Deering.
 S. S. McDonald, Commissioner, Grand Forks.
 Laurens J. Wehe, Commissioner, Devils Lake.
 John Brown, Secretary, Bismarck.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION.

John H. Worst, Commissioner, Fargo.
 Lorne Wilde, Deputy Commissioner, Fargo.
 C. G. Boise, Secretary, Fargo.

NORTH DAKOTA MILL AND ELEVATOR ASSOCIATION.

J. A. McGovern, Manager, Fargo.
 A. W. Luehrs, Secretary, Leith.

STATE COAL-MINE INSPECTOR.

John Hanwell, Bismarck.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

District No. 1—Chas. M. Cooley, Grand Forks, A. T. Cole, Fargo, M. J. Englert, Valley City.
 District No. 2—A. G. Burr, Rugby, W. J. Kneeshaw, Pembina, C. W. Buttz, Devils Lake.
 District No. 3—Frank P. Allen, Lisbon, F. J. Graham, Ellendale.
 District No. 4—W. L. Nuessle, Bismarck, J. A. Coffey, Jamestown.
 District No. 5—K. E. Leighton, Minot, Frank E. Fisk, Williston.
 District No. 6—W. C. Crawford, Dickinson, James M. Hanley, Mandan, Frank T. Lembke, Elgin.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

(House Bill No. 124, Sixteenth Legislative Assembly.)

District Number One—The counties of Nelson, Grand Forks, Griggs, Steele, Barnes, Traill and Cass. Three Judges.
 District Number Two—The counties of Pembina, Walsh, Towner, Cavalier, Rolette, Pierce, Benson, Ramsey, Bottineau, Renville and McHenry. Three Judges.
 District Number Three—The Counties of Richland, Ransom, Sargent, Dickey, LaMoure, McIntosh, Logan and Emmons. Two Judges.
 District Number Four—The counties of Stutsman, Wells, Foster, Eddy, McLean, Sheridan, Burleigh and Kidder. Two Judges.
 District Number Five—The counties of Divide, Burke, Ward, Mountrail, Williams and McKenzie. Two Judges.
 District Number Six—The counties of Bowman, Adams, Hettinger, Slope, Golden Valley, Mercer, Oliver, Morton, Stark, Grant, Dunn, Billings and Sioux. Three Judges.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

United States Circuit Judges of the Eighth Circuit:
 Walter H. Sanborn, St. Paul, Minn.
 William C. Hook, Leavenworth, Kansas.
 Elmer B. Adams, St. Louis, Mo.
 Walter I. Smith, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 John Emmett Carland, Washington, D. C.
 United States District Judge:
 Charles F. Amidon, Fargo.
 United States Marshal:
 Stephen J. Doyle, Fargo.
 United States Attorney:
 Melvin A. Hildreth, Fargo.
 Assistant United States Attorney:
 John Carmody, Hillsboro.
 Clerk United States Court:
 J. A. Montgomery, Fargo.

Deputy Clerks:

Miss E. R. Steele, Fargo.
Miss H. N. Hamilton, Grand Forks.
R. D. Hoskins, Bismarck.
R. E. Hopkins, Minot.
D. G. Duell, Devils Lake.
Jesse M. Crant, Jamestown.

Deputy United States Marshals:

C. R. Wattles, Chief Deputy, Fargo.
Harry R. Tenborg, Fargo.
C. D. Scott, Fargo.
P. H. Bowler, Fargo.
William Schuett, Fargo.

CONGRESSIONAL.

United States Senators—Porter J. McCumber, Wahpeton, N. D., term expires March 4, 1921; A. J. Gronna, Lakota, N. D., term expires March 4, 1923.

Representatives in Congress—1st District, John M. Baer, Fargo; 2nd District, George M. Young, Valley City; 3rd District, J. H. Sinclair, Kenmare.

REFEREES IN BANKRUPTCY.

John H. Lewis, Minot, October 9th, 1917.
Emerson H. Smith, Fargo, November 1st, 1917.
Sveinbjorn Johnson, Grand Forks, November 30, 1918.
H. F. O'Hare, Bismarck, May 1st, 1917.

TERMS OF SUPREME AND U. S. COURTS.

Supreme Court—March Term, first Tuesday in March, at Bismarck; June Term, first Tuesday in June, at Bismarck; September Term, first Tuesday in September, at Bismarck; December Term, first Tuesday in December, at Bismarck.

UNITED STATES COURT.

At Bismarck, First Tuesday in March.
At Devils Lake, First Tuesday in July.
At Fargo, Third Tuesday in May.
At Grand Forks, Second Tuesday in November.
At Minot, Second Tuesday in October.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICERS.

Bismarck—P. E. Byrne, Register; F. L. Brandt, Receiver.
Devils Lake—Discontinued.
Dickinson—W. B. Dickson, Register; Edw. J. Hughes, Receiver.
Minot—Vacancy, Register; A. J. Schroer, Receiver.
Williston—Wm. E. Byerly, Register; Wm. N. Dickinson, Receiver.

GOVERNMENT INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Bismarck Indian School—O. Padgett, Superintendent, Bismarck.
Fort Totten Indian School—Peter Wadsworth, Superintendent, Fort Totten.
Turtle Mountain Reservation School—W. J. McQuigg, Superintendent, Belcourt.
Standing Rock Indian Reservation—James C. Kitch, Superintendent, Fort Yates.
Fort Berthold Indian Reservation—E. W. Jermark, Superintendent, Elbowoods.
Wahpeton Indian School—Peyton Carter, Superintendent, Wahpeton.
Trachoma Hospital—Dr. D. E. Downs, Medical Officer in Charge, La Moure.
Northern Great Plains Field Station—J. M. Stephens, Superintendent, Mandan.

UNITED STATES RECLAMATION SERVICE.

W. S. Arthur, Project Manager, Williston.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

H. H. Cohenour, Secretary in Charge, Bismarck.

BUREAU OF CROP ESTIMATES.

A. J. Surratt, Field Agent, Grand Forks.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF NORTH DAKOTA.

Town	County	Name	When Appointed
Alexander	McKenzie	Norheim, Robert	Apr. 4, 1918
Amidon	Slope	Brownlee, C. P.	Feb. 2, 1917
Ashley	McIntosh	McGogy, J. N.	Feb. 6, 1919
Bismarck	Burleigh	Fort, John F.	March 18, 1918
Beach	Golden Valley	Halliday, H. L.	Dec. 31, 1917
Bottineau	Bottineau	Kirk, John H.	Feb. 6, 1917
Beifield	Stark	Hughes, Delbert	Feb. 10, 1917
Charlson	McKenzie	Westdal, S. Th.	Aug. 30, 1917
Carrington	Foster	Graham, J. A.	Oct. 4, 1918
Cando	Towner	McIntosh, James	Apr. 23, 1917
Crosby	Divide	Noonan, Patrick	Jan. 25, 1918
Cartwright	McKenzie	Mason, Fred A.	Oct. 31, 1918
Dickinson	Stark	Sterland, W. S.	May 4, 1918
Devils Lake	Ramsey	Juergens, Geo.	Jan. 8, 1916
Driscoll	Burleigh	Ruble, Edwin C.	Sept. 25, 1916
Ellendale	Dickey	Perry, H. H.	Nov. 14, 1918
Elgin	Grant	Boettcher, F. G.	Oct. 1, 1917
Fargo	Cass	Cupler, A. W.	Apr. 21, 1919
Fargo	Cass	Green, Wm. C.	Apr. 21, 1919
		(Extradition)	
Fargo	Cass	Pfeffer, John G.	May 17, 1918
Fryburg	Billings	Nyel, Gerald P.	Apr. 24, 1917
Fryburg	Billings	Shipman, F. A.	May 20, 1915
Grand Forks	Grand Forks	Robbins, Geo. R.	Apr. 29, 1915
Gascoyne	Bowman	Pitsor, F. W.	Dec. 6, 1916
Grassy Butte	McKenzie	Frost, C. E.	Feb. 5, 1919
Golden Valley	Mercer	Dreverkach, L. E.	Feb. 4, 1918
Grafton	Walsh	Hager, Grant S.	May 2, 1918
Halliday	Dunn	Palmer, J. A.	Oct. 9, 1917
Hebron	Morton	Sperry, Eugene	Sept. 12, 1918
Hazen	Mercer	Scheppergrell, J. C.	Sept. 27, 1917
Jamestown	Stutsman	Kneeland, Fred G.	June 5, 1915
Killdeer	Dunn	Meredith, C. R.	Apr. 29, 1918
Killdeer	Dunn	Peterson, L. R.	Oct. 19, 1917
Lakota	Nelson	Hughes, Edwin F.	Dec. 15, 1915
Leith	Grant	Dunn, John T.	May 12, 1916
Marmarth	Slope	Cramer, James H.	Sept. 13, 1916
McClusky	Sheridan	Temple, Frank I.	Mar. 20, 1917
Minot	Ward	Hopkins, R. E.	Sept. 25, 1918
Max	McLean	Frietag, H. R.	Jan. 11, 1916
Mandan	Morton	Lantermann, E. R.	Jan. 8, 1916
Makoti	Ward	Mitchell, G. E.	July 31, 1917
Makoti	Ward	Buchanan, Thos.	Feb. 5, 1919
Mott	Hettinger	Dewey, Fred S.	Aug. 18, 1917
Medora	Billings	Jenkins, E. K.	Jan. 4, 1918
Napoleon	Logan	Bryant, Geo. A.	May 29, 1918
Pembina	Pembina	Comy, E. W.	Nov. 14, 1918
Parshall	Mountrail	Larin, David	Jan. 8, 1917
Parshall	Mountrail	Elken, C. L.	Apr. 26, 1915
Rolla	Rolette	Verrett, Charles A. C.	Sept. 9, 1918
Rugby	Pierce	Crocket, Seldon	Nov. 28, 1917
Ryder	Ward	Miller, H. C.	May 18, 1918
Regent	Hettinger	Dunn, Edw. S.	Sept. 20, 1916
Rhames	Bowman	Shaw, R. D.	Apr. 20, 1916
Ray	Williams	Charison, T. E.	Apr. 20, 1917

Sykeston	Wells.....	Covell, A. G.....	Apr. 13, 1918
Schafer	McKenzie.....	Brager, A. G.....	Aug. 17, 1915
Schafer	McKenzie.....	Strand, J. E.....	Feb. 18, 1917
Steele	Kidder.....	Phelps, Rees L.....	Dec. 12, 1916
Skaar	McKenzie.....	Hetzler, Karl P.....	Dec. 12, 1916
Sanish	Mountrail.....	DeLance, A. J.....	Nov. 19, 1918
Solen	Sioux.....	Johnson, Edw. S.....	Oct. 26, 1918
Scranton	Bowman.....	Pennington, W. A.....	Feb. 10, 1917
Towner	McHenry.....	Fouts, Chas. E.....	Oct. 4, 1918
Valley City	Barnes.....	Zabel, C. A.....	Oct. 4, 1915
VanHook	Mountrail.....	Cottingham, Clinton.....	Oct. 14, 1916
VanHook	Mountrail.....	Legg, Bert T.....	Aug. 12, 1917
Washburn	McLean.....	McCullock, Jas. T.....	June 12, 1915
Williston	Williams.....	Ludowese, N. B.....	Feb. 7, 1918
Wahpeton	Richland.....	Schuler, Gustav.....	Sept. 25, 1917

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

Orris W. Roberts, Meteorologist in Charge, Climatological Section,
North Dakota. River District, North Dakota—Montana.

CO-OPERATIVE OBSERVERS.

Station.	Observer.	Station.	Observer.
Amenia	E. R. Carley.	Larimore	R. A. Gray.
Ashley	R. C. Miles.	Linton	Fr. Sailer.
Beach	D. J. Steiner.	Lisbon	W. S. Adams.
Berthold Agency	Chas. L. Hall.	McClusky	Edw. Tapley.
Bierman	E. F. Biermann	McHenry	P. E. Trudeau.
Bottineau	H. F. Steinmeir.	McKinney	N. P. Swenson.
Bowbells	G. H. Phelps.	McLeod	R. D. Markland.
Bowman	M. W. Madsen.	Maddock	F. P. Cowing.
Buford	P. Elmore.	Mandan	N. G. P. F. Sta.
Cando	J. M. Russell.	Manfred	P. B. Anderson.
Carson	J. W. Evens.	Marmarth	S. P. Grane.
Colgate	James McCann.	Marstonmoor	Grace
Cooperstown	S. Friswold.		Williamson.
Crosby	John Jensen.	Mayville	W. C. Gould.
Dickinson	J. C. Thysell.	Melville	J. P. Kidder.
Donnybrook	E. H. Wolsey.	Milnor	Hi. Edman.
Dunn Center	W. H. Mellow.	Minot	W. I. Faris.
Dunseith	J. G. Lamont.	Minto	C. M. Evans.
Eckman	J. Nussbaum.	Mott	O. H. Opland.
Edgeley	O. A. Thompson	Napoleon	C. J. Hoof.
Energy	N. W.	New England	R. S. Lewis.
	Solenberger.	New Salem	J. Christiansen.
Epping	M. E. Uggem.	Orange	T. F. Young.
Fessenden	G. T. Seymour.	Park River	J. P. George.
Forman	R. P. Williams.	Parshall	J. A. Johnson.
Fryburg	Verne King.	Pembina	C. W. Shumaker
Fullerton	F. O. Alin.	Power	J. A. Power.
Garrison	G. L. Robinson.	Powers Lake	Chas. Frank.
Grafton	A. R. T. Wylie.	Sanish	E. H. Senechal.
Grand Forks	H. E. Simpson.	Selfridge	H. S.
Grand Rapids	G. H. Leick.		Solenberger.
Granville	W. A.	Searing	T. C. Taylor.
	Christianson.	Steele	H. S. Wood.
Hannah	J. Moffatt.	Taylor	H. Leutz.
Hansboro	C. E. Blackerby	Towner	B. Bagley.
Hettinger	U. J. Downey.	Valley City	R. Bruns.
Hillsboro	F. E. Mayall.	Wahpeton	F. E. Smith.
Howard	C. P. Amsbaugh	Walhalla	I. DeL. Lee.
Jamestown	S. Calvelage.	Washburn	J. T. McCulloch.
Lakota	C. R. Pettes.	Watford	M. E. Johnson.
Lamaine	E. V. Virgin.	Westhope	W. A. Meddaugh
Langdon	R. T. Burke.	Willow City	M. A. Ostby
		Zap	H. A. Crandall.

FORECAST DISPLAYMEN AND DISTRIBUTORS.

Station.	Distributor.	Station.	Distributor.
Center{	W. T. Maher.	Marion{	Postmaster.
Crystal*{	Postmaster.	Minot{	Postmaster.
Eckman*	Postmaster.	Neché*{	Postmaster.
Edgeley{	Postmaster.	Northwood{°	G. F. Johnson.
Edinburg{	Postmaster.	Oakes{	Postmaster.
Englevale*{	Postmaster.	Rugby{	Postmaster.
Fargo{	Postmaster.	University{	H. E. Simpson.
Fullerton{	F. O. Aln.	Valley City°{	J. E. Switzer.
Grafton*{	Postmaster.	Wahpeton{	Postmaster.
Grand Forks°	R. B. Griffith Co.	Bismarck†{	United States
Langdon{	R. T. Burke.		Weather Bur.
Lankin*{	Postmaster.	Devils Lake†{	United States
Lidgerwood°{	M. O. Movius.		Weather Bur.
Lisbon{°	Postmaster.	Ellendale†{	United States
Mandan{	N. D.		Weather Bur.
	Ind. Tel. Co.	Williston†{	United States
			Weather Bur.

†Card distributing center.
*Rural free delivery center.

{ By telephone.
°By flags.

CLIMATOLOGY OF NORTH DAKOTA.

The State of North Dakota covers an area of 72,167 square miles, and is drained by the Cannon Ball, Grand, Heart, James, Little Missouri, Missouri, Mouse, Pembina, Red and Sheyenne rivers, all of which drain to the south with the exception of the Mouse and Red, which drain to the north. The average population per square mile is eleven; the average in that portion east of the 100th meridian being twelve, and the average in that portion west being ten. With the exceptions of those areas covered by the Pembina and Turtle mountains in the east and the Bad Lands in the west, the entire district is suitable for agricultural purposes. That portion known as the Red River Valley is under a high state of cultivation, having been used for agricultural purposes for the past fifty years. Except in the mountainous districts and in the Bad Lands the soil consists of a black loam of varying depths underlaid with a subsoil of clay. Even the mountainous districts have a very fertile soil, the pasturage afforded being excellent for livestock. All of the cereals are grown in large quantities, and diversified farming is universal throughout the State. The entire district is covered with railroads, and the number of urban and rural telephones in use, considering the population, is remarkable. Rural Free Delivery mail routes and stage lines cover practically all parts. It would be difficult to find a more prosperous and contented people than those of North Dakota.

Data of temperature and precipitation for all stations having a record of ten or more years follow, the monthly and annual amounts given being the normals for the various stations. The element of precipitation is, of course, the most important, and especial attention is invited to the distribution of rainfall during the crop season. From the data contained in these tables it will be noted that from two-thirds to three-fourths of the annual precipitation occurs during the five important crop months, April to August, inclusive.

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MEAN TEMPERATURE.

Stations	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Amenia	6.5	7.0	23.6	42.3	54.1	63.5	68.7	66.3	57.3	44.3	27.3	12.7	39.3
Ashley	7.5	7.8	22.0	42.5	52.7	62.0	68.4	65.9	57.3	43.7	27.7	13.5	39.2
Beach	9.3	13.6	26.5	42.5	50.1	61.1	67.3	65.0	56.3	44.0	31.4	16.5	40.3
Berthold Acy.	7.5	9.4	24.7	43.7	53.7	62.6	68.9	67.7	57.0	44.7	28.8	15.7	40.4
Bismarck	6.7	8.3	22.1	42.6	55.2	64.2	70.2	68.1	57.1	44.1	26.0	15.0	40.0
Bottineau	0.7	1.8	17.7	39.4	51.3	61.0	65.8	63.6	55.5	41.6	23.6	6.7	35.6
Butford	6.0	10.3	23.6	43.0	54.0	63.9	69.4	67.0	55.9	43.5	27.5	13.7	39.8
Cando	1.5	2.3	20.5	40.6	51.5	61.2	66.1	63.9	55.6	43.7	26.5	7.2	36.5
Crosby	1.7	7.1	22.0	40.6	50.4	60.6	65.9	63.7	53.7	41.5	27.8	12.3	37.3
Devils Lake	0.3	4.5	18.5	38.2	52.7	62.6	68.1	65.1	55.6	40.5	22.6	8.0	36.4
Dickinson	10.3	11.8	24.4	42.9	52.2	61.3	68.0	66.3	56.5	43.9	28.6	17.3	40.3
Donnybrook	3.4	7.0	22.4	40.4	50.1	60.5	65.8	63.3	54.0	42.1	28.8	12.2	37.5
Dunseith	1.5	3.4	18.8	40.4	51.9	61.2	64.4	63.6	54.8	41.1	26.2	8.2	36.3
Eckman	0.6	6.4	22.1	41.6	50.6	61.3	65.8	63.3	55.5	42.7	26.3	9.6	37.2
Edgeley	7.8	10.9	26.5	43.2	53.5	62.8	68.5	66.4	57.5	45.9	30.4	16.5	40.6
Ellendale	10.7	10.7	25.6	43.6	55.7	66.0	70.7	68.8	58.4	45.6	26.1	16.8	41.6
Fort Yates	10.0	11.4	25.8	44.5	56.2	66.2	71.3	69.2	60.0	46.3	29.6	18.3	42.4
Forman	7.1	9.9	25.5	44.4	55.5	65.2	69.9	67.7	59.4	45.8	28.6	14.6	41.1
Fullerton	7.8	9.3	25.2	42.8	53.3	62.7	68.4	66.3	56.7	44.3	29.7	13.7	40.0
Garrison	6.5	8.4	21.7	42.6	52.6	62.2	68.1	65.7	56.8	43.8	27.0	13.6	39.1
Grafton	0.9	4.9	19.2	40.3	52.9	62.5	67.5	64.5	55.9	42.7	24.0	24.0	36.9
Grand Forks	3.6	6.5	22.4	42.0	53.4	62.9	67.4	64.9	56.2	43.5	26.1	10.6	38.3
Granville	1.7	8.4	23.7	42.5	51.4	63.1	67.1	63.9	54.4	44.1	26.1	12.4	38.2
Hannah	1.7	2.0	18.3	38.4	50.4	59.5	64.6	62.5	53.9	40.5	20.4	6.9	34.6
Hansboro	2.3	3.7	21.3	39.9	50.3	60.4	65.4	62.8	54.1	41.3	25.9	7.3	36.2
Hettinger	12.5	13.2	27.6	44.8	52.8	62.1	69.5	67.0	58.0	46.4	33.4	10.8	41.5
Hillsboro	3.9	8.5	24.7	43.6	53.2	64.4	69.5	66.9	59.0	46.0	28.8	12.6	40.1
Howard	1.5	6.0	20.8	39.8	49.4	59.7	65.5	63.5	53.8	41.4	27.7	11.8	36.7
Jamestown	6.5	7.9	22.6	42.5	53.5	63.1	68.5	66.2	56.7	44.8	27.6	13.6	39.5
Lakota	1.4	4.4	19.5	39.3	50.1	60.7	65.6	63.2	55.1	41.6	24.3	8.1	35.9
Lamoine	4.0	7.7	23.0	42.6	50.7	60.5	65.9	63.9	56.6	43.1	27.0	11.2	38.0
Langdon	2.7	3.0	19.0	38.1	50.8	59.7	64.5	61.7	53.5	40.4	25.7	7.3	35.1
Larimore	2.6	5.2	21.0	40.4	52.4	62.1	66.7	64.3	55.2	43.3	25.8	10.8	37.2
Lisbon	5.9	9.6	26.6	42.7	52.9	63.1	68.2	66.5	57.7	45.3	30.2	14.1	40.2
McKinney	3.2	5.1	19.2	41.0	52.0	60.7	66.0	63.5	54.1	41.7	24.6	10.7	36.8
Manfred	4.0	6.8	23.1	41.8	51.6	61.5	66.9	64.3	55.9	43.3	29.0	11.3	38.3
Marmarth	10.3	13.1	26.0	42.8	50.0	60.3	67.8	65.6	55.6	44.1	34.0	17.7	40.6
Marstonmoor	0.0	4.6	23.8	41.9	50.5	60.2	65.8	62.4	53.7	41.2	26.9	10.4	36.8
Mayville	6.1	7.7	23.2	43.2	54.5	64.5	69.4	66.3	57.4	44.9	29.3	13.1	40.0
Medora	14.8	15.3	27.3	42.0	53.9	67.3	69.6	67.7	57.5	46.0	29.7	19.7	42.6
Melville	5.6	6.6	22.3	40.1	52.5	62.9	67.9	66.4	56.4	43.6	29.0	11.8	38.8

Minot	5.0	7.9	21.4	41.7	52.3	62.5	68.1	65.1	56.7	43.6	29.7	12.4	38.9
Minto	1.8	5.9	21.1	40.6	53.4	63.9	67.1	64.6	56.4	43.2	24.5	10.9	37.8
Mott	7.5	11.8	26.6	42.6	51.6	63.0	69.1	65.9	56.3	43.0	31.2	14.1	40.2
Napoleon	5.9	6.8	21.3	41.5	52.4	62.2	68.3	66.0	56.9	41.9	26.6	12.4	38.8
New England	13.3	12.1	24.4	43.1	51.6	62.0	68.5	66.7	55.8	43.7	30.2	17.4	40.7
New Salem	7.7	10.6	24.5	42.5	51.3	62.8	69.3	66.4	57.2	44.3	30.7	14.9	40.2
Oakdale	13.8	13.0	24.1	42.6	53.3	61.9	68.0	66.6	57.1	45.6	28.4	20.5	41.2
Orange	9.2	11.9	28.5	42.4	56.9	69.2	76.3	66.6	55.7	44.5	33.4	15.3	42.5
Park River	1.8	5.7	22.1	41.5	52.2	63.2	67.8	65.5	56.9	44.3	28.0	11.1	38.3
Pembina	2.9	1.4	16.0	37.9	52.5	62.6	67.7	64.1	53.8	40.9	22.7	6.0	35.2
Power	5.0	8.3	23.5	42.9	54.4	64.2	68.9	66.4	58.4	45.2	26.7	12.8	39.6
Steele	7.6	7.1	22.1	44.4	53.8	62.4	69.4	66.8	57.8	44.0	28.4	13.6	39.8
Towner	2.6	5.2	19.2	41.4	52.3	62.2	67.1	64.4	55.8	42.4	25.0	10.0	37.3
Valley City	4.8	9.6	26.1	43.8	52.6	63.2	68.0	65.6	58.2	45.2	29.7	13.7	40.0
Wahpeton	7.8	9.9	26.2	44.3	55.3	64.8	69.3	66.9	58.6	45.9	28.3	14.7	41.0
Wahalla	0.3	3.8	19.9	39.9	50.1	61.9	66.7	64.4	55.9	43.0	27.1	9.5	36.8
Washburn	7.4	9.5	24.4	43.8	53.8	64.1	69.5	67.4	58.5	44.5	30.3	14.0	40.6
Westhope	1.4	3.3	20.9	39.7	51.4	61.6	66.1	64.1	54.8	41.4	26.8	9.0	36.5
Williston	6.5	7.9	21.6	40.5	54.3	63.5	69.4	67.9	59.5	42.9	25.2	13.6	39.4
Willow City	0.3	2.7	18.3	40.2	51.5	61.0	65.4	63.5	54.3	41.7	22.1	8.5	35.8
Zap	7.1	10.3	25.1	43.1	51.9	61.2	68.0	66.3	56.1	45.2	31.0	14.4	40.0
Moorhead, Minn.	2.7	7.0	21.4	41.4	54.8	64.3	68.7	65.9	56.6	42.8	24.4	10.7	38.4
Means	4.9	7.9	22.6	41.7	52.6	63.8	67.5	65.4	56.4	43.8	26.6	13.0	38.8

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION.

Stations	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Amenia	0.47	0.38	0.62	1.99	2.82	4.01	3.18	2.81	2.01	1.34	0.46	0.42	20.51
Ashley	0.55	0.45	1.26	2.02	2.48	3.46	2.64	2.32	1.05	1.04	0.50	0.51	18.28
Beach	0.64	0.52	0.61	1.22	2.85	3.81	1.84	2.05	1.36	0.92	0.48	0.50	16.80
Berthold Acy.	0.41	0.58	0.85	1.12	2.56	4.13	1.94	1.78	1.45	0.89	0.51	0.39	16.61
Bismarck	0.54	0.50	1.04	1.88	2.50	3.54	2.14	1.98	1.19	1.03	0.68	0.62	17.64
Bottineau	0.45	0.38	0.84	0.89	2.11	3.23	2.38	2.01	1.66	1.04	0.55	0.50	16.04
Buford	0.57	0.49	0.55	1.01	2.27	2.89	1.66	1.37	0.78	0.87	0.47	0.54	13.67
Cando	0.38	0.24	0.68	0.91	2.44	3.77	2.61	2.37	1.49	0.80	0.46	0.35	16.40
Cooperstown	0.51	0.36	0.65	1.00	2.01	3.69	2.82	2.37	1.72	1.00	0.38	0.42	16.93
Crosby	0.57	0.24	0.66	1.02	2.06	3.02	1.92	2.37	1.24	0.73	0.85	0.58	15.26
Devils Lake	0.60	0.53	1.01	2.03	2.20	3.53	3.78	2.76	1.39	1.23	0.71	0.39	20.16
Dickinson	0.42	0.44	0.89	1.21	2.49	3.15	2.40	1.95	1.08	0.79	0.51	0.44	15.77
Donnybrook	0.40	0.56	0.78	0.95	2.33	2.91	2.80	2.16	1.83	0.97	0.60	0.49	16.78
Dunseith	0.48	0.44	0.83	0.80	1.67	3.01	2.44	2.29	1.64	0.77	0.41	0.41	15.19
Eckman	0.61	0.39	0.45	1.03	2.24	2.93	2.57	2.24	1.24	0.84	0.47	0.62	15.63
Edgeley	0.30	0.34	0.89	1.91	2.65	3.40	2.74	2.31	1.76	0.99	0.31	0.41	18.01
Ellendale	0.66	0.62	1.27	2.00	2.78	3.40	2.90	2.52	1.58	1.17	0.70	0.68	20.28
Epping	0.59	0.36	0.43	1.19	2.22	3.13	1.98	2.40	1.41	0.77	0.34	0.48	15.31
Fort Yates	0.53	0.64	1.02	1.67	1.77	3.66	2.52	1.97	0.97	0.79	0.53	0.43	18.50
Forman	0.56	0.50	0.92	2.23	2.90	3.74	3.01	2.80	1.95	1.38	0.47	0.50	20.96
Fullerton	0.78	0.80	1.28	1.97	3.09	3.34	3.17	2.73	2.11	1.32	0.58	0.86	22.03
Garrison	0.47	0.52	1.06	1.18	2.11	3.37	2.08	2.02	1.38	0.93	0.60	0.60	16.32
Grafton	0.61	0.59	0.71	1.49	2.08	3.34	2.50	2.62	1.79	0.91	0.59	0.55	17.78
Grand Forks	0.56	0.55	0.74	1.97	2.45	3.59	2.70	2.46	1.79	1.24	0.62	0.59	19.27
Granville	0.41	0.34	0.48	0.99	1.86	2.92	2.10	2.19	1.35	0.88	0.42	0.49	17.43
Hannah	0.71	0.56	0.65	1.32	2.11	3.45	2.47	1.86	2.14	0.98	0.59	0.58	14.41
Hansboro	0.89	0.50	0.60	1.34	2.20	2.38	2.14	2.18	1.80	0.90	0.41	0.70	16.04
Hettinger	0.36	0.31	0.63	0.73	2.23	3.51	2.80	1.41	1.54	0.70	0.34	0.40	14.96
Hillsboro	0.75	0.76	0.84	2.11	3.67	3.56	2.78	2.85	2.74	1.02	0.70	0.95	22.63
Howard	0.82	0.71	1.18	1.28	2.13	2.88	1.56	1.54	1.43	0.82	0.55	0.85	15.75
Jamestown	0.65	0.59	1.08	1.76	2.67	3.69	2.74	2.58	1.53	0.99	0.67	0.72	19.67
Lakota	0.67	0.59	0.57	1.56	2.07	3.46	2.94	2.41	1.18	0.89	0.66	0.82	17.82
Lamaine	0.61	0.34	0.75	0.90	2.19	3.45	2.57	1.94	1.51	0.70	0.54	0.47	16.01
Langdon	0.61	0.68	0.87	1.37	2.30	3.62	2.66	2.66	2.04	0.99	0.59	0.76	19.15
Larimore	0.69	0.46	0.76	1.55	2.34	3.59	2.99	2.65	1.71	1.24	0.55	0.52	19.06
Lisbon	0.72	0.79	0.57	2.00	3.26	4.46	3.48	2.25	2.25	1.14	0.48	0.48	21.88
McKinney	0.39	0.80	0.74	0.83	2.00	3.34	2.04	1.67	1.54	0.83	0.63	0.42	14.73
Manfred	0.67	0.45	0.82	1.26	2.37	3.64	2.25	2.26	1.47	0.90	0.65	0.77	17.51
Marmarth	0.28	0.33	0.38	1.10	2.49	3.43	1.82	1.78	1.27	0.75	0.27	0.34	14.24
Marstonmoor	0.44	0.31	0.49	1.48	2.72	3.23	2.79	2.37	1.52	0.76	0.52	0.71	17.32
Mayville	0.50	0.40	0.75	1.80	2.92	3.64	3.08	2.76	2.34	1.18	0.62	0.55	20.54

Medora	0.62	0.48	0.90	0.93	2.66	3.06	2.16	1.71	1.15	0.73	0.46	0.45	15.31
Melville	0.38	0.31	0.68	1.07	2.46	3.61	2.90	1.99	1.44	0.91	0.42	0.41	16.58
Minot	0.46	0.47	0.72	1.30	1.98	3.40	1.89	2.25	1.58	0.94	0.59	0.45	16.03
Minto	0.51	0.50	0.85	1.57	2.34	3.39	2.81	2.47	2.00	1.14	0.54	0.48	18.60
Mott	0.92	0.55	0.99	1.42	2.35	3.44	2.38	1.61	1.57	1.12	0.44	0.62	17.41
Napoleon	0.48	0.40	0.95	1.66	2.40	3.75	2.48	2.42	1.29	0.97	0.62	0.50	17.92
New England	0.46	0.57	0.88	0.95	2.22	2.77	2.03	1.82	1.17	0.66	0.50	0.44	14.47
New Salem	0.67	0.38	0.96	1.18	2.46	4.05	2.19	1.70	1.45	1.05	0.31	0.50	16.90
Oakdale	0.53	0.69	1.40	1.26	3.12	4.36	2.09	1.36	1.17	0.52	0.80	0.67	17.97
Orange	0.36	0.60	0.91	1.03	2.55	3.33	1.91	1.44	1.47	1.05	0.40	0.61	15.66
Park River	0.47	0.46	0.57	1.37	2.21	3.49	2.44	2.33	1.56	1.04	0.74	0.57	17.25
Pembina	0.65	0.76	0.94	1.56	2.43	3.58	2.58	2.33	1.80	1.49	0.69	0.85	19.66
Power	0.63	0.56	0.72	1.87	2.89	4.02	3.39	2.57	2.02	1.50	0.59	0.50	21.26
Steele	0.46	0.42	0.93	1.08	2.28	3.39	2.81	2.26	1.27	0.86	0.54	0.52	16.82
Towner	0.48	0.36	0.88	1.18	2.40	3.24	2.39	2.05	1.66	0.96	0.45	0.41	16.47
Valley City	0.61	0.33	0.55	1.72	2.95	3.28	2.96	2.47	1.72	0.92	0.52	0.51	18.54
Wahpeton	0.50	0.56	0.94	2.21	2.68	3.94	3.84	3.04	2.30	1.55	0.63	0.46	22.65
Walhalla	0.85	0.51	0.68	1.30	2.64	3.16	3.08	2.48	1.85	1.01	0.54	1.09	19.21
Washburn	0.40	0.41	0.66	1.06	2.31	3.56	2.25	1.26	1.24	0.95	0.62	0.29	15.01
Westhope	0.45	0.23	0.51	1.14	2.06	2.98	1.97	2.19	1.36	0.74	0.45	0.35	14.43
Williston	0.58	0.47	0.68	1.23	2.26	3.57	2.03	1.31	0.91	0.77	0.60	0.66	15.07
Willow City	0.56	0.45	0.71	0.94	1.81	3.30	2.15	2.06	1.66	0.71	0.44	0.51	15.40
Zap	0.38	0.27	0.68	1.08	2.47								
Moorhead	0.71	0.73	1.14	2.33	2.96	4.13	3.74	3.10	2.30	2.07	0.98	0.74	24.92
Means	0.54	0.49	0.83	1.38	2.55	4.00	2.17	2.13	1.26	1.08	0.35	0.33	16.20

PARTY ORGANIZATION.

National Committeeman—Republican—Gunder Olson, Grafton.

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2. Ward, Robt. L. Johnson, Donnybrook.
3. Walsh, Nels G. Grovom, Park River.
4. Walsh, A. J. Miller, Minto.
5. Grand Forks, C. G. Gransberg, Kempton.
6. Grand Forks, Jerry Bacon, Grand Forks.
7. Grand Forks, O. K. Lageson, Reynolds.
8. Trail, Knute J. Nomland, Buxton.
9. Fargo (Cass), Judge Spaulding, Fargo.
10. Cass, Treadwell Twitchell, Mapleton.
11. Cass, Wm. Plath, Davenport.
12. Richland, Unknown.
13. Sargeant, R. G. McCrory, Cogswell.
14. Ransom, F. F. Babcock, Elliott.
15. Barnes, E. A. Duff, Dazey.
16. Griggs and Steele, E. E. Iverson, Binford.
17. Nelson, George Crozier, Niagara.
18. Cavalier, A. L. Vickstrom, Calvin.
19. Rolette, Owen Solberg, Agate.
20. Benson, H. J. Hanson, Leeds.
21. Ramsey, L. J. Wehe, Devils Lake.
22. Towner, Carl Wilborn, Newville.
23. Stutsman, Thomas Bendray, Jamestown.
24. LaMoure, W. H. Kodell, Edgeley.
25. Dickey, George Rose, Ellendale.
26. Emmons and Kidder, David R. Ritchie, Steele.
27. Burleigh, E. G. Patterson, Bismarck.
28. Bottineau, John T. Fossum, Maxbass.
29. Ward, O. M. Heath, Douglas.
30. Morton, Orrin McGrath, Glen Ullin.
31. Stark, W. W. Beebe, Belfield (not present).
32. Eddy and Foster, C. W. McDormell, Kensal.
33. Wells, Frank C. Nichols, Heaton.
34. McHenry, Ole Gilbertson, Towner.
35. Sheridan, Ludwig Wagner, Lincoln Valley.
36. Logan and McIntosh, G. M. Gannon, Ashley.
37. Richland, Unknown.
38. Barnes, George Andahl, Litchville.
39. Billings, Golden Valley, Bowman and Slope, O. C. Martin, DeSart.
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41. McKenzie and Williams, C. L. Bakken, Tioga, N. D.
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47. Grant, J. I. Cahill, Leith.
48. Dunn, Mercer and Oliver, W. J. Gibson, Killdeer.
49. Hettinger, Adams, Sioux, P. E. Garberg, Hettinger.

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L. J. Wehe, Devils Lake.

K. J. Nomland, Buxton.

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Texas, H. F. MacGregor, Houston.
Utah, Reed Smoot, Provo.
Vermont, Earle S. Kinsley, Rutland.
Virginia, C. B. Slemp, Big Stone Gap.
Washington, S. A. Perkins, Tacoma.
West Virginia, V. L. Highland, Clarksburg.
Wisconsin, Alfred T. Rogers, Madison.
Wyoming, Patrick Sullivan, Casper.
Dist. of Columbia, Edw. F. Colladay, Washington.
Alaska, Cornelius S. Murane, Juneau.
Hawaii, Vacancy.
Philippines, Henry B. McCoy, Manila.
Porto Rico, R. H. Todd, San Juan.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

H. H. Perry, National Committeeman, Ellendale.
W. E. Byerly, Chairman, Velva.
R. A. Bolton, Secretary, Jamestown.
Joseph M. Kelly, Treasurer, Devils Lake.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Charles Simon, Chairman, New England.
F. L. Walker, Ellendale.
George A. Bangs, Grand Forks.
Joseph Mann, Washburn.

H. D. Allert, Langdon.
Kenneth Ferguson, Carrington.
Jens Pederson, Milnor.

MEMBERS OF DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

1. E. W. Conmy, Pembina.
2. Chart Barton, Lone Tree.
3. Frank Garvey, Brouket.
4. John J. Sprafka, Minto.
5. S. J. Radcliff, Larimore.
6. Thomas Griffiths, Grand Forks.
7. J. Nelson Kelly, Grand Forks.
8. E. R. Rishel, Mayville.
9. W. P. Porterfield, Fargo.
10. George Standish, Casselton.
11. Fred Schroeder, Leonard.
12. W. E. Purcell, Wahpeton.
13. Jens Pederson, Milnor.
14. W. J. Huber, Enderlin.
15. Turner Moore, Wimbledon.
16. Joseph Bucheit, Binford.
17. J. P. Lamb, Michigan.
18. H. D. Allert, Langdon.
19. Thomas Murray, Dunseith.
20. J. D. Faxon, Lallie.
21. J. H. Bloom, Devils Lake.
22. Charles Peterson, Bisbee.
23. John B. Fried, Jamestown.
24. Frank H. Scheel, Nortonville.
25. F. L. Walker, Ellendale.
26. R. L. Phelps, Steele.
27. Wm. E. Breen, Bismarck.
28. Nels Magnuson, Souris.
29. E. H. Stenvick, Minot.
30. J. E. Campbell, Mandan.
31. E. J. Hughes, Dickinson.
32. Kenneth Ferguson, Carrington.
33. M. H. Aved, Harvey.
34. F. F. Fritz, Towner.
35. F. J. Callahan, McCluskey.
36. J. C. Goll, Ashley.
37. Wm. Schuett, Hankinson.
38. L. M. Kuhrey, Oriska.
39. A. J. O'Keefe, Beach.
40. R. A. Johnson, Alkabo.
41. H. A. Nelson, Ray.
42. J. Frank Tibbs, Rugby.
43. Del Patterson, Donnybrook.
44. M. E. Hanson, Stanley.
45. W. E. Byerly, Velva.
46. Joseph Mann, Washburn.
47. Peter Kastner, Glen Ullin.
48. S. A. Murray, Beulah.
49. Charles Simon, New England.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Vance C. McCormick, of Pennsylvania, chairman.
Homer S. Cummings, of Connecticut, vice-chairman.
Carter Glass, of Virginia, secretary.
W. R. Hollister, of District of Columbia, assistant-secretary.
Wilbur W. Marsh, of Iowa, treasurer.
W. D. Jamieson, assistant-treasurer.
Directors permanent organization.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Vance C. McCormick, Harrisburg, Pa.
Chairman, ex-officio.
Homer S. Cummings, Stamford, Conn.
Isidore B. Dockweiler, Los Angeles, Cal.
Carter Glass, Lynchburg, Va.
Cordell Hull, Carthage, Tenn.
A. A. Jones, Los Vegas, New Mex.
Frederick E. Lynch, St. Paul, Minn.
Wilbur W. Marsh, Waterloo, Iowa.

E. H. Moore, Youngstown, Ohio.
A. Mitchell Palmer, Stroudsburg, Pa.

MEMBERS.

Alabama—Ed. D. Smith, Birmingham.
Arizona—Fred T. Colter, Colter.
Arkansas—Wallace Davis, Little Rock.
California—Isodore B. Dockweiler, Los Angeles.
Colorado—John T. Barnett, Denver.
Connecticut—Homer S. Cummings, Stamford.
Delaware—Willard Saulsbury, Wilmington.
Florida—J. T. G. Crawford, Jacksonville.
Georgia—Clark Howell, Atlanta.
Idaho—R. H. Elder, Coeur D' Alene.
Illinois—Charles Boeschstein, Edwardsville.
Indiana—E. G. Hoffman, Fort Wayne.
Iowa—W. W. Marsh, Waterloo.
Kansas—Samuel B. Amidon, Wichita.
Kentucky—Wm. B. Halderman, Louisville.
Louisiana—Robert Ewing, New Orleans.
Maine—Daniel J. McGillicuddy, Lewiston.
Maryland—J. Fred C. Talbott, Lutherville.
Massachusetts—John W. Coughlin, Fall River.
Michigan—W. F. Connolly, Detroit.
Minnesota—Frederick B. Lynch, St. Paul.
Mississippi—J. M. McBeath, Meridian.
Missouri—E. F. Goltra, St. Louis.
Montana—J. Bruce Kremer, Butte.
Nebraska—A. F. Mullen, Omaha.
Nevada—Jas. L. McCarthy, Goldfield.
New Hampshire—R. C. Murchie, Concord.
New Jersey—Robert S. Hudspeth, Jersey City.
New Mexico—A. A. Jones, Las Vegas.
New York—Norman E. Mack, Buffalo.
North Carolina—A. W. McLean, Lumberton.
North Dakota—H. H. Perry, Ellendale.
Ohio—E. H. Moore, Youngstown.
Oklahoma—Thos. Wade, Marlow.
Oregon—W. H. Hornibrook, Albany.
Pennsylvania—A. Mitchell Palmer, Stroudsburg.
Rhode Island—Patrick H. Quinn, Providence.
South Carolina—John Gary Evans, Spartanburg.
South Dakota—James Mee, Centerville.
Tennessee—Cordell Hull, Carthage.
Texas—Wm. Poindexter, Cleburne.
Utah—Jas. H. Moyle, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Jas. E. Kennedy, Williston.
Virginia—Carter Glass, Lynchburg.
Washington—Hugh C. Wallace, Tacoma.
West Virginia—Clarence W. Watson, Fairmont.
Wisconsin—Jos. Martin, Green Bay.
Wyoming—John E. Osborne, Rawlins.
Alaska—T. J. Donohue, Valdez.
Dist. of Columbia—John F. Costello, Washington, D. C.
Hawaii—John H. Wilson, Honolulu.
Philippines—Robert E. Manly, Naga, Camarines.
Porto Rico—Andres B. Crosas, San Juan.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

National Headquarters—803 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
National Executive Secretary—Adolph Germer, Chicago, Ill.
International Secretary—Morris Hillquit, New York, N. Y.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Morris Hillquit, New York, N. Y.
James Oneal, New York, N. Y.

Abraham Shiplacoff, Brooklyn, N. Y.
George H. Goebel, Newark, N. J.
Frederick A. Krafft, Ridgefield, N. J.
Alfred Wagenknacht, Brecksville, Ohio.
Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Wis.
Seymour Stedman, Chicago, Ill.
John M. Work, Milwaukee, Wis.
Stanley J. Clark, Chicago, Ill.
Dan Hogan, Huntington, Ark.
Fred W. Holt, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Emil Herman, Everett, Wash.
L. E. Katterfeld, Dighton, Kans.
Walter Thomas Mills, Berkeley, Cal.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Dates of the ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America, the dates of admission of new states, the apportionment of representatives, and the number of electoral votes of each.

No.	States	Date	Representatives*	Electoral votes
Original States.				
1	Delaware	December 7, 1787.....	1	3
2	Pennsylvania	December 12, 1787.....	32	24
3	New Jersey	December 18, 1787.....	10	13
4	Georgia	January 2, 1788.....	11	13
5	Connecticut	January 9, 1788.....	5	7
6	Massachusetts	February 6, 1788.....	14	16
7	Maryland	April 23, 1788.....	6	8
8	South Carolina	May 23, 1788.....	7	9
9	New Hampshire	June 21, 1788.....	2	4
10	Virginia	June 26, 1788.....	10	12
11	New York	July 26, 1788.....	37	33
12	North Carolina	November 21, 1789.....	10	12
13	Rhode Island	May 29, 1790.....	2	4
New States.				
14	Vermont	March 4, 1791.....	2	4
15	Kentucky	June 1, 1792.....	11	13
16	Tennessee	June 1, 1796.....	10	12
17	Ohio	November 29, 1802.....	21	23
18	Louisiana	April 8, 1812.....	7	9
19	Indiana	December 11, 1816.....	13	15
20	Mississippi	December 10, 1817.....	8	10
21	Illinois	December 3, 1818.....	25	27
22	Alabama	December 14, 1819.....	9	11
23	Maine	March 15, 1820.....	4	6
24	Missouri	August 10, 1821.....	16	18
25	Arkansas	June 15, 1836.....	7	9
26	Michigan	January 26, 1837.....	12	14
27	Florida	March 3, 1845.....	3	5
28	Texas	December 29, 1845.....	16	18
29	Iowa	December 28, 1846.....	11	13
30	Wisconsin	May 29, 1848.....	11	13
31	California	September 9, 1850.....	8	10
32	Minnesota	May 11, 1858.....	9	11
33	Oregon	February 14, 1859.....	2	4
34	Kansas	January 29, 1861.....	8	10
35	West Virginia	June 20, 1863.....	5	7
36	Nevada	October 31, 1864.....	1	3
37	Nebraska	March 1, 1867.....	6	8
38	Colorado	August 1, 1876.....	3	5
39	North Dakota	November 2, 1889.....	2	4
40	South Dakota	November 2, 1889.....	2	4
41	Montana	November 8, 1889.....	1	3
42	Washington	November 11, 1889.....	3	5
43	Idaho	July 3, 1890.....	1	3
44	Wyoming	July 10, 1890.....	1	3
45	Utah	January 4, 1896.....	1	3
46	Oklahoma	November 16, 1907.....	5	7
Total.....			391	483

*See Act of Congress making an apportionment of representatives in congress among the several states under the twelfth census, approved January 16, 1901.

THE VOTE ON THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION AND PROHIBITION.

(First State Election October 1, 1889.)

Counties	Constitution		Prohibition	
	For	Against	For	Against
Barnes	1,673	8	861	745
Benson	523	45	292	212
Billings	57	1	4	53
Bottineau	450	116	365	228
Burlingame	1,063	2	269	799
Cass	4,049	31	1,739	2,156
Cavalier	684	289	634	439
Dickey	1,471	26	966	537
Eddy	381	13	212	158
Emmons	462	2	106	347
Foster	333	4	148	186
Grand Forks	687	1,930	1,534	1,432
Griggs	351	150	345	180
Kidder	340	3	186	151
LaMoure	818	11	414	395
Logan	90	.....	26	61
McHenry	257	7	163	101
McIntosh	394	.....	166	199
McLean	264	.....	69	170
Mercer	84	1	22	63
Morton	924	21	358	644
Nelson	127	660	540	276
Oliver	47	30	29	40
Pembina	1,762	830	1,483	1,137
Pierce	221	1	124	70
Ramsey	810	231	591	416
Ransom	1,110	23	670	557
Richland	1,409	251	1,011	885
Rolette	435	10	112	304
Sargent	973	177	620	577
Stark	610	.....	171	394
Steele	241	316	444	172
Stutsman	1,334	47	509	809
Towner	284	93	148	216
Trail	1,411	462	1,117	824
Walsh	606	2,248	1,760	1,132
Ward	350	43	220	138
Wells	336	.....	124	190
Total	27,441	8,107	18,552	17,393
Majority	19,334	.....	1,159	.....

APPORTIONMENT ACT, 1917.

SENATE BILL NO. 192.

(Committee on Apportionment.)

An Act to Amend and Re-enact Section 44 of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota for the year 1913, as Amended by Chapter 4 of the Session Laws of North Dakota for the year 1915, Relating to Legislative Apportionment.

Be It Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota:

§ 1. Amendment.) That Section 44 of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota for the year 1915 is hereby amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

§ 44. State Legislative Apportionment.) The senatorial and representative districts of the state shall be formed, and the senators and representatives be apportioned as follows:

(1) The first legislative district shall consist of the county of Pembina, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

(2) The second district shall consist of the city of Kenmare and that portion of Ward County situated and being in township 154, 155 and 156 of ranges 85, 86 and 87; township 157 of ranges 84, 85, 86 and 87; township 158 of range 87; township 159 and 160 of ranges 87, 88 and 89; and township 161 of range 88, and shall be entitled to one senator and one representative.

(3) The third district shall consist of the townships of Perth, Latone, Adams, Silvesta, Cleveland, Norton, Vesta, Tiber, Medford, Vernon, Golden, Lampton, Eden, Rushford, Kensington, Dundee, Opps, Prairie Center, Fertile, city of Park River, village of Edinburg, village of Conway, village of Hoople, village of Pisek, village of Adams, Fairdale, Glenwood, Kinlose, Shepard, Sauter and Dewey, in the County of Walsh, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

(4) The fourth district shall consist of the townships of Forest River, village of Forest River, Walsh Centre, Grafton, City of Grafton, Farmington, Ardock, village of Ardock, Harriston, Oakwood, Martin, Walshville, Pulaski, Acton, city of Minto, and St. Address, in the county of Walsh, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

(5) The fifth district shall consist of the townships of Gilby, Johnstown, Strabane, Wheatfield, Hegton, Arvilla, Avon, Northwood, city of Northwood, Lind, Grace, Larimore, city of Larimore, Elm, Grove, Agnes, Inkster, city of Inkster, Elkmount, Plymouth, Niagara, Moraine, Lagan Centre, and Loretta, in the county of Grand Forks, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

(6) The sixth district shall consist of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth wards of the city of Grand Forks, as now constituted, and the townships of Faulkner, Harvey, Turtle River, Ferry, Rye, Blooming, Mekinock, Lakeville and Levant, in the county of Grand Forks, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

(7) The seventh district shall consist of the first, second and seventh wards of the city of Grand Forks as now constituted and the townships of Grand Forks, Brenna, Oakville, Chester, Pleasant View, Fairfield, Allendale, Walle, Bentru, Americus, Michigan, Union, Washington, and the first and second wards of the city of

Reynolds in the county of Grand Forks, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

(8) The eighth district shall consist of the county of Traill, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

(9) The ninth district shall consist of the township of Fargo, and the City of Fargo, in the county of Cass, and the fractional township number one hundred thirty-nine, range forty-eight, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

(10) The tenth district shall consist of the townships of Noble, Wiser, Harwood, Reed, Barnes, Stanley, Pleasant, Yenyon, Gardner, Berlin, Raymond, Mapleton, village of Mapleton, Warren, Normanina, Bell, Harmony, Durbin, Addison, Davenport, village of Davenport, Casselton, and the city of Casselton, in the county of Cass, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

(11) The eleventh district shall consist of the townships of Gunkle, Rush River, Hunter, Arthur, Amenia, Everest, Maple River, Leonard, Dows, Erie, Empire, Wheatland, Gill, Walburg, Watson, Page, the village of Page, Rich Ayr, Buffalo, the village of Buffalo, Howes, Eldred, Highland, Rochester, Lake, Cornell, Tower, Hill, Clifton, and Pontiac, in the county of Cass, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

(12) The twelfth district shall consist of the townships of Eagle, Abercrombie, village of Abercrombie, Dwight, Isben, Centre, Mooreton, Brandenburg, village of Great Bend, Summit, Fairmount, village of Fairmount, Devillo, Lamars, Waldo, Greendale, and the city of Wahpeton, in the county of Richland, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

(13) The thirteenth district shall consist of the county of Sargent, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

(14) The fourteenth district shall consist of the county of Ransom, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

(15) The fifteenth district shall consist of the townships of Baldwin, Dazey, Laketown, Pierce, Uxbridge, Edna, Rogers, Grand Prairie, Minnie Lake, Anderson, Hobert, Potter, village of Dazey, village of Wimbledon, village of Sanborn, city of Valley City, township 143, range 56; township one hundred forty-three, range fifty-eight, township one hundred forty-two, range fifty-eight; township one hundred forty-one, range fifty-eight; township one hundred forty-one, range fifty-nine; township one hundred forty-one, range sixty-one; and township one hundred forty, range fifty-eight, in the county of Barnes, and shall be entitled to one senator and one representative.

(16) The sixteenth district shall consist of the counties of Steele and Griggs, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

(17) The seventeenth district shall consist of the county of Nelson, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

(18) The eighteenth district shall consist of the county of Cavalier and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

(19) The nineteenth district shall consist of the county of Rolette, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

(20) The twentieth district shall consist of the county of Benson, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

(21) The twenty-first district shall consist of the county of Ramsey, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

(22) The twenty-second district shall consist of the county of Towner, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

(23) The twenty-third district shall consist of the county of Stutsman, and shall be entitled to one senator and four representatives.

(24) The twenty-fourth district shall consist of the county of La Moure, and shall be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

(25) The twenty-fifth district shall consist of the county of Dickey, and shall be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

(26) The twenty-sixth district shall consist of the counties of Emmons and Kidder, and be entitled to one senator and four representatives.

(27) The twenty-seventh district shall consist of the county of Burleigh, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

(28) The twenty-eighth district shall consist of the county of Bottineau, and shall be entitled to one senator and four representatives.

(29) The twenty-ninth district shall consist of the city of Minot, and that portion of Ward County situated and being in townships 151, 152 and 153 of ranges 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86 and 87; townships 154, 155 and 156 of ranges 81, 82, 83 and 84, and township 157 of ranges 81, 82 and 83 and shall be entitled to one senator and four representatives.

(30) The thirtieth district shall consist of Morton County, and shall be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

(31) The thirty-first district shall consist of the county of Stark, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

(32) The thirty-second district shall consist of the counties of Eddy and Foster, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

(33) The thirty-third district shall consist of the county of Wells, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

(34) The thirty-fourth district shall consist of the townships 155, 156, 157 and 158, north of range 75 west, and also townships 155, 156, 157, 158 and 159, north of ranges 76, 77, 78, 79 and 80, in the county of McHenry, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

(35) The thirty-fifth district shall consist of the county of Sheridan, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

(36) The thirty-sixth district shall consist of the counties of McIntosh and Logan, and shall be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

(37) The thirty-seventh district shall consist of the township of Walcott, Colfax, Barrie, Helendale, Sheyenne, Viking, Garbourg, Freeman, West End, Homestead, Grafton, Antelope, Danton, Garfield, Dexter, Wyndmere, village of Wyndmere, Belford, Liberty, Brightwood, town of Hankinson, Elma, Durr, city of Lidgerwood, Moran and Grant, in the county of Richland, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

(38) The thirty-eighth district shall consist of the townships of Weimer, Noltimeir, Alta, Oriska, Springvale, Cuba, Green, Herman, Mansfield, Meadowlake, Svea, Scandia, Norman, Binghampton, Raritan, Thordenskjold, Oakville, Spring Creek, Rosebud, Green-

land, village of Litchville, village of Nome, township one hundred forty, range sixty-one, township one hundred thirty-nine, range fifty-eight; and township one hundred thirty-eight, range fifty-eight in the county of Barnes, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

(39) The thirty-ninth district shall consist of the counties of Billings, Bowman, Slope and Golden Valley, and shall be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

(40) The fortieth district shall consist of the counties of Burke and Divide and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

(41) The forty-first district shall consist of the counties of Williams and McKenzie, and shall be entitled to one senator and five representatives.

(42) The forty-second district shall consist of the county of Pierce, and shall be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

(43) The forty-third district shall consist of the county of Renville, and shall be entitled to one senator and one representative.

(44) The forty-fourth district shall consist of the county of Mountrail, and shall be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

(45) The forty-fifth district shall consist of townships 151, 152, 153 and 154, north of ranges 75, 76, 78, 79 and 80, in the county of McHenry, and shall be entitled to one senator and one representative.

(46) The forty-sixth district shall consist of the counties of McLean and Stevenson (if created from the territory of McLean County) and shall be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

(47) The forty-seventh district shall consist of Grant County and shall be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

(48) The forty-eighth district shall consist of the counties of Mercer, Oliver, and Dunn, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

(49) The forty-ninth district shall consist of the counties of Adams, Hettinger and Sioux, and shall be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

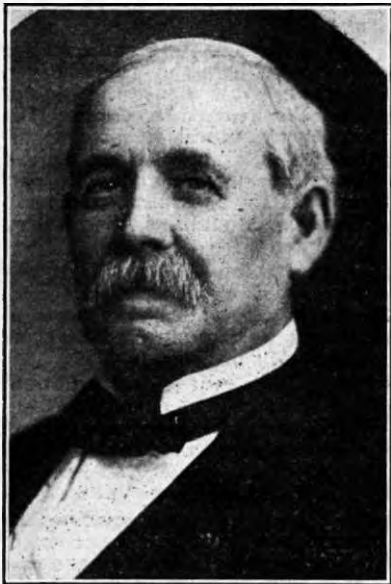
Approved March 8, 1917.

NORTH DAKOTA HISTORICAL SKETCHES

By Colonel Clement A. Lounsberry
(Founder Bismarck Weekly Tribune)

EARLY TRADING AND MILITARY POSTS

Previous to 1794, the Pembina and Turtle Mountain regions, Devils Lake Country and the Mouse, James, Sheyenne and Red



COL. CLEMENT A. LOUNSBERRY

River valleys were unoccupied by Indians. Although beaver and other fur-bearing animals in great numbers made their home in the tributaries of these streams, the timbered portions of the country afforded unmolested breeding-places for black, brown and grizzly bear, and the plains were covered with vast herds of buffalo, elk, deer and antelope, followed by packs of wolves which preyed upon their young and the old and wounded unable to keep up with the herds.

These conditions afforded an ideal hunting-ground visited by the Sioux and Cheyennes from the south, the Chippewas and Crees from the north, and the Mandans, Arikari and Hidatsa (Gros-ventres) from the west, when in sufficient force to resist their enemies; and these were visited by traders who made no attempt to establish permanent locations.

There were Arikari villages at the mouth of the Grand River and the Mandan villages on the Knife River where the Hidatsa and Arikari also made their homes, but there were no established traders then, although these villages had been known since 1750, when they were visited by a French explorer.

Five miles below the mouth of the Grand River, M. Bourgmont in 1772 attempted to establish a trading-post known as Fort Orleans, but the post was destroyed and the inmates massacred by the Indians in 1726, on account of alleged cruelties to the natives. It was alleged that one of the purposes of this post was to purchase captives from the warring tribes and sell them in the West-Indies for slaves, as had been done with captives taken in the war in the Carolinas, Florida, New England, and the Dutch settlements.

There were many old battlefields and remains of Cheyenne and other Indian villages, very extensive at the mouth of the Heart River on both sides of the Missouri "at or near Mandan."

TRADING POSTS IN THE RED RIVER VALLEY

Peter Grant, representing the North-West Company, of Montreal, built a trading-post on the east side of the Red River opposite the mouth of the Pembina River in 1794, but it was abandoned. In 1797 Jean Baptiste Chaboillez built a post on the west side of the Red River, north of the Pembina, called Fort Pembina, and still another called the Roy House, on Salt River. These were also abandoned.

September 8, 1800, Alexander Henry, Jr., representing the North-West Company, arrived at Park River with a brigade of voyageurs and a large contingent of Indians from the Great Lakes, for the purpose of occupying the Red River and its tributaries for trade. The first post was to have been established at Turtle River, but when they reached Park River nothing could induce the Indians to go beyond that point, so great was their fear of the Sioux. The first post was therefore built at Park River. It was situated on the west bank of the river three-fourths of a mile above its mouth and was completed September 20th. Henry's party was divided, a portion dropping back, a few miles north of the international boundary, while the other occupied the Pembina Mountains, then known as the Hare Hills.

May 17, 1801, Fort Pembina, or the Pembina House, as it was known on the record of the company, was commenced and completed October 1st, that year. It was situated 100 yards north of the Pembina River and the same distance west of the Red River on the identical spot where Chaboillez had built his post in 1797.

The post was 20x100 feet, built of logs, with later additions comprising warehouse, carpenter, cooper and blacksmith shops, and a stable for fifty horses, all inclosed by a stockade. Here boats were built and kegs and other containers made for the shipping of bear grease and other products of the chase, and here the first agricultural crops were grown in the Red River Valley.

The Hudson Bay Company, which had previously confined its activities to the Hudson Bay country, now met this invasion of its territory by the immediate establishment of a post on the east side of the Red River on the site of Peter Grant's old post, the X. Y. Company, a rival to the North-West Company, built a post between the two on the west side of the Red River.

The goods shipped to the Hudson Bay Company were marked "H. B."—those for the North-West Company "N. W.," and the rival company chose X. Y. for their mark to let the others know they were right after them.

The trading posts were called forts and were all built on a general plan and fortified, to guard against attack from hostiles on the fort or friendly Indians, who might come to trade. The forts were nearly square, with log or stone bastions on diagonal corners, with port-holes for cannon and loop-holes for musketry. Sometimes these bastions were two stories high, affording a look-out; sometimes the look-out was built independently.

Each company brought its contingent of Indian hunters and their families and voyageurs, who brought supplies by fleets of canoes from Montreal, and returned the next spring with the winter's catch of furs by the same means. The fleets of canoes were called brigades.

Goods were sold to the Indians on contract to pay for them from the proceeds of their catch of furs. They were furnished with traps, guns, ammunition, clothing, blankets, ornaments, paints and everything they might desire, and their credit renewed according to their success and loyalty.

Trade was established at Walhalla, then known as St. Joseph, in the year 1801, by each of the rival companies, and the same year at Grand Forks; the Grand Forks post was the same size as the original post at Pembina.

The intense competition between the three companies resulted in the capture of the Pembina House and the destruction of the X. Y. Company post near the mouth of the Assiniboine by the Hudson Bay Company's force at Fort Douglas (Selkirk Colony headquarters) and the murder in 1816 at Seven Oaks of the Hudson Bay Company's Governor, Robert Semple.

The three rival companies were consolidated in 1821 and, as the Hudson's Bay Company, continued business at Grand Forks and other North Dakota points until 1871, when its rights and franchises in Manitoba were taken over by the Canadian Government and it moved west.

The Hudson Bay Company was organized in 1670. As a result of the developments of 1801, through the occupation of the Red River Valley by the North-West Company, Thomas Douglas (Earl of Selkirk) in 1811 acquired 110,000 square miles covering all Hudson Bay Company lands drained by the Red River and its tributaries within the British possessions.

The first Selkirk settlement was in 1814, when Fort Douglas was established near the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine rivers as their headquarters. In order to obtain supplies, the leading activities of the Selkirk Colony were at Pembina until the settlement of the international boundary question in 1823. Their trading-post at Pembina was known as Fort Daer, named for the Selkirk family.

THE TRADING POSTS ON THE MISSOURI

Fort Mandan on the Missouri River was built in the fall of 1804 by Lewis and Clark. It afforded a comfortable home that winter for the members of the expedition. It was destroyed by an accidental fire during their absence—on the trip to the Pacific Coast.

After the Louisiana Purchase, Manuel Lisa established trade at the Arikari villages, and as early as 1807 had established a post at the mouth of the Little Big Horn, which he was forced to abandon by the hostile Indians.

General William Clark became interested in Indian trade after his return from the Louisiana expedition, but little was accomplished before 1809. That year President James Madison, desiring to protect the frontier from British aggression, organized an expedition to the Mandan villages, hoping to establish a military post at the mouth of the Yellowstone and contribute to the extension of the fur trade. The expedition was a failure and was turned to the Rocky Mountain region the next year.

In 1822 President James Monroe licensed General William H. Ashley and Andrew Henry to trade among the Indians, and they advertised for a large force of young men to engage in the fur trade. They were attacked on their way to the Yellowstone at

the Arikari villages and several were killed; but they established that year Ashley's post on the tongue of land between the two rivers at the mouth of the Yellowstone. This they soon abandoned and pushed on to the mouth of the Big Horn where they were attacked by the Blackfeet Indians. These attacks resulted in the Leavenworth punitive expedition of 1823 and the destruction of the Arikari villages.

Through the activity of the Columbia Fur Company in 1822 several trading posts were established along the Missouri River, Fort Tecumseh, afterward Fort Pierre, being the leading post. In 1827 the several fur companies were united in the American Fur Company and in 1828, Kenneth McKenzie, representing this organization, established Fort Union near the mouth of the Yellowstone, now the site of Mondak, Montana.

Fort Union was 200 feet square, built of logs, with stone bastions 12x12, 30 feet high with pyramid roof. It was inclosed by stockade with massive gates. Partially destroyed by fire, it was rebuilt in 1831, and within the inclosure was a modern two-story office and dwelling where guests of high official or social standing were entertained right royally by "Governor" McKenzie, who dressed in uniform, and was hailed as "King of the Upper Missouri." There were carpenter, blacksmith and other shops, and for a few months a distillery from which liquor was manufactured from the "fruits of the country," and the corn grown by the Mandan Indians. The distillery led to the retirement of McKenzie and came near costing the fur company its charters.

Fort William was built on the identical ground afterward occupied by Fort Buford, as a rival to Fort Union. It was opened on Christmas day, 1833, and owned by William S. Sublette and Robert Campbell. It was 150x130. The river encroaching on it, it was moved back 200 feet and was occupied in 1842 as Fort Mortimer by Fox, Livingston and Company.

Fort Union remained the center of trade on the upper Missouri until 1871, although the fort had been sold to the military in 1867 and its material used in the construction of Fort Buford. In 1871 Alvin C. Leighton was appointed Fort Trader at Fort Buford and the Indian traders were obliged to leave the reservation.

The steamer Yellowstone, the first steamboat to engage in the upper Missouri fur trade, reached Fort Tecumseh June 19, 1831, and on its second trip reached the same point on May 1, 1832. The name of Fort Tecumseh was changed to Pierre in honor of Pierre Chateau and became the official headquarters of the fur trade on the Missouri. On that trip the Yellowstone passed on to Fort Union and the accompanying steamer "Assiniboine" to points above Fort Union.

Fort Clark became the next post of note on the upper Missouri. It was established in 1830 by James Kipp under the direction of Kenneth McKenzie for the Mandan trade. It was on the right bank of the Missouri River on a bluff 55 miles above the Northern Pacific bridge at Bismarck. The fort was 132x147 feet, substantially built. Having been abandoned by the traders, it was occupied by the Arikari and was attacked and destroyed by the Sioux in 1862. It was named for Governor William Clark, the Captain Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Fort Vanderburgh was in the immediate vicinity of Fort Clark. It was named for Captain Henry Vanderburgh of the Missouri Fur Company. It was preceded by Tilton's fort, built by James Kipp in 1822, and its abandonment forced by the Indians in 1823. Kipp re-established a post at the mouth of White Earth River in 1825 and sold to the American Fur Company in 1827.

There were in older times seven Mandan villages on the Heart River on the west side of the Missouri, and two on the east side. The only certain record shows that Mitchell's post was on the bluff on the J. O. Simmons homestead near the Northern Pacific bridge at Bismarck.

The Premeau House was established in 1822; it was on the west side of the Missouri River near the line between North and South Dakota and there was Fort Bouis at the mouth of the Cannon Ball River.

Fort Berthold was built in 1845 by the American Fur Company, and named in honor of Bartholomew Berthold of St. Louis. Its construction resulted in the removal of the Mandans and Hidatsa from Knife River; they were joined by the Arikari, and the associated tribes became known as the Berthold Indians. In 1859 an opposition company built a post near Berthold called Fort Atkinson. It was here that Henry Boller, author of "Among the Indians," had his trading post. The two were subsequently merged and called Berthold. This fort was successfully defended against the Sioux on Christmas night, 1862, by 17 hardy frontiersmen. It was occupied by the military authorities in 1864. The troops were withdrawn from Berthold in 1867 when Fort Stevenson was built.

THE MILITARY POSTS OF DAKOTA

Fort Pierre was purchased from the American Fur Company in 1855 for a depot for supplies, and a rendezvous for General W. S. Harney's expedition to the Sioux country, to punish the Sioux for the massacre of Lieutenant Grattan and his men, and for depredation on the Idaho immigrant trail in 1854. It was abandoned in 1856 and the material used in its construction and in the temporary post at Fort Lookout was used in the construction of Fort Randall that year; which proved of great value in encouraging settlement, affording a refuge for settlers driven from their homes in 1862 by the Sioux uprising in Minnesota.

Fort Abercrombie, authorized by Act of Congress March 2, 1857, was built in 1858, abandoned in 1859, and rebuilt in 1860 and reoccupied. The regular troops were relieved by the Second Minnesota in July, 1861; at the time of the Sioux attack on the post in September, 1862, it was commanded by Captain John C. Vanderhorck of Company D, 5th Minnesota. Citizen refugees and a number of freighters coralled there, aided in the defense of the post.

Fort Dakota on the left bank of the Big Sioux opposite Sioux Falls, remained on the map until 1870, when it was abandoned.

Fort Pembina, first called Fort George H. Thomas, was also an incident of the Sioux massacre and was abandoned in 1877.

Fort Rice was established by General Alfred H. Sully in command of the Yellowstone expedition of that year; July 3, 1864, on his arrival at the Missouri River; it was abandoned in 1877.

Fort Stevenson was established by General Sully on his return from the Yellowstone. Fort Berthold was then converted into a military post and Fort Sully established. Fort Wadsworth was built during his absence on that trip and the site for Fort Buford was selected.

Forts Totten and Ransom were built in 1866, the latter for the protection of immigrants on the Idaho trail, which crossed the Sheyenne at that point.

Fort Buford was built in May, 1867, originally from material from the dismantled Fort Union. The Fort Buford Military Reservation was extended to 30 miles square in 1868, and turned over to the Interior Department, October 25, 1895.

Fort Stevenson was garrisoned in 1865 by a company of ex-confederate prisoners of war, organized as the First United States Volunteers for service on the Indian frontier. The company was commanded by Captain R. R. Dimon.

Fort Abraham Lincoln, originally a two-company infantry post, built in 1872, was enlarged in 1873 to accommodate Custer's 7th Cavalry, which occupied their barracks built on Custer flats during their absence on Stanley's Yellowstone expedition of 1873. It was from there that Custer and his men marched to the Little Big Horn in 1876. The original Fort A. Lincoln was on the west bank of the Missouri. The buildings were torn down by settlers and used in making improvements on their claims without the formal consent of the Government. The reservation was turned over to the Interior Department in 1896. The new Fort Lincoln was built later on the east side of the Missouri, and is now the only military post in North Dakota.

Fort Bennett was at the Sheyenne Agency; Fort Hale at the Lower Brule Agency. The Bad Land Camp (1882) was at Medora on the west bank of the Little Missouri; Camp Atchison was on Devils Lake; Camp Briggs (Spanish-American War rendezvous) was at Fargo; Camp George Dewey was at Sioux Falls; Camp Greene (1872) at the mouth of the Little Heart; Fort Lookout (1855) 40 miles below Pierre; Cedar Fort 28 miles above Pierre; Fort George 20 miles below Pierre; Camp Monroe on the Red River opposite Pembina; Camp Sykes on the head waters of the James River; Fort Thompson at Crow Creek; old Fort Sully 5 miles above the mouth of the Sheyenne; the New Fort Sully 20 miles below the mouth of that stream.

Eighteen hundred and seventy may be set as the date when the development commenced which led to the division of Dakota Territory, and to the admission of the two sections as states nineteen years later.

The posts then in existence were Fort Abercrombie, Lieut.-Col. L. C. Hunt, Commandant, with one company of the 20th Infantry.

Fort Buford, Lieut. Col. C. C. Gilbert, three companies, 7th Infantry.

Fort Pembina, Capt. Lloyd Wheaton, two companies, 20th Infantry.

Fort Rice, Col. T. L. Crittenden, four companies and headquarters, 17th Infantry.

Fort Ransom, First Lieut. W. R. Maize, one company, 20th Infantry.

Fort Wadsworth, Capt. J. C. Bates, two companies, 20th Infantry.

Fort Totten, Capt. J. H. Patterson, two companies, 20th Infantry.

The forts and garrisons then in South Dakota were Fort Randall, Lieut. Col. E. S. Otis, three companies, 22nd infantry.

Fort Sully, Col. David S. Stanley, four companies and headquarters companies, 17th Infantry; Crow Creek Agency, two companies, officer and regiment not given in reports for that year; Whetstone Agency, Capt. C. A. Webb, one company, 22nd Infantry; Shyenenne Agency, Maj. R. E. Crofton, two companies, 17th Infantry; Lower Brule Agency, Capt. G. W. Hill, one company, 22nd Infantry.

In 1872 Lieut. Gen. William T. Sherman commanded the Army, Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan commanded the Division of the Northwest and Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry the Department of Dakota. There were then two companies of the 6th Infantry at Fort McKean (name changed to Fort Abraham Lincoln) and one at Camp Hancock, Edwinton (now Bismarck), under Capt. Charles E. Clark; Fort Seward was built at Jamestown, to which point the garrison and stores were moved from Fort Ransom.

In 1776 the name of Fort Wadsworth had been changed to Fort Sisseton; Gen. W. B. Hazen was in command at Fort Buford and Gen. George A. Custer at Fort A. Lincoln, until he left on the Sioux expedition in command of Gen. Alfred H. Terry; Capt. J. S. Poland was in command at Standing Rock.

Fort Rice was abandoned in 1877 and Fort Yates constructed that year.

SKETCH OF AUTHOR

Col. Clement Augustus Lounsberry, third son of Rufus Rodman Lounsberry and Sara Weeks Lounsberry, was born in Dekalb County, Indiana, March 27, 1843. His father was descended from Richard Lounsberry, whom the historians found residing on a Hudson River farm, near Rye, New York, in 1660, whither he had migrated after ceasing his activities as a page to Oliver Cromwell.

He was one of the twelve proprietors at White Plains, New York, whence some of his sons removed to Stamford, Connecticut, changing to "Lounsbury" their old family name, of Anglo-Scotch origin, meaning a quiet sheltered home on the hill.

Rufus Rodman Lounsberry's grandfather, Michael Lounsberry, fought under Washington at Trenton, in Colonel Wadsworth's regiment. His mother, Mary Whitney Lounsberry, was a daughter of Gen. William Whitney, of the Eli Whitney family.

Colonel Lounsberry's mother was a grand-daughter of Philip Weeks, killed in the Wyoming Massacre (1778) with six other members of Jonathan Weeks' family. She taught the first school in Dekalb County, Indiana, which her husband helped to organize. On every line, Colonel Lounsberry's family were engaged in the Revolutionary and Colonial wars, and important business and official employments.

Colonel Lounsberry was educated in the common schools of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, and the severe schools of experience.

At the age of eighteen he entered the Civil War, April 21, 1861, a farm lad, returning in June, 1865, colonel of his regiment (20th Michigan) which he entered as a private three days after his muster-out from the First Michigan Infantry after returning from a year in Libby and other confederate prisons.

Of his four wounds received in battle, two have been constant sources of pain, and led him to seek a career as a newspaper man, being peculiarly fitted therefor; also to his acceptance of office incidental thereto. In 1866 he became auditor of Martin County, Minnesota, and published the Martin County Atlas, later moved to Wells. In 1872 he joined the editorial force of the Minneapolis Tribune, but in July, 1873, established the Bismarck Weekly Tribune.

To this enterprise he was devoted till 1884, when fair promise seemed to offer a better field. Thereafter he was engaged on the press of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, for some time, and then four years as a Special Agent of the General Land office in all the public land states. He returned to North Dakota in 1893, and retained connection with the press in Fargo until 1905, when his duties on the public land work brought him to Washington, where he is still active under the Interior Department.

For ten years he published The Record at Fargo, devoted to State history and development; meanwhile gathering material for the early history of North Dakota. This he has now published in one volume of 640 pages, finely bound and historically illustrated. The edition is limited, each copy bearing its number. The features are purely historical, not a line of paid matter being used. It is a work that will be prized for reference as long as time shall last; and those concerned in future research will bless the author for his accuracy, and the indexer for a thorough guide to the topics set forth in its pages.



SAKAKAWEA

SAKAKAWEA

One of the most interesting stories in the history of our state is that of the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1804. This party was sent out by President Jefferson, who had always dreamed of colonizing the western world, to trace the Missouri River to its source, cross the highlands and follow the best water communication to the Pacific Ocean. The trip up the Missouri River, to the Mandan Indian village, at the spot where Bismarck now stands, and their winter quarters, farther up on the west side of the river, about fifteen miles north of the present town of Washburn, was comparatively easy, but from winter quarters west to the Pacific Ocean, making a new trail through the Bad Lands and through the mountains would be very dangerous. The winter camp, being established as a military post, was known as Fort Mandan, and the American flag, raised over this post for the first time December 25, 1804, was probably the first time that the flag floated in North Dakota. The Indians were frequent visitors, bringing corn and game, in exchange for the work of the blacksmith with the expedition, shaping arrow-points made from iron hoops and battle axes from a cast-off sheet-iron stove.

Much of the winter was spent in gaining information from the Indians in relation to the country. Several interpreters were employed, who took up their residence at the camp of the explorers, one of them being Touissant Charbonneau, a French-Canadian voyageur, who was entirely familiar with the language and the habits of the Indians. He was employed as a Hidatsa interpreter, and his wife Sakakawea, who accompanied him, became the Shoshone interpreter later on, when the expedition reached the plains of Montana.

This Indian wife, by birth a Shoshone of Wyoming Territory, daughter of a chief, was captured from her people when ten years of age, while they were in camp near Three Forks, Montana, by a war party of Gros-Ventre, in one of their battles, and later adopted by this tribe, reared by them, wearing their costume, and it was they who named her "Tsa-Ka'-Ka-wea'-sh" (Sa-Ka-ka-we'-a, pronounced as indicated by the accent marks), which, in the Indian language, means "Bird Woman." As written in Gros-Ventre, "Tsa-ka-ka" signifies bird, "wea," woman, and "sh," the. Before being taken from her native people she had traveled over much of the country east and west of the Rocky Mountains, and was thus able to furnish valuable information thereof. Because of her belief in, and devotion to her husband, she had confidence in the white men, who were making their way to the land of her birth, and with much earnestness urged that her presence in the camp with her child would be a means of protection to them, and her ability to talk with the mountain Indian a real help. So far as is known she was the first Indian convert to the Christian religion west of the Missouri River, and the first pioneer mother to cross the Rocky Mountains and carry her babe (who was born in the camp of the explorers, February 11, 1805, the mother being fifteen years old at the time), into the Oregon country. While she crooned to her brown baby, during the long cold winter days, a new light would come into her eyes at the thought of her far away home. On the 7th of April, 1805, the Lewis and Clark party, consisting then of thirty-two persons, with Sakakawea as the only woman, left Fort

Mandan for the Pacific Ocean, via the head waters of the Missouri River.

On the way she made and mended the moccasins of the men, taught them the mountain Indian methods of hunting bear, told them how to portage the boats around the Great Falls in Montana, showed them how to find the stores of the field mice, of beans, roots, seeds, grains and nuts; warned them against the waters they must not drink, found eggs of the wild fowl and berries, made ointment to cure sores and insect bites, medicine from roots and herbs. When her husband no longer knew the country, she became the guide and the interpreter, protected the party from hostile Indians, secured for them food and horses, saved their journals and valuable papers, at the risk of her own life, when their boat upset, and was the only one of the party who received no pecuniary reward for her services.

She was observant, had a wonderful memory, was resourceful, plucky and determined. With her helpless baby she rode with the men, guiding them unerringly through the lonely mountain passes. She was intelligent, cheerful, tireless, and faithful—an inspiration to them all, as always with the good woman, encouraging men to dare and to do. Sakakawea was the true guide who remained with them to the end. After the wonderful journey to the Pacific Ocean was accomplished, she returned with the explorers over the same route, which has since been chosen by one of our transcontinental railroads as the shortest route to the coast. She remained in the Mandan villages until 1837 and then returned to her own tribe, at that time located in the Wind River country, Wyoming, and lived there until her death, April 8, 1884, at the Shoshone Mission, in the home of her adopted son, Bazil, the son of her sister. Her son, Baptiste, the baby born in North Dakota, who was carried by his mother across the continent and back, was educated by Gen. William Clark, at St. Louis, Mo., where Baptiste Charbonneau was located as late as 1820. He was an interpreter and guide. His body rests in a cemetery at Richwoods, Missouri. He married and had seventeen children. One of his grand-daughters is living at Helena, Montana, at the present time, and attended the dedication of a beautiful monument erected at Three Forks, Montana, by the Daughters of the American Revolution in Montana, "in patriotic memory of Sakakawea."

There is a monument to the memory of Sakakawea, near Fort Washakie, at the Shoshone Mission, Wind River, Wyoming, now a United States Indian Cemetery, erected by the State of Wyoming. Another statue has been erected in the park at Portland, Oregon, a fine production, worthy of the object, to perpetuate the memory of Sakakawea. It was fitting that this remarkable woman, distinguished alike for intelligence, bravery, heroic courage, steadfast devotion and splendid loyalty in acting as guide for the Lewis and Clark expedition, should be honored by the women and children of North Dakota, in the erection of a statue at Bismarck, in the Capitol grounds. The bronze statue, which was designed by Leonard Crunelle of Chicago, is of heroic size, twelve feet in height, representing an Indian woman, wrapped in a blanket, with her baby strapped upon her back. It stands on the east side of the Capitol grounds, on a large block of native rough granite, facing the west, the baby looking over her right shoulder. One foot is in

advance of the other, as if she were walking. The artist sketched the figure and costume at the Indian reservation at Elbowoods, North Dakota, where it was inspected and criticized in its early stages, and won the approbation of the Indians living there. The state legislature assumed the expense of the granite pedestal, but the statue was paid for by a fund contributed by the Federation of Women's Clubs and the school children of the state. On the bronze tablet are the words:

SAKAKEWEA

The Shoshone Indian Bird-Woman

Who in 1805 guided the
Lewis and Clark Expedition
from the

Missouri River to the Yellowstone.

Erected by the
Federated Club Women and School Children of
North Dakota.

Presented to the State, October, 1910.

The dedication took place October 13, 1910, while the autumn sun, gently sinking in the west, casting its radiant beams on the vast throng of people gathered on the State Capitol lawn, and playing upon the features of the Indians from Elbowoods, Berthold Reservation, in full tribal costume, the children from the United States Government Indian School, near Bismarck, and the officers of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, who were grouped around the base of the massive stone pedestal. As the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry Regimental Band, from Fort Lincoln, struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," and the thunderous applause arose from the assembled multitude, the ribbon was pulled, which released the folds of the National Flag that veiled the bronze features of Sakakawea and exposed the statue to the public vision.

It was peculiarly appropriate that the ceremony of the unveiling should have occurred at the sunset hour, for the statue of the Bird-Woman is looking, and will look forever, toward the land of the setting sun, the land through which, amid countless vicissitudes, she guided the explorers to the land of promise and of plenty, which she helped save to the great nation.

The highest ideal of the cultured and Christian mind is that of service. The power to render service is the only real value in life. The women and children of the state who proclaimed the appreciation of such service when they erected this statue to Sakakawea and that its memory shall be perpetuated regardless of its humble origin, that these things do not depend upon the color of the skin, the culture of the mind, or the wealth of the individual, but rather that the humblest savage is entitled to our grateful remembrance for service faithfully and unselfishly rendered. The unveiling of this statue was the culmination of five long years of arduous labor and painstaking endeavor on the part of the North Dakota club women, assisted by the school children of the state, through whose untiring efforts was made possible this splendid tribute to this first pioneer woman, which shall stand as a memorial, not only to her, but also to those whose steadfast fidelity and unswerving loyalty assured its possibility.

SITTING BULL TATANKAIYOTANKA

This famous Indian belonged to the Unkapapa branch of the Teton Sioux, and was born about 1834 on the Grand River, within the boundaries of what is now South Dakota. He was not a hereditary chief. In his youth his name was Standing Holy, but he was given his father's name, Sitting Bull, after the father died. He had unusual political cunning, and great power of oratory, and never lost an opportunity to talk at great length; he became the spokesman for his band, and the most active representative of the discontented classes in all the bands of the Teton Sioux. He was known as a "medicine chief." He came into general prominence in 1875, when he, with Crazy Horse and Gall, refused to meet the United States Commissioners to negotiate for the relinquishment of the Black Hills. He was with the chiefs at the battle of the Little Big Horn where General Custer and his men were killed; however, his was a subordinate place in the field—Crazy Horse and Gall were the real leaders in this great Indian victory. In 1877 when the other prominent chiefs surrendered, Sitting Bull and Gall escaped to Canada, with a large band of Indians. In 1881 he returned to Fort Buford, Montana, and voluntarily surrendered, on account of hunger, to the United States troops; with him were about two hundred old men, women and children. He was imprisoned at Fort Randall until 1883, when he was transferred to his people at Standing Rock Agency, Dakota, where he was given two log houses, a barn and corral for his horses, by the government; here he lived for ten years, his two wives and their daughters in one house, the other one he occupied with his son, "Crow Foot," a young lad of seventeen years. In stature Sitting Bull was below the height of an ordinary Indian, heavily and powerfully built, chest unusually deep, shoulders broad, neck thick and short, large head, jaws heavy and firmly set; his manner was quiet, though his expression showed a subdued air of superiority and contempt, at all times. He impressed one as being more than an ordinary man, of unusual firmness, stubbornness, and of character and tenacity of purpose. He fairly earned the distinction of being the most persistent, unrelenting foe to the white man of his race and time. He was killed by friendly Indian police, at his home on Grand River, South Dakota, while being arrested by order of the government during the excitement incident to the ghost dance or Messiah craze December 15, 1890. For more than ten years before his death, he seems to have been a peaceable and law-abiding man; it was thought he might have encouraged the dance and indirectly stimulated the excitement which finally led to the outbreak. He was buried in the old military cemetery west of the Standing Rock Agency; the Commercial Club of Fort Yates put a fence around the plot and a monument of stone at the head of his grave. The old chiefs are all dead; Sitting Bull, Spotted Tail, and Crazy Horse died violent deaths; Gall, Rain-in-the-Face and Red Cloud went out in the midst of the peace they had so long fought against.

The great Sioux Reservation is broken up, and the sons of the men who fought Custer to the death on the Little Big Horn are now farmers living on allotments in the country where their fathers hunted the buffalo forty years ago. Some of them and some grand-



SITTING BULL



CHIEF JOHN GRASS

*JOHN GRASS

Ma-to Wa-ta-kpe--- Charging Bear.

John Grass or Mato Watakpe was born on the Grand River, (the Palani Wakpe of the Sioux), Dakota Territory. The history of the Dakotah (Sioux) says that the year was four winter camps after the "winter of the stars changing places." Their own record as well as the history of the whites, places a great meteoric display in 1833, consequently John Grass was born in 1837. This is probably his correct age, although the year of his birth is disputed by the Indians and his own gravestone bears the record of birth as of the year 1845. He was the son of a famous fighting chief who bore the name Mato Watakpe, as did his father before him, and also another name "Uses him as a Shield." This man belonged to the Sihasapa or Blackfeet Division of the Teton Sioux. His mother, who bore the name "Woman who does many Favors," was the daughter of a chief of the Ohenopa or Two Kettle Teton Sioux. The name Grass was a family name.

Quite contrary to the general belief, John Grass became a great war leader, especially against the Crows, Mandans, Arakara and Gros Ventre Indians and, after an especially successful expedition against the Crows of Montana when he was but seventeen years of age, the subject of this sketch was given the name of Mato Watakpe by his father, and assumed chieftainship, but did not obtain complete authority as a chief until the death of his father, sometime in the early 70's. At that time he had gained an enviable reputation among his people for his wisdom in the council, and his ability as an orator was firmly established in the treaties of 1868. These things in addition to his being a war leader of note, proved him to be a worthy successor to his father and the people gladly acknowledged his authority.

John Grass, as the white people called Charging Bear, early became the leader of the peace element of the Teton Sioux and, after several visits to Washington, became the exponent of progress among his people. Chief Gall and Red Cloud were his life long friends, although differing from him, in policy, in many matters. Chief Joseph of the Nez Perces was also his firm friend. One of the most interesting events of his life was his purchase and liberation of the white woman prisoner among the Sioux, Mrs. Mary Kelly.

The Indians had a most profound respect for John Grass' council and advice and relied much upon him in matters of national treaties and tribal relations. He had a good home upon the Grand

River in South Dakota, near St. Francis Mission and later, the government built him a good log house upon the banks of Grass Creek, overlooking the Missouri, a short distance south of Fort Yates, N. D. He was always a good neighbor and friend, and throughout the strenuous events following the report of the Black Hills Expedition, by Gen. Custer, when his people were being shouldered aside by the advancing tide of civilization, Chief Grass was always of a strong mind; not easily swerved from his convictions; almost uncanny in his foretelling of coming events; kingly in stature and bearing; dignified in appearance; noble in mind—a wonderful orator, distinctively the leader and statesman representing the Teton Sioux.

He was appointed Chief Justice of the Indian Court at Fort Yates by Government Commission, and occupied that important position at the time of his death May 10th, 1918. A beautiful granite monument was erected to his memory, over his grave at Fort Yates and dedicated August 26th, 1920, the money having been provided by his Dakotah tribesmen and friends.

His grandson Albert Grass, was one of the first Indian boys in the U. S. to enlist for service in the Great War, and was a member of Co. "I" 2nd N. D. Inf. later being transferred to the First Division. He was killed in action with his organization at Soissons, France, in July 1918. When bidding his grandson good-bye Chief Grass sent the following message to the white people: "Tell the people that they must fight hard with happy hearts and that Chief Grass the Tetowanna believes our country will win, for we are in the right."

sons were "with the colors," enlisting with the troops from North and South Dakota and Montana and serving bravely in France in the Great World War.

HISTORY OF COUNTIES

Adams County—was organized in April, 1907, out of a portion of the unorganized county of Hettinger; it contains about 631,000 acres and a small portion of the Standing Rock reservation. Coal is found in abundance all over the county. Hettinger is the county seat. The county was named in honor of J. Q. Adams, of Spencer, Iowa, one of the most enthusiastic pioneers in the upbuilding of the territory in the southwestern part of the state, along the line of the Milwaukee Railway.

Barnes County—was created by the territorial legislature of 1871, and was first named Burbank, in honor of the then Governor. It was later changed to Barnes, in honor of Judge A. H. Barnes, of the Federal district court. Its present organization dates from 1878. The agricultural settlement of the county is very evenly distributed, no part is more than twelve miles from the railway. Valley City is the county seat.

Benson County—was named in perpetuation of the name of B. W. Benson, a member of the territorial legislature in 1883, the year in which the county was organized by an act of the same. It was formed out of parts of Ramsey and De Smet counties. The boundaries were changed in 1885, and later in 1887. It is of irregular shape owing to the shore line of Devils Lake on the east. Fruit trees of the smaller varieties thrive amazingly, and much success has been met with in the culture of the larger eastern varieties, especially apples. Minnewaukan is the county seat.

Billings County—was named in honor of the Hon. Frederick Billings, president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and one of the largest landowners in the northwest. Medora, the county seat, is situated on the Little Missouri river which traverses the county from north to south, and is on the main line of the Northern Pacific Railway. There is an abundance of lignite coal all over the county. Billings and Medora will be remembered by all citizens as once the home of ex-President Roosevelt; many of his well known books having been written in the little log cabin home on "Chimney Butte Rancho," near Medora. This log cabin is now the property of the state, and stands on the grounds at the Capitol.

Bottineau County—was so named to perpetuate the memory of Pierre Bottineau, one of the early French-Canadian voyageurs, who was born in Dakota, and lived here fifty years in pioneer days. It is located about the center of the northern tier of counties, reaches sixty miles from east to west, includes most of the Turtle Mountains, which furnish fuel, from the natural growth of timber on these mountains, to the settlers. Natural gas has been found in large quantities and having been piped to Westhope, is being used both industrially and in the home. Bottineau is the county seat.

Bowman County—"The Rancher's Paradise," as Bowman county was for so many years known, was named in memory of Hon. E. M. Bowman, a member of the territorial assembly of Dakota of 1883. The county was organized in June, 1907. Lignite coal is found in great abundance, and can in many cases be had for the digging. The county has a permanent agricultural standing, and is adapted for the cultivation of all northern grown cereals, and garden vegetables. The county seat is Bowman.

Burke County—was carved out of the northwestern townships of Ward county, was formally recognized and organized July 6, 1910, by a gubernatorial proclamation, and named in honor of Governor John R. Burke. It is rich in agricultural resources, livestock and minerals. Natural gas has been found in quantities. Bowbells is the county seat.

Burleigh County—is called The Keystone County of the Missouri Slope. It was named in honor of Walter A. Burleigh, Indian agent and trader, delegate to Congress and contractor for the building of fifty miles of the Northern Pacific Railroad, east from Bismarck. This railroad traverses the county from east to west, entering Morton county over the finest steel arch bridge in the world built over the Missouri river at Bismarck. The chief industry of the county is agriculture. Bismarck, the county seat, is also the capitol of the state, a handsome city of over 7,000 inhabitants. Bismarck is a thoroughly modern little city, with miles of paved streets, electric lights, gas, water, and sewer systems, electric car line, and other modern facilities. Here is located the state capitol building where are contained the offices of the state officials. The building occupies a commanding position north of the city and is connected with the down-town district by an electric trolley line. The Governor resides in the Executive Mansion, located on one of the principal residence streets of the city. The state penitentiary, a government Indian School and Fort Lincoln, a large military post (unoccupied at present) are located at Bismarck. Bismarck is also the Catholic See city of the western diocese of North Dakota.

Cass County—was named for a former president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, George W. Cass. It lies in the center of the famed Red River Valley, and in point of population and wealth, is the leading county of the state. Fargo is the county seat, a thoroughly modern little city with miles of paved streets, electric car lines, gas and water mains. It is the See city of the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches.

Cavalier County—was named in honor of the memory of Charles Cavalier, who was believed to have been the first white settler to take up a permanent residence in North Dakota. He settled in Pembina county in 1851, and lived in the Red River Valley for about fifty years. The county is generally a rolling prairie, well watered and drained by creeks, coulees and ravines. Langdon is the county seat.

Dickey County—was named for Hon. Alfred Dickey of Jamestown, at one time lieutenant governor, and intimately connected with the early history of the territory of Dakota. It lies third from

the east in the southern tier of counties of the state. The county was first settled in 1881, organized in August, 1882, the county seat located at Ellendale, where it has since remained. The State Industrial School is located in Ellendale.

Divide County—is located in the northwest corner of the state, with Canada and Montana on the north and west. It was formerly part of Williams County but was organized as a county immediately after the general election of 1910. A low range of hills runs thru the county from northwest to southeast forming a watershed, dividing the territory drained by the Mouse River, from that drained by the Missouri river. The name, "Divide" is very appropriate. The principal industries of the county are farming, dairying, stockraising and mining. Nearly the whole county is underlaid with lignite coal of a superior quality; the mines operated on a large scale are near Noonan, in the east central part. Crosby is the county seat.

Dunn County—was named for the Hon. John P. Dunn, one of the earliest pioneers of western North Dakota, for many years a merchant of Bismarck, and one time mayor of the city. It was formed from unorganized territory by gubernatorial proclamation in January, 1908, following the presentation of a petition by the settlers resident therein. With its organization the roll of North Dakota's counties was completed and the last unorganized territory removed from the map. The county seat is at Manning on the Knife river.

Eddy County—was named in honor of E. B. Eddy who founded the First National Bank of Fargo, and was for many years an active figure in the development of the eastern part of the state. This county is located about the center of that part of the state lying east of the Missouri river. The land was first taken up by sturdy emigrants from the Scandinavian countries, agricultural products are raised successfully, as is also fruit of many varieties. New Rockford is the county seat.

Emmons County—was named for James A. Emmons, an active pioneer of Burleigh county, at one time a post-trader at Camp Hancock, which was located at Bismarck in 1872. The general contour of the surface is rolling prairie except in the vicinity of the Missouri river, where the land is more broken; the soil is a very productive loam, especially adapted to the culture of cereals and vegetables. Linton is the county seat.

Foster County—was named in honor of James S. Foster, a pioneer of South Dakota, where he settled in 1864. In 1871 he was appointed commissioner of immigration and thereafter devoted his whole life to the development of the new country. Foster county is one of the smallest in the state; it is drained by the James river which flows through the county from north to south; it is all tillable, open prairie land with a rich loam soil. Carrington is the county seat.

Golden Valley County—takes its name from the far-famed fertile Golden Valley, which lies in the western portion of the original

county of Billings. The county is somewhat rough, but clothed with rich grasses and the whole valley is exceptionally fertile, and permits of the general purpose farms; stock raising combined with extensive agricultural operations are the chief industries. Beach is the county seat.

Grand Forks County—was named because of the junction of Red Lake and Red River, at the city of Grand Forks, from which the county took its name, and which is the county seat; situated in the richest part of the famous Red River Valley, the county occupies a foremost position among the wheat producing counties of the state. The city of Grand Forks is a railroad center, and wholesale distributing point for the northern half of the state. It is a modern little city with paved streets, electric lights, water and sewer systems. It is the educational center of the state, the University of North Dakota being located here, also Wesley College, Grand Forks College, and two large business colleges.

Grant County—the territory comprising Grant county, was the southern half of old Morton county, and the area is about forty-eight townships; it was segregated from Morton county and organized November 28, 1916. The county was named in honor of President Grant whose likeness is imprinted on all county warrants. The Milwaukee Railway runs through the entire county, also the Northern Pacific Railway. Grant county was originally a ranching country, but at this time is well settled, with good rural and consolidated schools. The soil is admirably adapted to mixed farming and stock-raising, which are the principal industries.

Griggs County—was named in honor of Captain Alexander Griggs, founder of Grand Forks, and one of the first navigators of the Red River of the North. It was formed from parts of Traill and Foster counties, February, 1881. The county seat was located at Hope first, but moved in November of the same year to Coopers-town. The principal crop raised is wheat; crop failures are absolutely unknown, and a high degree of prosperity prevails among the agricultural population.

Hettinger County—was named in honor of a distinguished citizen of Freeport, Illinois, father of the wife of Hon. Erastus A. Williams, the latter gentleman being still a prominent citizen of the state, the first president of the city commission of Bismarck. The organization of the county dates from April 17, 1907, when it became an independent unit by gubernatorial proclamation, but the real settlement of the county by agriculturists began in 1904. Mott is the county seat.

Kidder County—was named for the Hon. Jefferson P. Kidder, who was identified with the earliest history of the territory, where he resided as far back as 1858. He served four years as delegate from Dakota, being elected in 1874. Later he served as associate justice from 1865 to 1875 and again from 1878 to 1883. The county was organized in 1881, Steele was named the county seat. The soil is of two kinds, a heavy black loam, and a lighter sandy loam, both equally fertile. Water is found all over the county, there are

several small lakes, and natural hay meadows. The main line of the Northern Pacific Railway crosses the county from east to west.

La Moure County—was named to perpetuate the memory and deeds of the most powerful individual factor in the early development of the state, Hon. Judson La Moure. The county lies in the second tier of counties from the south, and is third from the east. The land is rich loam, practically all of which is under cultivation. La Moure county is considered one of the finest agricultural counties in the state, its farmers are a thrifty, intelligent, well-to-do class, many of whom have grown wealthy from the cereal products incident to this region. La Moure county has always stood in the front ranks educationally, having especially fine rural schools. It was the first county in the state to employ a county school nurse and because of the excellent work done in the inspection of health conditions, in the schools, the Federal government established the Trachoma hospital at La Moure, the county seat. The city of La Moure has one of the most beautiful courthouses in the state while it enjoys the privileges of electric lights, a fine sewer and water system, while its schools are excellent.

Logan County—was named for Gen. John A. Logan, and was organized April 17, 1884. At one time it formed a part of the territorial county of Buffalo, its boundaries being changed in 1883 to their present form. This county is entirely agricultural. Napoleon is the county seat.

McHenry County—was named in honor of the Hon. James McHenry, a prominent citizen of Clay county, South Dakota. It was created by territorial legislative enactment in 1873. The county is in the Souris or Mouse River Valley, the land being somewhat rough and broken, it constitutes an ideal stock country. The whole country is underlaid with valuable lignite coal deposits. The main lines of the Great Northern and of the Soo Railroads traverse the county. Towner is the county seat.

McIntosh County—was named in honor of the Hon. E. H. McIntosh, a prominent member of the territorial council in 1883, in which year the county was organized. Agriculture is the principal industry, for which the rich prairie loam presents ideal conditions. Ashley is the county seat, and is one of the most prosperous and wealthy towns in the state.

McKenzie County—was named for the Hon. Alexander McKenzie, who has been in the past, and now is identified with the interests of North Dakota, particularly the development of the Missouri Slope and western counties. This county is well watered by the Missouri river, the government irrigation projects are in the north-western part at Fort Buford, Trenton and Williston. Lignite coal is found in abundance all over the county and timber is plentiful along the rivers and creeks. The county seat is at Schafer.

McLean County—was named for the Hon. John A. McLean, one of the first mayors of Bismarck, the Capitol City of the Territory, who was prominent in the development of the western country. McLean county is one of the oldest counties, but its real develop-

ment did not commence until about 1900, when the first railroad was built through its territory. Washburn on the Missouri river is the county seat.

Mercer County—was named for William H. H. Mercer, who settled in Burleigh county just across the Missouri river from the county which took his name in 1869. He was a member of the first board of county commissioners for Burleigh county and lived at Painted Woods in that county until his death a few years ago. The products of this county are mainly agricultural. Stanton is the county seat.

Morton County—was named in honor of Hon. Oliver P. Morton, the celebrated war governor of Indiana. It is one of the largest counties, the principal industry being agriculture, and in dairying Morton county leads all the other counties, the New Salem district being the home of the Holstein Breeding circuit. Mandan, the principal city, is the county seat; it is a railway division point of the Northern Pacific and is a modern city in every respect. The State Industrial school is located at Mandan, while adjoining it is the Northern Great Plains Field station. This is the largest experimental farm in the United States, operated by the Federal department of agriculture, and comprises two full sections of land used for work in arboriculture, horticulture, stock raising and agriculture. A half-million dollar hotel recently built in Mandan has been named the Lewis and Clark, as it was erected on the site of a camp of the western explorers. Coal is plentiful while its brick and pottery clay now being developed is admitted by eastern pottery and china manufacturers to be the finest in the United States.

Mountrail County—was formed out of a part of Ward county in 1908, by a vote of the people. At that time Ward county comprised the present counties of Ward, Burke, Renville and Mountrail. The soil is of a rich black alluvial nature, is very prolific in yielding wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax and other cereals and vegetables. The county lies within the Missouri river watershed. Stanley, on the main line of the Great Northern Railway, is the county seat.

Nelson County—was named for Hon. N. E. Nelson, a member of the legislature of 1885 and later a postmaster at Lisbon, and a leader in territorial politics. Lying in the eastern central tier, Nelson county is situated in the center of the great agricultural district of North Dakota. Some of the largest farms of the state are located in this county, at Petersburg being located the immense farm of the late Senator M. N. Johnson, which is still farmed by his heirs. Lakota is the county seat.

Oliver County—was named to perpetuate the memory of Hon. Harry S. Oliver of Lisbon, a prominent member of the territorial legislature of 1885. It was organized in 1885 from part of Mercer county and lies on the western bank of the Missouri River a few miles north of Bismarck, the state capital. For many years its people were engaged in stock raising, but of late years the transition from ranching to dairying and grain growing has been very

rapid. Center is the county seat, located near the geographical center of the county.

Pembina County—The name Pembina is derived from the Chippewa words, meaning "high bush cranberry," which is so plentiful in that region. The county is located in the extreme northeastern corner of the state and was the first to be settled by the white man, long before even territorial days. It is part of the famous Red River Valley, and as richly fertile as any part of it. Three rivers, Park, Tongue and Pembina, traverse the county, flowing from the Pembina Mountains on the west. The county seat is at Pembina, the oldest town in the state, and one of the wealthiest for its size.

Pierce County—was named for Hon. Gilbert A. Pierce, governor of the territory, and afterward United States Senator. It was first organized in 1889, following an election called for that purpose, and authorized by an act of the general assembly, dated March 11, 1887. This county is situated in the second tier of counties from the Canadian border, is of irregular shape, being three townships wide in the southern part, and six in the northern. The county is crossed from east to west by the main line of the Great Northern Railroad. Rugby is the county seat.

Ramsey County—was named in honor of the Hon. Alexander Ramsey, governor of Minnesota, United States Senator and Secretary of War, and very prominent in the early development of the Northwest. The land in this county is admirably adapted for general farming purposes, plentifully watered by lakes and streams. Devils Lake is the county seat; near the city are located the grounds of the Devils Lake Chautauqua, one of the largest in the United States. The State School for the Deaf is near here and the machine shops of the Great Northern Railway, of which system the city is one of the principal headquarters west of St. Paul.

Ransom County—was named in honor of General Ransom, a brave and distinguished soldier, after whom Fort Ransom was named. The county was created in January, 1873, by an act of the tenth territorial assembly and organized in 1881. The land is level prairie, rich black loam, with a clay sub-soil. Diversified farming is extensively carried on and the live stock industry is an important and profitable one. Lisbon is the county seat, situated in almost the exact geographical center of the county. The State Soldiers' Home is located at Lisbon.

Renville County—was named for Gabriel Renville, a pioneer trader who lived in that region; the county was created by a vote of the people of the northeastern part of Ward county at an election held November 30, 1918. On July 6, 1910, an executive proclamation formally recognized the election and legally established the county with Mohall as the county seat. The general characteristics of Ward county apply to Renville. It is well populated with an industrious class of settlers.

Richland County—was named to perpetuate the memory of Hon. M. T. Rich, a settler of 1869. Mr. Rich first came to the territory of Dakota in 1864 with the Sully military expedition. This county is situated in the extreme southeastern corner of the state, and was one of the first to be settled in territorial days; it is at the lower end of the famous Red River Valley, the Ottertail and Bois-de-Sioux rivers joining at Wahpeton to form the Red River of the North. The county is thickly populated, with but little land left vacant. Wahpeton is the county seat. No county in the state is better supplied with transportation facilities.

Rolette County—was named in memory of Joseph Rolette of Pembina, prominent among his people and one of the oldest pioneers in this part of the territory. The greater part of the land being rolling prairie, is capable of profitable cultivation. The Turtle Mountains are covered with timber of a merchantable nature and several saw mills are in active operation. Rolla is the county seat.

Sargent County—was named in honor of Gen. H. E. Sargent, at that time superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, deeply interested and active in promoting the welfare of the new county which was created by legislative act, March 3, 1883. It was formed out of parts of Ransom county and the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indian reservations. The county is second in the southern tier of counties from the eastern boundary of the state. The first settler in the county is said to have been John Langies, a half-breed Indian, who located in Tewaukon township in May, 1873. The first white settler was E. D. Post, who settled in Herman township in June, 1879. Artesian water is found all over the county and there are many flowing wells. Forman is the county seat, located in the geographical center of the county.

Sheridan County—was so named in honor of Gen. Philip Sheridan and in its present form was created by a vote of the people at an election held in the fall of 1908. In the earlier maps of the territory, the county was shown in about its present shape, but was later absorbed by McLean county, to be again created as noted above. The principal products are cereals. The stock industry is an extensive and profitable one. McClusky is the county seat.

Sioux County—was the last portion of the state to be originally organized into a county. The Standing Rock Reservation comprised what is now Sioux County, North Dakota, and Carson County, South Dakota. This whole Indian reservation was commonly called the Sioux Indian Reservation, so when this part was made a county by proclamation of Governor Hanna on September 3, 1914, it was properly called Sioux County with the approval of the white and Indian residents. The word Sioux is derived from the Chippewa word, *Nadowe-is-iw*, or the French version of this word, *Nadowes-sioux*.

Slope County—was organized from the southern part of Billings county in January, 1915. In the western part of the county are the Bad Lands, the remainder of the county having exceptionally fine

farming land, the soil is black loam with a clay sub-soil. As yet there is no railroad in the county with the exception of a few miles near Marmarth where the Milwaukee traverses the county; state lines are operated from both Bowman and New England. There is a great deal of lignite coal in the county, a very large mine being located near Amidon, the county seat, a flourishing little village of several hundred inhabitants. The town was named in compliment to Hon. Charles F. Amidon, United States District Judge.

Stark County—was named for George Stark, general manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad, owner of the Stark farm near Bismarck, which was opened up to demonstrate the fertility of the western prairies and their adaptability for general farming. The county is traversed throughout the entire length from east to west by the main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Until a few years ago, the county was given over almost entirely to stock-raising, but is now rapidly coming to the front as an agricultural region. Lignite coal is found in abundance all over the county, some of the largest mines of the state are located in this county. The clay deposits of Stark county are conceded to be the equal of any on this continent, both for the making of all kinds of building and fire brick, and for the finest kind of pottery. Dickinson is the county seat, a beautiful little city, modern in every way.

Steele County—was named for Franklin Steele, one of the early Fort Snelling traders, who was shrewd enough to see the great future wrapped up in the virgin prairies of the county named for him. He became later a distinguished citizen of Minneapolis, while still retaining his landed interests in Dakota. The land in the county is mostly taken up in farms. The Goose river on the eastern, and the Sheyenne river on the western border furnish excellent drainage to the county. The principal town is Hope; it enjoys all the advantages of modern civilization, including electric lights, telephone system, and cement walks. The county seat is Sherbrooke, located in the exact center of the county.

Stutsman County—was named to perpetuate the memory of Hon. Enos Stutsman, who came to North Dakota in 1864 as a special agent of the United States Treasury Department. He was elected to the territorial legislature from Pembina County, and thereafter until his death, he was intimately connected with territorial affairs and progress. The county lies third from the eastern boundary of the state, and is crossed from north to south by the James river. The main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad traverses the county from east to west. Jamestown is the county seat. Here is located the State Hospital for the Insane, one of the best conducted establishments of its kind in the United States.

Towner County—was named in honor of the Hon. O. M. Towner, founder of the Elk Valley farm in Grand Forks county, and a member of the territorial legislature in 1883. It lies in the northern tier of counties, the land being rolling prairie, plentifully watered by lakes and streams. The county is splendidly supplied with railroad facilities, the Great Northern and Soo lines both crossing

it, so that no part of the county is more than six miles from a shipping point. Cando is the county seat.

Trall County—was named in honor of Walter Trall, who was very active in the early development of the county, and an employee of the Hudson Bay Company, for which he established a trading post at Caledonia. The county was originally created out of parts of Burchard, Cass and Grand Forks counties by an act of the territorial legislature January 12, 1875. On March 8, 1883, a part was detached to add to the territory of Steele county; the county was created, and Caledonia was named the county seat, the first meeting of the county commissioners was held there February 23, 1875. Later the county seat was moved to Hillsboro where it now is. The land is nearly all in farms, which have been continuously cropped to wheat for thirty years or more.

Walsh County—was named for Hon. George H. Walsh, president of the council of the legislature in 1881, and of the council in 1883, 1885 and 1889, and later a legislature of the state of North Dakota. His father, Thomas Walsh, was located at Grand Forks in 1871. The county is in the famous Red River Valley, and is one of the richest in the state. Grafton is the county seat, is modern and up-to-date in every respect. Here is located the state institution for the care of the feeble minded.

Ward County—was named in honor of Hon. J. P. Ward, a member of the legislature of 1885 and an active friend of the northern part of the territory, though representing a district in the south. Ward was the largest county in the state, both in acreage and population, before its division in 1910. It now includes the 26,000 acres of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation. The land is capable of profitable cultivation. Coal is found in abundance, natural gas has been discovered and is being developed. Minot is the county seat and well named the "Magic City," as its growth during the past few years has been truly phenomenal.

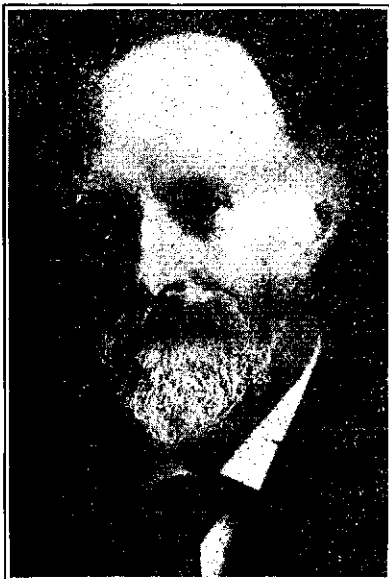
Wells County—was created by territorial legislation January 4, 1873, and was originally known as Gingras county, the name being changed to honor the Hon. E. P. Wells, a member of the territorial legislature in 1881, a man who was identified with the development of the state. In 1883 the boundaries were re-adjusted, and again in 1885. Sykeston was designated as the county seat, but later this was changed and Fessenden was chosen in its stead.

Williams County—was named in honor of Hon. Erastus A. Williams, who is still living. He came to Yankston in 1869 and has been foremost in the upbuilding of western North Dakota ever since. He was Surveyor-General of the state for a number of years. This county is third in size; the principal industries are farming and stock-raising. Williston is the county seat, a modern little city. In the neighborhood of Williston, the Federal government has an irrigation project comprising about 13,000 acres. The water is furnished by the Missouri River, being pumped by power generated from a power house situated at the mouth of a lignite mine.

EVOLUTION OF TRANSPORTATION

The Progress in Means of Transportation From the Batteau of the Voyageur to the Red River Carts, the Steamboat and the Railroad. Stirring Times on the Missouri. Navigation on the Red River; Its Rise and Decline.

HENRY W. ALSOP was born at Middletown, Connecticut, June 7, 1849. His ancestors settled in Connecticut about 1670. He was a



HENRY W ALSOP

cadet at a preparatory school in New Haven in 1863 and assisted in training Civil War recruits; went to New York in 1868 and entered the South American shipping firm of Alsop and Chauncey. In 1878 entered partnership with his brother, Charles R. Alsop, then of Brainerd, Minnesota, to establish a line of steamers on the Red River. They had the steamer, Pluck, and three barges and built warehouses at Fargo, North Dakota and Moorhead, Minnesota, but conducted their business from Moorhead. He moved his family from New York to Moorhead in 1883, and devoted all his time to the business. In 1893, he joined the old Fargo Argus force, under Major Edwards, and was with that office for twelve years as book-keeper. He took up a homestead in Beltrami County, Minnesota, which he still holds. Has been Deputy Auditor in that County for ten years.

He was married to Miss Elizabeth Elleman in New York in 1871; they have five children living, Harry T. Alsop, Fargo, North Dakota; Jessie M. Alsop, Middletown, Connecticut; F. Chauncey Alsop, Blackduck, Minnesota; Ernest B. Alsop, and Archie S. Alsop, Boise City, Idaho.

More intensely interesting than a fairy tale is the story of the development of the great Northwest. It is a story of adventure and of daring in the lives of individuals not unmixed with romance; for these were brave, loving hearts and gentle clinging spirits among those hardy pioneers, and many incidents and choice bits of legend have been handed down.

The problem of transportation was the main obstacle to the peopling and development of the Northwest for the first one hundred years of the existence of the United States of America. It

was through the activities of the Hudson's Bay, American and Northwest Fur Companies that the region was first explored. The trappers and hunters had come through Rainy Lake into the Red River, as the rivers and streams afforded the only means of transportation until some crude genius devised the famous **Red River Cart**.

There were no blacksmith shops in those days, nor a nail or iron bolt in all the country; therefore this useful cart was made wholly of wood and drawn by an ox. One man usually manned four carts, and the procession of carts was often miles in length, winding its way across the plains. The traders made two trips a year, bringing products of the chase of the northwest to market at St. Paul, Minnesota, and returning with food stuffs and supplies the hunter needed. So long ago as 1832 steamboat navigation opened on the upper Missouri River; in 1853 the first steamboat was put on the Red River to run from Ft. Abercrombie to Ft. Garry, now Winnipeg. The boats did a thriving business, especially on the Missouri, until the railroads came, giving quicker and cheaper service to the tide of immigration anxious to settle in the new country; there was but little attempt to keep the Missouri open for boats of large carrying capacity, and none at all for the Red River; commerce is still alive on the Missouri in boats of limited tonnage, at Bismarck and vicinity, extending north to Williston and the Yellowstone River.

MISSOURI RIVER

The Missouri River was the transportation key to the Northwest up to the time of the actual completion of the Northern Pacific railroad in 1895, followed a few years later by the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, now the Great Northern Railroad. The starting place for boats for the Missouri River was St. Louis, and the objective was Ft. Benton, Montana. The up-trip required from sixty-five to eighty-five days, according to the cargo and stage of the water, and the down-trip from fifteen to twenty-five days. Of all the rivers in the United States, the Missouri is regarded as the most treacherous; it is unmanageable on account of the sandy formation of the soil through which it stretches its great length, and the frequent caving of the timbered banks, often causing complete changes in the current and obstructing navigation with sand bars and snags; the current of the river is about seven miles an hour; wherever the current strikes the shore it quickly cuts away the banks, which tumble in, several rods of the bank, sometimes with high cottonwood and other trees, often disappearing in one day. The water is extremely muddy, but when settled is considered perfectly pure and healthful, and is very clear above the mouth of the Yellowstone River where that stream joins the Missouri. There have been some famous boat pilots on the Missouri, but they were comparatively few, and it took them years to learn its devious ways. The pilot who could make the trip from St. Louis to Ft. Benton and return without grounding his boat on a sand bar, or gashing a hole in her bottom on a snag, was considered an expert par excellence. When steamboating was at its zenith on the Missouri River all boats carried spars on either side, the size of telegraph poles, and when the boat ran on a sand-bar, the poles were extended to the river bottom, steam applied and she was lifted over the bar. The boats only ran in the daytime; no pilot on the Missouri, however great the necessity, would run his boat after dark. It was the difficult problem of navigation that enabled

the pilots to command such big salaries; such famous veterans at the wheel as Captain Grant Marsh, Captains William Howard, John Gunsolis, C. J. Atkins, and a few others, were paid from \$800 to \$1200 a month. The demand for army transports for the upper Missouri, the discovery of gold and silver in Montana, created a demand for the steamboats, and in 1863 the traffic was great. The boat, "Robert Campbell, Jr.," Captain Joseph LaBarge, master, with Captains Gunsolis, McKinney and Atkins as pilots, had an eventful trip up river; the same year the Shreveport, Benton, Grant, Effie Deans, War Eagle, West Wind, Ida Stockdale, Big Horn and others were in active service; snug fortunes were made in the river trips. In the season of 1866 the boat, "Luella," Captain Grant Marsh in command, left St. Louis in April, with a heavy cargo of mining machinery, camp supplies and a fair passenger list; she returned late in September with 230 miners, carrying in their leather belts \$1,250,000 of gold dust. All fares were paid in gold dust; on this trip the "Luella" cleared \$24,000 for her owners. When near Elk Horn, Montana, the boat narrowly escaped being sunk and was delayed five hours by an immense herd of buffalo swimming the river; on the same trip the Indians followed her for miles, firing volleys into her sides and pilot house. The financial success of the "Luella" was quite doubled the following season by the "Ida Stockdale," whose trip up and down the river, was equally exciting, the round trip netting \$42,594. During the year 1867, seventy-one boats left St. Louis for Ft. Benton, and intermediate points; they carried 17,138 tons of freight and a total of 10,000 passengers. The fare for the trip was \$150 each, the return cargoes consisted of gold, silver, furs and hides. One of the historic steamboats, the "Far West," commanded by Captain Grant Marsh, made a wonderful voyage down the Yellowstone and the Missouri Rivers, bringing the wounded soldiers and the first news of the massacre of General George A. Custer and his 261 men of the Seventh U. S. Cavalry, on the Little Big Horn River, by the Sioux Indians.

In 1881 five lines of steamboats had their headquarters at Bismarck, with twenty-five boats in the upper river service. There was but one trans-continental railway line, when river traffic received its almost total extinction; now there are several and the cry is country wide, and admitted by the railroads that the traffic has reached such stupendous proportions that the roads are unable to handle all of it, with the expedition required, and that the revival of Missouri River commerce on a substantial basis is an urgent necessity in order that the congestion of freight may be handled in bulk, and the grains of the northwest have a direct route to the sea; this would be a fitting recognition of a great waterway, that has been navigated by steamboats for ninety years; without this highway of ingress and egress to the northwest, this vast productive country, with its fields of grain, rich mines of gold, silver, copper and coal would still be a trackless wilderness.

RED RIVER

The developments of transportation on the Red River is one of the commercial romances of the northwest. From batteaus and canoes large enough to carry half a dozen men and several hundred pounds of hunter's and trapper's spoil, to steamboats of several hundred tons, within a generation is a mighty stride.

In 1859 the first steam boat to navigate the Red River of the North (the only river in the United States flowing north), was brought from the Mississippi River, a broken down boat, "The North Star"; this boat was taken up the Crow Wing River, taken to pieces, the timbers loaded on wagons, that it took thirty-five teams to pull, and hauled then to LaFayette, Minnesota, at the mouth of the Sheyenne River. There the boat was speedily and stoutly put together, steamed up the river to Ft. Abercrombie where the pilot-house was built and the craft christened "The Anson Northrup" in honor of its owner. May 17, 1859, the boat left for Ft. Gary, now Winnipeg, arriving there June 5; the return trip was safely made a month later, the boat bringing twenty passengers. The boat's capacity was from fifty to seventy-five tons, according to the stage of the water. She had to tie up every night, and was greatly delayed by the necessity of stopping to cut wood for the fire; however, this trip of the boat demonstrated that navigation on the Red River was undoubtedly feasible; in the late fall and winter, of course, it was not possible; but in the spring after the ice broke, usually about the last of April, the boats, as large as could make all the turns in the winding river, made the trip from Ft. Abercrombie to the mouth of Lake Winnipeg, 500 miles, carrying supplies to the hunters and traders, returning with cargoes of furs and hides of beavers, wolf, black bear, martin, mink, otter and raccoon.

Captain J. C. Burbank and Captain Russell Blakely who had a stage and freight line from St. Paul to Ft. Abercrombie wanted to engage the boat for another trip, but Captain Northrup refused to run the boat, and it was tied up. These men had brought a party of English men and women, to go to Ft. Gary by boat, so were compelled to build a flat boat for the trip, which took several weeks to build, the state rooms being of heavy tenting material. The voyage was finally undertaken, with Captain George Northrup in charge, and the passengers were given quite a taste of western travel in those days, as the boat was frequently fired upon by Indians. The steamboat, Anson Northrup was sold, rechristened the "Pioneer" with Captain Samuel Painter, and Alden Bryant, clerk, and made successful trips for five years, when it was sold to the Hudson's Bay Company.

The second boat put into service on the Red River was the "International" under command of Captain Barrett. The "International" was an old Minnesota River boat, called the "Freighter," which her owner, Captain John B. Davis of St. Paul, and her Captain, C. Thiemanns planned as early as 1857 to have transferred to the Red River.

The next boat to make a record in Red River navigation was the "Selkirk," owned by James J. Hill and Captain. Alexander Griggs, under whose supervision the boat was built, at McCauleyville, Minnesota, in 1870, and launched in April, 1871. This was the first complete steamboat, built especially for Red River service, and was followed by a number of others of smaller capacity. McCauleyville became the chief boat-building point on the river. It was during the "Selkirk's" return late in the season of 1871 that it was caught in the ice where Grand Forks now stands, and Captain Griggs had to tie up there for the winter; he squatted on a quarter section of land, and is therefore accorded the distinction of being the founder of the town; Griggs County was also

named in his honor. The increase of traffic on the river developed the towns of Grand Forks, Fargo and the lower towns along the stream, and brought into the country many of the well known pioneers of the state, among them Captain Griggs, Captain Michael, L. McCormick, afterwards Secretary of Dakota Territory, Captain Blakely, Captain Burbank, James J. Hill, Captain Henry W. Alsop, Captain C. Thiemmens and a host of others. There were prosperous boat yards at Grand Forks, McCauleyville, Georgetown and Moorhead. Some of the well known boats were, the Sheyenne, Minnesota, Manitoba, Alpha, Grand Forks, Pluck, Alsop and Selkirk.

In 1878 Henry W. Alsop and his brother, Charles R. Alsop, established a line of steamboats on the Red River; they had the steamer, "Pluck" and three barges, with warehouses at Fargo and Moorhead. In 1883 the steamboat "Henry W. Alsop" and five barges were added to the Alsop line, and warehouses built at Holy Cross, Hickson and other points on the river. Most of the boats were finally consolidated as the Red River Transportation Company with James J. Hill at the head. All were profit winners, until 1886, when the railroads cut across the country shortening and cheapening travel; the land was rapidly broken up into farms, causing the water to be absorbed into the soil, and the water of the Red River became so low it was unnavigable; after a few losing years the boats were finally sold and taken north into the Hudson Bay Country.

Pemmican, which was used so much for food in those days, is meat of the buffalo, cut into long strips an inch in thickness hung on racks to dry, smoked a little by a fire; when dried, it was placed on the flesh side of a buffalo hide, and beaten into shreds; then mixed with hot tallow in large kettles, poured into sacks while soft; the thick mass became so hard, it often required a heavy blow to break it. It could be eaten without further preparation, or cooked with vegetables. It could be kept for many years, with proper care.

To those who have followed the evolution of transportation from the batteau of the voyager to the great ocean grey hounds of to-day, a mighty stride is observed in the means and mode of travel, but to follow the progress made by leaps and bounds in undersea and aerial navigation has seemed like an Aladdin's dream, so swiftly has man's ingenuity and skillfulness evolved the submarine and air ship.

The first submarine to cross the Atlantic Ocean was in 1915. Ten British submarines made the trip from Montreal to Portsmouth, England, but the world's first submarine merchantman, the German underwater liner, Deutschland, arrived in Chesapeake Bay, July 10, 1916, on her way from Bremerhaven to Baltimore, Maryland, 3,800 miles; four hours was the longest continuous time that she was completely submerged during the voyage over. The Deutschland is 250 feet long, 25 feet wide, propelled by two Diesel engines of 600 horse power. Her cargo was said to be 750 tons of dyestuffs and chemicals, valued at \$750,000; she also carried 300 tons of iron ballast. Her engines consumed 85 gallons of fuel oil during the voyage. She sailed from Baltimore, Aug. 2, on the return voyage and arrived at Bremen Aug. 23; she carried a cargo of rubber, crude nickel, and a consignment of gold.

One of the greatest adventures ever undertaken by men,—the crossing of the Atlantic Ocean by aerial flight, was attempted by both American and British aviators, the trans-atlantic flight

developed in America as a national enterprise; the men were enlisted men in the service of the United States Navy. The British attempt was purely a private venture, the men flew to fulfill the conditions of a \$50,000 prize offered by the London Daily Mail.

For more than 300 years after the crossing of the Atlantic ocean by Columbus, the sailing vessels were the only means of transportation, but in 1819 the Savannah, an American steamship, crossed from Savannah, Georgia, to Liverpool, England, in twenty-five days; this boat also had sails.

The first real steam transit was effected by two boats, the Sirius and Great Western, both in April, 1838, in eighteen and fifteen days, respectively. Just one hundred years after the sailing of the Savannah, three successful flights were made across the Atlantic, one by the American Sea-plane N.C.-4, which was the first ship of the air to fly over; the second flight was made by the British biplane of Alcock and Brown, the third by the giant British dirigible R-34. This lighter-than-air craft left England July 2, 1919, and reached America, the Roosevelt Field, Mineola, Long Island, New York, on July 6, thereby completing the longest continuous flight in history, having covered a distance of 3,200 miles, not counting the extra mileage due to adverse winds, in a trifle more than 108 hours. It carried thirty-one persons. Later the giant airship made the return trip to England in seventy-five hours. The R-34 is about 670 feet long, with a cigar shaped gas-bag, of 2,200,000 cubic feet capacity—the silken bag has fifteen separate chambers, and is stretched tightly over a flexible metal frame, which is reinforced strongly by wires. Five gondolas, suspended from the gas-bag, carry the members of the crew and the motors to furnish power. It carries a powerful wireless apparatus and radio instruments, one of the special pieces being a directional finder. The gondolas are equipped with cooking apparatus, so that hot food may be prepared for the crew; all the gondolas are enclosed by glass, and are connected by a huge platform. The airship carried 5,000 gallons of petrol, but had about 1,000 gallons left when she reached her destination.

HISTORICAL

Those of us who are impressed with the common belief that the history of North Dakota is embraced within a period of a scant one hundred years, and even the student of history, with his eyes upon the centuries of the past, may well hold that the history of the state is only now in the making, or yet to be made. And indeed when the short record of history today shows us that the state has had an existence as a state of but twenty-five years and that a few years more that a century ago became a part of the United States, there is some excuse for the opinion that our history is yet to be written.

To these and to the student of history it will come with something of a surprise that our history dates back three centuries; that a high order of civilization prevailed on these prairies at that time; that when the Colonies were warring for freedom, agriculture of an extensive kind prevailed here, a stable government ruled and crime was rare. Indeed from the point of view of the historian, no state, with the exception of New York, presents in its history so vividly the contest between the rival interests of France and England, and later the United States. Recent investigation has brought this out clearly and in an incontrovertible manner and North Dakotans, instead of an apology for a history have a history of which they may be proud.

The name "Dakota" means, in the language of the Sioux, confederation of tribes. The word, as used by the Indians, is said to connote the idea of tribes on the front or frontiersmen.

The state was a part of the original Louisiana Purchase in 1803. In 1812 it was a part of the Missouri Territory and later a part of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska. It was not until March 2, 1861 that Dakota Territory was organized with the capital at Yankton. But another civilization antedated this.

Three centuries ago Mandans, Arikara and other Indians had a civilization along the Missouri River in what is now North Dakota. There farm products similar to those afterwards raised in New England, were extensively cultivated—corn, beans, native potatoes, squash, pumpkins, tobacco and sunflower seeds—the latter mixed with corn meal making good bread. Civil government, geography, history (more than local), domestic science and zoology were well taught. The government was satisfactory and permanent and crime was infrequent.

European influence touched this civilization first from the direction of New Mexico about 1620. Besides their stores, ranches, mines and negro slaves in New Mexico, the Spanish had unrecorded posts out toward North Dakota, where neighboring Indians purchased wares and retailed them to northern tribes. A common ground for this trade was established between the Heart and the Cannonball rivers. In this neutral ground the Indians exchanged wares, songs, dances, traditions, stories, religious ideas, geographical and historical knowledge, news and even orations and prophecies were exchanged.

The first disruption of this friendly intercourse came through the medium of the Spaniards, who attempted to and did secure slaves by inciting the southern Indians to capture Indians from the northern tribes and sell them to the Spaniards. Tradition says that the Spaniards would give a good horse for three virgins. From this time onward agriculture waned and the young men were taught the arts of war.

About 1640 French traders, trappers and adventurers began to come far up the Missouri river and joined with the Sioux Indians in driving the Mandan, Arikara and Hidatsa Indians from one village to another, the Sioux being supplied by the French with superior weapons. This continued until the decimated tribes took a permanent home on what is now Fort Berthold. At this period in the history of these tribes, when a male child was born, the mothers wailed because it was destined to be slain in battle. At this time, too, the Hudson's Bay Company's influence was shown, its agents encouraged scalping, while the French taught the Sioux to cut off the heads of their enemies and a stroke of the hand across the throat became the word in sign language for the Sioux. These French adventurers were in search of wealth, to be found in pelts, rather than to promote or encourage civilization. From this period dates the old trading post at the mouth of the Cannonball.

But even the Sioux, contaminated as they were by the contact and precept of the white man, still retained a strong predilection towards agriculture and the Yanktons were supplied with plenty of food even when game was scarce. Chief Two Bears is known to have had two hundred acres of corn below Fort Yates. Frenchmen often stole corn from the Teton Sioux, as shown from pictograph records. So persistent indeed was this Indian instinct towards agriculture that it did not perish until comparatively recent times, when the white men controlled the Missouri river with their forts and Indian agencies.

From the middle of the eighteenth century the Hudson's Bay Company influenced the upper Missouri Indians as well as the Canadian Indians. This influence, as shown before, was far from beneficent, and brought a degeneracy to the Indian race that can scarcely be appreciated, and which eventually wiped out all but traces of the ancient civilization. Besides posts on the Red River in North Dakota the Hudson's Bay Company was the representative of the English in the struggle for supremacy in the entire northwest.

Thus four great national forces, Spanish, French, English and American alternately struggled for the control of the northwest and the theatre of this struggle converged along the Missouri river in North Dakota. The result of this struggle barely turned in favor of the American, while aboriginal civilization was obliterated, leaving only traces and traditions of its former power and glory.

Other tribes who inhabited this region and who were also agriculturists were the Cheyenne, Chippewas and Assiniboine. They had a cruder form of civilization than the Missouri Indians and fell much sooner before the onslaught of white men's influence and power.

Thus while the Indians were fighting for their existence as a nation or a people, or fighting each other at the instigation of white men, the Colonies were asserting their rights as free states. And as some of the more venturesome of the Colonists came west to the Alleghany mountains and looked into the great fields beyond and heard the stories of this new kingdom, there came to some a vision of a new and mighty nation. The most prominent of these men of vision was Thomas Jefferson. Long before he sent Lewis and Clark into the new continent of the west, he had foreseen the forces which would eventually bring this country into the hands of the United States, and which did bring it, in 1803.

Lewis and Clark were in this state during the fall and winter of 1804-05. They found the country in its virgin state, and while in their winter quarters 12 miles above what is now Washburn, quietly made notes and preparations for the journey to the Pacific. They came in contact with the Mandans at Fort Clark and the Hidatsa or Grosventre at the Knife river. It was at the Hidatsa village, one mile north of Stanton, that the two explorers found the intrepid guide Sakakawea and her husband Charbonneau.

The Lewis and Clark expedition opened the eyes of the world to the opportunities beyond the borders of the Atlantic sea coast. Some of the others who followed into this strange new empire were Bradbury and Breckenridge in 1811; Catlin and Maximilian in 1832, and John Fremont in 1839. These men all have left a full account of their explorations and experiences in this territory. Many others came into the country to travel and to trade. The Pembina and Walthalla district was peopled, but as yet all trade was over land. But soon the trading posts established demanded more goods and less time in delivery and in response to this demand steamboats began to ply on the Missouri. This first common carrier system gradually increased until the late sixties and in the early seventies was at its height.

Soon the influx of the new race brought its clashes with the older. The white and red men, differing so in civilization and in ideas, and kept further apart by racial instinct, found it difficult to understand each other, and it is to be feared that the white man in but few instances tried to understand. The Indian with his love of nature, living as nature dictated, could in no wise comprehend the commercial mind of the white intruder, and especially as he came in contact more often with these individuals of the white race who had lost much if not all of the finer elements, and permitted evil to predominate. Such a friction once started could not remain long without strife. The awful massacre of Minnesota in 1862 was one of the results of this. Only a very small part of the Sioux nation took part in this massacre, yet such was the misunderstanding of the white men at the time, that in response to the bitter cry of the settler who had paid the penalty for another's wrong, troops came to punish both innocent and guilty Indians.

Sibley and Sully in 1863-64 and '65 traveled the length and breadth of the state on a punitive expedition—Sibley coming in 1863 and Sully in 1863, 1864 and 1865. These were hard blows to the Sioux nation and some of the greatest battles ever known to have been fought between white soldier and Indian took place during these three years. The Whitestone battle, the Kildeer battle and the battles of the Bad Lands were the most important of Sully's campaign while the Big Mound, Buffalo Lake and Stoney Lake fights were the chief engagements of Sibley's. The founding of Fort Rice and Fort Abercrombie was the result of these wars, the first being established to keep peace on the frontier and preserve order and make travel safe for the emigrant in the state and through the state.

Gold was discovered in California in 1848, but before that it was discovered in Idaho, the year being 1843. This discovery and the opening of the mines later in Montana caused thousands to cross the state. They must have a route to Montana and Idaho. They must have the protection of government troops. To afford this protection Forts Pembina, Ransom and Buford were established.

This influx of travelers had its effect upon the state and while many found no gold in the new El Dorado, many saw the advantages and riches spread before them on the fertile prairie. The frontier was made safe and many settlers came to make homes. But these first settlers were doomed to disappointment for the years of famine and grasshoppers of the seventies came upon them and their sufferings were great. Due to this, adverse reports went out and it was not until the great bonanza farms started, years after, that the farming interests really revived, for reports had gone forth and were generally believed that North Dakota was a desert and fit only for ranching.

But the thousands of men who had been here, who had seen the country, and perhaps who had gone elsewhere, were ever returning to North Dakota, and when the Northern Pacific railway was built into the state in 1873, they returned, bringing many followers with them. It took a long time to run a survey through the state and the Whistler expedition in 1871 and the Stanley expedition in 1872-73 really opened the western part of the state to railroading. Towns were built to the Missouri and more forts were established to guard the west.

Another new force and another impetus in the settlement of the state came when Custer went to the Black Hills in 1874 and brought back with him the report that there was "gold in the grass roots." Thousands of gold-seekers flocked to the Black Hills as a result. This influx or inundation of white men upon territory hitherto regarded by the Indian as his own, and which was in fact his, not alone by natural right, but by the treaty of 1868, alarmed and enraged the Sioux. The treaty by its terms would have kept the white race east of the Missouri river, and when the Sioux saw its violation they under-

stood only too well that it would not be long before the whole western part of the state would be opened, as the east already was, to the great ranchers. Naturally the Sioux sought to protect their rights, and their only recourse was an appeal to arms. This warfare culminated in the famous battle of the Little Big Horn, June 25, 1876, when Custer and his entire command were annihilated. This reverse, however, could not stem the tide of white settlement and Indian supremacy over this region was doomed.

Towns sprung up and grew fast, ranches and farms multiplied and the era of the pioneer began. The capital of the Dakotas was at Yankton until June 2, 1883, when it was moved to Bismarck, where it remained until the formation of the two states, North and South Dakota in 1889. The territorial legislature passed an act in 1883 providing for the removal of the territorial capital from Yankton to a point designated by the commissioners appointed for the location of the new capital. The following persons were appointed as such commissioners, viz: Alexander McKenzie, Milo W. Scott, Burleigh F. Spalding, Charles H. Myers, George A. Matthews, Alexander Hughes, Henry H. DeLong, John P. Belding and M. D. Thompson. The capital commission at a session held in the city of Fargo, on the 2nd day of June, 1883, located the territorial capital at Bismarck. The act provided that \$100,000 and 160 acres of land should be donated to the state for capital purposes as a condition of the location of the seat of government. The citizens of Bismarck by voluntary subscription contributed \$100,000 in cash and 320 acres of land.

A bill known as the "omnibus bill" and which was an act dividing the territory of Dakota into the states of North and South Dakota, and enabling the two Dakotas, Montana and Washington to formulate constitutions, was approved February 22, 1889, and a constitutional convention was held at Bismarck, beginning July 4, 1889. A constitution was formulated and submitted to a vote of the people of the state of North Dakota at an election called for that purpose, and to elect state officers. October 1, 1889. There were 27,440 votes cast for and 8,107 against the adoption of the constitution.

Thus we trace the descent from the ancient civilization of these plains, maintained by the Indians, down through that troublous time when the old order, crumbling under new forces and torn between contending nations for its control; touched hereby the debauchery of a once intelligent and noble race and by cruel wrongs done it; illumined there by the blaze of the first settlers' homes and marked by the stark corpses of his women and children; through famine and plague; through misunderstanding and strife; through privations and sufferings; through that period where affairs began to right themselves as a ship long buffeted by adverse gales settles itself to its course as the storm abates. And then upward and out of a savage violence and a violent savagery, the gradual ascent to the creation of a new empire for civilization to spread her banners over, to a new social entity in the world, once more peaceful and stable and rule by the most enlightened laws that the world has known. Here we build a new nation in a new land—an amalgam of all races, melted together in our schools and universities, cosmopolitan as no other race ever was; molded as one in our courts of law and houses of worship; bound by one common interest, one common welfare, one common tongue and one common flag. Out of the secret mine the long hidden ore has been snatched, refined through the furnace of pioneer days, purified and strengthened by the alloy from a score of lands, stamped now with the rank of nation by the Great Republic, tested and proven true, the new state, like new coinage, shining with promise, slips into the currency of nations. It is a failing commonly attributed to the American that he boasts. But when within the space of fifty years the world is given a new nation, the wilderness is made to blossom and bears homes churches, schools and cities and peace and plenty crown it all, surely it is not vain boasting to glory in what no other people ever accomplished in such a space of time.

MAGNA CHARTA

THE GREAT CHARTER OF LIBERTIES OF KING JOHN.

GRANTED AT RUNNYMEDE, JUNE 15, A. D. 1215, IN THE SEVENTEENTH YEAR OF HIS REIGN.

John, by grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy, Aquitaine, and Count of Anjou, to his Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justiciaries, Foresters, Sheriffs, Governors, Officers and to all Baliffs, and his lieges, greeting. Know ye, that we, in the presence of God, and for the salvation of our soul, and the souls of all our ancestors and heirs, and unto the honour of God and the advancement of Holy Church and amendment of our Realm, by advice of our venerable Fathers, Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, Henry, Archbishop of Dublin, William of London, Peter of Winchester, Jocelin of Bath and Gladstonbury, Hugh of Lincoln, Walter of Worcester, William of Coventry, Benedict of Rochester, Bishops; of Master Pandulph, Sub-Deacon and Familiar of our Lord the Pope, Brother Aymeric, Master of the Knights Templars in England; and of the Noble Persons, William Marescall, Earl of Pembroke, William, Earl of Salisbury, William, Earl of Warren, William, Earl of Arundel, Alan de Galloway, Constable of Scotland, Warin Fitz Gerald, Peter Fitz Herbert and Hubert De Burgh, Seneschal of Poitou, Hugh de Neville, Matthew Fitz Herbert, Thomas Basset, Allan Basset, Philip of Albiney, Robert de Roppel, John Mareschal, John Fitz Hugh, and others our liegmen have, in the first place, granted to God, and by this our present Charter confirmed, for us and our heirs forever:

1. That the Church of England shall be free, and have her whole rights, and her liberties inviolable; and we will have them so observed; that it may appear thence, that the freedom of elections which is reckoned chief and indispensable to the English Church, and which we granted and confirmed by our Charter, and obtained the confirmation of the same from our Lord the Pope Innocent III, before the discord between us and our barons, was granted of mere free will; which charter we shall observe and we will do it to be faithfully observed by our heirs forever.

2. We also have granted to all the freemen of our kingdom, for us and for our heirs forever, all the underwritten liberties, to be had and holden by them and their heirs, of us and our heirs forever; if any of our earls, or barons or others, who hold of us in chief by military service, shall die, and at the time of his death his heir shall be of full age, and owes a relief, he shall have his inheritance by the ancient relief; that is to say the heir or heirs of an earl, for a whole earldom, by a hundred pounds; the heir or heirs of a baron, for a whole barony, by a hundred pounds; the heir or heirs of a knight, for a whole knights fee, by a hundred shillings at most; and whoever oweth less shall give less according to the ancient custom of fees.

3. But if the heir of any such shall be under age, and shall be in ward when he comes of age, he shall have his inheritance without relief and without fine.

4. The keeper of the land of such an heir being under age, shall take of the land of the heir none but reasonable issue, reasonable customs and reasonable services, and that without destruction and waste of his men and his goods; and if we commit the custody of any such lands to the sheriff, or any other who is answerable to us for the issues of the land, and he shall make destruction and waste of the lands which he has in custody, we will take of him amends, and the lands shall be committed to two lawful and discreet men of that fee, who shall answer for the issues to us, or to him to whom we shall assign them; and if we sell or give to anyone the custody of such lands, and he therein make destruction or waste, he shall lose the same custody which shall be committed to the lawful and discreet men of that fee, who shall in like manner answer to us as aforesaid.

5. But the keeper, so long as he shall have custody of the land, shall keep up the houses, parts, warrens, ponds, mills, and other things pertaining to the land, out of the issues of the same land; and shall deliver to the heir when he comes of full age, his whole land, stock with plows and carriages, according as the time of wainage shall require, and the issues of the land can reasonably bear.

6. Heirs shall be married without disparagement, and so that before matrimony shall be contracted those who are near in blood to the heir shall have notice.

7. A widow, after the death of her husband, shall forthwith and without difficulty have her marriage and inheritance; nor shall she give anything for her dower, or her marriage, or her inheritance, which her husband and she held at the day of his death; and she may remain in a mansion house of her husband forty days after his death, within which terms her dower shall be assigned.

8. No widow shall be distrained to marry herself so long as she has a mind to live without a husband; but yet she shall give security that she will not marry without our assent, if she holds of us; or without the consent of the lord of whom she holds, if she holds of another.

9. Neither we nor our bailiffs shall seize any land or rent for any debt, so long as the chattels of the debtor are sufficient to pay the debt; nor shall the securities of the debtor be distrained so long as the principal debtor is sufficient for the payment of the debt; and if the principal debtor shall fail in the payment of the debt, not having wherewithal to pay it, then the sureties shall answer the debt; and if they will they shall have the lands and rents of the debtor until they shall be satisfied for the debt which they paid for him, unless the principal debtor can show himself acquitted thereof against the said sureties.

10. If anyone have borrowed anything of the Jews, more or less, and die before the debt is satisfied, there shall be no interest paid for that debt, so long as the heir is under age, of whomsoever he may hold; and if the debt fall into our hands we will only take the chattel mentioned in the deed.

11. If anyone shall die indebted to the Jews, his wife shall have her dower and pay nothing of that debt; and if the deceased left children under age, they shall have necessities provided for them,

according to the tenement of the deceased; and out of the residue of the debt shall be paid, saving however the service due to the lords; and in like manner shall it be done touching debts due to others than the Jews.

12. No scutage or aid shall be imposed in our kingdom, unless by the general council of our kingdom; except for ransoming our person, making our eldest son a knight, and once for marrying our eldest daughter; and for these there shall be paid a reasonable aid. In like manner it shall be concerning the aids of the City of London.

13. And the City of London shall have all its ancient liberties and free customs as well by land as by water; furthermore we will and grant, that all other cities and buroughs, and towns and ports, shall have all their liberties and free customs.

14. And for holding the general council of the kingdom concerning the assessment of aids, except in the three cases aforesaid, and for the assessing of scutages, we shall cause to be summoned the archbishops, abbots, earls, and greater barons of the realm, singly by our letters. And furthermore, we shall cause to be summoned generally by our sheriffs and bailiffs all others who hold of us in chief, for a certain day, that is to say, forty days before their meeting at least, and to certain place; and in all letters of such summons we will declare the cause of such summons. And summons being thus made, the business of the day shall proceed on the day appointed, according to the advice of such as shall be present, although all that were summoned come not.

15. We will not for the future grant to anyone that he may take aid of his own free tenants, unless to ransom his body, and to make his eldest son a knight and once to marry his eldest daughter; and for this there shall only be paid a reasonable aid.

16. No man shall be distrained to perform more service for a knight's fee or other free tenement, than is due from thence.

17. Common pleas shall not follow our court, but shall be holden in some place certain.

18. Assizes of novel disseisin, and of mort d'ancestor, and of darien presentment, shall not be taken but in their proper counties, and after this manner: We, or, if we should be out of the realm, our chief judiciary shall send two judiciaries through every county four times a year, who, with four knights, chosen out of every shire by the people, shall hold the said assizes, in the county, on the day, and at the place appointed.

19. And if any matters cannot be determined on the day appointed, for holding the assizes in each county, so many of the knights and freeholders as have been at the assizes aforesaid, shall stay to decide them, as is necessary, according as there is more or less business.

20. A free man shall not be amerced for a small fault, but after the manner of the fault; and for a great crime according to the heinousness of it, saving to him his contentment and after the same manner a merchant, saving to him his merchandise, and a villian shall be amerced after the same manner, saving to him his wainage, if he falls under our mercy; and none of the afore-

said amerciements shall be assessed but by the oath of honest men in the neighborhood.

21. Earls and barons shall not be amerced, but by their peers, and after the decree of the offense.

22. No ecclesiastical person shall be amerced for his lay tenement, but according to the proportion of others aforesaid, and not according to the value of his ecclesiastical benefice.

23. Neither a town nor any tenant shall be distrained to make bridges or banks, unless that anciently and of right they are bound to do it.

24. No sheriff, constable, coroner, or other our bailiffs, shall hold pleas of the crown.

25. All counties, hundreds, wapentakes, and tythings, shall stand at the old rent, without any increase, except in our demesne manors.

26. If any one holding of us, a lay fee die, and the sheriff, or our bailiffs, show our letters patent, of summons for debt which the dead man did owe to us, it shall be lawful for the sheriff or our bailiffs to attach and inroll the chattels of the dead, found upon his lay-fee, to the value of the debt by the view of lawful men, so as nothing be removed until our whole clear debt be paid; and the rest shall be left to the executors to fulfil the testament of the dead, and if there be nothing due from him to us, all the chattels shall go to the use of the dead, saving to his wife and children their reasonable shares.

27. If any freeman shall die intestate, his chattels shall be distributed by the hands of the nearest relations and friends, by view of the church; saving to every one his debts which the deceased owed to him.

28. No constable or bailiff of ours shall take corn or other chattels of any man, unless he presently give him money for it or hath respite of payment by the good will of the seller.

29. No constable shall distrain any knight to give money for castle guards, if he himself will do it in his person, or by another able man in case he cannot do it through any reasonable cause. And if we lead him, or send him in an army, he shall be free from such guards for the time he shall be in the army by our command.

30. No sheriff or bailiff of ours, or any other, shall take horses or carts of any free man for carriage, but by the good will of said free man.

31. Neither shall we or our bailiffs take any man's timber for our castles or other uses, unless by the consent of the owner of the timber.

32. We shall retain the lands of those convicted of felony only one year and a day, and then they shall be delivered to the lord of the fee.

33. All wares for the time to come shall be put down in the rivers of the Thames and Medway, and throughout all England, except upon the sea coast.

34. The writ which is called *praecipe*, for the future shall not be made out to any one, of any tenement, whereby a free man may lose his court.

35. There shall be one measure of wine and one of ale through our whole realm; and one measure of corn that is to say, the London quarter; and one breadth of dyed cloth, and russets, and haber-

jeets, that is to say, two ells within the list; and it shall be of weights as it is of measures.

36. Nothing from henceforth shall be given or taken for a writ of inquisition of life or limb, but it shall be granted freely and not denied.

37. If any do hold of us by fee-farm, or by socage, or by bur-gage, and he holds also lands of any other by knight's service, we will not have the custody of the heir or land, which is holden of another man's fee by reason of that fee-farm, socage, or bur-gage; neither will we have the custody of such fee-farm, socage or bur-gage, except knight's service was due to us out of the same fee-farm. We will not have the custody of an heir, nor of any land which he holds of another by knight's service, by reason of any petty sergeanty that holds of us, by the service of paying a knife, an arrow or the like.

38. No bailiff from henceforth shall put any man to his law upon his own bare saying, without creditable witness to prove it.

39. No free man shall be taken or imprisoned or disseised, or outlawed, or banished, or anyways destroyed, nor will we pass upon him; nor will we send upon him, unless by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.

40. We will sell no man, we will not deny to any man either justice or right.

41. All merchants shall have safe and secure conduct, to go out of, and to come into England and to stay there, and to pass as well by land as by water, for buying and selling by the ancient and allowed customs, without any evil tolls: except in time of war, or when they are of any nation at war with us. And if there be found any such in our land, in the beginning of the war, they shall be attached, without damage to their bodies or goods, until it be known unto us or our chief justiciary, how our merchants be treated in the nation at war with us; and if ours be safe there, the others shall be safe in our dominions.

42. It shall be lawful, for the time to come, for anyone to go out of our kingdom and return safe and securely by land or by water, saving his allegiance to us; unless in time of war, by some short space, for common benefit of the realm, except prisoners and outlaws according to the laws of the land, and people in war with us, and merchants who shall be in such condition as is above mentioned.

43. If any man hold of any escheat, as of the honour of Wallingford, Nottingham, Boulogne, Lancaster, or of other escheats which be in our hands, and are baronies, and die, his heirs shall give no other relief, and perform no other service to us, then he would to the baron, if it were in the baron's hands; we will hold it after the same manner as the baron held it.

44. Those men who dwell without the forest, from henceforth shall not come before our justiciaries of the forest upon common summons, but such as are impleaded or are pledged for any that are attached for something concerning the forest.

45. We will not make any justice, constables, sheriffs, or bailiffs but of such as know the law of the realm and mean duly to observe it.

46. All barons who have founded abbeys and have the kings of England's charters of advowson or the ancient tenure thereof, shall have the keeping of them, when vacant, as they ought to have.

47. All forests that have been made forests in our time, shall forthwith be disforested; and the same shall be done with the banks that have been fenced in by us in our time.

48. All evil customs concerning forests, warrens, foresters and warreners, sheriffs and their officers, rivers and their keepers, shall forthwith be inquired into in each county, by twelve sworn knights of the same shire, chosen by creditable persons of the same county; and within forty days after the said inquest, be utterly abolished, so as never to be restored; so as we are first acquainted therewith, or our justiciary, if we should not be in England.

49. We will immediately give up all hostages and writings delivered unto us by our English subjects, as securities for their keeping the peace, and yielding us faithful service.

50. We will entirely remove from our bailiwicks the relations of Gerard de Atheyes, so that for the future they shall have no bailiwicks in England; we will also remove Engelard de Cygony, Andrew, Peter, and Gyon, from the Chancery; Gyon de Cygony, Geoffrey de Martyn and his brothers; Philip Mark, and his brothers, and his nephew, Geoffrey, and their whole retinue.

51. As soon as peace is restored we will send out of the kingdom all foreign soldiers, cross-bowmen, and stipendiaries, who are come with horses and arms to the prejudice of our people.

52. If anyone has been dispossessed or deprived by us without the legal judgment of his peers, of his lands, castles, liberties, or right, we will forthwith restore them to him; and if any dispute arise upon his head let the matter be decided by the five-and-twenty barons hereafter mentioned, for the preservation of the peace. As for all those things of which any person has, without the legal judgment of his peers, been dispossessed or deprived, either by King Henry our father, or our brother King Richard, and which we have in our hands, or are possessed by others, and we are bound to warrant and make good, we shall have a respite till the term usually allowed the crusaders; excepting those things about which there is a plea depending, or whereof an inquest hath been made, by our order, before we undertook the crusade, but when we return from our pilgrimage, or if perchance we tarry at home and do not make our pilgrimage, we will immediately cause full justice to be administered therein.

53. The same respite we shall have (and in the same manner about administering justice, disafforesting the forests or letting them continue) for disafforesting the forests which Henry our father, and our brother Richard have afforested; and for the keeping of the lands which are in another's fee, in the same manner as we have hitherto enjoyed those wardships, by reason of a fee held by us by knight's service; and for the abbeys founded in any other fee than our own, in which the lord of the fee says he has a right; and when we return from our pilgrimage, or if we tarry at home, and do not make our pilgrimage, we will immediately do full justice to all the complainants in this behalf.

54. No man shall be taken or imprisoned upon the appeal of a woman, for the death of any other than her husband.

55. All unjust and illegal fines made by us, and all amerciaments imposed unjustly and contrary to the law of the land, shall be entirely given up, or else be left to the decision of the five and twenty barons hereafter mentioned for the preservation of the peace, or of the major part of them, together with the aforesaid Stephen, archbishop of Canterbury, if he can be present, and others whom he shall think fit to take along with him; and if he cannot be present, the business shall notwithstanding go on without him; but so that if one or more of the aforesaid five-and-twenty barons be plaintiffs in the same cause, they shall be set aside as to what concerns this particular affair, and others chosen in their room, out of the said five-and-twenty, and sworn to by the rest to decide the matter.

56. If we have disseised or dispossessed the Welsh, of any lands, liberties, or other things, without the legal judgment of their peers, either in England or in Wales, they shall be immediately restored to them; and if any dispute arise upon this head, the matter shall be terminated in the marche by the judgment of their peers; for tenements in England according to the law of England; for tenements in Wales, according to the law in Wales; for tenements of the marche, according to the law of the marche; the same shall the Welsh do to us and our subjects.

57. As for all those things of which a Welshman hath, without the legal judgment of his peers, been disseised or deprived of by Henry our father, or our brother Richard, and which we neither have in our hands, or others are possessed of, and we are obliged to warrant it, we shall have a respite till the time generally allowed the crusaders; excepting those things about which a suit is depending, or whereof an inquest has been made by our order, before we undertook the crusade; but when we return, or if we stay at home without performing our pilgrimage, we will immediately do them full justice according to the laws of the Welsh and of the parts before mentioned.

58. We will without delay dismiss the son of Llewellyn, and all the Welsh hostages, and release them from the engagements they have entered into with us for the preservation of the peace.

59. We will treat with Alexander, King of Scots, concerning the restoring of his sisters and hostages, and his rights and liberties, in the same form and manner as we shall do to the rest of our barons of England; unless by the charters which we have from his father, William, late King of Scots, it ought to be otherwise; but this shall be left to the determination of his peers in our court.

60. All the aforesaid customs and liberties, which we have granted to be holden in our kingdom, as much as it belongs to us toward our people of our kingdom, as well clergy as laity shall observe, as far as they are concerned toward their dependents.

61. And whereas, for the honour of God and the amendment of our kingdom, and for the better quieting the discord that has arisen between us and our barons, we have granted all these things aforesaid; willing to render them firm and lasting, we do give and grant our subjects the under written security, namely that the barons may choose five-and-twenty barons of the kingdom, whom

they think convenient; who shall take care, with all their might to hold and observe, and cause to be observed, the peace and liberties we have granted them, and this by our present charter confirmed; so that if we, our justiciary, our bailiffs, or any of our officers shall in any circumstances fail in the performance of them toward any person, or shall break through any of these articles of peace and security, and the offense be notified by four barons chosen out of the five-and-twenty before mentioned, the said four barons shall repair to us, or our justiciary, if we are out of the realm, and laying open the grievance, shall petition to have it redressed without delay; and if it be not redressed by us, or if we should chance to be out of the realm, if it should not be redressed by our justiciary, within forty days, reckoning from the time it has been notified to us, or to our justiciary, (if we should be out of the realm), the four barons aforesaid shall lay the cause before the rest of the five-and-twenty barons; and the said five-and-twenty barons, together with the community of the whole kingdom, shall distraint and distress us in all possible ways, by seizing our castles, lands, possessions and in any other manner they can, till the grievance is redressed according to their pleasure; saving harmless our own person, and the person of our queen and children; and when it is redressed they shall obey us as before. And any person whatsoever in the kingdom may swear that he will obey the orders of the five-and-twenty barons aforesaid, in the execution of the premises, and will distress us, jointly with them to the utmost of his power; and we give public and free liberty to any one that shall please to swear to this, and never will hinder any person from taking the same oath.

62. As for all those of our subjects who will not, of their own accord, swear to join the five-and-twenty barons in distraining and distressing us, we will issue orders to make them take the oath as aforesaid. And if any one of the five-and-twenty barons dies, or goes out of the kingdom, or is hindered any other way from carrying the things aforesaid into execution, the rest of the said five-and-twenty barons may choose any other in his room, at their discretion, who shall be sworn in like manner as the rest. In all things that are committed to the execution of these five-and-twenty barons, if when they are all assembled together, they should happen to disagree about any matter, and some of them, when summoned, will not, or cannot come, whatever is agreed upon, or enjoined, by the major part of those that are present, shall be reputed as firm and valid as if all the said five-and-twenty had given their consent; and the aforesaid five-and-twenty shall swear that all the premises they shall faithfully observe, and cause with all their power to be observed. And we will not by ourselves, or by any other, procure anything whereby any of these concessions and liberties may be revoked or lessened; and if any such thing be obtained, let it be null and void; neither shall we ever make use of it, either by ourselves or any other. And all the ill-will, indignations and rancours that have arisen between us and our subjects, of the clergy and laity, from the first breaking out of the dissensions between us, we do fully remit and forgive; moreover, all trespasses occasioned by the said dissensions, from Easter in the fifteenth year of our reign, till the restoration of peace and

tranquility, we hereby entirely remit to all, both clergy and laity, and as far as in us lies do fully forgive. We have, moreover, caused to be made for them the letter patent testimonial of Stephen, lord archbishop of Canterbury, Henry, lord archbishop of Dublin, and the bishops aforesaid, as also of Master Pandulph, for the security and consession aforesaid.

63. Wherefore we will and firmly enjoin that the church of England be free, and that all the men in our kingdom have and hold all the aforesaid liberties, rights and concessions, truly and peaceably, freely and quietly, fully and wholly to themselves and their heirs, of us and our heirs, in all things and places, forever, as is aforesaid. It is also sworn as well on our part as on the part of the barons, that all the things aforesaid shall be observed *bona fide* and without evil subtilty.

Given under our hand, in the presence of the witnesses above named, and many others, in the meadow called Runnymede, between Windsor and Staines, the 15th day of June, in the seventeenth year of our reign.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and be the patient sufferers of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpation, all having in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of

annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent upon his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has effected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states.

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world.

For imposing taxes on us without our consent.

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury.

For transporting us beyond the seas to be tried for pretended offenses.

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies.

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments.

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merci-

less Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our immigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war in peace friends.

We therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved, and that as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire—Josiah Bartlett, Wm. Whipple, Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay—Saml. Adams, John Adams, Robt. Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island, Etc.—Step. Hopkins, William Ellery.

Connecticut—Roger Sherman, Sam'l Huntington, Wm. Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

New York—Wm. Floyd, Phil. Livingston, Frans. Lewis, Lewis Morris.

New Jersey—Richd. Stockton, Jno. Witherspoon, Fras. Hopkinson, John Hart, Abra. Clark.

Pennsylvania—Robt. Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benja. Franklin, John Morton, Geo. Clymer, Jas Smith, Geo. Taylor, James Wilson, Geo. Ross.

Delaware—Cesar Rodney, Geo. Reed, Theo. M'Kean.

Maryland—Samuel Chase, Wm. Paca, Thos. Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Virginia—George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Th. Jefferson, Benj. Harrison, Thos. Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.

North Carolina—Wm. Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.

South Carolina—Edward Rutledge, Tho. Hayward, Junr., Thos. Lynch, Junr., Arthur Middleton.

Georgia—Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, Geo. Walton.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

[While the Declaration of Independence was under consideration in the Continental Congress, and before it was finally agreed upon, measures were taken for the establishment of a constitutional form of government; and on the 11th of June, 1776, it was "Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between these Colonies" which committee was appointed the next day, June 12, and consisted of a member from each Colony, namely: Mr. Bartlett, Mr. S. Adams, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Sherman, Mr. R. R. Livingston, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. McKean, Mr. Stone, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Hewes, Mr. E. Rutledge and Mr. Gwinnett. On the 12th of July, 1776, the committee reported a draught of the Articles of Confederation, which was printed for the use of the members under the strictest injunctions of secrecy.

The report underwent a thorough discussion in congress, from time to time until the 15th day of November, 1777; on which day "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union" were finally agreed to in form, and they were directed to be proposed to the legislatures of all the United States, and if approved by them, they were advised to authorize their delegates to ratify the same in the congress of the United States; and in that event they were to become conclusive. On the 17th of November, 1777, the congress agreed upon the form of a circular letter to accompany the articles of confederation, which concluded with a recommendation to each of the several legislatures "to invest its delegates with competent powers, ultimately, and in the name and behalf of the state, to subscribe articles of confederation and perpetual union of the United States, and to attend congress for that purpose on or before the 10th day of March next." This letter was signed by the president of congress and sent, with a copy of the articles, to each state legislature.

On the 26th of June, 1778, congress agreed upon the form of a ratification of the articles of confederation, and directed a copy of the articles and ratifications to be engrossed on parchment; which, on the 9th of July, 1778, having been examined and the blanks filled, was signed by the delegates of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Province Plantations, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and South Carolina. Congress then directed that a circular letter be addressed to the states whose delegates were not present, or being present, conceived they were not authorized to sign the ratification, informing them how many and what states had ratified the articles of confederation, and desiring them, with all convenient dispatch, to authorize their delegates to ratify the same. Of these states North Carolina ratified on the 21st and Georgia on the 24th of July, 1778; New Jersey on the 26th of November following; Delaware on the 5th of May, 1779; Maryland on the 1st of March, 1781; and on the 2d of March, 1781, congress assembled under the new form of government.]

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, we the undersigned Delegates of the States affixed to our names, send greeting:

Whereas the delegates of the United States of America in congress assembled did on the 15th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1777, and in the second year of the independence of America, agree to certain articles of confederation and perpetual union between the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, in the words following, viz.: "*Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.*"

ARTICLE I. The style of this confederacy shall be "The United States of America."

ARTICLE II. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States in congress assembled.

ARTICLE III. The states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretense whatever.

ARTICLE IV. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different states in this union, the free inhabitants of each of these states, paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several states; and the people of each state shall have free ingress and egress to and from any other state, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively; provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any state, to any other state of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided, also, that no imposition, duties or restrictions shall be laid by any state on the property of the United States, or either of them.

If any person guilty of, or charged with treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any state, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States, he shall upon demand of the governor or executive power of the state from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the state having jurisdiction of his offense.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these states to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other state.

ARTICLE V. For the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually ap-

pointed in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in congress on the first Monday in November of every year, with a power reserved to each state, to recall it delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the year.

No state shall be represented in congress by less than two, nor more than seven members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States, for which he, or any other for his benefit receives any salary, fees, or emolument of any kind.

Each state shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the states, and while they act as members of the committee of these states.

In determining questions in the United States, in congress assembled, each state shall have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court, or place out of congress, and the members of congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments, during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

ARTICLE VI. No state without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference agreement, alliance or treaty with any king, prince or state, nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign state; nor shall the United States in congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

No two or more states shall enter into any treaty, confederation or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

No state shall lay any imposts or duties, which may interfere with any stipulations and treaties, entered into by the United States in congress assembled with any king, prince or state, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by congress to the courts of France or Spain.

No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any state, except such number only, as shall be deemed necessary by the United States in congress assembled, for the defense of such state, or its trade; nor shall any body or forces be kept up by any state, in time of peace, except such number only, as in the judgment of the United States, in congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defense of such state; but every state shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutred, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use in public stores, a due number of field pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage.

No state shall engage in war without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, unless such state be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such state, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay, till the United States in congress assembled can be consulted; nor shall any state grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters or marque or reprisals, except it be after a declaration of war by the United States in congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or state, and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the United States in congress assembled, unless such state be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the United States in congress assembled shall determine otherwise.

ARTICLE VII. When land forces are raised by any state for the common defense, all officers of or under the rank of colonel, shall be appointed by the legislature of each state respectively by whom such force shall be raised, or in such manner as such state shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the state which first made the appointment.

ARTICLE VIII. All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defense or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated according to such mode as the United States in congress assembled, shall from time to time, direct and appoint.

The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several states within the time agreed upon by the United States in congress assembled.

ARTICLE IX. The United States in congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, excepting the cases mentioned in the 6th article—of sending and receiving ambassadors—entering into treaties and alliances; provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective states shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners, as their own people are subject to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever—of establishing rules for deciding all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States, shall be divided or appropriated—of granting letters or marque and reprisal in times of peace—appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and establishing courts for receiving and determining final appeals in all cases of captures; provided that no member of congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

The United States in congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting or that may hereafter arise between two or more states concerning boundary, jurisdiction, or any other cause whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following: Whenever the legislative or executive authority or lawful agent of any state in controversy with another shall present a petition to congress, stating the matter in question and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other state in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question; but if they cannot agree, congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven, nor more than nine names as congress shall direct, shall in the presence of congress be drawn out by lot; the persons whose names shall be so drawn or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges, to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in the determination; and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons, which congress shall judge sufficient, or being present shall refuse to strike, the congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each state, and the secretary of congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court to be appointed, in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear to defend their claim or cause the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive; the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to congress and lodged among the acts of congress for the security of the parties concerned; provided that every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the state, where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favor, affection or hope of reward;" provided also that no state shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more states, whose jurisdictions as they may respect such lands, and the states which passed such grants are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have been originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall on the petition of either party to the congress of the United States, be finally determined as near as may be in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different states.

The United States in congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective states—fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States—regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the states; provided that the legislative right of any state within its own limits be not infringed or violated—establishing and regulating postoffices from one state to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office—appointing all officers of the land forces, in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers—appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States—making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

The United States in congress assembled shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of congress, to be dominated "A Committee of the States," and to consist of one delegate from each state; and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction—to appoint one of their number to preside; provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses—to borrow money, or emit bills on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half year to the respective states an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted—to build and equip a navy—to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each state for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such state; which requisition shall be binding, and thereupon the legislature of each state shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men and clothe, arm and equip them in a soldier like manner, at the expense of the United States; and the officers and men so clothed, armed and equipped shall march to the place appointed and within the time agreed on by the United States in congress assembled; but if the United States in congress assembled shall, on the consideration of circumstances, judge proper that any state should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other state should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised officered, clothed, armed and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such state, unless the legislature of each state shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise, officer, clothe, arm and equip as many of such extra numbers as they judge can be safely spared. And the officers and men so clothed, armed and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in congress assembled.

The United States in congress assembled shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defense and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander-in-chief of the army or navy, unless nine states assent to the same; nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the United States in congress assembled.

The congress of the United States shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the United States, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months and shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances or military operations, as in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each state on any question shall be entered on the journal, when it is desired by any delegate; and the delegates of a state, or any of them, at his or their request shall be furnished with a transcript of the said Journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the legislature of the several states.

ARTICLE X. The committee of the states, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of congress, such of the powers of congress as the United States in congress assembled, by the consent of nine states, shall from time to time think expedient to vest them with; provided that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which, by the articles of confederation, the voice of nine states in the congress of the United States assembled is requisite.

ARTICLE XI. Canada acceding to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into, and entitled to all the advantages of this union; but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine states.

ARTICLE XII. All bills of credit emitted, moneys borrowed and debts contracted by, or under the authority of congress, before the assembling of the United States, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said United States, and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

ARTICLE XIII. Every state shall abide by the determination of the United States in congress assembled, on all questions which by this federation are submitted to them. And the articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state, and the union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them; unless such alteration be agreed to in a congress of the United States, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislature of every state.

And whereas it hath pleased the Great Governor of the World to incline the hearts of the legislatures we respectively represent

in congress, to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify the said articles of confederation and perpetual union. Know Ye that we the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained; and we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determination of the United States in congress assembled, on all questions, which by the said confederation are submitted to them; and that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the states we respectively represent, and that the union shall be perpetual.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands in Congress. Done at Philadelphia in the state of Pennsylvania, the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1778, and in the 3d year of the Independence of America.

On the part and behalf of the State of New Hampshire—Josiah Bartlett, John Wentworth, Jun. (August 8, 1778.)

On the part and behalf of the State of Massachusetts Bay—John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Elbridge Gerry, Francis Dana, James Lovell, Samuel Holten.

On the part and behalf of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations—William Ellery, Henry Marchant, John Collins.

On the part and behalf of the State of Connecticut—Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, Oliver Wolcott, Titus Hosmer, Andrew Adam.

On the part and behalf of the State of New York—Jas. Duane, Fras Lewis, William Duer, Gouver Morris.

On the part and behalf of the State of New Jersey—Jno. Witherspoon, Nathl Scudder. (Nov. 26, 1778.)

On the part and behalf of the State of Pennsylvania—Robt. Morris, Daniel Roberdeau, Jona Bayard Smith, William Clingan, Joseph Reed. (July 22nd, 1778.)

On the part and behalf of the State of Delaware—Tho. M'Kean, (Feb. 12, 1779), John Dickinson, (May 5, 1779), Nicholas Van Dyke.

On the part and behalf of the State of Maryland—John Hanson, (March 1, 1781), Daniel Carroll, (March 1, 1781.)

On the part and behalf of the State of Virginia—Richard Henry Lee, John Baninster, Thomas Adams, Jno. Harvie, Francis Lightfoot Lee.

On the part and behalf of the State of North Carolina—John Penn, (July 21, 1778), Corns. Harnett, Jno. Williams.

On the part and behalf of the State of South Carolina—Henry Laurens, William Henry Drayton, Jno. Mathews, Richard Hutson, Thos. Heyward, Jun.

On the part and behalf of the State of Georgia—Jno. Walton, (July 24th, 1778), Edwd. Telfair, Edwd. Langworthy.

ORDINANCE OF 1787

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES NORTHWEST OF THE RIVER OHIO.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 13, 1787.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, that the said territory, for the purposes of temporary government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it Ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the states both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said Territory dying intestate, shall descend to and be distributed among their children and the descendants of a deceased child in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them; and where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have in equal parts among them their deceased parents' share; and there shall in no case be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; saving in all cases to the widow of the intestate her third part of the real estate for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower shall remain in full force until altered by the legislature of the district. And until the governor and judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned estates in the said Territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be, (being of full age), and attested by three witnesses; and real estate may be conveyed by lease and release or bargain and sale, signed, sealed, and delivered, by the person, being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts, and registers shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, Saint Vincent's and the neighboring villages, which have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them relative to descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid. That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in one thousand acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked; he shall reside in the district and have a freehold estate therein, in five hundred acres of land, while in the

exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months to the secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction, and reside in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of their offices; and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

The governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved by Congress; but afterwards the legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

The governor for the time being shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same below the rank of general officers; all general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the General and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers, not herein otherwise directed, shall during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal and civil, the governor shall make proper divisions thereof; and he shall proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature.

So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants, of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly; provided that for every five hundred free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five, after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the Legislature; provided, that no person be eligible or qualified to act as representative unless he shall have been a citizen of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee-simple, two hundred acres

of land within the same; provided also that a freehold of fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representative thus elected shall serve for the term of two years, and, in case of the death of a representative, or removal from office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The General Assembly, or legislature, shall consist of the governor, legislative council, and a house of representatives. The legislative council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress, any three of whom to be a quorum, and the members of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to-wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected, the governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and, when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congress; five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid; and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the house of representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress; one of whom congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term, and every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the council, the said house shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the council five years, unless sooner removed. And the governor, legislative council, and the house of representatives, shall have authority to make laws, in all cases for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills, having passed by a majority in the house, and by a majority in the council, shall be referred to the governor for his assent; but no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the General Assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The governor, judges, legislative council, secretary and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office; the governor before the president of congress; and all other officers before the governor. As soon as a legislature shall be formed in the district, the council and house assembled, in one room, shall have authority, by joint ballot, to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, the laws, and constitutions are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws; constitutions, and governments

which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said Territory; to provide, also, for the establishment of States, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the federal councils on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest:

It is hereby ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact, between the original States and the people and States in the said Territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to-wit:

ARTICLE 1. No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments, in the said Territory.

ART. 2. The inhabitants of the said Territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable; unless for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land, and should the public exigencies make it necessary, for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular service, full compensation shall be made for the same. And, in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared, that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in said territory, that shall, in any manner whatever, interfere with, or affect private contracts or engagements, bona fide, and without fraud, previously formed.

ART. 3. Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government, and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property rights, and liberty, they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall from time to time, be made, for preventing wrongs done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ART. 4. The said territory, and the States which may be formed therein shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the Articles of Confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made, and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States, in Congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts, contracted, or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on other States; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the district or districts, or new States, as in the original States, within the time agreed upon by

the United States, in Congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts, or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary, for securing the title in such soil, to the bona fide purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands, the property of the United States, and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other State that may be admitted into the Confederacy, without any tax impost, or duty therefor.

ART. 5. There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three, nor more than five states; and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession, and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to-wit: The western State in the said territory, shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents, due north, to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle States shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash, from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line; provided, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that if congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government; provided the constitution and government so to be formed shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and, so far as can be consistent with the general interest of the Confederacy, such admissions shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the State than sixty thousand.

ART. 6. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; provided, always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23rd of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and declared null and void.

Done by the United States, in Congress assembled, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1787, and of the sovereignty and independence the 12th.

CHARLES THOMSON,
Secretary.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[Note.—The constitution was adopted September 17, 1787, by the unanimous consent of the states present in the convention appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the congress of the confederation, of February 21, 1787, and was ratified by the conventions of the several states, as follows, viz: By convention of Delaware, December 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787; New Jersey, December 18, 1787; Georgia, January 2, 1788; Connecticut, January 3, 1788; Massachusetts, February 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 26, 1788; New York, July 26, 1788; North Carolina, November 21, 1788; Rhode Island, May 20, 1790.

The first ten of the amendments were proposed at the first session of the first congress of the United States, September 25, 1789, and were finally ratified by the constitutional number of states, December 15, 1791.

The eleventh amendment was proposed at the first session of the third congress, March 5, 1794, and was declared in a message from the president of the United States to both houses of congress, dated January 8, 1798, to have been adopted by the constitutional number of states.

The twelfth amendment was proposed at the first session of the eighth congress, December 12, 1803, and was adopted by the constitutional number of states in 1804 according to public notice thereof by the secretary of state, dated September 25, 1804.

The thirteenth amendment was proposed at the second session of the thirty-eighth congress, February 1, 1865, and was adopted by the constitutional number of states in 1865, according to a public notice thereof by the secretary of state, dated December 18, 1865.

The fourteenth amendment took effect July 28, 1868.

The fifteenth amendment took effect March 30, 1870.]

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.—The Congress.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

SEC. 2. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualification requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives * (and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.) The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence

*The clause included in brackets is amended by the fourteenth amendment.

Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The vice president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore, in the absence of the vice president, or when he shall exercise the office of the president of the United States.

The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing senators.

The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house during the session of congress, shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses be sitting.

SEC. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and the house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the president of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The congress shall have the power :

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense, and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and to fix the standards of weights and measures.

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

To establish post offices and post roads.

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court.

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and offenses against the law of nations.

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

To provide and maintain a navy.

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states, respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress.

To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases, whatsoever, over such district, (not exceeding ten miles square), as may be cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings, and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

SEC. X. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall without the consent of congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress.

No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.—The Executive.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice president, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress, but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall be eligible to the office of president neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five

years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the vice president; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice president, declaring what officer shall then act as president and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The president shall be the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law, but the congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have the power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The president, vice president and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.—The Judiciary.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in laws and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.—The States and Territories.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state, to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the juris-

diction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislature of the states concerned as well as of the congress.

The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims or the United States, or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.—Amendments.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislature of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislature of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.—Miscellaneous Business.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.—Ratification.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the state present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America, the twelfth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.
Go: Washington, Presdt.
And Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.

John Langdon.
Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts.

Nathaniel Gorham.
Rufus King.

Connecticut.

Wm. Saml. Johnson.
Roger Sherman.

New York.

Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey.

Wil: Livingston.
Wm. Patterson.
David Brearley.
Jona. Dayton.

Pennsylvania.

B. Franklin.
Robt. Morris.
Geo: Clymer.
James Wilson.
Tho: Fitzsimons.
Thomas Mifflin.
Jared Ingersoll.
Gouv: Morris.

Delaware.

Geo. Read.
John Dickinson.
Jaco. Broom.
Gunning Bedford, Jun.,
Richard Bassett.

Maryland.

Dan: of St. Thos. Jenifer.
Daniel Carroll.
James McHenry.

Virginia.

John Blair.
James Madison, Jun.

North Carolina.

William Blount.
Hu. Williamson.
Richard Dobbs Spaight.

South Carolina.

J. Rutledge.
Charles Pinckney.
Chas. Cotesworth Pinckney.
Pierce Butler.

Georgia.

William Few.
Abr. Baldwin.

Attest: William Jackson, Secretary.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The constitution was adopted by a convention of the states September 17, 1787, and was subsequently ratified by the several states, in the following order, viz:

Delaware, December 7, 1787.

Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787.

New Jersey, December 18, 1787.

Georgia, January 2, 1788.

Connecticut, January 9, 1788.

Massachusetts, February 6, 1788.

Maryland, April 28, 1788.

South Carolina, May 23, 1788.

New Hampshire, June 21, 1788.

Virginia, June 6, 1788.

New York, July 26, 1788.

North Carolina, November 21, 1789.

Rhode Island, May 29, 1790.

The state of Vermont by convention, ratified the constitution on the 10th of January, 1791, and was, by an act of congress on the 18th of February, 1791, "received and admitted into this union as a new and entire member of the United States of America."

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty

or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president; and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice president, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those

voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president. A quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in congress or elector of president and vice president, or hold any office civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of congress or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of the state legislature,

or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection, or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt in the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services, in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

RATIFICATIONS OF THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The first ten of the preceding articles of amendment (with two others which were not ratified by the requisite number of states) were submitted to the several state legislatures by a resolution of congress which passed on the 25th of September, 1789, at the first session of the first congress, and were ratified by the legislatures of the following states:

New Jersey, November 20, 1789.
Maryland, December 19, 1789.
North Carolina, December 22, 1789.
South Carolina, January 19, 1790.
New Hampshire, January 25, 1790.
Delaware, January 28, 1790.
Pennsylvania, March 10, 1790.
New York, March 27, 1790.
Rhode Island, June 15, 1790.
Vermont, November 3, 1791.
Virginia, December 15, 1791.

The acts of the legislatures of the states ratifying these amendments were transmitted by the governors to the president, and by him communicated to congress. The legislature of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Georgia do not appear by the record to have ratified them.

The eleventh article was submitted to the legislatures of the several states by a resolution of congress passed on the 5th day of March, 1794, at the first session of the third congress, and on the 8th of January, 1798, at the second session of the fifth congress, it was declared by the president, in a message to the two houses of

congress, to have been adopted by the legislature of three-fourths of the states, there being at that time sixteen states in the union.

The twelfth article was submitted to the legislatures of the several states, there being then seventeen states, by a resolution of congress passed on the first day of February, 1865, at the second session of the thirty-eighth congress, and was ratified, according to a proclamation of the secretary of state, dated December 18, 1865, by the legislatures of the following states:

Illinois, February 1, 1865.
Rhode Island, February 2, 1865.
Michigan, February 2, 1865.
Maryland, February 3, 1865.
New York, February 3, 1865.
West Virginia, February 3, 1865.
Maine, February 7, 1865.
Kansas, February 7, 1865.
Massachusetts, February 8, 1865.
Pennsylvania, February 8, 1865.
Virginia, February 9, 1865.
Ohio, February 10, 1865.
Missouri, February 10, 1865.
Indiana, February 6, 1865.
Nevada, February 16, 1865.
Louisiana, February 17, 1865.
Minnesota, February 23, 1865.
Wisconsin, March 1, 1865.
Vermont, March 9, 1865.
Tennessee, April 7, 1865.
Arkansas, April 20, 1865.
Connecticut, May 5, 1865.
New Hampshire, July 1, 1865.
South Carolina, November 13, 1865.
Alabama, December 2, 1865.
North Carolina, December 4, 1865.
Georgia, December 9, 1865.

The following states not enumerated in the proclamation of the secretary of state also ratified this amendment:

Oregon, December 11, 1865.
California, December 20, 1865.
Florida, December 28, 1865.
New Jersey, January 23, 1865.
Iowa, January 24, 1866.
Texas, February 18, 1870.

The fourteenth article was submitted to the legislature of the several states, there being then thirty-seven states, by a resolution of congress passed on the 16th day of June, 1866, at the first session of the thirty-ninth congress, and was ratified, according to a proclamation of the secretary of state, dated July 28, 1868, by the legislatures of the following states:

Connecticut, June 30, 1866.
New Hampshire, July 7, 1866.
Tennessee, July 9, 1866.

*New Jersey, September 11, 1866.

**Oregon, September 19, 1866.

Vermont, November 9, 1866.

New York, January 10, 1867.

*Ohio, January 11, 1867.

Illinois, January 15, 1867.

West Virginia, January 6, 1867.

Kansas, January 18, 1867.

Maine, January 19, 1867.

Nevada, January 22, 1867.

Missouri, January 26, 1867.

Indiana, January 29, 1867.

Minnesota, February 1, 1867.

Rhode Island, February 7, 1867.

Wisconsin, February 13, 1867.

Pennsylvania, February 13, 1867.

Michigan, February 15, 1867.

Massachusetts, March 20, 1867.

Nebraska, June 15, 1867.

Iowa, April 3, 1867.

Arkansas, April 6, 1867.

Florida, June 9, 1868.

**North Carolina, July 4, 1868.

Louisiana, July 9, 1868.

**South Carolina, July 9, 1868.

Alabama, July 13, 1868.

**Georgia, July 21, 1868.

**The state of Virginia ratified this amendment on the 8th of October, 1869, subsequent to the date of the proclamation of the secretary of state.

The states of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Texas rejected the amendment.

The fifteenth article was submitted to the legislatures of the several states, there being then thirty-seven states, by a resolution of congress passed on the 27th of February, 1869, at the first session of the forty-first congress; and was ratified according to a proclamation of the secretary of state dated March 30, 1870, by the legislatures of the following states:

Nevada, March 1, 1869.

West Virginia, March 3, 1869.

North Carolina, March 5, 1869.

Louisiana, March 5, 1869.

Illinois, March 5, 1869.

Michigan, March 8, 1869.

Wisconsin, March 9, 1869.

Massachusetts, March 12, 1869.

Maine, March 12, 1869.

South Carolina, March 16, 1869.

Pennsylvania, March 26, 1869.

*New Jersey withdrew her consent to the ratification in April, 1868.

**Oregon withdrew her consent to the ratification October 15, 1868.

*Ohio had previously rejected the amendment May 4, 1869.

**North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia had previously rejected the amendment.

Arkansas, March 30, 1869.
 *New York, April 14, 1869.
 Indiana, May 14, 1869.
 Connecticut, May 19, 1869.
 Florida, June 15, 1869.
 New Hampshire, July 7, 1869.
 Virginia, October 8, 1869.
 Vermont, October 21, 1869.
 Alabama, November 24, 1869.
 Missouri, January 10, 1870.
 Mississippi, January 17, 1870.
 Rhode Island, January 18, 1870.
 Kansas, January 19, 1870.
 *Ohio, January 27, 1870.
 Georgia, February 2, 1870.
 Iowa, February 3, 1870.
 Nebraska, February 17, 1870.
 Texas, February 18, 1870.
 Minnesota, February 19, 1870.

**The state of New Jersey ratified this amendment on the 21st of February, 1871, subsequent to the date of the proclamation of the secretary of state.

The states of California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Oregon, and Tennessee rejected this amendment.

*New York withdrew her consent to the ratification January 5, 1870.

*Ohio withdrew her consent to the ratification in January, 1868.

**New Jersey had previously rejected the amendment.

ARTICLE 16.

The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE 17.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; provided, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the constitution.

ARTICLE 18.

Sec. 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 2. The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several states, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by Congress.

The sixteenth amendment took effect February 25, 1913. The seventeenth amendment took effect May 31, 1913. The eighteenth amendment took effect January 29, 1920.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

(ARTICLE 19)

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

TERRITORIAL AND LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS

From The

Organization of Dakota Territory, 1861.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS

Delegates to Congress

In its twenty-eight years of existence as a territory, there were delegates to congress as follows:

J. B. S. Todd.....	1862-64	G. G. Bennett.....	1879-81
W. R. Burleigh.....	1864-69	R. F. Pettigrew.....	1881-83
S. L. Spink.....	1869-71	J. B. Raymond.....	1883-85
M. K. Armstrong.....	1871-75	Oscar S. Gifford.....	1885-88
J. P. Kidder.....	1875-79	Geo. A. Mathews.....	1888-89

Note.—Geo. A. Mathews was elected delegate to congress in November, 1888, his term to commence March 4, 1889. Congress did not convene until December following. Before that time statehood had been accomplished and he was therefore never sworn in.

Governors

William Jayne.....	1861-63	**William A. Howard.....	1878-80
Newton Edmunds.....	1863-66	Nehemiah G. Ordway.....	1880-84
Andrew J. Faulk.....	1866-69	Gilbert A. Pierce.....	1884-87
John A. Burbank.....	1869-74	Louis K. Church.....	1887-89
John L. Pennington.....	1874-78	Arthur C. Melette.....	1889

Secretaries

John Hutchinson.....	1861-65	Oscar Whitney.....	1873-74
S. L. Spink.....	1865-69	Geo. H. Hand.....	1874-83
T. M. Wilkins.....	1869-70	J. M. Teller.....	1883-86
G. A. Batchelder.....	1870-73	Michael L. McCormack.....	1886-89
*E. S. McCook.....	1872-73	L. B. Richardson.....	1889

Chief Justices

Philemon Bliss.....	1861-64	Peter C. Shannon.....	1873-81
Ara Bartlett.....	1865-69	A. J. Edgerton.....	1881-85
George W. French.....	1869-73	Bartlett Tripp.....	1885-89

Associate Justices

S. P. Williston.....	1861-65	(c) W. E. Church.....	1888-86
J. S. Williams.....	1861-64	(c) Louis K. Church.....	1885-37
Ara Bartlett.....	1864-65	(a) Seward Smith.....	1884-84
W. E. Gleason.....	1865-86	W. H. Francis.....	1884-88
J. P. Kidder.....	1865-75	John E. Carland.....	1887-89
J. W. Doyle.....	1864-69	Wm. B. McConnell.....	1885-88
W. W. Brookings.....	1869-73	Charles M. Thomas.....	1886-89
A. H. Barnes.....	1873-81	James Spencer.....	1887-89
G. G. Bennett.....	1875-79	Roderick Rose.....	1888-89
G. C. Moody.....	1878-83	C. F. Templeton.....	1888-89
(b) J. P. Kidder.....	1878-83	L. W. Crofoot.....	1888-89
C. S. Palmer.....	1883-87	Frank R. Aikens.....	1889
S. A. Hudson.....	1881-85		

*Assassinated in office September, 1873, by Peter P. Wintermute.

**Died in office, April 10, 1880.

(a) Suspended—went insane.

(c) Resigned.

United States Attorneys

Wm. E. Gleason.....	1861-64	Hugh J. Campbell.....	1877-85
George H. Hand.....	1866-69	John E. Carland.....	1885-88
(b) Warren Coles.....	1868-73	Wm. E. Purcell.....	1888-89
(b) William Pound.....	1873-77	John Murphy.....	1889

United States Marshals

Wm. F. Schaffer.....	1861-61	J. B. Raymond.....	1877-81
G. M. Piney.....	1861-65	Harrison Allen.....	1881-85
L. H. Litchfield.....	1865-72	Daniel W. Marratta.....	1885-89
J. H. Burdick.....	1872-77		

Surveyor General

Geo. D. Hill.....	1861-65	Henry Experson.....	1877-81
Wm. Tripp.....	1865-69	Cortez Fessenden.....	1881-85
W. H. H. Beadle.....	1869-73	Maris Taylor.....	1885-89
Wm. P. Dewey.....	1873-77	B. H. Sullivan.....	1889

Attorney General

Alexander Hughes.....	1883-84	Charles F. Templeton.....	1887-88
Geo. H. Rice.....	1884-84	Tristram Skinner.....	1889
Geo. S. Engle.....	1886	Johnson Nickeus.....	1889

Auditors

L. M. Purdy.....	1881-82	James A. Ward.....	1887-88
Geo. L. Ordway.....	1883-84	J. C. McNamara.....	1889
E. W. Caldwell.....	1885-86		

Treasurers

J. O. Taylor.....	1863-64	W. H. McVay.....	1878-83
M. K. Armstrong.....	1865-68	J. W. Raymond.....	1883-87
T. K. Hoven.....	1869-70	J. D. Lawler.....	1887-88
—, Sherman.....	1871-74	Jos. Bailey.....	1889
John Clementson.....	1875-77		

Superintendent of Public Instruction

James S. Foster (ex-officio).....	1864-68	W. E. Caton.....	1877-78
T. McKendrick Stuart.....	1869	W. H. H. Beadle.....	1879-85
James S. Foster.....	1869-70	A. Sheridan Jones.....	1885-87
J. W. Turner.....	1870-71	Eugene A. Dyc.....	1887-89
E. W. Miller.....	1872-74	Leonard A. Rose.....	1889
J. J. McIntyre.....	1875-76		

Commissioners of Railroads

Wm. M. Evens, chairman.....	1886	N. T. Smith.....	1887
Alexander Griggs.....	1886	Judson LaMoure, chairman.....	1880
W. H. McVay.....	1886	John H. King.....	1880
Alexander Groggs, chairman.....	1887	Harvey J. Rice.....	1880
A. Boynton.....	1887		
(b) Died in office.			

THE LEGISLATURE

First Session—1862

The members of the first territorial assembly were elected Sept. 16, 1861. The assembly convened at Yankton, March 17, 1862, and continued in sessions until May 15. The membership was as follows:

Council

H. D. Bette,	John H. Shober, President.	J. S. Gregory,
J. W. Boyle,	W. W. Brookings,	Enos Stutsman.
D. T. Bramble,	A. Cole,	
	Jacob Deuel,	

House

Moses K. Armstrong,	Geo. M. Pinney, Speaker.	Hugh S. Donaldson,
Lyman Burgess,	Christopher Maloney,	Reuben Wallace,
J. A. Jacobson,	A. W. Puett,	George P. Waldron,
John C. McBride,	John Stanage,	B. E. Wood.
	John L. Tiernon,	

Second Session—1862-3

The second session convened at Yankton, Dec. 1, 1862, and continued until Jan. 9, 1863. The membership was as follows:

Council

	Enos Stutsman, President.	
W. W. Brookings,	Jacob Deuel,	J. H. Schober,
Austin Cole,	D. T. Bramble,	J. Shaw Gregory,
John W. Boyle,	J. McFetridge,	H. D. Betts.

House

	*A. J. Harlan, Speaker.	
M. K. Armstrong,	Edward Gifford,	Knud Larson,
L. Bothum,	J. A. Jacobson,	F. D. Pease,
J. Y. Buckman,	R. M. Johnson,	A. W. Puett,
H. S. Donaldson,	G. P. Waldron,	N. J. Wallace.
M. H. Somers,		

*Resigned December 16th, and succeeded by M. K. Armstrong.

Third Session—1863-4

The third session convened at Yankton, Dec. 7, 1863, and continued to Jan. 15 1864. It had the following members:

Council

	Enos Stutsman, President.	
J. M. Stone,	John Mathers,	D. P. Bradford,
G. W. Kingsbury,	Lasse Bothun,	J. Shaw Gregory,
J. O. Taylor,	Hugh Compton,	John J. Thompson.
M. M. Rich,	Franklin Taylor,	

House

	A. W. Puett, Speaker.	
H. Burgess,	L. H. Litchfield,	Peter Keegan,
Ole Bottolfson,	W. W. Brookings,	N. G. Curtis,
E. M. Bond,	Knud Larson,	Asa Mattinson,
Wm. Shriner,	Washington Reed,	B. A. Hill,
G. W. Pratt,	P. H. Risling,	Duncan Rose,
John Lawrence,	E. W. Wall,	Albert Gore.
Henry Brooks,	Jessy Wherry,	

Fourth Session—1864-5

The fourth session met at Yankton, Dec. 5, 1864, and continued to Jan. 13, 1865. The membership was as follows:

Council

	Enos Stutsman, President.	
J. M. Stone,	John Mathers,	D. P. Bradford,
G. W. Kingsbury,	Lasse Bothun,	J. Shaw Gregory,
J. O. Taylor,	Hugh Compton,	John J. Thompson.
M. M. Rich,	Franklin Taylor,	

House

	W. W. Brookings, Speaker.	
H. Burgess,	Geo. W. Kellogg,	G. W. Pratt,
J. P. Burgman,	P. Lemonges,	Washington Reed,
A. Christy,	John Lawrence,	John Rouse,
B. W. Collar,	M. M. Mathiesen,	William Shriner,
Felicia Fallas,	Helge Matthews,	George Stickney,
J. R. Hanson,	Francis McCarthy,	John W. Turner,
Peter Kegan,	John W. Owens,	E. W. Wall.

Fifth Session—1865-6

The fifth session convened at Yankton, Dec. 4, 1865, and continued to Jan, 12, 1866
It had the following members:

Council

M. K. Armstrong,	George Stickney, President.	John W. Turner,
Austin Cole,	Nathaniel Ross,	A. L. VanOsdel,
G. W. Kingsbury,	Enos Stutsman,	Knute Weeks.
Chas. LaBrecche,	O. F. Stevens,	
	John J. Thompson,	

House

T. C. Watson,	G. B. Biglow, Speaker.	Jonathan Brown,
E. C. Collins,	Franklin Taylor,	J. A. Lewis,
William Walter,	James McHenry,	Chas. H. McCarthy,
Michael Curry,	Joseph Ellis,	William Stevens,
Michael Ryan,	A. M. English,	Edward Lent,
James Whitehorn,	Jacob Brauch,	Geo. W. Kellogg,
H. J. Austin,	H. C. Ash,	Charles Cooper.
Amos Hampton,	S. C. Fargo,	
	W. W. Brookings,	

Sixth Session—1866-7

The sixth session convened at Yankton, Dec. 4, 1866, and continued to Jan, 12, 1867
The membership was as follows:

Council

Austin Cole,	M. K. Armstrong, President.	John J. Thompson,
A. G. Fuller,	J. A. Lewis,	John W. Turner,
G. W. Kingsbury,	D. M. Mills,	A. L. VanOsdel,
Chas. LaBrecche,	Nathaniel Ross,	Knut Weeks.
	O. F. Stevens,	

House

H. C. Ash,	J. B. S. Todd, Speaker.	Chas. McCarthy,
Horace J. Austin,	William Gray,	N. C. Stevens,
D. T. Bramble,	Tans Gunderson,	William Stevens,
W. N. Collamer,	M. U. Hoyt,	John Trombo,
Michael Curry,	Daniel Hodgen,	Franklin Taylor,
Hugh Fraley,	Amos Hanson,	Eli B. Wilson,
Thomas Frick,	H. M. Johnson,	Kirwin Wilson.
I. T. Gore,	Geo. W. Kellogg,	
	Vincent La Belle,	

Seventh Session—1867-8

Convened at Yankton, Dec. 2, 1867, and adjourned Jan. 10, 1868. The membership was as follows:

Council

W. W. Brookings,	Horace J. Austin, President.	J. A. Lewis,
W. W. Benedict,	Hugh Farley,	Chas. H. McIntyre,
Aaron Carpenter,	R. R. Green,	D. M. Mills,
R. I. Thomas,	A. H. Hampton,	C. R. Rossteuscher.
	Geo. W. Kellogg,	

House

William Blair,	Enos Stutsman, Speaker.	G. C. Moody,
William Brady,	Martin V. Farris,	T. Nelson,
F. Bronson,	Felicia Fallas,	Michael Ryan,
Jacob Brauch,	I. T. Gore,	Calvin G. Shaw,
Jonathan Brown,	Hans Gunderson,	John J. Thompson,
Caleb Cummings,	Amos Hanson,	J. D. Tucker,
Michael Curry,	M. U. Hoyt,	Thomas C. Watson.
F. J. DeWitt,	John L. Jolley,	
	James Kegan,	

Eighth Session—1868-9

Convened at Yankton, Dec. 7, 1868, and adjourned Jan. 15, 1869. It had the following membership:

Council

Horace J. Austin,	N. J. Wallace, President.	Chas. H. McIntyre,
W. W. Benedict,	Hugh Fraley,	C. R. Rossteuscher,
W. W. Brookings,	R. R. Green,	B. E. Wood,
Aaron Carpenter,	A. N. Hampton,	J. A. Lewis,
	Geo. W. Kellogg,	

House

Alfred Abbott,	G. C. Moody, Speaker.	J. LaRoche,
Chas. D. Bradley,	J. Shaw Gregory,	Knud Larson,
G. P. Bennett,	J. T. Hewlett,	Joseph Moulin,
Calvin M. Brooks,	O. T. Haggin,	Charles Ricker,
Jacob Brauch,	John L. Jolley,	Enos Stutsman,
John Clementson,	A. W. Jameson,	M. H. Somers,
N. G. Curtis,	Hiram Keith,	R. T. Vinson.
J. M. Eves,	James Keegan,	
	Lewis Larson,	

Ninth Session—1870-1

Convened at Yankton, Dec. 5, 1870, and continued to Jan. 13, 1871. The membership was as follows:

Council

M. K. Armstrong,	Emery Morris, President.	W. T. McKay,
Jacob Brauch,	Silas W. Kidder,	James M. Stone,
Wm. M. Cuppelt,	Nelson Miner,	John W. Turner.
Hugh Fraley,	Chas. H. McIntyre,	
	J. C. Kennedy,	

House

Charles Allen,	George H. Hand, Speaker.	R. Mostow,
V. R. L. Barnes,	H. A. Jerauld,	S. L. Parker,
F. J. Cross,	James Keegan,	Amos F. Shaw,
C. P. Dow,	J. LaRoche,	Philip Sherman,
A. P. Hammond,	Nelson Learned,	John C. Sinclair,
John Hancock,	A. J. Mills,	Ole Sampson,
Wm. Hobrough,	E. Minor,	E. W. Wall.
O. B. Iverson,	Noah Wherry,	

Tenth Session—1872-3

The tenth session met at Yankton, Dec. 2, 1872, and continued to Jan. 10, 1873. It had the following membership:

Council

D. T. Bramble,	Alexander Hughes, President.	Chas. H. McIntyre,
E. B. Crew,	J. Gehan,	O. F. Stevens,
H. P. Cooley,	John Lawrence,	Enos Stutsman,
J. Flick,	Nelson Miner,	Henry Smith.
	Joseph Mason,	

House

Samuel Ashmore,	A. J. Mills, Speaker.	O. C. Peterson,
Ole Bottolfson,	Cyrus Knapp,	Jens Peterson,
John Becker,	T. A. Kingsbury,	Silas Rohr,
Jacob Brauch,	Judson LaMoure,	Martin Trygstad,
Newton Clark,	E. A. Williams,	J. W. Turner,
N. B. Campbell,	Ephraim Miner,	John Thompson,
Michael Glynn,	George Norbeck,	B. E. Wood,
William Hamilton,	Joseph Roberts,	W. P. Lyman.
James Hyde,	A. B. Wheelock,	

Eleventh Session—1874-5

Convened at Yankton, Dec. 7, 1874, and adjourned Jan. 15, 1875. The membership was as follows:

Council

H. J. Austin,	John L. Jolley, President.	M. W. Sheafe,
Jacob Brauch,	G. W. Harlan,	O. F. Stevens,
Philip Chandler,	John Lawrence,	C. S. West,
Benton Fraley,	A. McHench,	E. A. Williams.
	M. Pace,	

House

H. O. Anderson,	G. C. Moody, Speaker.	Ira Ellis,
George Bosworth,	John H. Haas,	L. Sampson,
Hector Bruce,	Knud Larson,	S. Severson,
J. L. Berry,	Joseph Zitka,	A. L. Van Osdel,
L. Bothun,	H. N. Lucc,	M. M. Williams,
Michael Curry,	W. T. McKay,	Scott Wright,
Desire Chausse,	Henry Reifsnnyder,	James M. Wohl,
J. M. Cleland,	Amos F. Shaw,	O. O. Larson.
Patrick Hand,	C. H. Staeras,	

Twelfth Session—1877

Convened at Yankton, Jan. 9, 1877, and continued to Feb. 17, 1877. It had the following membership:

Council

Henry S. Back,	W. A. Burleigh, President.	R. F. Pettigrew,
M. W. Bailey,	Judson LaMoure,	J. A. Potter,
Wm. Duncan,	Nelson Miner,	C. B. Valentine,
Hans Gunderson,	A. J. Mills,	J. A. Wallace.
	Robert Wilson,	

House

J. M. Adams,	D. C. Hagle, Speaker.	John Falde,
A. L. Boe,	M. O. Hexom,	D. Stewart,
H. A. Burke,	E. Hackett,	Asa Sargent,
*J. Q. Burbank,	D. M. Inman,	John Tucker,
W. H. H. Beadle,	Erick Iverson,	Franklin Taylor,
T. S. Clarkson,	Chas. Maywold,	John Thompson,
G. S. S. Codrington,	F. M. Ziebach,	C. H. VanTassel,
W. F. Dunham,	Hans Myron,	S. Soderstrom.
A. G. Hopkins,	John Shellberg,	

*Awarded the seat of D. M. Kelliher on the twenty-ninth day of the session.

Thirteenth Session—1879

Convened at Yankton and continued in session from Jan. 14 to Feb. 22, 1879. The following was the membership:

Council

Wm. M. Cuppert,	George W. Walsh, President.	S. G. Roberts,
M. H. Day,	W. L. Kuykendall,	Silas Rohr,
Ira Ellis,	Nelson Miner,	C. B. Valentine,
Newton Edmunds,	Robert Macnider,	H. B. Wynn.
	R. F. Pettigrew,	

House

Alfred Brown,	John R. Jackson, Speaker.	Michael Shely,
J. Q. Burbank,	Nathan' C. Whitefield,	A. Simonson,
P. N. Cross,	Ole A. Helvig,	James H. Stephens,
D. W. Flick,	O. I. Hoseboe,	D. Stewart,
A. B. Fockler,	A. Hoyt,	Martin M. Trygstart,
John R. Gamble,	S. A. Johnson,	E. C. Walton,
Ansley Gray,	John Langness,	J. F. Webber,
Hans Gunderson,	A. Manskch,	Canute Weeks.
Peter J. Hoyer,	J. M. Petersson,	

Fourteenth Session—1881

Convened at Yankton and continued in session from Jan. 11 to March 7, 1881. The membership was as follows:

Council

M. H. Day,	George H. Walsh, President.	
Ira W. Fisher,	J. A. J. Martin,	John Walsh,
John R. Gamble,	J. O'B. Scovey,	G. W. Wiggins,
John L. Jolley,	Amos F. Shaw,	John R. Wilson
	J. F. Wallace,	

House

	J. A. Harding, Speaker.	
James Baynes,	V. P. Thielman,	D. Thompson,
F. J. Cross,	A. Thorne,	A. L. VanOsdel,
L. B. French,	P. Warner,	E. P. Wells,
G. H. Dickey,	S. A. Boyles,	S. Royt,
C. B. Kennedy,	W. H. Donaldson,	Judson LaMoure,
P. Landmann,	E. Ellefson,	S. McBratney,
J. H. Miller,	John D. Hale,	I. Moore,
Knud Nomland,	D. M. Inman,	

Fifteenth Session—1883

Convened at Yankton, Jan. 9, and continued to March 9, 1883. The following was the membership:

Council

	J. O'B. Scovey, President.	
F. N. Burdick,	S. G. Roberts,	Geo. H. Walsh,
J. R. Jackson,	H. J. Jerauld,	J. Nickeus,
F. M. Ziebach,	Wm. P. Dewey,	E. McCauley.
F. J. Washbaugh,	E. H. McIntosh,	

House

	E. A. Williams, Speaker.	
Ira Ellis,	E. M. Bowman,	Wm. H. Lamb,
M. C. Tychsen,	G. P. Harvey,	J. W. Nowlin,
John Thompson,	D. M. Inman,	A. A. Choteau,
W. B. Robinson,	H. Van Woret,	O. M. Towner,
R. C. McAllister,	J. B. Wynn,	B. W. Benson,
E. P. Phillips,	B. R. Wagner,	L. J. Alfred,
Geo. W. Sterling,	John C. Pyatt,	N. E. Nelson.
W. A. Heinhardt,	George Rice,	

Sixteenth Session—1885

Convened at Bismarck, Jan. 13, and continued to March 13, 1885. The membership was as follows:

Council

	J. H. Westover, President	
A. C. Huetson,	H. H. Natwick,	J. Nickeus,
Wm. Duncan,	C. H. Cameron,	C. D. Austin,
John R. Gamble,	J. P. Day,	D. H. Twomey,
A. Sheridan Jones,	A. B. Smedley,	Geo. H. Walsh,
B. R. Wagner,	V. P. Kennedy,	John Flittie,
A. M. Bowdle,	F. J. Washbaugh,	Judson LaMoure,
R. F. Pettigrew,	S. P. Wells,	P. J. McLaughlin.
Geo. R. Farmer,	Charles Richardson,	

House

	George Rice, Speaker.	
Ole Helvig,	John Hobart,	W. F. Steele,
John Larson,	J. C. Southwick,	Henry W. Coe,
Eli Dawson,	V. V. Barnes,	J. Stevens,
Hans Myron,	J. A. Pickler,	S. E. Stebbins,
A. L. Van Osdel,	J. T. Blakemore,	P. J. McCumber,
Hugh Langan,	G. W. Pierce,	H. S. Oliver,
J. F. Ward,	M. L. Miller,	T. M. Fugh,

House.—(Continued.)

J. H. Swanton,
A. J. Parshall,
Mark Ward,
C. E. Huston,
H. M. Clark,
P. L. Runkel,
J. M. Bayard,
W. W. Smith,
W. H. Riddell,

G. H. Johnson,
M. T. DeWoody,
E. Huntington,
F. A. Eldredge,
A. L. Sprague,
E. M. Martin,
H. M. Gregg,
A. McCall,
E. A. Williams,

E. T. Hutchinson,
W. N. Roach,
C. W. Morgan,
J. W. Scott,
D. Stewart,
H. Strong,
H. H. Reger,
P. McHugh.

Seventeenth Session—1887

Convened at Bismarck Jan. 11, and continued to March 11, 1887. The membership was as follows:

Council

George A. Mathews, President.

Roger Allin,
Wm. T. Collins,
John Cain,
W. E. Dodge,
E. W. Foster,
Melvin Grigsby,
Alexander Hughes,
T. M. Martin,

P. J. McCumber,
C. H. Sheldon,
E. G. Smith,
J. S. Weiser,
T. O. Bogart,
A. W. Campbell,
P. C. Donovan,
E. C. Ericson,
H. Galloway,
G. A. Harstad,
J. D. Lawler,
C. D. Mead,
T. T. Sheldon,
E. J. Washabaugh,
S. P. Wells,

House

George G. Grose, Speaker.

John Bidlake,
J. W. Burnham,
D. S. Dodds,
Thomas S. Elliott,
D. W. Ensign,
J. H. Fletcher,
F. Greene,
A. A. Harkins,
C. B. Hubbard,
J. G. Jones,
James M. Moore,
T. F. Mentzner,
C. I. Miltimore,
John D. Patton,
D. F. Royer,
J. Schnaidt,

Fred H. Adams,
F. M. Shook,
D. Stewart,
E. W. Terill,
J. V. White,
Wilson Wise,
L. O. Wyman,
Frank R. Aikens,
W. N. Berry,
A. M. Cook,
M. H. Cooper,
John R. Dutch,
John A. Ely,
Wm. H. Fellows,
T. J. Gilbert,
Wm. Glendening,
W. J. Hawk,
John Hobart,
R. McDonell,
F. A. Morris,
H. J. Mallory,
J. H. Patten,
A. J. Pruitt,
W. R. Ruggles,
D. W. Sprague,
A. S. Stewart,
B. H. Sullivan,
Chas. B. Williams,
James P. Ward,
E. A. Williams,
John Wolzmuth.

Eighteenth Session—1889

Convened at Bismarck Jan. 8, and adjourned March 9, 1889. This was the last territorial assembly. The membership was as follows:

Council

Smith Stimmel, President.

Roger Allin,
Ireana Atkinson,
Peter Cameron,
A. W. Campbell,
M. H. Cooper,
Coe I. Crawford,
Robert Dollard,
E. C. Erickson,

S. L. Glaspell,
James Halley,
G. A. Harstad,
Alexander Hughes,
Robert Lowry,
Hugh McDonald,
John Miller,
J. H. Patten,
David W. Poindexter,
Joseph C. Ryan,
C. A. Sorderburg,
George H. Walsh,
F. J. Washabaugh,
James A. Woolheiser,
A. L. Van Osdel.

House

Hoamer H. Keith, Speaker.

F. H. Adams,
Frank A. Aikens,
Joseph Allen,
C. H. Baldwin,
E. H. Bergman,

Harry F. Hunter,
J. G. Jones,
I. S. Lampman,
W. S. Logan,
Frank Lillibridge,
D. M. Powell,
M. M. Price,
Wm. Ramsdell,
D. F. Boyer,
G. W. Ryan,

House.—(Continued.)

R. L. Bennett,
B. F. Bixter,
J. W. Burnham,
A. D. Clark,
J. B. Cooke,
T. A. Douglas,
Thomas Elliott,
J. H. Fletcher,
J. M. Greene,
A. J. Gronna,
S. P. Howell,

H. J. Mallory,
P. McHugh,
Edwin McNeil,
C. J. Miller,
F. A. Morris,
C. C. Newman,
P. P. Palmer,
A. L. Patridge,
H. S. Parkin,
John D. Patton,
O. C. Potter.

H. H. Sheets,
J. O. Smith,
W. E. Swanston,
C. J. Trude,
John Turnbull,
N. Upham,
O. R. Van Etten,
J. B. Welcome,
D. R. Wellman,
J. V. White,

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

Of The

Constitutional Convention, 1889

(Convened at Bismarck, July 4; adjourned August 17, 1889.)

OFFICERS.

President—F. B. Fancher.
 Chief Clerk—J. G. Hamilton.
 Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—C. C. Bowsfield.
 Sergeant-at-Arms—Fred Falley.
 Watchman—J. S. Weiser.
 Messenger—E. W. Knight.
 Chaplain—Geo. Kline.
 Official Stenographer—R. M. Tuttle.
 Official Printer—M. H. Jewell.

MEMBERS.

Name	County	Name	County
Allin, Roger	Walsh	Lohnes, Edward H.	Ramsey
Almen, John Magnus	Walsh	Marrinan, Michael K.	Walsh
Appleton, Albert F.	Pembina	Mathews, J. H.	Grand Forks
Bean, Therow W.	Nelson	Meacham, Olney G.	Foster
Bell, James	Walsh	McBride, John	Cavalier
Bennett, Richard	Grand Forks	Miller, Henry Foster	Cass
Bartlett, Lorenzo D.	Dickey	Moer, Samuel H.	LaMoure
Bartlett, David	Griggs	McKenzie, James D.	Sargent
Best, William D.	Pembina	McHugh, Patrick	Cavalier
Brown, Charles V.	Wells	Noble, Virgil B.	Bottineau
Blewett, Andrew	Stutsman	Nomland, Knud J.	Traill
Budge, William	Grand Forks	O'Brien, James F.	Ramsey
Camp, Edgar W.	Stutsman	Parsons, Curtis P.	Rolette
Chaffee, Eben Whitney	Cass	Parsons, Albert Samuel	Morton
Carland, John Emmett	Burleigh	Paulson, Engebret M.	Traill
Carothers, Charles	Grand Forks	Peterson, Henry M.	Cass
Clark, Horace M.	Eddy	Pollock, Robert M.	Cass
Clapp, William L.	Cass	Powers, John	Sargent
Colton, Joseph L.	Ward	Powels, Joseph	Cavalier
Douglas, James A.	Walsh	Furcell, William E.	Richland
Elliott, Elmer E.	Barnes	Ray, Williams	Stark
Fancher, Frederick B.	Stutsman	Richardson, Robert B.	Pembina
Fay, George H.	McIntosh	Robertson, Alexander B.	Walsh
Flemington, Alex D.	Dickey	Rolle, Eugene Srtong	Benson
Gayton, Jas. Bennett	Emmons	Rowe, William H.	Dickey
Glick, Benjamin Rush	Cavalier	Sandanger, Andrew	Ransom
Gray, Enos	Cass	Shuman, John	Sargent
Griggs, Alexander	Grand Forks	Scott, John W.	Barnes
Harris, Harvey	Burleigh	Selby, John F.	Traill
Haugen, Arne P.	Grand Forks	Slotten, Andrew	Richland
Hegge, Marthinus F.	Traill	Spalding, Burleigh Folsom	Cass
Holmes, Herbert L.	Pembina	Stevens, Rueben N.	Ransom
Hoyt, Albert W.	Morton	Turner, Ezra	Bottineau
Johnson, Martin N.	Nelson	Wallace, Elmer D.	Steele
Lauder, William S.	Richland	Whipple, Abram Olin	Ramsey
Leech, Addison	Cass	Wellwood, Jay	Barnes
Lowell, Jacob	Cass	Williams, Erastus A.	Burleigh
Linnell, Martin V.	Grand Forks		

ENABLING ACT

[Approved February 22, 1889.]

AN ACT to provide for the division of Dakota into two states and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington to form constitutions and state governments and to be admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states, and to make donations of public lands to such states..

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:

SECTION 1. That the inhabitants of all that part of the area of the United States now constituting the territories of Dakota, Montana and Washington as at present described, may become the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington, respectively, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The area comprising the territory of Dakota shall for the purposes of this act be divided on the line of the 7th standard parallel produced due west to the western boundary of said territory; and the delegates elected as hereinafter provided to the constitutional convention in districts north of said parallel shall assemble in convention at the time prescribed in this act, at the City of Bismarck; and the delegates elected in districts south of said parallel shall, at the same time, assemble in convention at the city of Sioux Falls.

SEC. 3. That all persons who are qualified by the laws of said territories to vote for representatives to the legislative assemblies thereof are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to form conventions in said proposed states; and the qualifications for delegates to such conventions shall be such as by the laws of said territories respectively, persons are required to possess to be eligible to the legislative assemblies thereof; and the aforesaid delegates to form said conventions shall be apportioned within the limits of the proposed states, in such districts as may be established as herein provided, in proportion to the population in each of said counties and districts, as near as may be, to be ascertained at the time of making said apportionments by the persons hereinafter authorized to make the same from the best information obtainable, in each of which districts three delegates shall be elected, but no elector shall vote for more than two persons for delegates to such conventions; that said apportionments shall be made by the governor, the chief justice and the secretary of said territories; and the governors of said territories shall, by proclamation, order an election of the delegates aforesaid in each of said proposed states, to be held on the Tuesday after the second Monday in May, 1889; which proclamation shall be issued on the 15th day of April, 1889; and such election shall be conducted, the returns made, the results ascertained, and the certificates to persons elected to such conventions issued in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of the said territories regulating election therein for delegates to congress; and the number of votes cast for delegates in each precinct shall also be returned. The number of delegates to said conventions respectively shall be 75; and all persons resident in said proposed states who

are qualified voters of said territories as herein provided, shall be entitled to vote upon the election of delegates; and under such rules and regulations as said conventions may prescribe, not in conflict with this act upon the ratification or rejection of the constitutions.

SEC. 4. That the delegates to the conventions elected as provided for in this act shall meet at the seat of government of each of said territories, except the delegates elected in South Dakota, who shall meet at the City of Sioux Falls, on the fourth day of July, 1889, and after organization shall declare, on behalf of the people of said proposed states, that they adopt the constitution of the United States; whereupon the said conventions shall be, and are hereby authorized to form constitutions and state governments for said proposed states respectively. The constitution shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not be repugnant to the constitution of the United States and the principles of the declaration of independence. And said convention shall provide, by ordinances irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said states:

First. That the perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said states shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Second. That the people inhabiting said proposed states do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes; and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the congress of the United States; that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the said states shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents thereof; that no taxes shall be imposed by the states on lands or property therein belonging to or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States or reserved for its use. But nothing herein, or in the ordinances herein provided for, shall preclude the said states from taxing as other lands are taxed any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations, and has obtained from the United States or from any person a title thereto by patent or other grant, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any act of congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation; but said ordinances shall provide that all such lands shall be exempt from taxation by said states so long and to such extent as such act of congress may prescribe.

Third. That the debts and liabilities of said territories shall be assumed and paid by said states respectively.

Fourth. That provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of systems of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of said states, and free from sectarian control.

SEC. 5. That the convention which shall assemble at Bismarck shall form a constitution and state government for a state to be

known as North Dakota and the convention which shall assemble at Sioux Falls shall form a constitution and state government for a state to be known as South Dakota; provided, that at the election for delegates to the constitutional convention in South Dakota, as hereinbefore provided, each elector may have written or printed on his ballot the words "For the Sioux Falls Constitution" or the words "Against the Sioux Falls Constitution," and the votes on this question shall be returned and canvassed in the same manner as for the election provided for in section 3 of this act; and if a majority of all votes cast on this question shall be "For the Sioux Falls Constitution" it shall be the duty of the convention which may assemble at Sioux Falls, as herein provided, to resubmit to the people of South Dakota, for ratification or rejection at the election hereinafter provided for in this act, the constitution framed at Sioux Falls and adopted November 3, 1885, and also the articles and propositions separately submitted at that election, including the question of locating the temporary seat of government, with such changes only as relate to the name and boundary of the proposed state, to the reapportionment of the judicial and legislative districts, and such amendments as may be necessary in order to comply with the provisions of this act; and if a majority of the votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the constitution shall be for the constitution irrespective of the articles separately submitted, the State of South Dakota shall be admitted as a state in the union under said constitution as hereinafter provided; but the archives, records and books of the Territory of Dakota shall remain at Bismarck, the capital of North Dakota, until an agreement in reference thereto is reached by said states. But if at the election for delegates to the constitutional convention in South Dakota a majority of all the votes cast at that election shall be "Against the Sioux Falls Constitution," then, and in that event it shall be the duty of the convention which will assemble at the City of Sioux Falls on the fourth day of July, 1889, to proceed to form a constitution and state government as provided in this act the same as if that question had not been submitted to a vote of the people of South Dakota.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the constitutional convention of North Dakota and South Dakota to appoint a joint commission to be composed of not less than three members of each convention, whose duty it shall be to assemble at Bismarck, the present seat of government of said territory, and agree upon an equitable division of all property belonging to the Territory of Dakota, the disposition of all public records and also adjust and agree upon the amount of the debts and liabilities of the territory which shall be assumed and paid by each of the proposed states of North Dakota and South Dakota, and the agreement reached respecting the territorial debts and liabilities shall be incorporated in the respective constitutions, and each of said states shall obligate itself to pay its proportion of such debts and liabilities the same as if they had been created by such states respectively.

SEC. 7. If the constitutions formed for both North Dakota and South Dakota shall be rejected by the people at the elections for the ratification or rejection of their respective constitutions as provided for in this act, the territorial government of Dakota shall continue in existence the same as if this act had not been passed. But

if the constitution formed for either North Dakota or South Dakota shall be rejected by the people, that part of the territory so rejecting its proposed constitution shall continue under the territorial government of the present territory of Dakota, but shall, after the state adopting its constitution is admitted into the union be called by the name of the territory of North Dakota or South Dakota, as the case may be; provided, that if either of the proposed states provided for in this act shall reject the constitution which may be submitted for ratification or rejection at the election provided therefor, the governor of the territory in which such proposed constitution was rejected shall issue his proclamation reconvening the delegates elected to the convention which formed such rejected constitution, fixing the time and place at which said delegates shall assemble; and when so assembled they shall proceed to form another constitution or to amend the rejected constitution, and shall submit such new constitution to the people of the proposed state for ratification or rejection at such time as said convention may determine; and all the provisions of this act, so far as applicable, shall apply to such convention so reassembled and to the constitution which may be formed, its ratification or rejection, and to the admission of the proposed state.

SEC. 8. That the constitutional convention which may assemble in South Dakota shall provide by ordinance for resubmitting the Sioux Falls constitution of 1885, after having amended the same as provided in section 5 of this act, to the people of South Dakota for ratification or rejection at an election to be held therein on the first Tuesday in October, 1889; but if said constitutional convention is authorized and required to form a new constitution for South Dakota it shall provide for submitting the same in like manner to the people of South Dakota for ratification or rejection, at an election to be held in said proposed state on the said first Tuesday in October. And the constitutional conventions which may assemble in North Dakota, Montana and Washington, shall provide in like manner for submitting the constitutions formed by them to the people of said proposed states, respectively for ratification or rejection at elections to be held in said proposed states on the said first Tuesday in October. At the elections provided for in this section the qualified voters of said proposed states shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitutions, and for or against any articles or propositions separately submitted. The returns of said elections shall be made to the secretary of each of said territories, who, with the governor and chief justice thereof, or any two of them, shall canvass the same; and if a majority of the legal votes cast shall be for the constitution the governor shall certify the result to the president of the United States, together with a statement of the votes cast thereon and upon separate articles or propositions and a copy of the said constitution, articles, propositions and ordinances. And if the constitutions and governments of said proposed states are republican in form, and if all the provisions of this act have been complied with in the formation thereof, it shall be the duty of the president of the United States to issue his proclamation announcing the result of the election in each, and thereupon the proposed states which have adopted constitutions and formed state governments as herein provided, shall be deemed admitted by congress into the union under and by virtue of this act, on an equal footing,

with the original states from and after the date of said proclamation.

SEC. 9. That until the next general census, or until otherwise provided by law, said states shall be entitled to one representative in the house of representatives of the United States, except South Dakota, which shall be entitled to two; and the representatives to the fifty-first congress, together with the governors and other officers provided for in said constitutions may be elected on the same day of the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitutions; and until said state officers are elected and qualified under the provisions of each constitution and the states, respectively, are admitted into the union, the territorial officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices in each of said territories.

SEC. 10. That upon the admission of each of said states into the union sections numbered 16 and 36 in every township of said proposed states, and where such sections, or any parts thereof, have been sold or otherwise disposed of by or under the authority of any act of congress, other lands equivalent thereto, in legal subdivisions of not less than one-quarter section and as contiguous as may be to the section in lieu of which the same is taken, and thereby granted to said states for the support of common schools, such indemnity lands to be selected within said states in such manner as the legislature may provide, with the approval of the secretary of the interior; provided, that the 16th and 36th sections embraced in permanent reservations for national purposes shall not, at any time, be subject to the grants nor to the indemnity provisions of this act, nor shall any lands embraced in Indian, military, or other reservations of any character, be subject to the grants or to the indemnity provisions of this act until the reservation shall have been extinguished and such lands be restored to, and become a part of the public domain.

SEC. 11. That all lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be disposed of only at public sale, and at a price not less than \$10 per acre, the proceeds to constitute a permanent school fund, the interest of which only shall be expended in the support of said schools. But said lands may, under such regulations as the legislature shall prescribe, be leased for periods of not more than five years, in quantities not exceeding one section to any one person or company; and such land shall not be subject to pre-emption, homestead entry, or any other entry under the land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for school purposes only.

SEC. 12. That upon the admission of each of said states into the union, in accordance with the provisions of this act, fifty sections of the unappropriated public lands within said states, to be selected and located in legal subdivisions as provided in section 10 of this act, shall be, and are hereby granted to said states for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital of said state for legislative, executive and judicial purposes.

SEC. 13. That 5 per centum of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within said states which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of said states into the union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to the said states, to be used as a permanent fund, the interest of which only shall be expended for the support of common schools within said state respectively.

SEC. 14. That the lands granted to the territories of Dakota and Montana by the act of Feb. 18, 1881, entitled "An Act to grant lands to Dakota and Montana, Arizona, Idaho and Wyoming for university purposes," are hereby vested in the states of South Dakota, North Dakota and Montana, respectively, if such states are admitted into the union as provided in this act, to the extent of the full quantity of seventy-two sections to each of said states, and any portion of said lands that may not have been selected by either of said territories of Dakota or Montana may be selected by the respective states aforesaid; but said act of February 18, 1881, shall be so amended as to provide that none of said lands shall be sold for less than \$10 per acre, and the proceeds shall constitute a permanent fund to be safely invested and held by said states severally, and the income thereof be used exclusively for university purposes. And such quantity of the lands authorized by the fourth section of the act of July 17, 1854, to be reserved for university purposes in the territory of Washington, as, together with the lands confirmed to the vendees of the territory by the act of March 14, 1864, will make the full quantity of seventy-two sections, are hereby granted in like manner to the state of Washington for the purposes of a university in said state. None of the lands granted in this section shall be sold at less than \$10 per acre; but said lands may be leased in the same manner as provided in section 11 of this act. The schools, colleges and universities provided for in this act shall forever remain under the exclusive control of the said states respectively, and no part of the proceeds arising from the sale or disposal of any lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school, college or university. The section of land granted by the act of June 16, 1880, to the Territory of Dakota, for an asylum for the insane shall, upon the admission of said State of South Dakota into the union, become the property of said state.

SEC. 15. That so much of the lands belonging to the United States as have been acquired and set apart for the purpose mentioned in "An act appropriating money for the erection of a penitentiary in the "Territory of Dakota," approved March 2, 1881, together with the buildings thereon, be, and the same is hereby granted, together with any unexpended balances of the money appropriated therefor by said act, to said State of South Dakota, for the purposes therein designated; and the States of North Dakota and Washington shall, respectively, have like grants for the same purpose, and subject to like terms and conditions as provided in said act of March 2, 1881, for the territory of Dakota. The penitentiary at Deer Lodge City, Montana, and all land connected therewith and set apart and reserved therefor, are hereby granted to the State of Montana.

SEC. 16. That 90,000 acres of land, to be selected and located as provided in section 10 of this act, are hereby granted to each of said states, except to the State of South Dakota, to which 120,000 acres are granted, for the use and support of agricultural colleges in said states, as provided in the acts of congress making donations of lands for such purposes.

SEC. 17. That in lieu of the grant of land for purposes of internal improvement made to new states by the eighth section of the

act of September 4, 1841, which act is hereby repealed as to the states provided for by this act, and in lieu of any claim or demand by the said states, or either of them, under the act of September 28, 1850, and sections 2479 of the revised statutes, making a grant of swamp and overflowed lands to certain states, which grant it is hereby declared is not extended to the states provided for in this act, and in lieu of any grant of saline lands to said states, the following grants of land are hereby made, to-wit:

To the State of South Dakota: For the school of mines, 40,000 acres; for the reform school, 40,000 acres; for the deaf and dumb asylum, 40,000 acres; for the agricultural college, 40,000 acres; for the university, 40,000 acres; for the state normal schools, 80,000 acres; for public buildings at the capital of said state, 50,000 acres; for such other educational and charitable purposes as the legislature of said state may determine, 170,000 acres; in all 500,000 acres.

To the state of North Dakota a like quantity of land as is in this section granted to the state of South Dakota, and to be for like purposes, and in like proportion as far as practicable.

To the state of Montana: For the establishment and maintenance of a school of mines, 100,000 acres; for state normal schools, 100,000 acres; for agricultural colleges, in addition to the grant hereinbefore made for that purpose, 50,000 acres; for the establishment of a state reform school, 50,000 acres; for the establishment of a deaf and dumb asylum, 50,000 acres; for public buildings at the capital of the state, in addition to grants hereinbefore made for that purpose, 150,000 acres.

To the state of Washington: For the establishment and maintenance of a scientific school, 100,000 acres; for the state normal schools, 100,000 acres; for public buildings at the state capital in addition to the grant hereinbefore made for that purpose, 100,000 acres; for state, charitable, educational, penal and reformatory institutions, 200,000.

That the state provided for in this act shall not be entitled to any further or other grants of land for any purpose than as expressly provided in this act. And the lands granted by this section shall be held, appropriated, and disposed of exclusively for the purposes herein mentioned, in such manner as the legislatures of the respective states may severally provide.

SEC. 18. That all mineral lands shall be exempted from the grants made by this act. But if sections 16 and 36 or any subdivision or portion of any smallest subdivision thereof in any township shall be found by the department of the interior to be mineral lands said states are hereby authorized and empowered to select, in legal subdivisions, an equal quantity or other unappropriated lands in said states, in lieu thereof, for the use and benefit of the common schools of said states.

SEC. 19. That all lands granted in quantity or as indemnity by this act shall be selected, under the direction of the secretary of the interior, from the surveyor, unreserved and unappropriated public lands of the United States within the limits of the respective state entitled thereto. And there shall be deducted from the number of acres of land donated by this act for specific objects to said states the number of acres in each hereinafter donated by congress to said territories for similar objects.

THE STATE FLOWER

Wild Prairie Rose.

[*Rosa pratincola*—Greene]

"O, open your petal lips, my rose,
And sing with your perfumed tongue,
For every dawning day is made new
And all the world is young."

When the Legislature of 1907, by Chapter 231 of the Laws of that year, adopted as the floral emblem of the state, the Wild Prairie Rose, its choice was not only beautiful but fitting, and when one reflects upon it, the significance of the selection is wonderfully clear and perfect.

Possibly before the advent of the Bison or Buffalo and mayhap before the coming of the Indian to the wide prairies, the rose has bloomed. Surely it is not too much to imagine the toddling papoose waking to consciousness of earth and sky with the delightful odor of the wild rose in its first taste of outdoors, nor it is past belief to think of an Indian maiden decked with the flour that the Great Spirit had planted with His own hand. When the first pioneers of the white race set foot upon the land that they were to conquer, the Prairie Rose must have welcomed them with its modest blush and its tint must have brought many a home-hunger to the wanderer. The Prairie Rose is the emblem of the Pioneer. It was God's Pioneer, inviting by its shy blossoms the oncoming of peace and prosperity which were to be found where its roots reached down—the fertile soil.

A modest flower, the Prairie Rose, blooming in forgotten nooks, in neglected hollows. Tinting the landscape and filling the air with its delicate fragrance, it looked for no recognition, it demanded no reward. It required no cultivation—Pioneers are hardy—it waited no approval. "Seest thou that man diligent in business," says the wise man, "he shall stand before Kings." And a wiser than he has said: "The humble shall be exalted." "The meek shall inherit the earth." Faithfully through the years—aye, who knows, through the centuries—the Prairie Rose has blossomed in seclusion, in neglect, in lowliness. But its reward is fitting and its recompense complete. Today it is the emblem of a sovereign state—the lonely and lovely jewel in a nation's crown.

The state flower is not an empty token. There is a meaning in every petal; there is a thought in its heart of gold.



State Flower

Sec. 20. That the sum of \$20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to each of said territories for defraying the expenses of said conventions, except to Dakota, for which the North Dakota, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules and regulations and at the same rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial legislatures. And money hereby appropriated not necessary for such purpose shall be covered into the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 21. That each of said states, when admitted as aforesaid, shall constitute one judicial district, the names thereof to be the same as the names of the states, respectively; and the circuit and district courts therefor shall be held at the capital of such state for the time being, and each of said districts shall, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided, be attached to the English judicial circuit, except Washington and Montana, which shall be attached to the Ninth judicial circuit. There shall be appointed for each of said districts one district judge, one United States attorney, and one United States marshal. The judge of each of said districts shall receive a yearly salary of \$3,500, payable in four equal installments, on the first days of January, April, July and October of each year, and shall reside in the district. There shall be appointed clerks of said courts in each district, who shall keep their offices at the capital of said state. The regular terms of said courts shall be held in each district, at the place aforesaid, on the first Monday in April and the first Monday in November of each year, and only one grand jury and one petit jury shall be summoned in both said circuit and district courts. The circuit and district courts for each of said districts and judges thereof, respectively, shall possess the same powers and jurisdiction, and perform the same duties required to be performed by the other circuit and district courts and judges of the United States, and shall be governed by the same laws and regulations. The marshal, district attorney and clerks of the circuit and district courts of each of said districts, and all other officers and persons performing duties in the administration of justice therein, shall severally possess the powers and perform the duties lawfully possessed and required to be performed by similar officers in other districts of the United States; and shall, for the services they may perform, receive the fees and compensation allowed by law to other similar officers and persons performing similar duties in the state of Nebraska.

Sec. 22. In all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the supreme court of the United States upon any record from the supreme court of either of the territories mentioned in this act, or that may hereafter lawfully be prosecuted upon any record from either of said courts, may be heard and determined by said supreme court of the United States. And the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall be directed by the supreme court of the United States to the circuit or district court hereby established within the state succeeding the territory from which such record is or may be pending, or to the supreme court of such state, as the nature of the case may require: provided, that the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall, in cases arising in the territory of Dakota, be directed by

the supreme court of the United States to the circuit or district court of the district of South Dakota, or to the supreme court of South Dakota; or to the circuit or district court of the district of North Dakota, or to the supreme court of the territory of North Dakota, as the nature of the case may require. And each of the circuit, district and state courts herein named shall, respectively, be the successor of the supreme court of the territory, as to all such cases arising within the limits embraced within the jurisdiction of such courts respectively, with full power to proceed with the same, and award mesne or final process therein; and that from all judgments and decrees of the supreme court of either of the territories of any of the proposed states prior to admission, the parties to such judgment shall have the same right to prosecute appeals and writs of error to the supreme court of the United States as they shall have had by law prior to the admission of said state into the union.

SEC. 23. That in respect to all cases, proceedings and matters now pending in the supreme or district courts of either of the territories mentioned in this act at the time of the admission into the union of either of the states mentioned in this act, and arising within the limits of any such state, whereof the circuit or district courts by this act established might have had jurisdiction under the laws of the United States had such courts existed at the time of the commencement of such cases, the said circuit and district courts, respectively, shall be the successors of said supreme and district courts of said territory; and in respect to all other cases, proceedings and matters pending in the supreme or district courts of any of the territories mentioned in this act at the time of the admission of such territory into the union, arising within the limits of said proposed state, the courts established by such state shall, respectively, be the successors of said supreme and district territorial courts; and all the files, records, indictments and proceedings relating to any such cases shall be transferred to such circuit, district and state courts, respectively, and the same shall be proceeded with therein in due course of law; but no writ, action, indictment, cause or proceeding now pending, or that prior to the admission of any of the states mentioned in this act shall be pending in any territorial court in any of the territories mentioned in this act, shall abate by the admission of any such state into the union, but the same shall be transferred and proceeded with in the proper United States circuit, district or state court as the case may be; provided, that in all civil actions, causes and proceedings in which the United States is not a party, transfers shall not be made to the circuit and district courts of the United States except upon written request of one of the parties to such action or proceeding filed in the proper court; and in the absence of such request, such cases shall be proceeded with in the proper state courts.

SEC. 24. That the constitutional conventions may, by ordinance, provide for the election of officers for full state governments, including members of the legislatures and representatives in the fifty-first congress; but said state government shall remain in abeyance until the states shall be admitted to the union, respectively, as provided in this act. In case the constitution of any of said proposed states shall be ratified by the people, but not otherwise,

the legislature thereof may assemble, organize, and elect two senators of the United States, and the governor and secretary of state of such proposed state shall certify the election of the senators and representatives in the manner required by law; and when such state is admitted into the union the senators and representatives shall be entitled to be admitted to seats in congress, and to all the rights and privileges of senators and representatives of other states in the congress of the United States; and the officers of the state governments formed in pursuance of said constitutions, as provided by the constitutional conventions, shall proceed to exercise all the functions of such state officers; and all laws in force made by said territories at the time of their admission into the union shall be in force in said states, except as modified or changed by this act or by the constitution of the states, respectively.

SEC. 25. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, whether passed by the legislatures of said territories or by congress, are hereby repealed.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF DAKOTA

By authority in me vested under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved February twenty-second, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, That an election be held throughout the Territory of Dakota at the usual voting place in each precinct on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, for the purposes of electing delegates to Constitutional Conventions for the state of South Dakota and North Dakota.

In that portion of the Territory situated north of the seventh standard parallel produced due west to the territorial boundary line the said election shall be held for the purpose of electing seventy-five delegates to a convention, which shall assemble at the City of Bismarck on the fourth day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, for the purpose of forming a Constitution and State Government which shall be submitted to the electors of that portion of the Territory above designated, on Tuesday, the first day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, for ratification or rejection, as the Constitution of the State of North Dakota.

For the purpose of electing the delegates hereinbefore mentioned, the following districts have been duly established in pursuance of law, each of which districts shall elect three delegates to said convention at Bismarck, to form a Constitution for the State of North Dakota, viz.:

1. The City of Pembina, and the Townships of Drayton, Lincoln, Joliette, Pembina, Carlisle, Midland, Hamilton, Bathgate, Neche, St. Joseph and Walhalla in the County of Pembina shall constitute the first district.

2. The Townships of Akra, Cavalier, Thingvall, Park, Lodema, Beaulieu, Gardar, Elora and St. Thomas in the County of Pembina, and the Townships of Montrose, Alma and Osnabrock in the County of Cavalier, shall constitute the Second District.

3. The Townships of Olga, Freemont, Loma, Harvey, Hope, Langdon, Linden, Grant School and Cypress, together with all the remaining portion of Cavalier County not hereinbefore specified, and the Counties of Towner, and Rolette shall constitute the Third

4. The Counties of Bottineau, McHenry, Pierce, Church, Renville and Ward shall constitute the Fourth District.

5. The Counties of Burleigh, McLean, Mercer, Sheridan, Stevens, Garfield, Mountrail, Williams, Dunn, McKenzie, Wallace, Allred, Buford, Flannery, Hettinger and Bowman shall constitute the Fifth District.

6. The Counties of Morton, Oliver, Stark and Billings shall constitute the Sixth District.

7. The Counties of Emmons, McIntosh, Logan, Kidder, Wells and all that portion of the County of LaMoure lying west of the west line of Range Sixty-three west, shall constitute the Seventh District.

8. The County of Dickey, and voting precincts numbered three, four, five, six, seven, eight, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, nineteen and twenty in the County of LaMoure shall constitute the Eighth District.

9. The County of Ransom and all remaining portion of the County of LaMoure not included in Districts Seven and Eight above described, shall constitute the Ninth District.

10. The County of Sargent and the Townships of Ellendale, Sheyenne, West End, Dexter and Park, in the County of Richland, shall constitute the Tenth District.

11. All the remaining portion of the County of Richland not included in said Tenth District above described, shall constitute the Eleventh District.

12. The City of Fargo and the Townships of Fargo, Barnes, Reed and Harwood, in the County of Cass, shall constitute the Twelfth District.

13. The Townships of Pleasant, Stanly, Norman, Warren, Mapleton, Raymond, Berlin, Gardner, Wiser, Noble, Ninyon, Elm River, Francis, Rush River, Harmony, Casselton, Durbin, Addison, and Davenport, together with the City of Casselton, in the County of Cass shall constitute the Thirteenth District.

14. All that portion of the County of Cass not contained in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Districts as above defined, shall constitute the Fourteenth District.

15. The County of Barnes shall constitute the Fifteenth District.

16. The County of Stutsman shall constitute the Sixteenth District.

17. The Counties of Benson, Eddy, Foster and all that portion of Griggs County west of the west line of Range fifty-nine, shall constitute the Seventeenth District.

18. All that portion of the County of Griggs not described in said District Number Seventeen above described, the County of Steele, and the Townships of Roseville, including the City of Portland, and the Township of Mayville, including the City of Mayville in the County of Traill, shall constitute the Eighteenth District.

19. All the remaining portion of the County of Traill not described in the said District Number Eighteen, shall constitute the Nineteenth District.

20. The City of Grand Forks and the Townships of Grand Forks, Brenna, Rye, Falconer, Harvey, Ferry, Lakeville, Levant and Turtle River, in the County of Grand Forks, shall constitute the Twentieth District.

21. The Townships of Strabane, Milan, Gilby, Wheatfield, Hegton, Mekinock, Blooming, Arvilla, Chester, Oakville, Avon, Pleasant

View, Fairfield, Washington, Union, Allendale, Walle, Michigan, Americus, and Bentrue, and the City of Larimore City, in the County of Grand Forks, shall constitute the Twenty-first District.

22. The Townships of Elkmount, Inkster, Oakwood, Agnes, Niagara, Elm Grove, Moraine, Larimore, Logan, Grace, Lovetta, Lind and Northwood, in the County of Grand Forks, and the County of Nelson, shall constitute the Twenty-second District.

23. The County of Ramsey shall constitute the Twenty-third District.

24. All that portion of the County of Walsh, east of the east line of Range fifty-four, shall constitute the Twenty-fourth District.

25. All that remaining portion of the County of Walsh not described in the said District Number Twenty-four, above designated, shall constitute the Twenty-fifth District.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, an election shall be held at the usual voting place in each election precinct in all that portion of the Territory of Dakota situated south of the Seventh Standard Parallel produced due west to the boundary line of said Territory for the purpose of electing seventy-five delegates to a Constitutional Convention for the State of South Dakota, and at the election thus provided each elector may have printed or written on his ballot the words, "For the Sioux Falls Constitution," or the words "Against the Sioux Falls Constitution," the votes on which question shall be duly returned and canvassed.

The convention of delegates so chosen shall assemble at the City of Sioux Falls on the fourth day of July in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and in case the majority of votes cast at the preceding election shall have been "For the Sioux Falls Constitution," such convention shall re-submit for ratification or rejection, the said Sioux Falls Constitution, at an election to be held on Tuesday, the first day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and shall also re-submit the articles and propositions separately submitted at the election whereby said Constitution was ratified, including the temporary location of capital, together with such changes of said Constitution only as relate to the name and boundary of the State of Dakota, the re-apportionment of the Judicial and Legislative Districts, and such amendments as may be necessary to comply with the act of congress hereinbefore mentioned; but if a majority of the votes shall have been cast "Against the Sioux Falls Constitution" at the election on the fourteenth day of May aforesaid, then the convention shall proceed to form a Constitution and State Government, to be submitted to the electors of the said State of South Dakota, for ratification or rejection, at an election to be held for that purpose, on Tuesday the first day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

For the purpose of electing the aforesaid delegates the following districts have been duly established, pursuant to law, each of which districts shall elect three delegates to the Constitutional Convention of the State of South Dakota, viz.:

1. The Counties of Pennington, Custer and Fall River shall constitute the First District.

2. The precincts comprised of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards of the City of Deadwood respectively, together with the precincts of Lead City, South Lead, Terraville, Gayville, Central City, Golden Gate, Carbonate, Bald Mountain, Portland, Ruby Basin, Woodville, Spearfish, Reed's, Crow Peak, Crow Creek and Bear Gulch, all in the County of Lawrence, shall constitute the Second District.

3. All that portion of the County of Lawrence not above specified as constituting the Second District, together with the Counties of Butte, Burdick, Ewing and Harding, shall constitute the Third District.

4. All Counties of Roberts, Grant and Duell shall constitute the Fourth District.

5. The Counties of Marshall and Day shall comprise the Fifth District.

6. The voting precincts of Palmyra, Osceola, Savo, Liberty, Portage, Allison, Frederick Greenfield, Lansing, Detroit, Oneota, Brainerd, Shelby, Carlisle, Westport, Columbia and Claremont, in the County of Brown, together with the Counties of McPherson and Campbell shall constitute the Sixth District.

7. All that portion of the County of Brown not included in District Number Six above described, shall constitute the Seventh District.

8. The Counties of Walworth, Edmunds and Faulk shall constitute the Eighth District.

9. The County of Spink shall constitute the Ninth District.

10. The Counties of Potter, Sully, Hughes and Hyde shall constitute the Tenth District.

11. The Counties of Hand, Buffalo and Jerauld shall constitute the Eleventh District.

12. The Counties of Aurora and Brule shall constitute the Twelfth District.

13. The County of Beadle and that portion of the County of Sanborn lying east of the west line of Range Sixty shall constitute the Thirteenth District.

14. The County of Clark and that portion of the County of Kingsbury lying west of the west line of Range Fifty-five and Township One Hundred and Nine and One Hundred and Ten, Range

Fifty-five, in said County of Kingsbury shall constitute the Fourteenth District.

15. The Counties of Codington and Hamlin shall constitute the Fifteenth District.

16. The County of Brookings and that portion of the County of Kingsbury not included in District Number Fourteen above described shall constitute the Sixteenth District.

17. The Counties of Minor and Lake shall constitute the Seventeenth District.

18. The County of Moody and all the portion of Minnehaha County lying north of the north line of Township one hundred and one, shall constitute the Eighteenth District.

19. All that portion of Minnehaha County not included in District Number Eighteen as above described, shall constitute the Nineteenth District.

20. The County of Lincoln and that portion of the County of Turner lying east of the west line of Range Fifty-three, shall constitute the Twentieth District.

21. The Counties of Clay and Union shall constitute the Twenty-first District.

22. The County of Yankton and that portion of the County of Hutchinson lying east of the west line of Range Fifty-eight, except that part of Milltown Precinct, Number Eight, contained therein, shall constitute the Twenty-second District.

23. The Counties of Charles Mix, Bon Homme, and all that portion of the County of Hutchinson not included in District Number Twenty-two above described, shall constitute the Twenty-third District.

24. The Counties of Davison and Douglas, and all that portion of the County of Sanborn not included in District Number Thirteen, above described, shall constitute the Twenty-fourth District.

25. The Counties of Hanson and McCook, and all that portion of the County of Turner not included in District Number Twenty, above described, shall constitute the Twentieth District.

At the election herein provided to elect delegates to the Constitutional Conventions for the States of South Dakota and North Dakota, no elector shall vote for more than two persons for delegates to such conventions.

All persons resident in the Territory of Dakota, who by the laws of said Territory are qualified to vote for representatives to the Legislative Assemblies thereof, are competent to vote for and choose such delegates to the Constitutional Conventions herein specified.

The qualifications for delegates to the conventions to be thus formed are such as persons are required to possess by the laws of

Dakota Territory in order to be eligible to membership to the Legislative Assemblies thereof.

The said elections shall be conducted, and the votes cast for delegates in each precinct returned in the manner prescribed by the laws for the election of delegates to congress.

Every voting precinct within the Territory of Dakota, which is not herein specifically assigned for the purpose of the election of delegates shall be and is hereby constituted a part of the district herein designated within which such precinct is wholly or most largely geographically located.

[GREAT SEAL]

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory of Dakota to be affixed, at Bismarck, the Capital, on this Fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

ARTHUR C. MELLETTE,

Governor.

By the Governor:

L. B. Richardson, Secretary.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

BISMARCK, JUNE 20, 1889.

Be it known that on the fourteenth day of May, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-nine, at an election held throughout the Territory of Dakota, according to the provisions of an Act of congress approved February twenty-second, Eighteen hundred and Eighty-nine, the following named delegates were duly elected as members of the Constitutional Convention for the State of North Dakota, viz:

First District

H. L. Holmes

R. B. Richardson

W. B. Best

Second District

A. F. Appleton

John McBride

Joseph Powles

Third District

P. McHugh

C. P. Parsons

B. R. Glick

Fourth District

Joseph L. Colton

V. B. Noble

Ezra Turner

	<i>Fifth District</i>	
	E. A. Williams	
Harvey Harris.		John E. Carland
	<i>Sixth District</i>	
	Wm. Ray	
A. W. Hoyt		A. S. Parsons
	<i>Seventh District</i>	
	James B. Gayton	
George H. Fay		Charles V. Brown
	<i>Eighth District</i>	
	Alexander D. Flemington	
William H. Rowe		Lorenzo D. Bartlett
	<i>Ninth District</i>	
	Andrew Sandager	
Reuben N. Stevens		Samuel H. Moer
	<i>Tenth District</i>	
	J. D. McKenzie	
John Powers		John Shuman
	<i>Eleventh District</i>	
	Andrew Slotten	
W. S. Lauder		W. E. Purcell
	<i>Twelfth District</i>	
	H. F. Miller	
B. F. Spalding		Jacob Lowell
	<i>Thirteenth District</i>	
	Addison Leech	
R. M. Pollock		H. M. Peterson
	<i>Fourteenth District</i>	
	E. W. Chaffee	
W. J. Clapp		Enos Gray
	<i>Fifteenth District</i>	
	John W. Scott	
Elmer Elliott		Jay Wellwood
	<i>Sixteenth District</i>	
	E. W. Camp	
F. B. Fancher		Andrew Blewett
	<i>Seventeenth District</i>	
	O. G. Meacham	
H. M. Clark		F. S. Rolfe
	<i>Eighteenth District</i>	
	E. D. Wallace	
E. M. Paulson		David Bartlett

Nineteenth District

J. F. Selby	Knud J. Nomland	M. F. Hegge
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Twentieth District

Richard Bennett	Wm. Budge	Alexander Griggs
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Twenty-first District

Arne P. Haugen	Charles Carothers	J. H. Mathews
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Twenty-second District

M. V. Lindwell	M. N. Johnson	T. W. Bean
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Twenty-third District

Edward Lohnes	A. O. Whipple	James F. O'Brien
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Twenty-fourth District

M. K. Marriman	A. D. Robertson	James Bell
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Twenty-fifth District

John Almen	Roger Allen	J. A. Douglass
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And that the following named persons were on that date duly elected members of the Constitutional Convention for the State of South Dakota.

First District.

Sanford Parker.	Valentine V. McGillicuddy.	Chauncey L. Wood.
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Second District.

William S. O'Brien.	Dighton Corson.	Charles M. Thomas.
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Third District.

John Scollard.	S. A. Wheeler.	Thomas W. Thompson.
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Fourth District.

Henry Neill.	William McCustick.	C. R. Wescott.
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Fifth District.

W. G. Dickinson.	Wm. Cook.	Geo. H. Culver.
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	<i>Sixth District.</i>	
Lyman T. Boucher.	Martin R. Henninger.	Harry T. Craig
	<i>Seventh District.</i>	
Mathew P. Stroupe.	William Stoddard.	S. F. Brott.
	<i>Eighth District.</i>	
J. G. Davies.	H. A. Humphrey.	Peter Couchman.
	<i>Ninth District.</i>	
J. F. Wood.	Thomas Sterling.	T. W. P. Lee.
	<i>Tenth District.</i>	
David Hall.	John F. Whitlock.	Albert Hall.
	<i>Eleventh District.</i>	
S. F. Huntley.	C. G. Hartley.	R. C. Anderson.
	<i>Twelfth District.</i>	
A. G. Kellam.	S. V. Willis.	H. F. Fellows.
	<i>Thirteenth District.</i>	
L. H. Hole.	C. H. Van Tassel.	Geo. C. Cooper.
	<i>Fourteenth District.</i>	
W. H. Matson.	Carl G. Sherwood.	S. D. Jaffries.
	<i>Fifteenth District.</i>	
S. S. Peck.	E. E. Claugh.	S. B. Van Buskirk.
	<i>Sixteenth District</i>	
I. R. Spooner	I. Atkinson	Joshua Downing
	<i>Seventeenth District</i>	
H. W. Eddy	F. G. Young	R. F. Lyons
	<i>Eighteenth District</i>	
H. M. Williamson	Andrew Berdahl	C. S. Gifford

Nineteenth District

E. W. Caldwell

Clark G. Coats

Wm. Van Eps

Twentieth District

William Elliott

A. B. McFarland

J. A. Fowles

Twenty-first District

A. O. Ringsrud

John L. Jolley

J. Kimball

Twenty-second District

Christian Bouchler

Edward G. Edgerton

J. C. B. Harris

Twenty-third District

William T. Williams

Robert A. Smith

Joseph Zitka

Twenty-fourth District

A. J. Edgerton

Charles A. Hamilton

S. A. Ramsey

Twenty-fifth District

W. H. Goddard

W. H. Murphy

T. F. Diefendorf

Be it further known that on the said fourteenth day of May, at the election held in pursuance of said Act of congress, approved February 22nd, 1889, in all that portion of the Territory of Dakota situated south of the Seventh Standard parallel and in the proposed State of South Dakota, the elections of the delegates hereinbefore mentioned voted, "For Sioux Falls Constitution," and "Against the Sioux Falls Constitution"; and that thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and ten votes were cast "For the Sioux Falls Constitution" and three thousand four hundred and thirteen votes were cast "Against the Sioux Falls Constitution" at said election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention for the State of South Dakota and that a majority of all the votes cast were "for the Sioux Falls Constitution."

In witness of which facts, I, Arthur C. Mellette, Governor of the Territory of Dakota, do hereby subscribe my hand and cause to be affixed the Great Seal of the Territory of Dakota.

Done at Bismarck this twentieth day of June, 1889.

ARTHUR C. MELLETTE,

By the Governor:

L. B. Richardson, Secretary

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
BISMARCK, AUG. 29, 1889.

I, Arthur C. Mellette, Governor of the Territory of Dakota, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 12 of the Schedule of the Constitution adopted by the Constitutional Convention of North Dakota, at Bismarck, August 17, 1889, do hereby call an election by the people of the proposed State of North Dakota, on the first Tuesday in October, 1889, for the purpose of electing congressional, state, legislative, judicial and county officers, as provided for in said Constitution, and for the purpose of voting upon the adoption or rejection of Article 20 of the Constitution, entitled "Prohibition," which is submitted as a separate proposition and, also, to vote upon the adoption or rejection of the Constitution.

The attention of the several boards of County Commissioners of the proposed State of North Dakota, is called to Section 13 of the Schedule of the Constitution, which reads as follows:

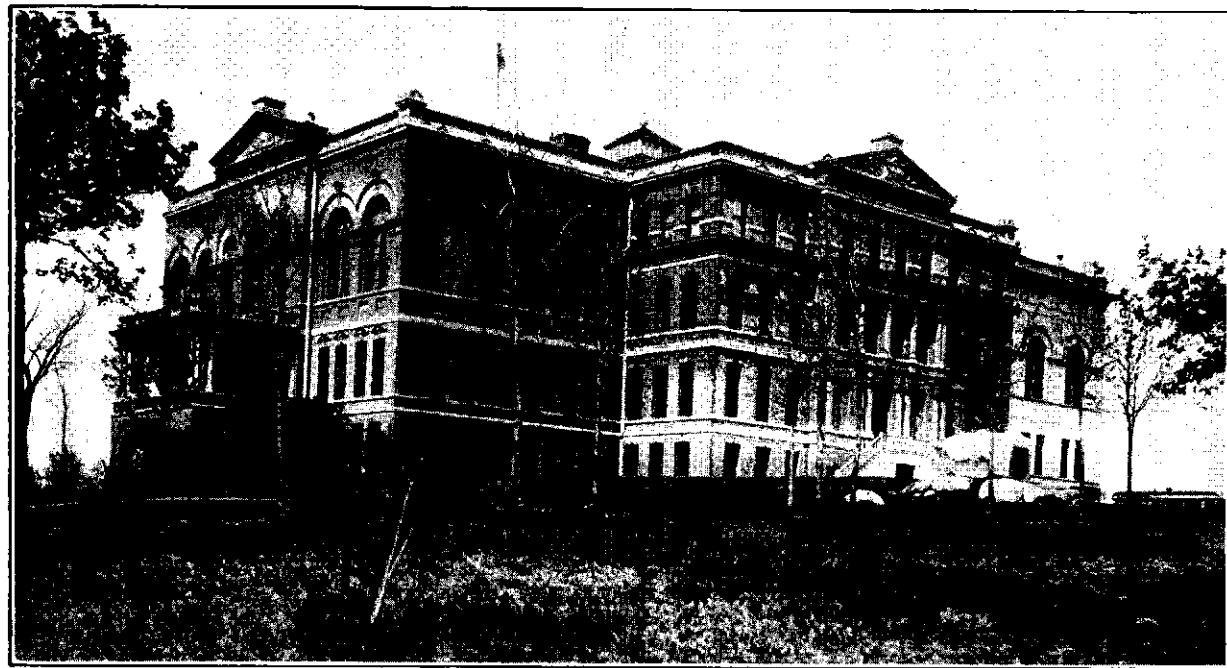
"Section 13. The Board of Commissioners of the several counties shall thereupon order such election for said day, and shall cause notice thereof to be given for the period of twenty days in the manner provided by law. Each qualified elector of the Territory, at the date of said election, shall be entitled to vote thereat. Said election shall be conducted in all respects in the same manner as provided by the laws of the Territory for general elections, and the returns of all state and district officers, and members of the Legislative Assembly shall be made to the canvassing board hereinafter provided for."

Witness my hand and the great seal of the Territory of Dakota, at Bismarck, the capital of said Territory, this 29th day of August, A. D. 1889.

ARTHUR C. MELLETTE,
Governor of Dakota.

By the Governor:

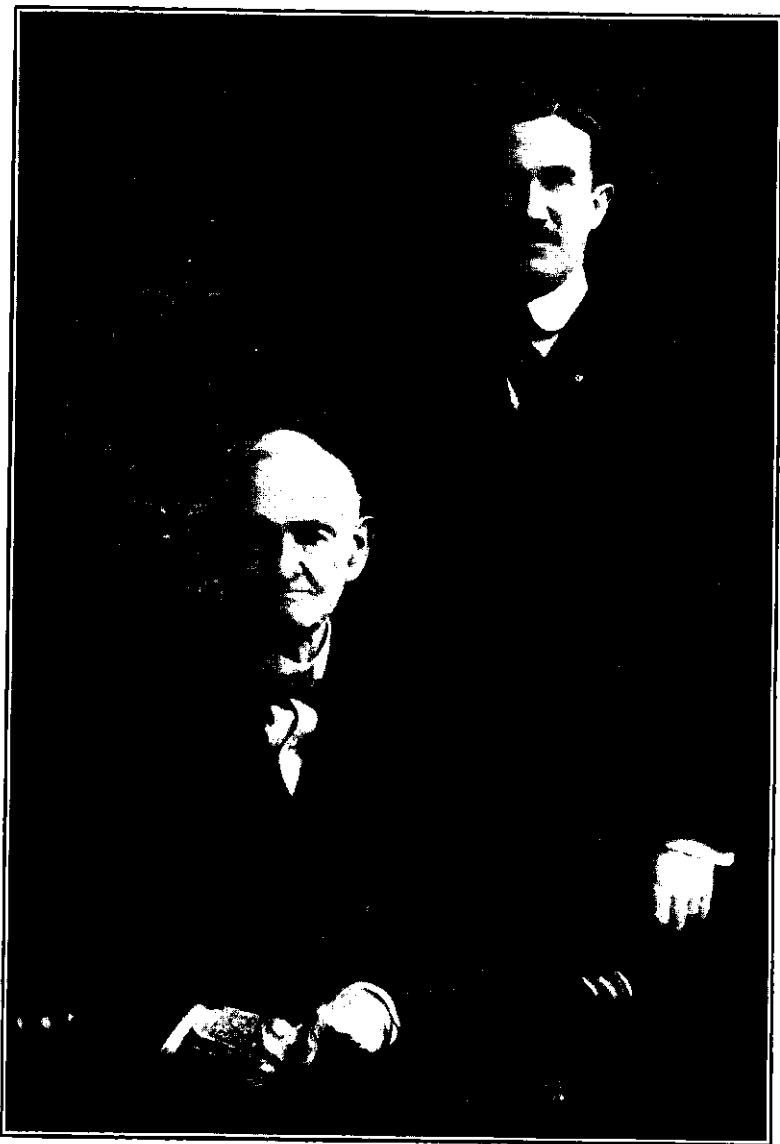
L. B. Richardson, Secretary.



STATE CAPITOL, BISMARCK, N. DAK.



GOV. LYNN J. FRAZIER



GOV. WILLIAM JAYNE

GOV. L. B. HANNA



A.J. GRONNA
U.S. SENATOR



J.M. BAER
CONGRESSMAN FIRST DISTRICT



P.J. McCUMBER
U.S. SENATOR



G.M. YOUNG
CONGRESSMAN SECOND DISTRICT



J.H. SINCLAIR
CONGRESSMAN THIRD DISTRICT



L.E. BIRDZELL
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE



H.A. BRONSON
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE

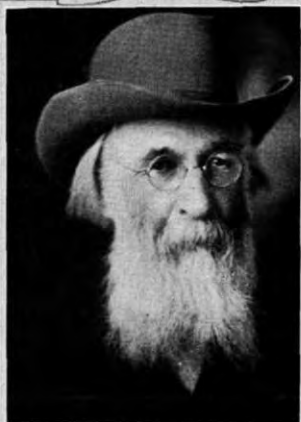


A.M. CHRISTIANSON
CHIEF JUSTICE

R.H. GRACE
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE



J.E. ROBINSON
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE





HOWARD R. WOOD
LIEUT. GOV.



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SECY OF STATE



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COMR. AGRICULTURE & LABOR



CARL R. KOSITZKY
STATE AUDITOR

MINNIE J. NIELSON
STATE SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION



A.D. GUNDERSON
STATE LAND COMMISSIONER





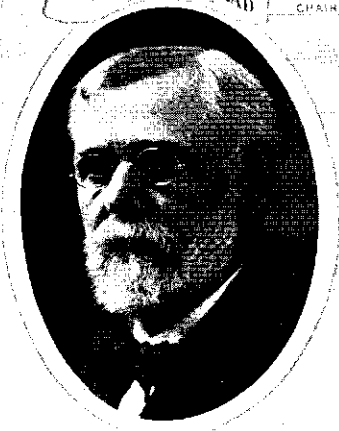
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D.R. COM.



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TAX COMMISSIONER



H.L. READE
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EDNA A. RUPP
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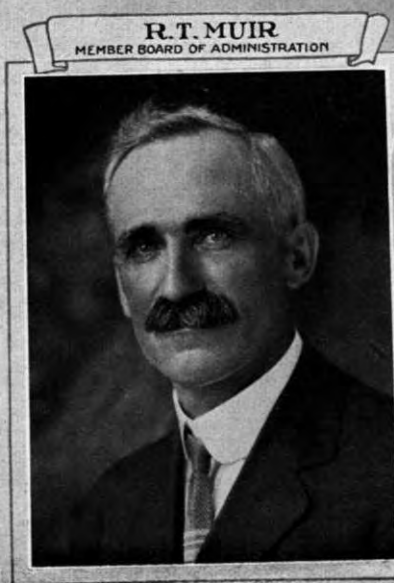
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STATE VETERINARIAN



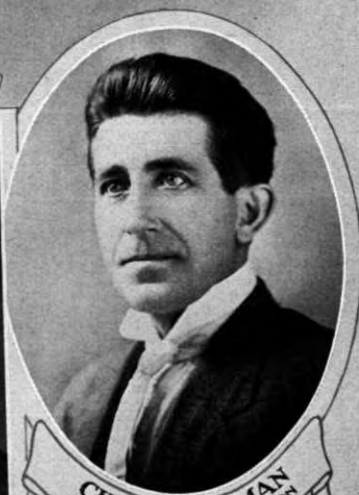
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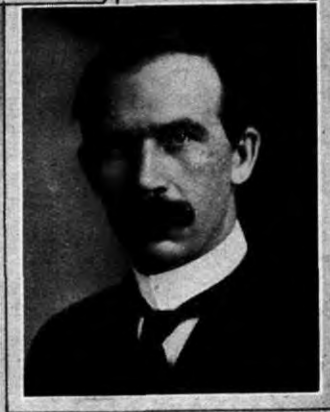


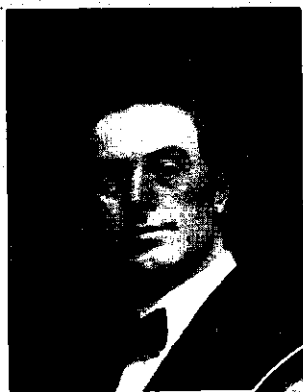
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J. M. DEVINE
SUPT. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MANDAN



A. A. BRUCE
FORMER DEAN OF LAW SCHOOL, STATE UNIVERSITY





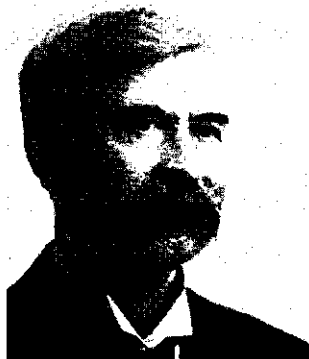
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JUDGE 1ST. DIST.



A. G. BURR
JUDGE 2ND. DIST.



C. M. COOLEY
JUDGE 1ST. DIST.



W. J. KNEESHAW
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WILLIAM LAIST
SUPT. OF CAPITOL



P.A. PETERSON
SUPT. MECHANICAL DEPT.



OLE JOHNSON
ENGINEER



M.J. O'CONNOR
SUPT. CAPITOL RAILWAY

STATE CONSTITUTION

[Adopted Oct. 1, 1889; yeas, 27,441; nays 8, 107.]

We, the people of North Dakota, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, do ordain and establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I.—Declaration of Rights.

SECTION 1. All men are by nature equally free and independent and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation; and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people, and they have a right to alter or reform the same whenever the public good may require.

SEC. 3. The State of North Dakota is an inseparable part of the American union, and the constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.

SEC. 4. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall be forever guaranteed in this state, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness or juror on account of his opinion on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this state.

SEC. 5. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless, when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require.

SEC. 6. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel or unusual punishments be inflicted. Witnesses shall not be unreasonably detained, nor be confined in any room where criminals are actually imprisoned.

SEC. 7. The right of trial by jury shall be secured to all, and remain inviolate; but a jury in civil cases, in courts not of record, may consist of less than twelve men, as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 8. Until otherwise provided by law, no person shall, for a felony, be proceeded against criminally, otherwise than by indictment, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger. In all other cases offenses shall be prosecuted criminally by indictment or information. The legislative assembly may change, regulate or abolish the grand jury system.

SEC. 9. Every man may freely write, speak and publish his opinions on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that privilege. In all civil and criminal trials for libel the truth may

be given in evidence, and shall be sufficient defense when the matter is published with good motives and for justifiable ends; and the jury shall have the same power of giving a general verdict as in other cases; and in all indictments or informations for libels the jury shall have the rights to determine the law and the facts under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

SEC. 10. The citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for the common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for the redress of grievances, or for other proper purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance.

SEC. 11. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation.

SEC. 12. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power. No standing army shall be maintained by this state in time of peace, and no soldiers shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 13. In criminal prosecutions in any court whatever, the party accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial; to have the process of the court to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and to appear and defend in person and with counsel. No person shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense, nor be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

SEC. 14. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation having been first made to, or paid into court for the owner and no right of way shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation, other than municipal, until full compensation therefor be first made in money or ascertained and paid into court for the owner, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation, which compensation shall be ascertained by a jury, unless a jury be waived.

SEC. 15. No person shall be imprisoned for debt unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; or in cases of tort; or where there is strong presumption of fraud.

SEC. 16. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts shall ever be passed.

SEC. 17. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime, shall ever be tolerated in this state.

SEC. 18. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons and things to be seized.

SEC. 19. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

SEC. 20. No special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted

which may not be altered, revoked or repealed by the legislative assembly; nor shall any citizen or class of citizens be granted privileges or immunities which upon the same terms shall not be granted to all citizens.

SEC. 21. The provisions of this constitution are mandatory and prohibitory unless, by express words, they are declared to be otherwise.

SEC. 22. All courts shall be open and every man for any injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation shall have remedy by due process of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay. Suits may be brought against the state in such manner, in such courts and in such cases as the legislative assembly may, by law, direct.

SEC. 23. Every citizen of this state shall be free to obtain employment wherever possible, and any person, corporation, or agent thereof, maliciously interfering or hindering in any way, any citizen from obtaining or enjoying employment already obtained, from any other corporation or person, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 24. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government and shall forever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE II.—Legislative Department.

SEC. 25. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and house of representatives.

SEC. 26. The senate shall be composed of not less than thirty nor more than fifty members.

SEC. 27. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 28. No person shall be a senator who is not a qualified elector in the district in which he may be chosen, and who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and have been a resident of the state or territory for two years next preceding his election.

SEC. 29. The legislative assembly shall fix the number of senators, and divide the state into as many senatorial districts as there are senators, which districts, as nearly as may be, shall be equal to each other in the number of inhabitants entitled to representation. Each district shall be entitled to one senator and no more, and shall be composed of compact and contiguous territory; and no portion of any county attached to any other county, or part thereof, so as to form a district. The districts as thus ascertained and determined shall continue until changed by law.

SEC. 30. The senatorial districts shall be numbered consecutively from one upwards, according to the number of districts prescribed, and the senators shall be divided into two classes. Those elected in the districts designated by even numbers shall constitute one class, and those elected in districts designated by odd numbers shall constitute the other class. The senators in one class elected in the year 1890 shall hold their office for two years, those of the other class shall hold their office four years, and the determination

of the two classes shall be by lot, so that one-half of the senators, as nearly as practicable, may be elected biennially.

SEC. 31. The senate at the beginning and close of each regular session, and at such other times as may be necessary, shall elect one of its members president pro tempore, who may take the place of the lieutenant governor under rules prescribed by law.

SEC. 32. The house of representatives shall be composed of not less than sixty nor more than one hundred and forty members.

SEC. 33. Representatives shall be elected for the term of two years.

SEC. 34. No person shall be a representative who is not a qualified elector in the district from which he may be chosen, and who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a resident of the state or territory for two years next preceding his election.

SEC. 35. The members of the house of representatives shall be apportioned to and elected at large from each senatorial district. The legislative assembly shall, in the year 1895, and every tenth year, cause an enumeration to be made of all the inhabitants of this state, and shall at its first regular session after each enumeration, and also after each federal census, proceed to fix by law the number of senators which shall constitute the senate of North Dakota, and the number of representatives which shall constitute the house of representatives of North Dakota, within the limits prescribed by this constitution, and at the same session shall proceed to reapportion the state into senatorial districts, as prescribed by this constitution, and to fix the number of members of the house of representatives to be elected from the several senatorial districts; provided, that the legislative assembly may, at any regular session, redistrict the state into senatorial districts and apportion the senators and representatives respectively.

SEC. 36. The house of representatives shall elect one of its members as speaker.

SEC. 37. No judge or clerk of any court, secretary of state, attorney general, register of deeds, sheriff or person holding any office of profit under this state, except in the militia, or the office of attorney at law, notary public or justice of the peace, and no person holding any office of profit or honor under any foreign government, or under the government of the United States, except postmasters whose annual compensation does not exceed the sum of \$300, shall hold any office in either branch of the legislative assembly or become a member thereof.

SEC. 38. No member of the legislative assembly expelled for corruption, and no person convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to the legislative assembly, or to any office in either branch thereof.

SEC. 39. No member of the legislative assembly shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any civil office in this state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected; nor shall any member receive any civil appointment from the governor, or governor and senate, during the term for which he shall have been elected.

SEC. 40. If any person elected to either house of the legislative

assembly shall offer or promise to give his vote or influence in favor of, or against, any measure or proposition pending or proposed to be introduced into the legislative assembly, in consideration, or upon conditions, that any other person elected to the same legislative assembly will give or will promise or assent to give, his vote or influence in favor of or against any other measure or proposition pending or proposed to be introduced into such legislative assembly, the person making such offer or promise shall be deemed guilty of solicitation or bribery. If any member of the legislative assembly shall give his vote or influence for or against any measure or proposition, pending or proposed to be introduced into such legislative assembly, or offer, promise or assent so to do upon condition that any other member will give, promise or assent to give his vote or influence in favor of or against any other such measure or proposition pending or proposed to be introduced into such legislative assembly, or in consideration that any other member hath given his vote or influence for or against any other measure or proposition in such legislative assembly, he shall be deemed guilty of bribery. And any person, member of the legislative assembly or person elected thereto, who shall be guilty of either such offenses, shall be expelled, and shall not thereafter be eligible to the legislative assembly, and on the conviction thereof, in the civil courts, shall be liable to such further penalty as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 41. The term of service of the members of the legislative assembly shall begin on the first Tuesday in January, next after their election.

SEC. 42. The members of the legislative assembly shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to or returning from the same. For words used in any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 43. Any member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the legislative assembly, shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member and shall not vote thereon without the consent of the House.

SEC. 44. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislative assembly.

SEC. 45. Each member of the legislative assembly shall receive as a compensation for his services for each session, five dollars per day, and ten cents for every mile of necessary travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the legislative assembly on the most usual route.

SEC. 46. A majority of the members of each house shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such a manner and under such a penalty as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 47. Each house shall be the judge of the election returns and the qualifications of its own members.

SEC. 48. Each house shall have the power to determine the rules of proceeding, and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence; to protect its members against violence or offers of bribes or private solicitation, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member; and

shall have all other powers necessary and usual in the legislative assembly of a free state. But no imprisonment by either house shall continue beyond thirty days. Punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar a criminal prosecution for the same offense.

SEC. 49. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and the yeas and nays on any question shall be taken and entered on the journal at the request of one-sixth of those present.

SEC. 50. The sessions of each house and of the committee of the whole shall be open unless the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

SEC. 51. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days nor to any other place other than that in which the two houses shall be sitting, except in the case of epidemic, pestilence or other great danger.

SEC. 52. The senate and house of representatives jointly shall be designated as the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota.

SEC. 53. The legislative assembly shall meet at the seat of government at twelve o'clock noon on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, in the year next following the election of the members thereof.

SEC. 54. In all elections to be made by the legislative assembly, or either house thereof, the members shall vote viva voce, and their votes shall be entered in the journal.

SEC. 55. The sessions of the legislative assembly shall be biennial, except as otherwise provided in this constitution.

SEC. 56. No regular session of the legislative assembly shall exceed sixty days, except in case of impeachment, but the first session of the legislative assembly may continue for a period of one hundred and twenty days.

SEC. 57. Any bill may originate in either house of the legislative assembly, and a bill passed by one house may be amended by the other.

SEC. 58. No law shall be passed, except by a bill adopted by both houses, and no bill shall be so altered and amended on its passage through either house as to change its original purpose.

SEC. 59. The enacting clause of every law shall be as follows: "Be It Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota."

SEC. 60. No bill for the appropriation of money, except for the expenses of the government, shall be introduced after the fortieth day of the session, except by unanimous consent of the house in which it is sought to be introduced.

SEC. 61. No bill shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title, but a bill which violates this provision shall be invalidated thereby only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed.

SEC. 62. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the state, interest on the public debt and for public schools. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject.

SEC. 63. Every bill shall be read through several times, but the

first and second readings, and those only, may be upon the same day; and the second reading may be by title of the bill unless a reading at length be demanded. The first and third readings shall be at length. No legislative day shall be shorter than the natural day.

SEC. 64. No bill shall be revised or amended, nor the provisions thereof extended or incorporated in any other bill by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revised, amended or extended or so incorporated shall be re-enacted and published at length.

SEC. 65. No bill shall become a law except by a vote of a majority of all the members-elect in each house, nor unless, on its final passage, the vote be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting be entered on the journal.

SEC. 66. The presiding officer of each house shall, in the presence of the house over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the legislative assembly; immediately before such signing their title shall be publicly read and the fact of signing shall be at once entered on the journal.

SEC. 67. No act of the legislative assembly shall take effect until July first, after the close of the session, unless in case of emergency (which shall be expressed in the preamble or body of the act) the legislative assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members present in each house, otherwise direct.

SEC. 68. The legislative assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 69. The legislative assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

1. For granting divorces.
2. Laying out, opening, altering, or working roads or highways, vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys or public grounds.
3. Locating or changing county seats.
4. Regulating county or township affairs.
5. Regulating the practice of courts of justice.
6. Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates or constables.
7. Changing the rules of evidence in any trial or inquiry.
8. Providing for change of venue in civil or criminal cases.
9. Declaring any person of age.
10. For limitation of civil actions, or giving effect to informal or invalid deeds.
11. Summoning or impaneling grand or petit juries.
12. Providing for the management of common schools.
13. Regulating the rate of interest on money.
14. The opening or conducting of any election or designating the place of voting.
15. The sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability.
16. Chartering or licensing ferries, toll bridges or toll roads.
17. Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures.
18. Creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentages or allowances of public officers.
19. Changing the law of descent.
20. Granting to any corporation, association or individual the

right to lay down railroad tracks or any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

21. For the punishment of crimes.
22. Changing the names of persons or places.
23. For the assessment or collection of taxes.
24. Affecting estates of deceased persons, minors or others under legal disabilities.
25. Extending the time for collection of taxes.
26. Refunding money into the state treasury
27. Relinquishing or extinguishing in whole or in part the indebtedness, liability or obligation of any corporation or person to this state or to any municipal corporation therein.
28. Legalizing, except as against the state, the unauthorized or invalid act of any officer.
29. Exempting property from taxation.
30. Restoring to citizenship persons convicted of infamous crimes.
31. Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens.
32. Creating offices, or prescribing the powers or duties of officers in counties, cities, townships, election or school districts, or authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children.
33. Incorporation of cities, towns or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village.
34. Providing for the election of members of the board of supervisors in townships, incorporated towns or cities.
35. The protection of game or fish.

SEC. 70. In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted; nor shall the legislative assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law, but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed.

ARTICLE III.—Executive Department.

SEC. 71. The executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall reside at the seat of government and shall hold his office for the term of two years and until his successor is elected and duly qualified.

SEC. 72. A lieutenant governor shall be elected at the same time and for the same term as governor. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, failure to qualify, absence from the state, removal from office, or the disability of the governor, the powers and duties of the office, for the residue of the term, or until he shall be acquitted or the disability removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor.

SEC. 37. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor unless he be a citizen of the United States, and a qualified elector of the state, who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and who shall have resided five years next preceding election within the state or territory, nor shall he be eligible to any other office during the term for which he shall have been elected.

SEC. 74. The governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected by the qualified electors for the state at the time and places of choosing members of the legislative assembly. The persons having

the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor respectively shall be declared elected, but if two or more shall have an equal and highest number of votes for governor or lieutenant governor, the two houses of the legislative assembly at its next regular session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of such persons for said office. The returns of the election for governor and lieutenant governor shall be made in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 75. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the state, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States, and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion. He shall have power to convene the legislative assembly on extraordinary occasions. He shall at the commencement of each session communicate to the legislative assembly by message, information of the condition of the state, and recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislative assembly and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 76. The governor shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieve, commutations and pardons after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment; but the legislative assembly may by law regulate the manner in which the remission of fines, pardons, commutations and reprieves may be applied for. Upon conviction for treason he shall have power to suspend the execution of sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislative assembly at its next regular session, when the legislative assembly shall either pardon or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence or grant further reprieve. He shall communicate to the legislative assembly at each regular session each case of remission of fine, reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted by him, stating the name of the convict, the crime for which he is convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the remission, commutation, pardon or reprieve, with his reasons for granting the same.

Note—This section amended by Article 3, Amendments to the Constitution.

SEC. 77. The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided. If, during a vacancy in the office of governor, the lieutenant governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign or die, or from mental or physical disease, or otherwise become incapable of performing the duties of his office, the secretary of state shall act as governor until the vacancy shall be filled or the disability removed.

SEC. 78. When any office shall from any cause become vacant, and no mode is provided by the constitution or law for filling such vacancy, the governor shall have the power to fill such vacancy by appointment.

SEC. 79. Every bill which shall have passed the legislative assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approves, he shall sign, but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter his objections at large upon the journal, and proceed to reconsider

it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members-elect shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if it be approved by two-thirds of the members-elect, it shall become a law; but in all such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by the yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered upon the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the legislative assembly, by its adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law unless he shall file the same with his objections in the office of the secretary of state within fifteen days after such adjournment.

SEC. 80. The governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items or part or parts of any bill making appropriations of money or property embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items and part or parts disapproved shall be void, unless enacted in the following manner: If the legislative assembly be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of the item or items, or part or parts thereof disapproved, together with his objections thereto, and the items or part objected to shall be separately reconsidered, and each item or part shall then take the same course as is prescribed for the passage of bills over the executive veto.

SEC. 81. Any governor of this state who asks, receives or agrees to receive, any bribe upon any understanding that his official opinion, judgment or action, shall be influenced thereby, or who gives or offers, or promises his official influence in consideration that any member of the legislative assembly shall give his official vote or influence on any particular side of any question or matter upon which he may be required to act in his official capacity, or who menaces any member by the threatened use of his veto power, or who offers or promises any member that he, the said governor, will appoint any particular person or persons to any office created or thereafter to be created, in consideration that any member shall give his official vote or influence on any matter pending or thereafter to be introduced into either house of said legislative assembly, or who threatens any members that he, the said governor, will remove any person or persons from office or position, with intent in any manner to influence the action of said member, shall be punished in the manner now, or that may hereafter be provided by law, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit all right to hold or exercise any office of trust or honor in this state.

SEC. 82. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state, at the times and places of choosing members of the legislative assembly, a secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of insurance, three commissioners of railroads, an attorney general and one commissioner of agriculture and labor, who shall have attained the age of twenty-five years, shall be citizens of the United States, and shall have the qualifications of state electors. They shall severally hold their offices at the seat of government, for the term of two years and

until their successors are elected and duly qualified, but no person shall be eligible to the office of treasurer for more than two consecutive terms.

SEC. 83. The powers and duties of the secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of insurance, commissioners of railroads, attorney general and commissioner of agriculture and labor shall be as prescribed by law.

SEC. 84. Until otherwise provided by law, the governor shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars; the lieutenant governor shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of insurance, commissioner of railroads, and attorney general shall each receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars; the salary of the commissioner of agriculture and labor shall be as prescribed by law, but the salaries of any of the said officers shall not be increased or diminished during the period for which they shall have been elected, and all fees and profits arising from any of the said offices shall be covered into the state treasury.

ARTICLE IV.—Judicial Department.

SEC. 85. The judicial power of the state of North Dakota shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts, justices of the peace, and in such other courts as may be created by law for cities, incorporated towns and villages.

SEC. 86. The supreme court, except as otherwise provided in this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the state and shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts under such regulations and limitations as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 87. It shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari, injunction and such other original and remedial writs as may be necessary to the proper exercise of its jurisdiction, and shall have authority to hear and determine the same; provided, however, that no jury shall be allowed in said supreme court, but in proper cases questions of fact may be sent by said court to a district court for trial.

SEC. 88. Until otherwise provided by law three terms of the supreme court shall be held each year, one at the seat of government, one at Fargo in the county of Cass, and one at Grand Forks, in the county of Grand Forks.

SEC. 89. The supreme court shall consist of three judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or pronounce a decision, but one or more of said judges may adjourn the court from day to day or to a day certain.

SEC. 90. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at large, and except as may be otherwise provided herein for the first election for judges under this constitution, said judges shall be elected at general elections.

SEC. 91. The term of office of the judges of the supreme court except as in this article otherwise provided, shall be six years, and they shall hold their offices until their successors are duly qualified.

SEC. 92. The judges of the supreme court shall, immediately

after the first election under this constitution, be classified by lot so that one shall hold his office for the term of three years, one for the term of five years, and one for the term of seven years from the first Monday in December, A. D. 1889. The lots shall be drawn by the judges, who shall for that purpose assemble at the seat of government, and they shall cause the result thereof to be certified to the secretary of the territory and filed in his office, unless the secretary of state of North Dakota shall have entered upon the duties of his office, in which event said certification shall be filed therein. The judge having the shortest term to serve, not holding his office by election or appointment to fill a vacancy, shall be chief justice and shall preside at all terms of the supreme court, and in case of his absence the judge having in like manner the next shortest term to serve shall preside in his stead.

SEC. 93. There shall be a clerk and also a reporter of the supreme court, who shall be appointed by the judges thereof, and who shall hold their offices during the pleasure of said judges, and whose duties and emoluments shall be prescribed by law and by rules of the supreme court not inconsistent with law. The legislative assembly shall make provision for the publication and distribution of the decisions of the supreme court and for the sale of the published volumes thereof.

SEC. 94. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court unless he be learned in law, be at least thirty years of age and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in this state or the territory of Dakota three years next preceding his election.

SEC. 95. Whenever the population of the state of North Dakota shall equal 600,000 the legislative assembly shall have the power to increase the number of the judges of the supreme court to five, in which event a majority of said court, as thus increased, shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 96. No duties shall be imposed by law upon the supreme court or any of the judges thereof, except such as are judicial, nor shall any of the judges thereof exercise any power of appointment except as herein provided.

SEC. 97. The style of all process shall be "The State of North Dakota." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of North Dakota, and conclude "against the peace and dignity of the State of North Dakota."

SEC. 98. Any vacancy happening by death, resignation or otherwise in the office of judge of the supreme court shall be filled by appointment, by the governor, which appointment shall continue until the first general election thereafter, when said vacancy shall be filled by election.

SEC. 99. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive such compensation for their services as may be prescribed by law, which compensation shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which a judge shall have been elected.

SEC. 100. In case a judge of the supreme court shall be in any way interested in a cause brought before said court the remaining judges of said court shall call one of the district judges to sit with them on the hearing of said cause.

SEC. 101. When a judgment or decree is reversed or confirmed

by the supreme court every point fairly arising upon the record of the case shall be considered and decided, and the reasons therefor shall be concisely stated in writing, signed by the judges concurring, filed in the office of the clerk of the supreme court, and preserved with a record of the case. Any judge dissenting therefrom may give the reasons of his dissent in writing over his signature.

SEC. 102. It shall be the duty of the court to prepare a syllabus of the points adjudicated in each case, which shall be concurred in by a majority of the judges thereof, and it shall be prefixed to the published reports of the case.

SEC. 103. The district courts shall have original jurisdiction, except as otherwise provided in this constitution, of all causes both at law and equity, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be conferred by law. They and the judges thereof shall also have jurisdiction and power to issue writs of habeas corpus, quo warranto, certiorari, injunction and other original and remedial writs, with authority to hear and determine the same.

SEC. 104. The state shall be divided into six judicial districts, in each of which there shall be elected at general elections by the electors thereof one judge of the district court therein whose term of office shall be four years from the first Monday in January succeeding his election and until his successor is duly qualified. This section shall not be construed as governing the first election of district judges under this constitution.

SEC. 105. Until otherwise provided by law, said districts shall be constituted as follows:

District No. One shall consist of the counties of Pembina, Cavalier, Walsh, Nelson and Grand Forks.

District No. Two shall consist of the counties of Ramsey, Towner, Benson, Pierce, Rolette, Bottineau, McHenry, Church, Renville, Ward, Stevens, Mountrail, Garfield, Flannery and Buford.

District No. Three shall consist of the counties of Cass, Steele and Traill.

District No. Four shall consist of the counties of Richland, Ransom, Sargent, Dickey and McIntosh.

District No. Five shall consist of the counties of Logan, LaMoure, Stutsman, Barnes, Wells, Foster, Eddy and Griggs.

District No. Six shall consist of the counties of Burleigh, Emmons, Kidder, Sheridan, McLean, Morton, Oliver, Mercer, Williams, Stark, Hettinger, Bowman, Billings, McKenzie, Dunn, Wallace and Allred, and that portion of the Sioux Indian reservation lying north of the seventh standard parallel.

SEC. 106. The legislative assembly may, whenever two-thirds of the members of each house shall concur therein, but not oftener than once in four years, increase the number of said judicial districts and the judges thereof; such districts shall be formed from compact territory and bounded by county lines, but such increase or change in the boundaries of the districts shall not work the removal of any judge from his office during the term for which he may have been elected or appointed.

SEC. 107. No person shall be eligible to the office of district judge, unless he be learned in the law, be at least twenty-five years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have

resided within the state or territory of Dakota at least two years next preceding his election, nor unless he shall at the time of his election be an elector within the judicial district for which he is elected.

SEC. 108. There shall be a clerk of the district court in each organized county in which a court is holden who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the county, and shall hold his office for the same term as other county officers. He shall receive such compensation for his services as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 109. Writs of error and appeals may be allowed from the decisions of the district courts to the supreme court under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

COUNTY COURTS.

SEC. 110. There shall be established in each county a county court which shall be a court of record, open at all times and holden by one judge, elected by the electors of the county, and whose term of office shall be two years.

SEC. 111. The county court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in probate and testamentary matters, the appointment of administrators and guardians, the settlement of the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians, the sale of lands, by executors, administrators and guardians, and such other probate jurisdiction as may be conferred by law; provided, that whenever the voters of any county having a population of 2,000 or over shall decide by a majority vote that they desire the jurisdiction of said court increased above that limited by this constitution, then said county court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts in all civil actions where the amount in controversy does not exceed \$1,000, and in all criminal actions below the grade of felony, and in case it is decided by the voters of any county to so increase the jurisdiction of said county court, the jurisdiction in cases of misdemeanors arising under state laws which may have been conferred upon police magistrates shall cease. The qualifications of the judge of the county court in counties where the jurisdiction of said court shall have been increased shall be the same as those of the district judge, except that he shall be a resident of the county at the time of his election, and said county judge shall receive such salary for his services as may be provided by law. In case the voters of any county decide to increase the jurisdiction of said county courts, then such jurisdiction as thus increased shall remain until otherwise provided by law.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

SEC. 112. The legislative assembly shall provide by law for the election of justices of the peace in each organized county within the state. But the number of said justices to be elected in each organized county shall be limited by law to such a number as shall be necessary for the proper administration of justice. The justices of the peace herein provided for shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the district court in all civil actions when the amount in con-

troversy, exclusive of costs, does not exceed \$200, and in counties where no county court with criminal jurisdiction exists they shall have such jurisdiction to hear and determine cases of misdemeanor as may be provided by law, but in no case shall said justices of the peace have jurisdiction when the boundaries of or title to real estate shall come in question. The legislative assembly shall have power to abolish the office of justice of the peace and confer that jurisdiction upon judges of county courts or elsewhere.

POLICE MAGISTRATES

Sec. 113. The legislative assembly shall provide by law for the election of police magistrates in cities, incorporated towns and villages, who in addition to their jurisdiction of all cases arising under the ordinances of said cities, towns and villages, shall be ex-officio justices of the peace of the county in which said cities, towns and villages may be located. And the legislative assembly may confer upon said police magistrates the jurisdiction to hear, try and determine all cases of misdemeanors, and the prosecutions therein shall be by information.

Sec. 114. Appeals shall lie from the county court, final decisions of justices of the peace and police magistrates in such cases and pursuant to such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Sec. 115. The time of holding courts in the several counties of a district shall be as prescribed by law, but at least two terms of the district court shall be held annually in each organized county, and the legislative assembly shall make provisions for attaching unorganized counties or territories to organized counties for judicial purposes.

Sec. 116. Judges of the district courts may hold court in other districts than their own under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 117. No judge of the supreme or district court shall act as attorney or counselor at law.

Sec. 118. Until the legislative assembly shall provide by law for fixing the terms of court, the judges of the supreme and district courts shall fix the terms thereof.

Sec. 119. No judge of the supreme or district courts shall be elected or appointed to any other than judicial offices or be eligible thereto during the term for which he was elected or appointed such judge. All votes or appointments for either of them for any elective or appointive office except that of judge of the supreme court, or district court, given by the legislative assembly or the people shall be void.

Sec. 120. Tribunals of conciliation may be established with such powers and duties as shall be prescribed by law or the powers and duties of such may be conferred upon other courts of justice; but such tribunals or other courts when sitting as such shall have no power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties, unless they voluntarily submit their matters of difference and agree to abide the judgment of such tribunals or courts.

ARTICLE V.—Elective Franchise.

SEC. 121. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years and upward, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state one year, in the county six months and in the precinct ninety days next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

1. Citizens of the United States.

2. Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens one year and not more than six years prior to such election, conformably to the naturalization laws of the United States.

3. Civilized persons of Indian descent who shall have severed their tribal relations two years next preceding such election.

SEC. 122. The legislative assembly shall be empowered to make further extensions of suffrage hereafter, at its discretion, to all citizens of mature age and sound mind, not convicted of crime, without regard to sex; but no law extending or restricting the right of suffrage shall be in force until adopted by a majority of the electors of the state voting at a general election.

SEC. 123. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, breach of the peace or illegal voting, be privileged from arrest on the days of election during their attendance at, going to and returning from such election, and no elector shall be obliged to perform military duty on the day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 124. The general elections of the state shall be biennial, and shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November: provided, that the first general election under this constitution shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D 1890.

SEC. 125. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this state by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this state or in the military or naval service of the United States.

SEC. 126. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this state in consequence of his being stationed therein.

SEC. 127. No person who is under guardianship, non compos mentis, or insane, shall be qualified to vote at any election, nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony, unless restored to civil rights.

SEC. 128. Any woman having the qualifications enumerated in section 121 of this article, as to age, residence and citizenship, and including those now qualified by the laws of the territory, may vote for all school officers, and upon all questions pertaining solely to school matters, and be eligible to any school office.

SEC. 129. All elections by the people shall be by secret ballot subject to such regulations as shall be provided by law.

ARTICLE VI.—Municipal Corporations.

SEC. 130. The legislative assembly shall provide by general law

for the organization of municipal corporations, restricting their powers as to levying taxes and assessments, borrowing money and contracting debts; and money raised by taxation, loan or assessment for any purpose shall not be diverted to any other purpose except by authority of law.

ARTICLE VII.—Corporations Other Than Municipal.

SEC. 131. No charter of incorporation shall be granted, changed or amended by special law, except in the case of such municipal, charitable, educational, penal or reformatory corporations as may be under the control of the state; but the legislative assembly shall provide by general laws for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created, and any such law, so passed, shall be subject to future repeal or alteration.

SEC. 132. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which a bona fide organization shall not have taken place and business been commenced in good faith at the time this constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity.

SEC. 133. The legislative assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter to any corporation now existing, nor alter or amend the same, nor pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 134. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged, or so construed as to prevent the legislative assembly from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of this state shall never be abridged, or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such a manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general well being of the state.

SEC. 135. In all elections for directors or managers of a corporation, each member or shareholder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer.

SEC. 136. No foreign corporation shall do business in this state without having one or more places of business and an authorized agent or agents in the same, upon whom process may be served.

SEC. 137. No corporation shall engage in any business other than that expressly authorized in its charter.

SEC. 138. No corporation shall issue stock or bonds except for money, labor done, or money or property actually received; and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void. The stock and indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained at a meeting to be held after sixty days' notice given in pursuance of law.

SEC. 139. No law shall be passed by the legislative assembly granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad, telegraph, telephone or electric light plant within any city, town or in

corporated village, without requiring the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied for such purposes.

Sec. 140. Every railroad corporation organized and doing business in this state under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in the state for the transaction of its business, where transfer of its stock shall be made and in which shall be kept for public inspection books in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock and the amount owned by them respectively; the amount of stock paid in and by whom and the transfers of said stock; the amount of its assets and liabilities and the names and places of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation shall annually make a report, under oath to the auditor of public accounts, or some officer or officers to be designated by law, of all their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law, and the legislative assembly shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section; provided, the provisions of this section shall not be so construed as to apply to foreign corporations.

Sec. 141. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given at least sixty days to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law. Any attempt to evade the provisions of this section by any railroad corporation by lease or otherwise, shall work a forfeiture of its charter.

Sec. 142. Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this state, are hereby declared public highways, and all railroads, sleeping cars, telegraph, telephone and transportation companies of passengers, intelligence and freight are declared to be common carriers and subject to legislative control; and the legislative assembly shall have power to enact laws regulating and controlling the rates of charges for the transportation of passengers, intelligence and freight, as such common carriers, from one point to another in this state; provided, that appeal may be had to the courts of this state from the rates so fixed; but the rates fixed by the legislative assembly or board of railroad commissioners shall remain in force pending the decision of the courts.

Sec. 143. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this state, and to connect at the state line with the railroads of other states. Every railroad company shall have the right with its roads to intersect, connect with or cross any other, and shall receive and transport each other's passengers, tonnage and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

Sec. 144. The term "corporation" as used in the article shall not be understood as embracing municipalities or political subdivisions of the state unless otherwise expressly stated, but it shall be held and construed to include all associations and joint stock

companies having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

SEC. 145. If a general banking law be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning by an officer of the state, of all notes or bills designed for circulation, and that ample security to the full amount thereof shall be deposited with the state treasurer for the redemption of such notes or bills.

SEC. 146. Any combination between individuals, corporations, associations, or either, having for its object or effect the controlling of the price of any product of the soil or any article of manufacture or commerce, or the cost of exchange or transportation, is prohibited and hereby declared unlawful and against public policy; and any and all franchises heretofore granted or extended, or that may hereafter be granted or extended in this state, whenever the owner or owners thereof violate this article, shall be deemed annulled and become void.

ARTICLE VIII.—Education.

SEC. 147. A high degree of intelligence, patriotism, integrity and morality on the part of every voter in a government by the people being necessary in order to insure the continuance of that government and the prosperity and happiness of the people, the legislative assembly shall make provisions for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools which shall be open to all children of the State of North Dakota and free from sectarian control. The legislative requirements shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of North Dakota.

SEC. 148. The legislative assembly shall provide, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, for a uniform system for free public schools throughout the state, beginning with the primary and extending through all grades up to and including the normal and collegiate course.

SEC. 149. In all schools instruction shall be given as far as practicable in those branches of knowledge that tend to impress upon the mind the vital importance of truthfulness, temperance, purity, public spirit, and respect for honest labor of every kind.

SEC. 150. A superintendent of schools for each county shall be elected every two years, whose qualifications, duties, powers and compensation shall be fixed by law.

SEC. 151. The legislative assembly shall take such other steps as may be necessary to prevent illiteracy, secure a reasonable degree of uniformity in course of study, and to promote industrial, scientific, and agricultural improvements.

SEC. 152. All colleges, universities, and other educational institutions, for the support of which lands have been granted to this state, or which are supported by a public tax, shall remain under the absolute and exclusive control of the state. No money raised for the support of the public schools of the state shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school.

ARTICLE IX.—School and Public Lands.

SEC. 153. All proceeds of the public lands that have heretofore been or may hereafter be granted by the United States for the support of the common schools in this state; all such per centum as

may be granted by the United States on the sale of public lands; the proceeds of property that shall fall to the state by escheat; the proceeds of all gifts and donations to the state for common schools, or not otherwise appropriated by the terms of the gift, and all other property otherwise acquired for common schools, shall be and remain a perpetual fund for the maintenance of the common schools of the state. It shall be deemed a trust fund, the principal of which shall forever remain inviolate and may be increased but never diminished. The state shall make good all losses thereof.

SEC. 154. The interest and income of this fund together with the net proceeds of all fines for violation of state laws, and all other sums which may be added thereto by law shall be faithfully used and applied each year for the benefit of the common schools of the state, and shall be for this purpose apportioned among and between all the several common school corporations of the state in proportion to the number of children in each of school age, as may be fixed by law, and no part of the fund shall ever be diverted even temporarily, from this purpose, or used for any other purpose whatever than the maintenance of common schools for the equal benefit of all the people of the state; provided, however, that if any portion of the interest or income aforesaid be not expended during any year, said portion shall be added to and become a part of the school fund.

SEC. 155. After one year from the assembling of the first legislative assembly the lands granted to the state from the United States for the support of the common schools may be sold upon the following conditions and no other: No more than one-fourth of all such lands shall be sold within the first five years after the same become salable by virtue of this section. No more than one-half of the remainder within ten years after the same become salable as aforesaid. The residue may be sold at any time after the expiration of said ten years. The legislative assembly shall provide for the sale of all school lands subject to the provisions of this article. The coal lands of the state shall never be sold, but the legislative assembly may by general laws provide for leasing the same. The words "coal lands" shall include lands bearing lignite coal.

SEC. 156. The superintendent of public instruction, governor, attorney general, secretary of state and state auditor shall constitute a board of commissioners, which shall be denominated the "Board of University and School Lands" and, subject to the provisions of this article, and any law that may be passed by the legislative assembly, said board shall have control of the appraisal, sale, rental and disposal of all school and university lands, and shall direct the investment of the funds arising therefrom in the hands of the state treasurer, under the limitations in section 160 of this article.

SEC. 157. The county superintendent of common schools, the chairman of the county board and the county auditor shall constitute boards of appraisal, and under the authority of the state, board of university and school lands shall appraise all school lands within their respective counties which they may from time to time recommend for sale at their actual value under the prescrib-

ed terms, and shall first select and designate for sale the most valuable lands.

SEC. 158. No land shall be sold for less than the appraised value and in no case for less than \$10 per acre. The purchaser shall pay one-fifth of the price in cash and the remaining four-fifths as follows: One-fifth in five years, one-fifth in ten years, one-fifth in fifteen years and one-fifth in twenty years, with interest at the rate of not less than six per centum, payable annually in advance. All sales shall be held at the county seat of the county in which the land to be sold is situate, and shall be at public auction and to the highest bidder, after sixty days' advertisement of the same in a newspaper of a general circulation in the vicinity of the lands to be sold, and one at the seat of government. Such lands as shall not have been specially subdivided shall be offered in tracts of one-quarter section, and those so subdivided in the smallest subdivisions. All lands designated for sale and not sold within two years after appraisal shall be reappraised before they are sold. No grant or patent for any such lands shall issue until payment is made for the same; provided, that the lands contracted to be sold by the state shall be subject to taxation from the date of such contract. In case the taxes assessed against any of said lands for any year remain unpaid until the first Monday in October of the following year, then and thereupon the contract of sale for such lands shall become null and void.

SEC. 159. All lands, money or other property donated, granted or received from the United States or any other source for a university, school of mines, reform school, agricultural college, deaf and dumb asylum, normal school or other educational or charitable institutions or purpose, and the proceeds of all such lands and other property so received from any source, shall be and remain perpetual funds, the interest and income of which, together with the rents of all such lands as may remain unsold, shall be inviolably appropriated and applied to the specific objects of the original grants or gifts. The principal of every such fund may be increased but shall never be diminished, and the interest and income only shall be used. Every such fund shall be deemed a trust fund held by the state, and the state shall make good all losses thereof.

SEC. 160. All lands mentioned in the preceding section shall be appraised and sold in the same manner and under the same limitations and subject to all the conditions as to price and sale as provided above for the appraisal and sale of lands for the benefit of common schools; but a distinct and separate account shall be kept by the proper officers of each of said funds; provided, that the limitations as to the time in which school land may be sold shall apply only to lands granted for the support of common schools.

SEC. 161. The legislative assembly shall have authority to provide by law for the leasing of lands granted to the state for educational and charitable purposes; but no such law shall authorize the leasing of said lands for a longer period than five years. Said lands shall only be leased for pasturage and meadow purposes and at a public auction after notice as heretofore provided in case of sale; provided, that all of said school lands now under cultivation may be leased, at the discretion and under the control of the board of

university and school lands, for other than pasturage and meadow purposes until sold. All rents shall be paid in advance.

SEC. 162. The moneys of the permanent school fund and other educational funds shall be invested only in bonds of school corporations within the state, bonds of the United States, bonds of the State of North Dakota, or in first mortgages on farm lands in the state, not exceeding in amount one-third of the actual value of any subdivision on which the same may be loaned, such value to be determined by the board of appraisers of school lands.

SEC. 163. No law shall ever be passed by the legislative assembly granting to any person, corporation or association any privileges by reason of the occupation, cultivation or improvement of any public lands by said person, corporation or association subsequent to the survey thereof by the general government. No claim for the occupation, cultivation or improvement of any public lands shall ever be recognized, nor shall such occupation, cultivation, or improvement of any public lands ever be used to diminish either directly or indirectly, the purchase price of said lands.

SEC. 164. The legislative assembly shall have authority to provide by law for the sale or disposal of all public lands that have been heretofore, or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the state for purposes other than set forth and named in section 153 and 159 of this article. And the legislative assembly, in providing for the appraisalment, sale, rental and disposal of the same, shall not be subject to the provisions and limitations of this article.

SEC. 165. The legislative assembly shall pass suitable laws for the safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the state school funds; and shall require all officers charged with the same or the safe keeping thereof to give ample bonds for all moneys and funds received by them, and if any of said officers shall convert to his own use in any manner or form, or shall loan with or without interest or shall deposit in his own name, or otherwise than in the name of the state of North Dakota, or shall deposit in any banks or with any person or persons, or exchange for other funds or property any portion of the school funds aforesaid or purposely allow any portion of the same to remain in his own hands uninvested, except in the manner prescribed by law, every such act shall constitute an embezzlement of so much of the aforesaid school funds as shall be thus taken or loaned, or deposited, or exchanged, or withheld, and shall be a felony; and any failure to pay over, produce or account for, the state school funds or any part of the same entrusted to any such officer, as by law required or demanded, shall be held and be taken to be prima facie evidence of such embezzlement.

ARTICLE X.—County and Township Organization.

SEC. 166. The several counties in the territory of Dakota lying north of the seventh standard parallel as they now exist, are hereby declared to be counties of the state of North Dakota.

SEC. 167. The legislative assembly shall provide by general law for organizing new counties, locating the county seats thereof temporarily, and changing county lines, but no new county shall be organized, nor shall any organized county be so reduced as to include an area of less than twenty-four congressional townships, and

containing a population of less than one thousand bona fide inhabitants. And in the organization of new counties and in changing the lines of organized counties and boundaries of congressional townships, the natural boundaries shall be observed as nearly as may be.

Sec. 168. All changes in the boundaries of organized counties before taking effect shall be submitted to the electors of the county or counties to be affected thereby at a general election and be adopted by a majority of all the legal votes cast in each county at such election; and in case any portion of an organized county is stricken off and added to another, the county to which such portion is added shall assume and be holden for an equitable proportion of the indebtedness of the county so reduced.

Sec. 169. The legislative assembly shall provide by general law, for changing county seats in organized counties, but it shall have no power to remove the county seat of any organized county.

Sec. 170. The legislative assembly shall provide by general law for township organization, under which any county may organize, whenever a majority of all the legal voters of such county, voting at a general election, shall so determine, and whenever any county shall adopt township organization, so much of this constitution as provide for the management of the fiscal concerns of said county by the board of county commissioners, may be dispensed with by a majority vote of the people voting at any general election; and the affairs of said county may be transacted by the chairman of the several township boards of said county, and such others as may be provided by law for incorporated cities, towns or villages within such county.

Sec. 171. In any county that shall have adopted a system of government by the chairmen of the several township boards, the question of continuing the same may be submitted to the electors of such county at a general election in such a manner as may be provided by law, and if a majority of all the votes cast upon such question shall be against said system of government, then such system shall cease in said county, and the affairs of said county shall then be transacted by a board of county commissioners as is now provided by the laws of the territory of Dakota.

Sec. 172. Until the system of county government by the chairmen of the several township boards is adopted by any county the fiscal affairs of said county shall be transacted by a board of county commissioners. Said board shall consist of not less than three and not more than five members, whose terms of office shall be prescribed by law. Said board shall hold sessions for the transaction of county business as shall be provided by law.

Sec. 173. At the first general election held after the adoption of this constitution, and every two years thereafter, there shall be elected in each organized county in the state, a county judge, clerk of court, register of deeds, county auditor, treasurer, sheriff and state's attorney, who shall be electors of the county in which they are elected, and who shall hold their office until their successors are elected and qualified. The legislative assembly shall provide by law for such other county, township and district officers as may be deemed necessary, and shall prescribe the duties and compensation of all county, township and district officers. The sheriff and

treasurer of any county shall not hold their respective offices for more than four years in succession.

ARTICLE XI.—Revenue and Taxation.

SEC. 174. The legislative assembly shall provide for raising revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of the state for each year, not to exceed in any one year four (4) mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of all taxable property in the state, to be ascertained by the last assessment made for state and county purposes, and also a sufficient sum to pay the interest on the state debt.

SEC. 175. No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of law, and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same, to which only it shall be applied.

SEC. 176. Laws shall be passed taxing by uniform rule all property according to its true value in money, but the property of the United States and the state, county and municipal corporations, both real and personal, shall be exempt from taxation, and the legislative assembly shall by a general law exempt from taxation property used exclusively for school, religious, cemetery or charitable purposes and personal property to any amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars for each individual liable to taxation; but the legislative assembly may, by law, provide for the payment of a per centum of gross earnings of railroad companies to be paid in lieu of all state, county, township and school taxes on property exclusively used in and about the prosecution of the business of such companies as common carriers, but no real estate of said corporations shall be exempted from taxation, in the same manner, and on the same basis as other real estate is taxed, except road-bed, right of way, shops and buildings used exclusively in their business as common carriers, and whenever and so long as such law providing for the payment of a per centum on earnings shall be in force, that part of section 179 of this article relating to assessment of railroad property shall cease to be in force.

SEC. 177. All improvements on land shall be assessed in accordance with section 179, but plowing shall not be considered as an improvement or add to the value of land for the purpose of assessment.

SEC. 178. The power of taxation shall never be surrendered or suspended by any grant or contract to which the state or any county or other municipal corporation shall be a party.

SEC. 179. All property, except as hereinafter in this section provided, shall be assessed in the county, city, township, town, village or district in which it is situated, in the manner prescribed by law. The franchise, roadway, road-bed rails and rolling stock of all railroads operated in this state shall be assessed by the state board of equalization at their actual value and such assessed valuation shall be apportioned to the counties, cities, towns, townships and districts in which said roads are located, as basis for taxation of such property in proportion to the number of miles of railway laid in such counties, cities, towns, townships and districts.

SEC. 180. The legislative assembly may provide for the levy, collection and disposition of an annual poll tax of not more than one dollar and fifty cents on every male inhabitant of this state over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, except paupers, idiots, insane persons and Indians not taxed.

SEC. 181. The legislative assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry out the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XII.—Public Debt and Public Works.

SEC. 182. The state may, to meet casual deficits or failure in the revenue or in case of extraordinary emergencies contract debts, but such debts shall never in the aggregate exceed the sum of \$200,000, exclusive of what may be the debt of North Dakota at the time of the adoption of this constitution. Every such debt shall be authorized by law for certain purposes to be definitely mentioned therein, and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest semi-annually, and the principal within thirty years from the passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such tax to the payment of said principal and interest, and such appropriation shall not be repealed nor the tax discontinued until such debt, both principal and interest, shall have been fully paid. No debt in excess of the limit named shall be incurred except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, defending the state in time of war, or to provide for public defense in case of threatened hostilities; but the issuing of new bonds to refund existing indebtedness, shall not be construed to be any part or portion of said \$200 000.

SEC. 183. The debt of any county, township, city, town, school district or any other political subdivision, shall never exceed five (5) per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; provided, that any incorporated city may by a two-thirds vote increase such indebtedness three per centum on such assessed value beyond said five per cent limit. In estimating the indebtedness which a city, county, township, school district or any other political subdivision may incur, the entire amount of existing indebtedness, whether contracted prior or subsequent to the adoption of this constitution shall be included; provided, further, that any incorporated city may become indebted in any amount not exceeding four per centum on such assessed value, without regard to the existing indebtedness of such city, for the purpose of constructing or purchasing water works for furnishing a supply of water to the inhabitants of such city, or for the purpose of constructing sewers and for no other purpose whatever. All bonds or obligations in excess of the amount of indebtedness permitted by this constitution, given by any city, county, township, town, school district or any other political subdivision, shall be void.

SEC. 184. Any city, county, township, town, school district or any other political subdivision incurring indebtedness shall at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal thereof when due, and all laws or ordinances providing for the payment of the interest or principal of any debt shall be irrevocable until such debt be paid.

SEC. 185. Neither the state, nor any county, city, township, town, school district or any other political subdivision shall loan or give its credit or make donations to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, except for necessary support of the poor, nor subscribe to or become the owner of the capital stock of any association or corporation, nor shall the state engage in any work of

internal improvement unless authorized by a two-thirds vote of the people.

SEC. 186. No money shall be paid out of the state treasury except upon appropriation by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officer, and no bills, claims, accounts or demands against the state or any county or other political subdivision, shall be audited, allowed or paid until a full, itemized statement in writing shall be filed with the officer or officers whose duty it may be to audit the same.

SEC. 187. No bond or evidence of indebtedness of the state shall be valid unless the same shall have endorsed thereon a certificate signed by the auditor and secretary of state, showing that the bond or evidence of debt is issued pursuant to law and is within the debt limit. No bond or evidence of debt of any county, or bond of any township or other political subdivision shall be valid unless the same have endorsed thereon a certificate signed by the county auditor, or other officer authorized by law to sign such certificate, stating that said bond, or evidence of debt is issued pursuant to law and is within the debt limit.

ARTICLE XIII.—Militia.

SEC. 188. The militia of this state shall consist of able bodied male persons residing in the state, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as may be exempted by the laws of the United States or of this state. Persons whose religious tenets or conscientious scruples forbid them to bear arms shall not be compelled to do so in times of peace, but shall pay an equivalent for a personal service.

SEC. 189. The militia shall be enrolled, organized, uniformed, armed and disciplined in such a manner as shall be provided by law, not incompatible with the constitution or laws of the United States.

SEC. 190. The legislative assembly shall provide by law for the establishment of volunteer organizations of the several arms of the service which shall be classed as active militia; and no other organized body or armed men shall be permitted to perform military duty in this state except the army of the United States, without the proclamation of the governor of the state.

SEC. 191. All militia officers shall be appointed or elected in such a manner as the legislative assembly shall provide.

SEC. 192. The commissioned officers of the militia shall be commissioned by the governor, and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office except by sentence of court martial, pursuant to law.

SEC. 193. The militia forces shall in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters, parades and elections of officers, and in going to and returning from the same.

ARTICLE XIV.—Impeachment and Removal From Office.

SEC. 194. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. The concurrence of a majority of all members elected shall be necessary to an impeachment.

SEC. 195. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate. When

sitting for that purpose the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to the law and evidence. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected. When the governor or lieutenant governor is on trial the presiding judge of the supreme court shall preside.

SEC. 196. The governor and other state and judicial officers except county judges, justices of the peace and police magistrates, shall be liable to impeachment for habitual drunkenness, crimes, corrupt conduct, or malfeasance, or misdemeanor in office, but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under state. The person accused, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 197. All officers not liable to impeachment, shall be subject to removal for misconduct, malfeasance, crime or misdemeanor in office, or for habitual drunkenness or gross incompetency in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 198. No officer shall exercise the duties of his office after he shall have been impeached and before his acquittal.

SEC. 199. On trial of impeachment against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court.

SEC. 200. No person shall be tried on impeachment before he shall have been served with a copy thereof, at least twenty days previous to the day set for trial.

SEC. 201. No person shall be liable to impeachment twice for the same offense.

ARTICLE XV.—Future Amendments.

SEC. 202. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislative assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment shall be entered on the journal of the house with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislative assembly to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published, as provided by law, for three months previous to the time of making such choice, and if in the legislative assembly so next chosen as aforesaid such proposed amendment or amendments, shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislative assembly to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such time as the legislative assembly shall provide; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislative assembly voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution of this state. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same time they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of such amendments separately.

ARTICLE XVI.—Compact With the United States.

SEC. 203. The following article shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of this state.

1. Perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and no inhabitant of this state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

2. The people inhabiting this state do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes, and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and that said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the congress of the United States; that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without this state shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents of this state; that no taxes shall be imposed by this state on lands or property therein, belonging to, or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States or reserved for its use. But nothing in this article shall preclude this state from taxing as other lands are taxed, any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations, and has obtained from the United States or from any person, a title thereto, by patent or other grant save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any acts of congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation, which last mentioned lands shall be exempt from taxation so long, and to such extent, as is, or may be provided in this act of congress granting the same.

3. In order that payment of debts and liabilities contracted or incurred by and on behalf of the territory of Dakota may be justly and equitably provided for and made, and in pursuance of the requirements of an act of congress approved February 22, 1889, entitled, "An act to provide for the division of Dakota into two states and enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington to form constitutions and state governments and to be admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states and to make donations of public lands to such states," the states of North Dakota and South Dakota, by proceedings of a joint commission, duly appointed under said act, the sessions whereof were held at Bismarck, in said state of North Dakota, from July 16, 1889, to July 31, 1889, inclusive, have agreed to the following adjustment of the amounts of the debts and liabilities of the territory of Dakota, which shall be assumed and paid by each of the states of North Dakota and South Dakota, respectively, to-wit:

This agreement shall take effect and be in force from and after the admission into the union as one of the United States of America, of either the state of North Dakota or the state of South Dakota.

The words, "state of North Dakota," wherever used in this agreement shall be taken to mean the territory of North Dakota in case the State of South Dakota shall be admitted into the union prior to the admission into the union of the state of North Dakota; and the words, "state of South Dakota," wherever used in this agreement, shall be taken to mean the territory of South Dakota in case the state of North Dakota shall be admitted into the union prior to the admission into the union of the state of South Dakota.

The said state of North Dakota shall assume and pay all bonds issued by the territory of Dakota to provide funds for the purchase, construction, repairs, or maintenance of such public institutions, grounds or buildings as are located within the boundaries of North Dakota, and shall pay all warrants issued under and by virtue of that certain act of the legislative assembly of the territory of Dakota, approved March 8, 1889, entitled, "An act to provide for the refunding of outstanding warrants drawn on the capitol building fund."

The state of South Dakota shall assume and pay all bonds issued by the territory of Dakota to provide funds for the purchase, construction, repairs or maintenance of such public institutions, grounds or buildings as are located within the boundaries of South Dakota.

That is to say: The state of North Dakota shall assume and pay the following bonds and indebtedness, to-wit:

Bonds issued on account of the hospital for insane at Jamestown, North Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$266,000; also bonds issued on account of the North Dakota university at Grand Forks, North Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$96,700; also bonds issued on account of the penitentiary at Bismarck, North Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$93,600; also, refunding capitol building warrants dated April 1, 1889, \$83,507.46.

And the state of South Dakota shall assume and pay the following bonds and indebtedness, to-wit:

Bonds issued on account of the hospital for the insane at Yankton, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$210,000; also bonds issued on account of the school for deaf mutes at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$51,000; also bonds issued on account of the university at Vermillion, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$75,000; also, bonds issued on account of the penitentiary at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$94,300; also, bonds issued on account of the agricultural college at Brookings, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$97,500; also bonds issued on account of the normal school of Madison, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$49,400.00; also bonds issued on account of the school of mines at Rapid City, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$33,000; also bonds issued on account of the reform school at Plankinton, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$30,000; also, bonds issued on account of the normal school at Spearfish, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$25,000; also, bonds issued on account of the soldiers' home at Hot Springs, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$45,000.

The states of North Dakota and South Dakota shall pay one-half each of all liabilities now existing or hereafter and prior to the taking effect of this agreement incurred, except those heretofore or hereafter incurred on account of public institutions, grounds or buildings, except as otherwise herein specifically provided.

The State of South Dakota shall pay to the State of North Dakota \$46,500, on account of the excess of territorial appropriations for the permanent improvements of territorial institutions which under this agreement will go to South Dakota, and in full of the undivided one-half interest of North Dakota in the territorial library,

and in full settlement of unbalanced accounts, and of all claims against the territory of whatever nature, legal or equitable, arising out of the alleged erroneous or unlawful taxation of Northern Pacific railroad lands, and the payment of said amount shall discharge and exempt the state of South Dakota from all liability for or on account of the several matters hereinbefore referred to; nor shall either state be called upon to pay or answer to any portion of liability hereafter arising or accruing on account of transactions heretofore had, which liability would be a liability of the territory of Dakota had such territory remained in existence, and which liability shall grow out of matters connected with any public institutions, grounds or buildings of the territory situated or located within the boundaries of the other state.

A final adjustment of accounts shall be made upon the following basis: North Dakota shall be charged with all sums paid on account of the public institutions, grounds or buildings located within its boundaries on account of the current appropriations since March 9, 1889; and South Dakota shall be charged with all sums paid on account of public institutions, grounds or buildings located within its boundaries on the same account and during the same time. Each state shall be charged with one-half of all other expenses of the territorial government during the same time. All moneys paid into the treasury during the period from March 8, 1889, to the time of taking effect of this agreement by any county, municipality or person within the limits of the proposed state of North Dakota, shall be credited to the state of North Dakota, and all sums paid into said treasury within the same time by any county, municipality or person within the limits of the proposed state of South Dakota shall be credited to the state of South Dakota, except that any and all taxes on gross earnings paid into said treasury by railroad corporations, since the 8th day of March, 1889, based upon earnings of years prior to 1888, under and by virtue of the act of the legislative assembly to the territory of Dakota, approved March 7, 1889, and entitled, "An act providing for the levy and collection of taxes upon property of railroad companies in this territory," being chapter 107 of the session laws of 1889 (that is the part of such sums going to the territory), shall be equally divided between the states of North Dakota and South Dakota, and all taxes heretofore or hereafter paid into said treasury under and by virtue of the act last mentioned, based upon the gross earnings of the year 1888, shall be distributed as already provided by law, except that so much thereof as goes to the territorial treasury shall be divided as follows: North Dakota shall have so much thereof as shall be or has been paid by railroads within the limits of the proposed state of North Dakota, and South Dakota so much thereof as shall be or has been paid by railroads within the limits of the proposed state of South Dakota; each state shall be accredited also with all balances of appropriations made by the seventeenth legislative assembly of the territory of Dakota for the account of the public institutions, grounds or buildings situated within its limits remaining unexpended on March 8, 1889. If there shall be any indebtedness except the indebtedness represented by the bonds and refunding warrants hereinbefore mentioned, each state shall, at the time of such final adjustment of accounts, assume its

share of said indebtedness as determined by the amount paid on account of the public institutions, grounds or buildings of such state in excess of the receipts from counties, municipalities, railroad corporations or persons within the limits of said state as provided in this article; and if there should be a surplus at the time of such final adjustment, each state shall be entitled to the amounts received from counties, municipalities, railroad corporations or persons within its limits over and above the amount charged it. And the state of North Dakota hereby obligated itself to pay such part of the debts and liabilities of the territory of Dakota as is declared by the foregoing agreement to be its proportion thereof, the same as if such proportion had been originally created by said state of North Dakota as its own debt or liability.

SEC. 204. Jurisdiction is ceded to the United States over the military reservations of Fort Abraham Lincoln, Fort Buford, Fort Pembina and Fort Totten, heretofore declared by the president of United States; provided, legal process, civil and criminal, of this state, shall extend over such reservations in all cases in which exclusive jurisdiction is not vested in the United States, or of crimes not committed within the limits of such reservations.

SEC. 205. The state of North Dakota hereby accepts the several grants of land granted by the United States to the state of North Dakota by an act of congress, entitled, "An act to provide for the division of Dakota into two states, and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington to form constitutions and state governments, and to be admitted into the union on equal footing with the original states, and to make donations of public lands to such states," under the conditions and limitations therein mentioned; reserving the right, however, to apply to congress for modification of said conditions and limitations in case of necessity.

ARTICLE XVII.—Miscellaneous.

SEC. 206. The name of this state shall be "North Dakota." The state of North Dakota shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundary, to-wit: Commencing at a point in the main channel of the Red River of the North, where the forty-ninth degree of north latitude crosses the same; thence south up the main channel of the same and along the boundary line of the state of Minnesota to a point where the seventh standard parallel intersects the same; thence west along said seventh standard parallel produced due west to a point where it intersects the twenty-seventh meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence north on said meridian to a point where it intersects the forty-ninth degree of north latitude; thence east along said line to place of beginning.

SEC. 207. The following described seal is hereby declared to be and hereby constituted the great seal of the state of North Dakota, to-wit: A tree in the open field, the trunk of which is surrounded by three bundles of wheat; on the right a plow, anvil and sledge; on the left, a bow crossed with three arrows, and an Indian on horseback pursuing a buffalo toward the setting sun; the foliage of the tree arched by a half circle of forty-two stars, surrounded by the motto, "Liberty and Union Now and Forever, One and In-

separable"; the words "Great Seal" at the top, the words "State of North Dakota" at the bottom; "October 1st" on the left, and "1889" on the right. The seal to be two and one-half inches in diameter.

SEC. 208. The right of the debtor to enjoy the comforts and necessities of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws exempting from forced sale to all heads of families a homestead, the value of which shall be limited and defined by law; and a reasonable amount of personal property; the kind and value shall be fixed by law. This section shall not be construed to prevent liens against the homestead for labor done and materials furnished in the improvement thereof, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 209. The labor of children under twelve years of age shall be prohibited in mines, factories and workshops in this state.

SEC. 210. All flowing streams and natural water courses shall forever remain the property of the state for mining, irrigating and manufacturing purposes.

SEC. 211. Members of the legislative assembly and judicial departments, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of North Dakota; and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of according to the best of my ability, so help me God" (if an oath), (under pain and penalty of perjury, if an affirmation), and no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust.

SEC. 212. The exchange of "black lists" between corporations shall be prohibited.

SEC. 213. The real and personal property of any woman in this state, acquired before marriage, and all property to which she may after marriage become in any manner rightfully entitled, shall be her separate property and shall not be liable for the debts of her husband.

ARTICLE XVIII.—Congressional and Legislative Apportionment.

SEC. 214. Until otherwise provided by law, the member of the house of representatives of the United States apportioned to this state shall be elected at large.

Until otherwise provided by law the senatorial and representative districts shall be formed and the senators and representatives shall be apportioned as follows:

The first district shall consist of the townships of Walhalla, St. Joseph, Neche, Pembina, Bathgate, Carlisle, Joliet, Midland, Lincoln and Drayton, in the county of Pembina, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The second district shall consist of the townships of St. Thomas, Hamilton, Cavalier, Akra, Beaulieu, Thingvalla, Gardar, Park, Crystal, Elora and Lodema, in the county of Pembina, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The third district shall consist of the townships of Perth, Latona, Adams, Silvesta, Cleveland, Morton, Vesta, Tiber, Medford, Vernon, Golden, Lampton, Eden, Rushford, Kensington, Dundee, Ops, Prairie Center, Fertile, Park River and Glenwood, in the coun-

ty of Walsh, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The fourth district shall consist of the townships of Forest River, Walsh Center, Grafton, Farmington, Ardoch, village of Ardoch, Harrison, city of Grafton, Oakwood, Martin, Walshville, Pulaski, Acton, Minto, and St. Andrews, in the county of Walsh, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The fifth district shall consist of the townships of Gilby, Johnstown, Strabane, Wheatfield, Hegton, Arvilla, Avon, Northwood, Lind, Grace, Larimore and the city of Larimore, Elm Grove, Agnes, Inkster, Elkmount, Oakwood, Niagara, Moraine, Logan and Loretta, in the county of Grand Forks, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The sixth district shall consist of the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards of the city of Grand Forks, as now constituted, and the townships of Falconer, Harvey, Turtle River, Ferry, Rye, Blooming, Meckinock, Lakeville and Levant, in the county of Grand Forks, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The seventh district shall consist of the First and Second wards of the city of Grand Forks, as now constituted, and the townships of Grand Forks, Brenna, Oakville, Chester, Pleasant View, Fairfield, Allendale, Walle, Bentrue, Americus, Michigan, Union and Washington, in the county of Grand Forks, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The eighth district shall consist of the county of Traill and be entitled to one senator and four representatives.

The ninth district shall consist of the township of Fargo and the city of Fargo, in the county of Cass, and the fractional township number 139 in range 48, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The tenth district shall consist of the townships of Noble, Wiser, Harwood, Reed, Barnes, Stanley, Pleasant, Kenyon, Gardner, Berlin, Raymond, Mapleton, Warren, Norman, Elm River, Harmony, Durbin, Addison, Davenport, Casselton and the city of Casselton, in the county of Cass, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The eleventh district shall consist of the townships of Webster, Rush River, Hunter, Arthur, Amenia, Everest, Maple River, Leonard, Dows, Erie, Empire, Wheatland, Gill, Walburg, Watson, Page, Rich, Ayr, Buffalo, Howes, Eldred, Highland, Rochester, Lake, Cornell, Tower, Hill, Clifton and Pontiac, in the county of Cass, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The twelfth district shall consist of the county of Richland, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The thirteenth district shall consist of the county of Sargent, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The fourteenth district shall consist of the county of Ransom, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The fifteenth district shall consist of the county of Barnes, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The sixteenth district shall consist of the counties of Steele and Griggs, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The seventeenth district shall consist of the county of Nelson, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The eighteenth district shall consist of the county of Cavalier, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The nineteenth district shall consist of the counties of Towner and Rolette, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The twentieth district shall consist of the counties of Benson and Pierce, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The twenty-first district shall consist of the county of Ramsey, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The twenty-second district shall consist of the counties of Eddy, Foster and Wells, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The twenty-third district shall consist of the county of Stutsman, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The twenty-fourth district shall consist of the county of LaMoure, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The twenty-fifth district shall consist of the county of Dickey, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The twenty-sixth district shall consist of the counties of Emmons, McIntosh, Logan and Kidder, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The twenty-seventh district shall consist of the county of Burleigh, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The twenty-eighth district shall consist of the counties of Bottineau and McHenry, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The twenty-ninth district shall consist of the counties of Ward, McLean, and all the unorganized counties lying north of the Missouri River, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The thirtieth district shall consist of the counties of Morton and Oliver, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The thirty-first district shall consist of the counties of Mercer, Stark and Billings, and all the unorganized counties lying south of the Missouri river, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

ARTICLE XIX.—Public Institutions.

SEC. 215. The following public institutions of the state are permanently located at the places hereinafter named, each to have the lands specifically granted to it by the United States, in the act of congress approved February 22, 1889, to be disposed of and used in such manner as the legislative assembly may prescribe, subject to the limitations provided in the article on school and public lands contained in the constitution.

First. The seat of government at the city of Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh.

Second. The state university and the school of mines at the city of Grand Forks, in the county of Grand Forks.

Third. The agricultural college at the city of Fargo, in the county of Cass.

Fourth. A state normal school at the city of Valley City, in the county of Barnes; and the legislative assembly in apportioning the grant of eighty thousand acres of land for normal schools made in the act of congress referred to shall grant to the said normal school

at Valley City, as aforementioned, fifty thousand (50,000) acres, and said lands are hereby appropriated to said institution for that purpose.

Fifth. The deaf and dumb asylum at the city of Devils Lake, in the county of Ramsey.

Sixth. A state reform school at the city of Mandan, in the county of Morton.

Seventh. A state normal school at the city of Mayville, in the county of Traill, and the legislative assembly in apportioning the grant of lands made by congress in the act aforesaid, for the state normal schools, shall assign thirty thousand (30,000) acres to the institution hereby located at Mayville, and said lands are hereby appropriated for said purpose.

Eighth. A state hospital for the insane and institution for the feeble minded in connection therewith, at the city of Jamestown, in the county of Stutsman. And the legislative assembly shall appropriate twenty thousand acres of the grant of lands made by the act of congress aforesaid for "other educational and charitable institutions" to the benefit and for the endowment of said institution.

Sec. 216. The following named public institutions are hereby permanently located as hereinbefore provided, each to have so much of the remaining grant of one hundred and seventy thousand acres of land made by the United States for "other educational and charitable institutions," as is allotted by law, viz:

First. A soldier's home, when located, or such other charitable institution as the legislative assembly may determine, at Lisbon, in the county of Ransom, with a grant of forty thousand acres of land.

Second. A blind asylum, or such other institution as the legislative assembly may determine, at such place in the county of Pembina as the qualified electors of said county may determine at an election to be held as prescribed by the legislative assembly, with a grant of thirty thousand acres.

Third. An industrial school and school for manual training, or such other educational or charitable institution as the legislative assembly may provide, at the town of Ellendale, in the county of Dickey, with a grant of forty thousand acres.

Fourth. A school for forestry, or such other institution as the legislative assembly may determine, at such place in one of the counties of McHenry, Ward, Bottineau or Rolette, as the electors of said counties may determine by an election for that purpose, to be held as provided by the legislative assembly.

Fifth. A scientific school, or such other educational or charitable institution as the legislative assembly may prescribe, at the city of Wahpeton, county of Richland, with a grant of forty thousand acres; provided, that no other institution of a character similar to any one of those located by this article shall be established or maintained without a revision of this constitution.

ARTICLE XX.—Prohibition.

Sec. 217. No person, association or corporation shall within this state, manufacture for sale or gift, any intoxicating liquors, and no person, association or corporation shall import any of the same for sale or gift, or keep or sell or offer the same for sale, or gift, barter

or trade as a beverage. The legislative assembly shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this article and shall thereby provide suitable penalties for the violation thereof.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise from a change of territorial government to state government, it is declared that all writs, actions, prosecutions, claims and rights of individuals and bodies corporate shall continue as if no change of government had taken place, and all processes which may, before the organization of the judicial department under this constitution, be issued under the authority of the territory of Dakota, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

SEC. 2. All laws now in force in the territory of Dakota, which are not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitations or be altered or repealed.

SEC. 3. All fines, penalties, forfeitures and escheats accruing to the territory of Dakota shall accrue to the use of the states of North Dakota and South Dakota and may be sued for and recovered by either of said states as necessity may require.

SEC. 4. All recognizances, bonds, obligations or other undertakings, heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the organization of the judicial department under this constitution, shall remain valid, and shall pass over to, and may be prosecuted in the name of the state; all bonds, obligations or other undertakings executed to this territory, or to any officer in his official capacity, shall pass over to the proper state authority, and to their successors in office, for the use therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; all criminal prosecutions and penal actions, which have arisen or may arise before the organization of the judicial department, under this constitution, or which shall then be pending, may be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the state.

SEC. 5. All property real and personal, and credits, claims and choses in action belonging to the territory of Dakota at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be vested in and become the property of the states of North Dakota and South Dakota.

SEC. 6. Whenever any two of the judges of the supreme court of the state, elected under the provisions of this constitution, shall have qualified in their offices, the causes then pending the supreme court of the territory on appeal or writ of error from the district courts of any county or subdivision within the limits of this state, and the papers, records and proceedings of said court shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the supreme court of the state, except as otherwise provided in the enabling act of congress, and until so superseded the supreme court of the territory and judges thereof shall continue, with like powers and jurisdictions as if this constitution had not been adopted. Whenever the judge of the district court of any district elected under the provisions of this constitution shall have qualified in his office, the several causes then pending in the district court of the territory with any county in such district, and the records, papers and proceedings of said district court, and the seal and other property pertaining thereto,

shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the district court of the state for such county, except as provided in the enabling act of congress, and until the district courts of this territory shall be superseded in the manner aforesaid, the said district court and the judges thereof shall continue with the same jurisdiction and power to be exercised in the same judicial districts respectively as heretofore constituted under the laws of the territory.

Sec. 7. Until otherwise provided by law, the seals now in use in the supreme and district courts of this territory are hereby declared to be the seals of the supreme and district courts respectively of the state.

Sec. 8. Whenever this constitution shall go into effect, the books, records and papers and proceedings of the probate court in each county, and all causes and matters of administration and other matters pending therein, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the county court of the same county, and the said county court shall proceed to final decree of judgment, order or other determination in the said several matters and causes as the said probate court might have done if this constitution had not been adopted. And until the election and qualification of the judges of the county courts provided for in this constitution, the probate judges shall act as the judges of the county courts within their respective counties, and the seal of the probate court in each county shall be the seal of the county court therein until the said court shall have procured a proper seal.

Sec. 9. The terms "probate court" or "probate judge," whenever occurring in the statutes of the territory, shall after this constitution goes into effect, be held to apply to the county court or county judge.

Sec. 10. All territorial, county and precinct officers, who may be in office at the time this constitution takes effect, whether holding their offices under the authority of the United States or of the territory, shall hold and exercise their respective offices, and perform the duties thereof as prescribed in this constitution, until their successors shall be elected and qualified in accordance with the provisions of this constitution, and official bonds of all such officers shall continue in full force and effect as though this constitution had not been adopted; and such officers for their term of service, under this constitution, shall receive the same salaries and compensation as is by this constitution or by the laws of the territory, provided for like officers; provided that the county and precinct officers shall hold their offices for the term for which they were elected. There shall be elected in each organized county in this state, at the election to be held for the ratification of this constitution, a clerk of the district court, who shall hold his office under said election until his successor is duly elected and qualified. The judges of the district court shall have power to appoint state's attorneys in any organized counties where no such attorneys have been elected, which appointment shall continue until the general election to be held in 1889, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Sec. 11. This constitution shall take effect and be in full force immediately upon the admission of the territory as a state.

Sec. 12. Immediately upon the adjournment of this convention the governor of the territory, or, in case of his absence, or failure

to act, the secretary of the territory, or in case of his absence or failure to act, the president of the constitutional convention shall issue a proclamation, which shall be published and a copy thereof mailed to the chairman of the board of county commissioners of each county, calling an election by the people on the first Tuesday in October, 1889, of all the state and district officers created and made elective by the constitution. This constitution shall be submitted for adoption or rejection at said election to a vote of the electors qualified by the laws of this territory to vote at all elections. At the election provided for herein the qualified voters shall vote directly for or against this constitution and for or against the article separately submitted.

SEC. 13. The board of commissioners of the several counties shall thereupon order such election for said day, and shall cause notice thereof to be given for the period of twenty days, in the manner provided by law. Every qualified elector of the territory, at the date of said election, shall be entitled to vote thereat. Said election shall be conducted in all respects in the same manner as provided by the laws of the territory for general elections, and the returns for all state and district officers, and members of the legislative assembly, shall be made to the canvassing board hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 14. The governor, secretary and chief justice, or a majority of them, shall constitute a board of canvassers to canvass the vote of such election for all state and district officers and members of the legislative assembly. The said board shall assemble at the seat of government of the territory on the fifteenth day after the day of such election (or on the following day if such day falls on Sunday), and proceed to canvass the votes on the adoption of this constitution and for all state and district officers and members of the legislative assembly in the manner provided by the laws of the territory for canvassing the vote for delegate to congress, and they shall issue certificates of election to the persons found to be elected to said offices severally, and shall make and file with the secretary of the territory an abstract certified by them, of the number of votes cast for or against the adoption of the constitution, and for each person for each of said offices, and of the total number of votes cast in each county.

SEC. 15. All officers elected at such election shall, within sixty days after the date of the executive proclamation admitting the State of North Dakota into the union, take the oath required by this constitution, and give the same bond required by the law of the territory to be given in case of like officers of the territory and districts, and shall thereupon, enter upon the duties of their respective offices, but the legislative assembly may require by law all such officers to give other or further bonds as a condition of their continuance in office.

SEC. 16. The judges of the district court who shall be elected at the election herein provided for shall hold their office until the first Monday in January, 1893, and until their successors are elected and qualified. All other state officers, except judges of the supreme court, who shall be elected at the election herein provided for, shall hold their offices until the first Monday in January, 1891, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Until otherwise provided by

law, the judges of the supreme court shall receive for their services the salary of four thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly; and the district judges shall receive for their services the salary of three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly.

SEC. 17. The governor-elect of the state immediately upon his qualifying and entering upon the duties of his office shall issue his proclamation convening the legislative assembly of the state at the seat of government on a day to be named in said proclamation, and which shall not be less than fifteen nor more than forty days after the date of such proclamation. And said legislative assembly after organizing shall proceed to elect two senators of the United States for the State of North Dakota; and at said election the two persons who shall receive a majority of all the votes cast by the said senators and representatives shall be elected such United States senators. And the presiding officers of the senate and house of representatives shall each certify the election to the governor and secretary of the State of North Dakota; and the governor and secretary of state shall certify the election of such senators as provided by law.

SEC. 18. At the election herein provided for there shall be elected a representative to the fifty-first congress of the United States, by the electors of the state at large.

SEC. 19. It is hereby made the duty of the legislative assembly at its first session to provide for the payment of all debts and indebtedness authorized to be incurred by the constitutional convention of North Dakota, which shall remain unpaid after the appropriation made by congress for the same shall have been exhausted.

SEC. 20. There shall be submitted at the same election at which this constitution is submitted for rejection or adoption, article 20, entitled "Prohibition," and persons who desire to vote for said article shall have written or printed on their ballots "For Prohibition," and all persons desiring to vote against said article shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against Prohibition." If it shall appear according to the returns herein provided for that a majority of all votes cast at said election for and against prohibition are for prohibition, then said article 20 shall be and form a part of this constitution and be in full force and effect as such from the date of the admission of this state into the union. But if a majority of said votes shall appear according to said returns to be against prohibition then said article 20 shall be null and void and shall not be a part of this constitution.

SEC. 21. The agreement made by the joint commission of the constitutional conventions of North Dakota and South Dakota concerning the records, books and archives of the Territory of Dakota is hereby ratified and confirmed: which agreement is in the words following: That is to say:

The following books, records and archives of the Territory of Dakota shall be the property of North Dakota, to-wit: All records, books and archives in the offices of the governor and secretary of the territory (except records of articles of incorporation of domestic corporations, returns of election of delegates to the constitutional convention of 1889 for South Dakota, returns of elections held under the so-called local option law, in counties within the limits of South Dakota, bonds of notaries public appointed for counties

within the limits of South Dakota, papers relating to the organization of counties situate within the limits of South Dakota, all which records and archives are a part of the records and archives of said secretary's office; excepting, also census returns from counties situate within the limits of South Dakota and papers relating to requisitions issued upon the application of officers of counties situate within the limits of South Dakota, all of which are a part of the records and archives of said governor's office.)

And the following records, books and archives shall also be the property of the State of North Dakota, to-wit: Vouchers in the office or custody of the auditor of this territory relating to expenditures on account of public institutions, grounds or buildings situate within the limits of North Dakota. One warrant register in the office of the treasury of this territory—being a record of warrants issued under and by virtue of chapter 24 of the laws enacted by the eighteenth legislative assembly of Dakota Territory. All letters, receipts and vouchers in the same office now filed by counties and pertaining to counties within the limits of North Dakota. Paid and cancelled coupons in the same office representing interest on bonds which said state of North Dakota is to assume and pay. Reports of gross earnings of the year 1888 in the same office, made by corporations operating lines or railroad situated wholly or mainly within the limits of North Dakota. Records and papers of the office of the public examiner of the Second district of the territory. Records and papers of the office of the district board of agriculture. Records and papers in the office of the board of pharmacy of the District of North Dakota.

All records, books and archives of the Territory of Dakota which it is not herein agreed shall be the property of North Dakota, shall be the property of South Dakota.

The following books shall be copied and the copies shall be the property of North Dakota, and the cost of such copies shall be borne equally by said states of North Dakota and South Dakota. That is to say:

Appropriation ledger for the years ending November, 1889-90—one volume.

The auditor's current warrant register—one volume.

Insurance record for 1889—one volume.

Treasurer's cash book—"D."

Assessor's ledger—"B."

Dakota Territory bond register—one volume.

Treasurer's current ledger—one volume.

The originals of the foregoing volumes which are to be copied shall at any time after such copying shall have been completed be delivered on demand to the proper authorities of the State of South Dakota.

All other records, books and archives, which it is hereby agreed shall be the property of South Dakota, shall remain at the capital of North Dakota until demanded by the legislature of the State of South Dakota, and until the State of North Dakota shall have had a reasonable time after such demand is made to provide copies or abstracts of such portions thereof as the said State of North Dakota may desire to have copies or abstracts of.

The State of South Dakota may also provide copies or abstracts

of such records, books and archives, which it is agreed shall be the property of North Dakota, as said State of South Dakota shall desire to have copies or abstracts of. The expenses of all copies or abstracts of records, books, and archives which it is herein agreed may be made, shall be borne equally by said two states.

SEC. 22. Should the counties containing lands which form a part of the grant of lands made by congress to the Northern Pacific railroad company, be compelled by law to refund moneys paid for such lands or any of them by purchasers thereof at tax sales thereof, based upon taxes illegally levied upon said lands, then and in that case the State of North Dakota shall appropriate the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary to reimburse said counties for the amount so received from said illegal tax sales and paid by said counties into the treasury of Dakota Territory.

SEC. 23. This constitution shall after its enrollment be signed by the president of this convention and the chief clerk thereof, and such delegates as desire to sign the same, whereupon it shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of the territory, where it may be signed at any time by any delegate who shall be prevented from signing the same for any reason at the time of the adjournment of this convention.

SEC. 24. In case the territorial officers of the Territory of Dakota, or any of them who are now required by law to report to the governor of the territory, annually or biennially, shall prepare and publish such reports covering the transactions of their offices up to the time of the admission of the State of North Dakota into the union, the legislative assembly shall make sufficient appropriations to pay one-half of the cost of such publication.

SEC. 25. The governor and secretary of the territory are hereby authorized to make arrangements for the meeting of the first legislative assembly, and the inauguration of the state government.

SEC. 26. The legislative assembly shall provide for the editing and for the publication in an independent volume, of this constitution, as soon as it shall take effect, and whenever it shall be altered or amended, and shall cause to be published in the same volume the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and the Enabling Act.

Done at Bismarck, Dakota, in open convention, this 17th day of August, A. D. 1889.

F. B. FANCHER,
President.

JOHN G. HAMILTON,
Chief Clerk.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

The legislative assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises for any purpose and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets.

ARTICLE II.

SEC. 121. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state one year and in the county six months, and in the precinct ninety days next preceding any election, shall be a qualified elector at such election.

First—Citizens of the United States.

Second—Civilized persons of Indian descent, who shall have severed their tribal relations two years next preceding such election.

SEC. 127. No person who is under guardianship, non compos mentis or insane, shall be qualified to vote at any election; nor any person convicted of treason or felony unless restored to civil rights; and the legislature shall by law establish an educational test as a qualification, and may prescribe penalties for failing, neglecting or refusing to vote at any general election.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 76. The governor shall have power in conjunction with the board of pardons, of which the governor shall be ex-officio a member and the other members of which shall consist of the attorney general of the State of North Dakota, the chief justice of the supreme court of the State of North Dakota, and two qualified electors who shall be appointed by the governor, to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment; but the legislative assembly may by law regulate the manner in which the remission of fines, pardons, commutations and reprieves may be applied for. Upon conviction of treason the governor shall have the power to suspend the execution of sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislative assembly at its next regular session, when the legislative assembly shall either pardon or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence or grant further reprieve. The governor shall communicate to the legislative assembly at each regular session each case of remission of fine, reprieve, commutation or pardon granted by the board of pardons, stating the name of the convict, the crime for which he is convicted, the sentence and its date and the date of remission, commutation, pardon or reprieve, with their reasons for granting the same.

ARTICLE IV.

SEC. 179. All property, except as hereinafter in this section provided, shall be assessed in the county, city, township, village or district in which it is situated, in the manner prescribed by law.

The franchise, roadway, roadbed, rails and rolling stock of all railroads, and the franchise and all other property of all express companies, freight line companies, car equipment companies, sleeping car companies, dining car companies, telegraph or telephone companies, or corporations operated in this state and used directly or indirectly in the carrying of persons, or messages, shall be assessed by the state board of equalization at their actual value, and such assessed value shall be apportioned to the counties, cities, towns, villages, townships and districts in which such railroad companies, express companies, sleeping car companies, dining car companies, telegraph or telephone companies are located, and through which they are operated, as a basis for the taxation of such property, in proportion to the number of miles of such property within such counties, cities, towns, villages, townships and districts, or over which any part of such property is used or operated within such counties, towns, villages, townships and districts. But should any railroad allow any portion of its roadway to be used for any purpose other than the operation of a railroad thereon, such portion of its roadway, while so used, shall be assessed in the manner provided for the assessment of other real property.

ARTICLE V.

Subdivision 5 of section 215.

Fifth. The school for the deaf and dumb of North Dakota, at the City of Devils Lake, in the County of Ramsey.

ARTICLE VI.

Subdivision 8, of section 215.

Eighth. A state hospital for the insane at the City of Jamestown, in the County of Stutsman. And the legislative assembly shall appropriate twenty thousand acres of the grant of lands made by the act of congress aforesaid for "other educational and charitable institutions," to the benefit and for the endowment of said institution, and there shall be located at or near the City of Grafton, in the county of Walsh, an institution for the feeble minded, on the grounds purchased by the secretary of the interior for a penitentiary building.

ARTICLE VII.

Addenda to section 176:

The legislative assembly may further provide that grain grown within the state and held therein in elevators, warehouses and granaries may be taxed at a fixed rate.

ARTICLE VIII.

The moneys of the permanent school fund and other educational funds shall be invested only in bonds of school corporations or of counties, or of townships, or of municipalities within the state, bonds issued for the construction of drains under authority of law within the state, bonds of the United States, bonds of the State of North Dakota, bonds of other states; provided, such states have never repudiated any of their indebtedness, or on first mortgages on farm lands in this state, not exceeding in amount, one-third of the actual

value of any subdivision on which the same may be loaned, such value to be determined by the board of appraisal of school lands.

ARTICLE IX.

SEC. 158. Minimum Price of State Lands. No lands shall be sold for less than the appraised value and in no case for less than ten dollars per acre. The purchaser shall pay one-fifth of the price in cash, and the remaining four-fifths as follows: One-fifth in five years, one fifth in ten years, one-fifth in fifteen years and one-fifth in twenty years, with interest at the rate of not less than six per centum, payable annually in advance. All sales shall be held at the county seat of the county in which the land to be sold is situate, and shall be at public auction and to the highest bidder, after sixty days' advertisement of the same in a newspaper of sub divided shall be offered in tracts of one-quarter section, and those so subdivided in the smallest subdivisions. All lands designated for sale and not sold within two years after appraisal, shall be reappraised before they are sold. No grant or patent for any such lands shall issue until payment is made for the same; provided, that the lands contracted to be sold by the state shall be subject to taxation from the date of such contract. In case the taxes assessed against any of said lands for any year remain unpaid until the first Monday in October of the following year, then and thereupon the contracts of sale of such lands shall, at the election of the board of university and school lands, become null and void; and no such contract heretofore made shall be held void for non-payment of taxes accruing on the lands described therein; provided, such taxes shall have been paid before this amendment takes effect; provided, further, that any school or institution land that may be required for townsitè purposes may be paid for at any time and patent issued therefor.

ARTICLE X.

SEC. 89. The supreme court shall consist of five judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or pronounce a decision; but one or more of said judges may adjourn the court from day to day or to a day certain.

ARTICLE XI.

SEC. 158. No land shall be sold for less than the appraised value, and in no case for less than ten dollars per acre. The purchaser shall pay one-fifth of the price in cash and the remaining four-fifths as follows: One-fifth in five years, one-fifth on or before the expiration of ten years, one-fifth on or before the expiration of fifteen years, and one-fifth on or before the expiration of twenty years, with interest payable at the rate of not less than five per cent per annum payable annually in advance; provided, that when payments are made before due they shall be made at an interest paying date, and one year's interest in advance shall be paid on all moneys so paid. All sales shall be held at the county seat of the county in which the land to be sold is situated,

and be at public auction and to the highest bidder after sixty days' advertisement of the same in a newspaper in general circulation in the vicinity of the land to be sold, and also published in a newspaper published at the county seat, and also in a newspaper published at the seat of government. Such lands as shall not have been especially subdivided shall be offered in tracts of one-quarter section, and those subdivided in the smallest subdivision. All lands designated for sale and not sold within two years after appraisal shall be re-appraised before they are sold. No grant or patent for such lands shall issue until payment is made for the same; provided, that the lands contracted to be sold by the state shall be subject to taxation from the date of such contract. In case the taxes assessed against any of said lands for any year remain unpaid until the first Monday in October of the following year, there and thereupon the contract of sale for such lands shall, if the board of university and school lands so determined, become null and void. Any lands under the provisions of section 158 of the constitution of the State of North Dakota that have heretofore been sold may be paid for, except as to interest, as provided herein; provided, further, that any school or institution lands that may be required for township purposes, may be paid for at any time and patent issued therefor.

ARTICLE XII.

SEC. 216. The following named public institutions are hereby permanently located as hereinafter provided, each to have so much of the remaining grant of one hundred and seventy thousand acres of land made by the United States for "other educational and charitable institutions" as is allotted by law, namely:

First. A soldiers' home, when located, or such other charitable institution as the legislative assembly may determine, at Lisbon, in the county of Ransom, with a grant of forty thousand acres of land.

Second. A blind asylum, or such other institution as the legislative assembly may determine, at such place in the County of Pembina as the qualified electors of the said county may determine at an election to be held as prescribed by the legislative assembly, with a grant of thirty thousand acres.

Third. An industrial school and school for manual training, or such other educational or charitable institutions as the legislative assembly may provide, at the town of Ellendale, in the County of Dickey, with a grant of forty thousand acres.

Fourth. A school of forestry, or such other institution as the legislative assembly may determine, at such place in one of the counties of McHenry, Ward, Bottineau or Rolette, as the electors of said counties may determine by an election for that purpose, to be held as provided by the legislative assembly.

Fifth. A scientific school, or such other educational or charitable institution as the legislative assembly may prescribe, at the City of Wahpeton, County of Richland, with a grant of forty thousand acres.

Sixth. A state normal school at the City of Minot, in the County of Ward; provided, that no other institution of a character

similar to any one of those located by this article, shall be established or maintained without a revision of this constitution.

ARTICLE XIII.

Sec. 158. No land shall be sold for less than the appraised value, and in no case for less than ten dollars per acre. The purchaser shall pay one-fifth of the price in cash, and the remaining four-fifths as follows:

One-fifth in five years, one-fifth on or before the expiration of ten years, one-fifth on or before the expiration of fifteen years, and one-fifth on or before the expiration of twenty years,, with interest at the rate of not less than five per cent per annum, payable annually in advance; provided, that when payments are made before due they shall be made at an interest paying date, and one year's interest in advance shall be paid on all money so paid. All sales shall be held at the county seat of the county in which the land to be sold is situated, and shall be at public auction and to the highest bidder, after sixty days' advertisement of the same in a newspaper of general circulation in the vicinity of the land to be sold, and one at the seat of government. Such lands as shall not have been specially subdivided shall be offered in tracts of one-quarter section, and those subdivided in the smallest subdivisions. All lands designated for sale and not sold within two years after appraisal shall be re-appraised before they are sold. No grant or patent for such lands shall issue until payment is made for the same; provided, that the land contracted to be sold by the state shall be subject to taxation from the date of contract. In case the taxes assessed against any of said lands for any year remain unpaid until the first Monday in October of the following year, then thereupon the contract of sale for such lands shall, if the board of university and school lands so determine, become null and void. Any lands under the provisions of section 158 of the constitution of the State of North Dakota that have heretofore been sold, may be paid for, except as to interest, as provided, further, that any school or institution lands that may be required for townsite purposes, school house sites, church sites, cemetery sites, sites for other educational or charitable institutions, public parks, fair grounds, public highways, railroad right of way, or for other railroad uses and purposes, reservoirs for the storage of water for irrigation, drain ditches or irrigation ditches, and lands that may be required for any of the purposes over which the right of eminent domain may be exercised under the constitution and laws of the State of North Dakota, may be sold under the provisions of this section, and shall be paid for, principal and interest, in full in advance, at the time of sale, or at any time thereafter, and patent issued therefor, when principal and interest are paid.

ARTICLE XIV.

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 grain elevators in the States of Minnesota or Wisconsin, or both, to be maintained and operated in such manner as the legislative assembly shall prescribe, and provide for inspection, weighing and grading of all grain received in such elevator or elevators.

ARTICLE XV.

Sec. 25. The legislative authority of the State of North Dakota shall be vested in a legislative assembly, consisting of a senate and house of representatives, but the people reserve to themselves power to propose laws and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the legislative assembly, and also reserve power, at their own option, to approve or reject at the polls, any act, item, section or part of any act or measure passed by the legislative assembly. The first power reserved by the people is the initiative, or the power to propose measures for enactment into laws, and at least ten per cent. of the legal voters to be secured in a majority of the counties of this state shall be required to propose any measure by initiative petition, and every such petition shall include the full text of the measure so proposed. Initiative petitions shall be filed with the Secretary of State not less than thirty days before any regular session of the legislative assembly; he shall transmit the same to the legislative assembly as soon as it convenes. Such initiative measure shall take precedence over all the measures in the legislative assembly except appropriation bills, and shall be either enacted or rejected without change or amendment by the legislative assembly within forty days. If any such initiative measure shall be enacted by the legislative assembly it shall be subject to referendum petition or it may be referred by the legislative assembly to the people for approval or rejection. If it is rejected or no action is taken upon it by the legislative assembly within said forty days, the Secretary of State shall submit it to the people for approval or rejection at the next ensuing regular general election. The legislative assembly may reject any measure so proposed by initiative petition and propose a different one to accomplish the same purpose, and in any such event both measures shall be submitted by the Secretary of State to the people for approval or rejection at the next ensuing regular election. If conflicting measures submitted to the people at the next ensuing election shall be approved by a majority of the votes severally cast for and against the same, the one receiving the highest number of affirmative votes shall thereby become valid, and the other shall thereby be rejected. The second power is the referendum, or the power to order any act, item, or part of any act to be referred to the people for their approval or rejection at the polls, and it may be ordered (except as to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety), as to any measure or any parts, items or sections of any measures passed by the legislative assembly either by a petition signed by ten per cent. of the legal voters of the state from a majority of the counties, or by the legislative assembly if a majority of the members elect vote therefor. When it is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety that a law shall become effective without delay, such necessity and the facts creating the same shall be stated in one section of the bill, and if upon aye and nay vote in each house two-thirds of all the members elected to each house shall vote on a separate roll call in favor of the said law going into instant operation for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, such law shall become operative upon approval by the Governor.

The filing of a referendum petition against one or more items, sections or parts of an act shall not delay the remainder of that

act from becoming operative. Referendum petitions against measures passed by the legislative assembly shall be filed with the Secretary of State not more than ninety days after the final adjournment of the session of the legislative assembly which passed the measure on which the referendum is demanded. The veto power of the Governor shall not extend to measures referred to the people. All elections on measures referred to the people of the state shall be had at biennial regular elections, except as provision may be made by law for a special election or elections. Any measure referred to the people shall take effect when it is approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon and not otherwise, and shall be in force from the date of the official declaration of the vote.

The enacting clause of all the initiative bills shall be, "Be it enacted by the people of the State of North Dakota." This Section shall not be construed to deprive any member of the legislative assembly of the right to introduce any measure. The whole number of votes cast for Secretary of State at the regular election last preceding the filing of any petition for the initiative and referendum shall be the basis upon which the number of legal voters necessary to sign such petition shall be counted.

Petitions and orders for the initiative and for the referendum shall be filed with the Secretary of State, and in submitting the same to the people he and all other officers shall be guided by the general laws and the acts submitting this amendment until legislation shall be especially provided therefor.

This amendment shall be self executing, but legislation may be enacted to facilitate its operation.

ARTICLE XVI.

SEC. 202. This Constitution may be amended as follows:

FIRST: Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislative assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendments shall be entered on the journal of the house with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislative assembly to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published, as provided by law, for three months previous to the time of making such choice, and if the legislative assembly so next chosen as aforesaid such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislative assembly to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such times as the legislative assembly shall provide; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislative assembly voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution of this state. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of such amendments separately.

SECOND: Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may also be proposed by the people by the filing with the Secretary of State, at least six months previous to a general election, of an initiative petition containing the signatures of at least twenty-five

per cent. of the legal voters in each of not less than one-half of the counties of the state. When such petition has been properly filed the proposed amendment or amendments shall be published as the legislature may provide, for three months previous to the general election, and shall be placed upon the ballot to be voted upon by the people at the next general election. Should any such amendment or amendments proposed by initiative petition and submitted to the people receive a majority of all the legal votes cast at such general election, such amendment or amendments shall be referred to the next legislative assembly, and should such proposed amendment or amendments be agreed upon by a majority of all the members elected to each house, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution of this state. Should any amendment or amendments proposed by initiative petition and receiving a majority of all the votes cast at the general election as herein provided, but failing to receive approval by the following legislative assembly to which it has been referred, such amendment or amendments shall again be submitted to the people at the next general election for their approval or rejection as at the previous general election. Should such amendment or amendments receive a majority of all the legal votes cast at such succeeding general election such amendment or amendments at once become a part of the Constitution of this state. Any amendment or amendments proposed by initiative petition and failing of adoption as herein provided, shall not be again considered until the expiration of six years.

ARTICLE XVII.

SEC. 216. The following named public institutions are hereby permanently located as hereinafter provided, each to have so much of the remaining grant of one hundred and seventy thousand acres of land made by the United States for "other educational and charitable institutions," as is allotted by law, viz:

FIRST: A Soldiers' Home, when located, or such other charitable institution as the legislative assembly may determine at Lisbon, in the County of Ransom, with a grant of forty thousand acres of land.

SECOND: The School for the Blind of North Dakota, at Bathgate, in the County of Pembina, with a grant of thirty thousand acres.

THIRD: An Industrial School and School for Manual Training, or such other educational or charitable institution as the legislative assembly may provide, at the Town of Ellendale, in the County of Dickey, with a grant of forty thousand acres.

FOURTH: A School of Forestry, or such other institution as the legislative assembly may determine, at the City of Bottineau in the County of Bottineau.

FIFTH: A Scientific School, or such other educational or charitable institution as the legislative assembly may prescribe, at the City of Wahpeton, County of Richland, with a grant of forty thousand acres.

SIXTH: A State Normal School, at the City of Minot in the County of Ward; *provided*, that no other institution, of a character similar to any one of those located by this Article, shall be established or maintained without a revision of this Constitution.

ARTICLE XVIII.

SEC. 185. Neither the state, nor any county, city, township, town, school district or any other political sub-division shall loan or give its credit or make donations to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation except for necessary support of the poor, nor subscribe to or become the owner of the capital stock of any association or corporation, nor shall the state engage in any work of internal improvement unless authorized by a two-thirds vote of the people. *Provided*, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways.

ARTICLE XIX.

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 grain elevators in the State of North Dakota, to be maintained and operated in such manner as the legislative assembly shall prescribe, and provide for inspection, weighing and grading of all grain received in such elevator or elevators.

ARTICLE XX.

SEC. 176. Taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of property, including franchises within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected for public purposes only, but the property of the United States, and of the state, county and municipal corporations shall be exempt from taxation; and the legislative assembly shall by a general law exempt from taxation property used exclusively for school, religious, cemetery, charitable or other public purposes, and personal property to any amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars for each individual liable to taxation; *provided* that all taxes and exemptions in force when this amendment is adopted shall remain in force, in the same manner and to the same extent, until otherwise provided by statute.

SEC. 179. All taxable property except as hereinafter in this Section provided, shall be assessed in the county, city, township, village or district in which it is situated, in the manner prescribed by law. The property, including franchises of all railroads operated in this state, and of all express companies, freight line companies, dining car companies, sleeping car companies, car equipment companies, or private car line companies, telegraph or telephone companies or corporations operating in this state and used directly or indirectly in the carrying of persons, property or messages, shall be assessed by the State Board of Equalization in a manner prescribed by such state board or commission as may be provided by law. But should any railroad allow any portion of its railway to be used for any purposes other than the operation of a railroad thereon, such portion of its railway, while so used shall be assessed in a manner provided for the assessment of other real property.

ARTICLE XXI.

SEC. 216. The following named public institutions are hereby permanently located as hereinafter provided, each to have so much of the remaining grant of one hundred and seventy thousand acres (170,000) of land made by the United States for "other educational and charitable institutions" as is allotted by law, namely:

FIRST: A soldiers' home, when located, or such other charitable institutions as the legislative assembly may determine, at Lisbon, in the County of Ransom, with a grant of forty thousand (40,000) acres of land,

SECOND: A blind asylum, or such other institution as the legislative assembly may determine, at such place in the County of Pembina as the qualified electors of said county may determine at an election to be held as prescribed by the legislative assembly, with a grant of thirty thousand (30,000) acres.

THIRD: An industrial school and school for manual training or such other educational or charitable institution as the legislative assembly may provide, at the Town of Ellendale, in the County of Dickey, with a grant of forty thousand (40,000) acres.

FOURTH: A school of forestry, or such other institution as the legislative assembly may determine, at such place in one of the Counties of McHenry, Ward, Bottineau or Rolette, as the electors of said counties may determine by an election for that purpose, to be held as provided by the legislative assembly.

FIFTH: A scientific school or such other educational or charitable institution as the legislative assembly may prescribe, at the City of Wahpeton, County of Richland, with a grant of forty thousand (40,000) acres.

SIXTH: A state normal school at the City of Minot in the County of Ward.

SEVENTH: (a) A state normal school at the City of Dickinson, in the County of Stark.

Provided, That no other institution of a character similar to any one of those located by this Article shall be established or maintained without a revision of this Constitution.

ARTICLE XXII.

SEC. 216. The following named public institutions are hereby permanently located as hereinafter provided, each to have so much of the remaining grant of one hundred and seventy thousand (170,000) acres of land made by the United States for "other educational and charitable institutions" as is allotted by law, namely:

FIRST: A soldiers' home, when located, or such other charitable institution as the legislative assembly may determine, at Lisbon, in the County of Ransom, with a grant of forty thousand (40,000) acres of land.

SECOND: A blind asylum, or such other institution as the legislative assembly may determine, at such place in the County of Pembina as the qualified electors of said county may determine, at an election to be held as prescribed by the legislative assembly, with a grant of thirty thousand (30,000) acres.

THIRD: An industrial school and school for manual training, or such other educational or charitable institution as the legislative assembly may provide, at the Town of Ellendale, in the County of Dickey, with a grant of forty thousand (40,000) acres.

FOURTH: A school of forestry, or such other institution as the

legislative assembly may determine, at such place in one of the Counties of McHenry, Ward, Bottineau and Rolette, as the electors of the said counties may determine by an election for that purpose, to be held as provided by the legislative assembly.

FIFTH: A scientific school, or such other educational or charitable institution as the legislative assembly may prescribe, at the City of Wahpeton, County of Richland, with a grant of forty thousand (40,000) acres.

SIXTH: A state normal school at the City of Minot in the County of Ward.

SEVENTH: (b) A state hospital for the insane at such place within this state as shall be selected by the legislative assembly, *provided*, that no other institution of a character similar to any one of those located by this Article shall be established or maintained without a revision of this Constitution.

ARTICLE XXIII.

SEC. 135. In all elections for directors or managers of a corporation, each member or shareholder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer, *provided*, any co-operative corporation may adopt by-laws limiting the voting power of its stockholders.

ARTICLE XXIV.

The legislative assembly may by law provide for the levy of a tax upon such lands as may be provided by law of the state for the purpose of creating a fund to insure the owners of growing crops against losses by hail; *provided*, that such tax shall not affect the tax of four mills levied by the Constitution. The Legislative Assembly may classify such lands of the state as may be provided by law, and divide the State into districts on such basis as shall seem just and necessary, and may vary the tax rates in such districts in accordance with the risk, in order to secure an equitable distribution of the burden of such tax among the owners of such land as may be provided by law.

ARTICLE XXV.

SEC. 89. The Supreme Court shall consist of five judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or pronounce a decision, but one or more of said judges may adjourn the court from day to day or to a day certain, *provided*, however, that in no case shall any legislative enactment or law of the State of North Dakota be declared unconstitutional unless at least four of the judges shall so decide.

ARTICLE XXVI.

SEC. 25 (in Article 2 as Amended by Article 15 of Amendment). The legislative power of this state shall be vested in a legislature consisting of a senate and a house of representatives. The people, however, reserve the power, first, to propose measures and to enact or reject the same at the polls; second, to approve or reject at the polls any measure or any item, section, part or parts of any measure enacted by the legislature.

The first power reserved is the initiative. Ten thousand electors at large may propose any measure by initiative petition. Every

such petition shall contain the full text of the measure and shall be filed with the Secretary of State not less than ninety days before the election at which it is to be voted upon.

The second power reserved is the referendum. Seven thousand electors at large may, by referendum petition, suspend the operation of any measure enacted by the legislature, except an emergency measure. But the filing of a referendum petition against one or more items, sections or parts of any measure, shall not prevent the remainder from going into effect. Such petition shall be filed with the Secretary of State not later than ninety days after the adjournment of the session of the legislature at which such measure was enacted.

Each measure initiated by or referred to the electors, shall be submitted by its ballot title, which shall be placed upon the ballot by the Secretary of State and shall be voted upon at any state-wide election designated in the petition, or at a special election called by the Governor. The result of the vote upon any measure shall be canvassed and declared by the board of canvassers.

Any measure, except an emergency measure, submitted to the electors of the state, shall become a law when approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon. And such law shall go into effect on the 30th day after the election, unless otherwise specified in the measure.

If a referendum petition is filed against an emergency petition such measure shall be a law until voted upon by the electors. And if it is then rejected by a majority of the votes cast thereon, it shall be thereby repealed. Any such measure shall be submitted to the electors at a special election if so ordered by the Governor, or if the referendum petition filed against it shall be signed by thirty thousand electors at large. Such special election shall be called by the Governor, and shall be held not less than one hundred nor more than one hundred thirty days after the adjournment of the session of the legislature.

The Secretary of State shall pass upon each petition, and if he finds it insufficient, he shall notify the "Committee for the Petitioners" and allow twenty days for correction or amendment. All decisions of the Secretary of State in regard to any such petition shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court. But if the sufficiency of such petition is being reviewed at the time the ballot is prepared, the Secretary of State shall place the measure on the ballot and no subsequent decision shall invalidate such measure if it is at such election approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon. If proceedings are brought against any petition upon any ground, the burden of proof shall be upon the party attacking it.

No law shall be enacted limiting the number of copies of a petition which may be circulated. Such copies shall become part of the original petition when filed or attached thereto. Nor shall any law be enacted prohibiting any person from giving or receiving compensation for circulating the petitions, nor in any manner interfering with the freedom in securing signatures to petitions.

Each petition shall have printed thereon a ballot title, which shall fairly represent the subject matter of the measure, and the names of at least five electors who shall constitute the "committee for the petitioners" and who shall represent and act for the petitioners.

All measures submitted to the electors shall be published by

the state as follows: "The Secretary of State shall cause to be printed and mailed to each elector a publicity pamphlet, containing a copy of each measure together with its ballot title, to be submitted at any election. Any citizen, or the officers of any organization, may submit to the Secretary of State for publication in such pamphlet, arguments concerning any measure therein, upon first subscribing their names and addresses thereto and paying the fee therefor, which, until otherwise fixed by the legislature, shall be the sum of two hundred dollars per page."

The enacting clause of all measures initiated by the electors shall be: "Be it enacted by the people of the State of North Dakota." In submitting measures to the electors, the Secretary of State and all other officials shall be guided by the election laws until additional legislation shall be provided.

If conflicting measures initiated by or referred to the electors shall be approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon, the one receiving the highest number of affirmative votes shall become the law.

The word "measure" as used herein shall include any law or amendment thereto, resolution, legislative proposal or enactment of any character.

The veto power of the Governor shall not extend to the measures initiated by or referred to the electors. No measure enacted or approved by a vote of the electors shall be repealed or amended by the legislature, except upon a yea and nay vote upon roll call of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house.

This section shall be self executing and all of its provisions shall be treated as mandatory. Laws may be enacted to facilitate its operation, but no laws shall be enacted to hamper, restrict or impair the exercise of the rights herein reserved to the people.

ARTICLE XXVII.

SEC. 67 in Article 2. No act of the legislative assembly shall take effect until July first after the close of the session, unless the legislature by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting, in each house, shall declare it an emergency measure, which declaration shall be set forth in the act, *provided*, however, that no act granting a franchise or special privilege, or act creating any vested right or interest other than in the state, shall be declared an emergency measure. An emergency measure shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval by the Governor.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

SEC. 202 in Article 15 as amended by Article 16 of Amendment. Any amendment or amendments to the constitution of the state may be proposed in either house of the legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to upon roll call by a majority of the members elected to each house, it shall be submitted to the electors and if a majority of the votes cast thereon are affirmative, such amendment shall be a part of this constitution.

Amendments to the constitution of the state may also be proposed by an initiative petition of the electors; such petition shall be signed by twenty thousand electors at large and shall be filed with the Secretary of State at least one hundred twenty days prior to the election at which they are to be voted upon, and any amend-

ment, or amendments so proposed, shall be submitted to the electors and become a part of the constitution, if a majority of the votes cast thereon are affirmative. All provisions of the constitution relating to the submission and adoption of measures by initiative petition, and on referendum petition shall apply to the submission and adoption of amendments to the constitution of the state.

ARTICLE XXIX

SEC. 176, in Article 11 as Amended by Article 20 of Amendment. Taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of property; including franchises within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax. The legislature may by law exempt any or all classes of personal property from taxation and within the meaning of this section, fixtures, buildings and improvements of every character, whatsoever, upon land shall be deemed personal property. The property of the United States and of the state, county and municipal corporations and property used exclusively for school, religious, cemetery, charitable or other public purposes shall be exempt from taxation. Except as restricted by this Article, the legislature may provide for raising revenue and fixing the situs of all property for the purpose of taxation. *Provided* that all taxes and exemptions in force when this amendment is adopted shall remain in force until otherwise provided by statute.

ARTICLE XXX.

SEC. 177 in Article 11. The legislature may by law provide for the levy and collection of an acreage tax on lands within the state in addition to the limitations specified in Section 174 in Article 11 of the Constitution. The proceeds of such tax shall be used to indemnify the owners of growing crops against damages by hail, *provided* that lands used exclusively for public roads, rights of way of common carriers, mining, manufacturing or pasturage may be exempt from such tax.

ARTICLE XXXI.

SEC. 182 in Article 12. The state may issue or guarantee the payment of bonds, *provided* that all bonds in excess of two million dollars shall be secured by first mortgages upon real estate in amounts not to exceed one-half of its value; or upon real and personal property of state-owned utilities, enterprises or industries, in amounts not exceeding its value, and, *provided further*, that the state shall not issue or guarantee bonds upon property of state-owned utilities, enterprises or industries in excess of ten million dollars.

No future indebtedness shall be incurred by the state unless evidenced by a bond issue, which shall be authorized by law for certain purposes, to be clearly defined. Every law authorizing a bond issue shall provide for levying an annual tax, or make other provision, sufficient to pay the interest semi-annually, and the principal within thirty years from the passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such tax, or of such other provisions, to the payment of said principal and interest, and such appropriation shall not be repealed nor the tax or other provisions discontinued until such debt, both principal and interest, shall have been paid. No debt in excess of the limit named herein shall be

incurred except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, defending the state in time of war or to provide for the public defense in case of threatened hostilities.

ARTICLE XXXII.

Sec. 185 in Article 12 as Amended by Article 18 of Amendment. The state, any county or city may make internal improvements and may engage in any industry, enterprise or business not prohibited by Article 20 of the Constitution, but neither the state nor any political subdivision thereof shall otherwise loan or give its credit or make donations to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation except for reasonable support of the poor, nor subscribe to or become the owner of capital stock in any association or corporation.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Elective Franchise to Women, and Changing Requirements as to Residence.

(S. B. 81—1919.)

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION:

For an Amendment to the Constitution Providing for the Elective Franchise.

Be it Resolved by the Senate of the State of North Dakota, the House of Representatives Concurring:

That the following proposed amendment to Section 121 of Article 5 of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota: adopted by the Fifteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota and by it referred to the Sixteenth Legislative Assembly of said State for approval or rejection, is hereby agreed to and said amendment shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, at the next general election for approval or rejection, in accordance with the provisions of Section 202 of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota.

Amendment. That Section 121 of Article 5 of the Constitution of North Dakota, as amended by Article 2 of the Amendments to the said Constitution shall be and is hereby amended and re-enacted to read as follows:

Sec. 121. Every person of the age of twenty-one years or upward, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state one year and in the county 90 days and in the precinct 30 days next preceding any election shall be a qualified elector at such election. First, Citizens of the United States; Second, Civilized persons of Indian descent, who shall have severed their tribal relations two years next preceding such election.

CHANGING NAME OF STATE REFORM SCHOOL TO STATE
TRAINING SCHOOL.

(Ch. 86—H. B. 346—1917.)

(S. B. 170—1919.)

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION:

Amending the Constitution of the State of North Dakota, Changing the Name of the State Reform School, Located at Mandan, in the County of Morton, to that of State Training School.

Be it Enacted by the House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota, the Senate Concurring:

That the following proposed amendment to Section 215 of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota be referred to the Legislative Assembly to be chosen at the next general election in said state to be by said last mentioned Legislative Assembly submitted to the qualified electors of the state for approval or rejection in accordance with the provisions of Section 202 of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota.

Amendment. Article 19, Section 215 of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota is amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 215. The following public institutions of the state are permanently located at the places hereinafter named, each to have the lands specifically granted to it by the United States in the act of Congress approved February 22, 1889, to be disposed of and used in such manner as the legislative assembly may prescribe subject to the limitations provided in the article on school and public lands contained in this constitution.

FIRST: The seat of government at the City of Bismarck in the Count of Burleigh.

SECOND: The State University and School of Mines at the City of Grand Forks, in the County of Grand Forks.

THIRD: The Agricultural College at the City of Fargo, in the County of Cass.

FOURTH: A State Normal School at the City of Valley City, in the County of Barnes, and the Legislative Assembly in apportioning the grant of eighty thousand acres of land for normal schools made in the act of congress referred to shall grant to the said Normal School at Valley City, as aforementioned, fifty thousand (50,000) acres, and said lands are hereby appropriated to said institution for that purpose.

FIFTH: The School for the Deaf and Dumb of North Dakota at the City of Devils Lake, in the County of Ramsey.

SIXTH: A State Training School at the City of Mandan, in the County of Morton.

SEVENTH: A State Normal School at the City of Mayville, in the County of Traill, and the Legislative Assembly in apportioning the grant of lands made by Congress in the act aforesaid for state normal schools, shall assign thirty thousand (30,000) acres to the institution hereby located at Mayville, and said lands are hereby appropriated for said purpose.

EIGHTH: A State Hospital for the Insane at the City of Jamestown, in the County of Stutsman. And the Legislative Assembly shall appropriate twenty thousand acres of the grant of lands made by the act of Congress aforesaid for other educational and charitable institutions for the benefit and for the endowment of said in-

stitution, and there shall be located at or near the City of Grafton, in the County of Walsh, an institution for the feeble-minded, on the grounds purchased by the Secretary of the Interior for a penitentiary building.

PREVENTING INVESTMENT OF SCHOOL FUNDS IN BONDS OF OTHER STATES, AND AUTHORIZING LOANS ON FARM LANDS UP TO ONE-HALF OF THE VALUE OF THE LANDS.

(Ch. 94—H. B. 165—1917.)

(H. B. 109—1919.)

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION:

Amending the Constitution of the State of North Dakota, Relating to the Investment of School Funds.

Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota, the Senate Concurring:

That the following amendment to the Constitution of the State of North Dakota be agreed to and referred to the Legislative Assembly to be chosen at the next general election, and if approved, to be by them submitted to the qualified electors of the State for approval or rejection in accordance with Section 202 of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota.

Amendment. That Section 162 of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota (as amended by Article VIII of amendments to said Constitution) be now amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 162. The moneys of the permanent school funds and other educational funds shall be invested only in bonds of school corporations, or of counties, or of townships, or of municipalities within the state, or bonds issued for the construction of drains under authority of law within the state, bonds of the United States, bonds of the State of North Dakota, or on first mortgages on farm lands in this state, not exceeding in amount one-half of the actual value of any subdivision on which the same may be loaned, such value to be determined by the board of appraisal of school lands.

DEBT LIMIT POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS.

(H. B. 115—1919.)

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION:

An Act to Amend Section 183 of Article 12 of the Constitution of North Dakota Providing for the Debt Limit of Any County, Township, City, Town, School District and Any Other Political Subdivision.

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota:

That the following amendment to Section 183 of Article 12 of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota be agreed to and submitted to the qualified electors of the state for approval or rejection in accordance with the provisions of Section 202, as amended, of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota.

Amendment. That Section 183 of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 183. The debt of any county, township, city, town, school

district or any other political subdivision shall never exceed five per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; *provided*, that any school district may, by a majority vote, increase such indebtedness five per centum on such assessed value beyond said five per centum limit; *provided*, further, that any incorporated city may, by a two-thirds vote, increase such indebtedness three per centum on such assessed value beyond said five per centum limit. In estimating the indebtedness which a city, county, township, school district or any other political subdivision may incur, the entire amount of existing indebtedness, whether contracted prior or subsequent to the adoption of this constitution, shall be included; *provided*, further, that any incorporated city may become indebted in any amount not exceeding four per centum on such assessed value without regard to the existing indebtedness of such city, for the purpose of constructing or purchasing water works for furnishing a supply of water to the inhabitants of such city, or for the purpose of constructing sewers, and for no other purpose whatever. All bonds or obligations in excess of the amount of indebtedness permitted by this Constitution, given by any city, county, township, town, school district, or any other political subdivision shall be void.

Approved February 26, 1919.

LEASING OF STATE LANDS.

(Ch. 96—S. B. 190—1919.)

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION:

Amending the Constitution of the State of North Dakota by Providing for the Leasing of All State Lands for Pasturage and Meadow Purposes, and the Leasing of Coal Lands for Agricultural Cultivation, and Fixing the Maximum Time for Which Leases May Be Given on Such Lands.

Be it Resolved by the Senate of the State of North Dakota, the House of Representatives Concurring:

Sec. 1. Amendment. That Section 161 in Article 9 of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 161, Article 9. The Legislative Assembly shall have authority to provide by law for the leasing of lands granted to the state for educational and charitable purposes; but no such law shall authorize the leasing of said lands for a longer period than five years. Said lands shall only be leased for pasturage and meadow purposes and at a public auction after notice as heretofore provided in case of sale; *provided*, that all of said school lands now under cultivation may be leased, at the discretion and under the control of the Board of University and School Lands, for other than pasturage and meadow purposes until sold. All rents shall be paid in advance. *Provided*, further, that coal lands may also be leased for agricultural cultivation upon such terms and conditions and for such a period, not exceeding five years, as the legislature may provide.

Approved February 28, 1919.

RECALL.

(Ch. 93—S. B. 168—1919.)

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION:

A Concurrent Resolution for an Amendment to the Constitution of the State of North Dakota, Providing for the Recall of Congressional, State, County, Judicial and Legislative Officers by the People.

Be it Resolved by the Senate of the State of North Dakota, the House of Representatives Concurring:

That the following proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of North Dakota is agreed to and that the same be submitted to the qualified electors of the state for approval or rejection, in accordance with the provisions of Section 202 of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota as amended.

Amendment. The Constitution of the State of North Dakota is amended by the addition of the following article:

Article ... The qualified electors of the state or of any county, or of any congressional, judicial or legislative district may petition for the recall any elective congressional, state, county, judicial or legislative officer by filing a petition with the officer with whom the petition for nomination to such office in the primary election is filed, demanding the recall of such officer. Such petition shall be signed by at least thirty per cent. of the qualified electors who voted at the preceding election for the office of governor in the state, county or district from which such officer is to be recalled. The officer with whom such petition is filed shall call a special election to be held not less than forty or more than forty-five days from the filing of such petition.

The officer against whom such petition has been filed shall continue to perform the duties of his office until the result of such special election shall have been officially declared. Other candidates for such office may be nominated in the manner as is provided by law in primary elections. The candidate who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be deemed elected for the remainder of the term. The name of the candidate against whom the recall petition is filed shall go on the ticket unless he resigns within ten days after the filing of the petition. After one such petition and special election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected. This article shall be self executing and all of its provisions shall be treated as mandatory. Laws may be enacted to facilitate its operation, but no law shall be enacted to hamper, restrict or impair the right of recall.

Approved March 6, 1919.

NORTH DAKOTA SONGS

Every state in the Union, doubtless, has had songs written commemorating some event connected with its history, customs or legends.

North Dakota, although a comparatively young state, has had a number of songs written in her honor. The State Public Library Commission has made a collection of these songs and has gathered many interesting anecdotes concerning their composition.

Although North Dakota has not adopted a song for its official use, all of these songs have been used at different times at public gatherings to typify the enthusiastic spirit of the people living on our western prairies.

Below are given some of the songs written for North Dakota which will prove of interest to all lovers of music and of our North Dakota music in particular.

The University of North Dakota has a group of songs that are sung by the students; many of them are sung to the old familiar tunes, the words having been written by the instructors and students. One of the most popular songs was written by Prof. John Macnie, one of the earliest instructors, and for whom "Macnie Hall" was named; it is sung to the tune of "Austria" and is entitled "Alma Mater." This is sung at Convocation always.

(Tune: "Austria".)

1

Hail to thee, O Alma Mater,
Hail to thee with heart and tongue,
Pride we feel and love yet greater,
While we raise the grateful song.
Home of lofty thought and learning
Beacon o'er our western land.
Shrine whence still the ever burning
Torch is passed from hand to hand.

2.

Free as roam our winds the prairie,
Thought and speech here unconfined,
Free as eaglets round their eyrie,
Soar, proud offspring of the mind,
Love of freedom, love of duty,
Love of truth without a bound,
Valor in their sons, and beauty
In thy daughters all, be found.

3.

Alma Mater: thine the glory,
If a thought of ours or deed,
Find a place in song or story,
Win endeavor's glorious meed,
Prosper ever, fostering mother;
Down the ages long resound
Loud thy fame, while many another
Finds in thee what we have found.

—(John Macnie.)

The following song, "North Dakota" is the one that is sung on all gala days, at football games and on all special occasions:

(Tune: "On Wisconsin.")

North Dakota, North Dakota, dear old Varsity,
For your favors, for your honors, we will strivers be,
Ever loyal and true hearted for our Varsity,
Come and we'll give a cheer for U. N. D.

The students have several "College Cheers"; the following is the most popular:

Odz-odz-dzi,
Ri-ri-ri,
Hyah, hyah!
North Dakota.
—Sioux War Cry.)

A song was written for the Agricultural College at Fargo, words by Prof. A. E. Minard, the music by the well known musician and leader of the college band, Dr. C. S. Putnam. The title of the song is

THE YELLOW AND THE GREEN

Honor to our North Dakota,
North Dakota, prairie King,
Land unbarred to man and heaven,
Strong north-land, thy might we sing.
Winnowed by the blast of winter
Throng a folk of hardy mold,
Forward-looking spirits ever,
Flaming hearts for justice bold.

Ho! a cheer for the Green and Yellow
Up with Yellow and the Green;
They're the shades that deck our prairies
Far and wide with glorious sheen,
Fields of waving green in springtime,
Golden yellow in the fall—
How the great high-arching heaven
Looks and laughs upon it all!

Here in autumn throng the nations,
Just to gather in the spoil,
Throng on freight cars from the cities,
Some to feast and some to toil;
Then the yellow grain flows eastward
And the yellow gold flows back;
Barren cities boast their plenty
And the prairies know no lack.

Hushed upon the boundless prairies
Is the bison's thund'ring tread,
And the redman passes with him
On his spoiler's bounty fed;

But the Norse, the Celt and Saxon
With their herds increase and find
Mid these fields of green and yellow
Plenty e'en for all mankind.

Ho! a cheer for Green and Yellow,
Up with Yellow and the Green;
They're the shades that deck our prairies
Far and wide with glorious sheen,
Fields of waving green in springtime,
Golden yellow in the fall—
How the great high-arching Heaven,
Looks and laughs upon it all!

Prof F. B. Taylor, Dean of Jamestown College, has written the words of this North Dakota song, which has been set to music by Mr. C. S. Buck, a prominent attorney of Jamestown. It was written and published in the college paper, "Jamestown Collegian":

NORTH DAKOTA SONG

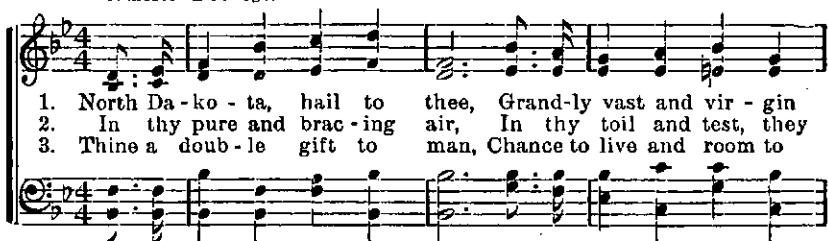
(See following page)

This patriotic song, the words written by Dean F. B. Taylor of Jamestown College, the music by Prof. Walter Bonney of the music department of the college, was used at the college and also sung by the college chorus at several patriotic meetings held at Jamestown during the Great World War:

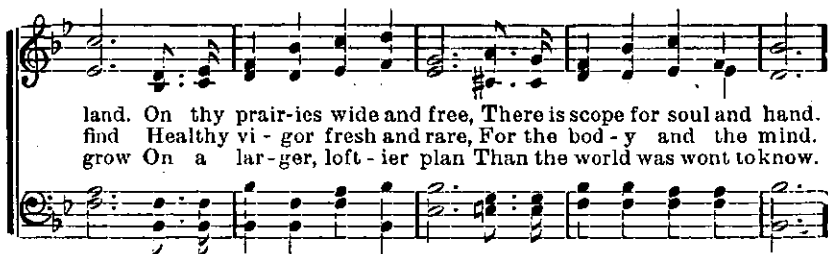
North Dakota Song.

F. B. TAYLOR.
Jamestown College.

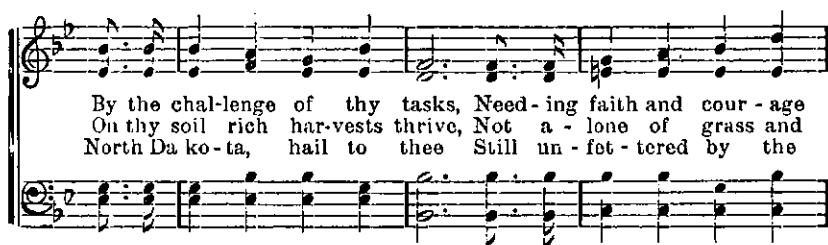
Music by Walter Bonney



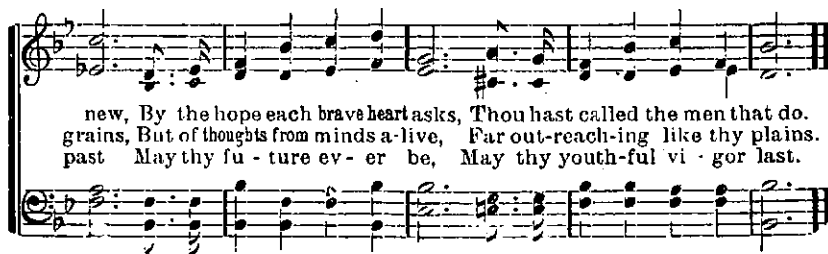
1. North Da - ko - ta, hail to thee, Grand-ly vast and vir - gin
2. In thy pure and brac - ing air, In thy toil and test, they
3. Thine a doub - le gift to man, Chance to live and room to



land. On thy prair-ies wide and free, There is scope for soul and hand.
find Healthy vi - gor fresh and rare, For the bod - y and the mind.
grow On a lar - ger, loft - ier plan Than the world was wont to know.



By the chal-lenge of thy tasks, Need-ing faith and cour - age
On thy soil rich har-vests thrive, Not a - lone of grass and
North Da ko - ta, hail to thee Still un - fet - tered by the



new, By the hope each brave heart asks, Thou hast called the men that do.
grains, But of thoughts from minds a-live, Far out-reach-ing like thy plains.
past May thy fu - ture ev - er be, May thy youth-ful vi - gor last.

This patriotic song, the words written by Dean F. B. Taylor of Jamestown College, the music by Prof. Walter Bonney of the music department of the college, was used at the college and also sung by the college chorus at several patriotic meetings held at Jamestown during the Great World War!

MEN OF AMERICA

By F. B. Taylor

(To the American Expeditionary Forces)

Men of America, steaming to war,
Through death-haunted waters to perils afar,
Sons of a land never trod by a king,
From hearts that are swelling, your valor we sing.

Fruits of a race that had dared the unknown,
Their courage as well as their blood still your own;
Reapers of harvests their sturdy hands sowed,
You now are repaying the debt we have owed.

Reared upon freedom's expansive domains,
By height of their mountains and reach of their plains
Fashioned for greatness of soul and of deed,
In fearless young manhood you meet the world's need.

All that the Old World bestowed through your sires,
And all that the New by its vigor inspires,
Led by the spirit the Saxon gave birth,
You pledge for democracy's spread round the earth.

Men of high source to great purpose decreed!
On mission heroic we bid you God speed;
Loving you, trusting you, bravest and best,
We send you forth proudly at honor's behest.

VALLEY CITY NORMAL SCHOOL LOYALTY SONG

Words and music by Allan Granger, assisted by Kenneth McFarland

Where flows the winding Sheyenne River,
Stands the Valley City Normal School;
Fair North Dakota's hall of learning,
Where the dews of summer fall so sweet and cool.
Though years roll on and on forever,
Dear old V. C. N. will surely stand.
It's to you we lift our song,
It's to you our hearts belong,
We love you, old V.—C.—N.

Chorus—

V. C. N., we love the red and blue,
V. C. N., we're always true to you,
To you we show our great adoration;
You're the best school in the land;
Always loyal, let them know we're here.
V. C. N., let's give a lusty cheer,

(Yell) Wah-who,—wha-who-wah, V. C. N. Rah-Rah-Rah,
(Sing) Dear old Normal School.

The State School of Science at Wahpeton has never officially adopted any songs for the use of the school, but have sung the following songs a great deal at their school gatherings. The words to "Students' Greeting" were written by Professor Robertson; those of "Red River Valley" by Prof. F. H. MacMahon, both teachers in the school.

STUDENTS' GREETING

(Tune: "Maryland, My Maryland")

A greeting to you, one and all;
With joy we'll ever heed the call
That summons us to pass once more,
Through Alma Mater's high arched door.

Chorus—

Proud Science! to whose name we sing.
Our Science! e'er that name shall bring
Adown the years while life shall last
Sweet memories of a happy past.

The red and black we hold most dear,
So never need Fair Science fear,
That banner e'er with love we'll view,
Forever to the school be true.

After the parting hour hath come,
When we have left our college home,
Its strengthening influence e'er we'll feel,
Still in our hearts we'll bear its seal.

RED RIVER VALLEY

(Air: "Annie Lisle")

Where the Northern River floweth,
Winding to the sea
Through the Valley's golden splendor,
Prairies broad and free;
There hath heaven-descended Science
Reared her banner high,
Throned beneath the arch unbroken
Of Dakota sky.

Fair the halls of thy dominion
Stand mid fields of grain;
High thy towers rise commanding
O'er the boundless plain
Clear we view the East red-flaming
With the rising sun;
Clear we view the Western glory
When the day is done.

May the lessons of the home-land
Ever with us go!
May our lives be like the river's
Calm resistless flow!
Science, may our manhood's dawning;
In thy halls begun,
Glow till flames our West triumphant
When the day is done.

The following state song was written by Rev. M. V. B. Knox, D. D., President of the Red River Valley University, when it was located at Wahpeton. The State Women's Christian Temperance Union uses this song as one of its state songs:

(Tune: "Maryland, My Maryland")

North Dakota is the state,
Of whose glories glad we sing;
Her we now would celebrate,
To her shrine our offering bring.

Chorus—

North Dakota, let thy flag
Of Prohibition proudly wave,
O'er the prairie, field and beetling crag;
In its call to cheer and save.

Worship we our father's God
In the lovely, spotless home;
Fairest land by freedom trod,
Where all men are welcome.—Cho.

Voters, keep your noble trust,
Prohibition law to save;
Trail no banner in the dust,
To no party be a slave.—Cho.

Earnestly we urge the young
To themselves, to all, be true;
Widely then shall praise be sung
Of the red, the white, the blue.—Cho.

At a meeting of the North Dakota Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Minot, a number of "State Songs" were sung, and a prize was given to Margaret E. Plank, a teacher in the Valley City Normal School, for her song entitled "North Dakota State Song." Miss Plank is now a resident of Grand Forks, the wife of Mr. Stanley Ganssle.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE SONG

Prairie state of the blossoming rose,
Mother of men brave to dare;
Mother of women courageous and true,
May all thy future be fair.

Chorus—

North Dakota, we will honor thee,
North Dakota, famed from sea to sea,
May thy boundless wind-swept plains,
Rich with fields of ripening grains,
Fairest of all earth's domains,
Praise to thee.

Free as thy winds be our liberty,
Our unity splendid and strong;
Leading us on to that glorious day
When charity conquers all wrong.

The following songs are two of the group that was submitted to the club women at Minot:

WOMEN'S FEDERATION SONG

By Mrs. M. L. Engle, Lisbon, N. D.

(Tune: "Marching Through Georgia")

We'll sing of sun-kissed prairies, and our fragrant, sweet wild rose;
Of sheltered nooks where harebells swing, and modest violet grows;
Of fields whose golden billows roll like the tide which ebbs and flows
In our fair young state of North Dakota.

Chorus—

Hurrah! Hurrah! in union we are strong,
Hurrah! Hurrah! we'll sing our battle song;
With faith in God and human hearts to speed the work along
In our fair young state of North Dakota.

We'll sing of "hearts courageous," of our sturdy pioneers.
To cause the barren waste to bloom, they gave life's golden years,
Their purpose true, their faith supreme, dispelling doubts and fears
In our fair young state of North Dakota.—Chorus.

We'll sing of loyal womanhood, with courage strong and grand,
Which kept "home's" beacon light aglow, with true unfaltering hand,
Which stood for right, for home, for love, for God and native land.
In our fair young state of North Dakota.—Chorus.

We'll sing our Federation, reaching out to help the world,
"Humanity," our battle cry where'er our flag's unfurled,
For truer, nobler citizenship our challenge forth is hurled,
In our fair young state of North Dakota.—Chorus.

"The Home on the Prairie," words by Mrs. Alice Lane Starks of Towner, North Dakota, the music by Charles J. W. Jerreld, was also sung before the club women at Minot.

THE HOME ON THE PRAIRIE

Go out on the prairie and make the desert bloom.
Go out on the prairie and there make your home.
Leave the crowded city with its burden of care.
Come out on the prairie and dwell with me there.

Chorus—

Out on the prairie all nature's in tune
And the lilies and roses will blossom each June.

Out on the prairie we are happy and free
As the soft scented breeze that blows from the sea.
From my home on the prairie I love every spring
To listen and hear the sweet meadow-lark sing.—Chorus.

What if in winter the wild blizzard blows
And from my home I can see the drifting snows.
Even then I'll remember all nature's in tune
And lilies and roses will come back in June.—Chorus.

Mrs. Minnie Clark Budlong, for over twelve years secretary of the North Dakota Public Library Commission, has written a number of verses of which the "North Dakota's Farmer Song" is best known. The music was written by Thomas C. Rice.

NORTH DAKOTA'S FARMER SONG

What matter if winds move at sixty an hour?

They're blowing the microbes away.

What matter if chimneys and stacks take a fall?

It is only the zephyrs at play.

Chorus—

So whether it blows, or whether it snows,
Or the prairie grows bright with blossoming rose,

It is {	North	Dakota {	North	Dakota
	South		South	

It is	North	Dakota for me.
	South	

What matter if snow settles deep on the roads,
Impeding the traffic awhile?

'Tis preparing the ground for crops to abound,
To broaden the farmer's glad smile.—Chorus.

What sky is so blue with a marvelous hue,
When the summer-time cometh around?
When hope springs anew, and promises comes true,
And seed-time and harvest abound?—Chorus.

STATE FLAG

(Adopted by Twelfth Legislative Assembly, Chapter 283, 1911 Session Laws.)

The official state flag of North Dakota is not the pennon of a carpet knight. It has seen service. It has floated on fields where North Dakotans gave up their lives for their country. It has fluttered in winds laden with the smoke of battle, the noise of conflict and the cry of dying men. Second to the Stars and Stripes, it is a banner to venerate, and it is worthy of patriotic veneration.

For the state flag of North Dakota is none other than the flag that the men of the First North Dakota Volunteers marched under for two years in the Philippines. It is the flag that was with the regiment in thirty-seven engagements.

Its origin is almost unknown. It was the flag of the territorial militia, and it is first remembered at Huron, S. D., when it was unfurled at the annual encampment. Who designed it; when it was adopted, is not discoverable now. But it led men to conquer the wilds of the Philippines. It is doubly a pioneer. Perhaps this publication will lead to the discovery of its early history. It should be so.

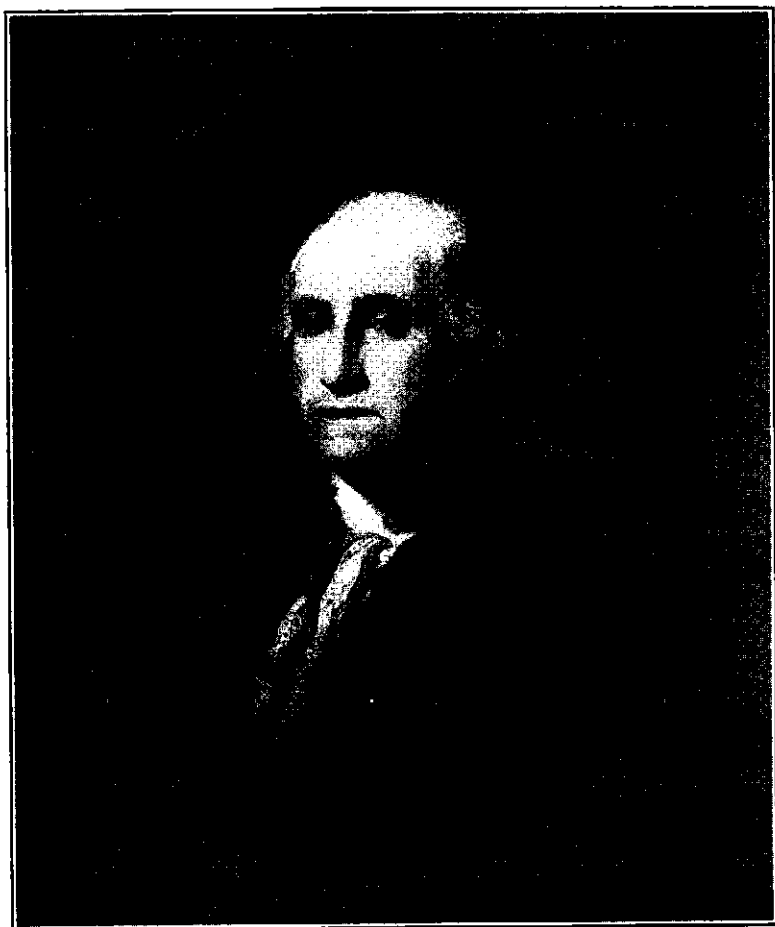
With but one change in the wording of the flag, which is the insertion of the words "North Dakota" in the place of the words, "First North Dakota Infantry," this is the flag that was carried at the following engagements.

Blockhouse 14, August 13, 1898
 Manila, August 13, 1898
 Manila, February 4 and 5, 1899
 Paranaque, Feb. 6, 1899, Co., C, I and K.
 Malibay, February 10, 1899.
 Insurgent Outpost, April 1, 1889, Co. A and D.
 Santa Cruz, April 9 and 10, 1899.
 Pagsanjan, April 11, 1899.
 Paete, April 12, 1899.
 San Bartolome, April 22, 1899.
 Novaliches, April 22, 1899.
 Tabac, April 29, 1899.
 San Rafael, April 29, 1899.
 Titaban, May 1, 1899.
 San Rafael, May 1, 1899.
 Bustos, May 2, 1899.
 Ballaug, May 2, 1899 (Scouts).
 Sampaloc, May 3, 1899 (Scouts).
 San Ildefonso, May 12, 1899 (Scouts).
 San Miguel, May 13, 1899 (Scouts).

Salacot, May 15, 1899 (Scouts).
 Tarbon Bridge, May 16, 1899 (Scouts).
 San Isidro, May 17, 1899 (Scouts).
 San Fernando, May 18, 1899.
 Cabalo, May 19, 1899.
 San Antonio, May 20, 1899 (Scouts).
 Cainta, June 3, 1899.
 Taytay, June 3 and 4, 1899.
 Angono, June 4, 1899.
 Baras, June 8, 1899 (Scouts).
 Baras, June 9, 1899 (Scouts).
 Morong, June 23, 1899, Cos. A and H.
 San Pedro Road, July 8, 1899.
 Cos. B, D, G, and H.
 English Cemetery, July 16 and 17, 1899, Co.'s C and H.
 Culicula, March 13, 1899.
 King's Bluff, April 6, 1899.
 Expedition to Foot Hills, May, 1899 (Scouts).



State Flag



GEORGE WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friends and Fellow Citizens:

The period for a new election of a citizen, to administer the executive government of the United States, being not far distant, and the time actually arrived, when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person, who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those, out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service, which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in, the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped, that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives, which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that, in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions, with which I first undertook the arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say, that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was

capable. Not unconscious, in the outset, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experiences in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more, that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied, that, if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe, that, while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment, which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude, which I owe to my beloved country for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging, in situations in which not unfrequently want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism, the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans by which they were affected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence; that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained; that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue; that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing, as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and adoption of every nation, which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments, which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a People. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of Government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the

edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very Liberty, which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment, that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it, accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the Palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion, that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens, by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of AMERICAN, which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of Patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together; the Independence and Liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels, and joint efforts, of common dangers sufferings, and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those, which apply more immediately to your interest. Here, every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the Union of the whole.

The *North*, in an unrestrained intercourse with the *South*, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the production of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The *South*, in the same intercourse, benefitting by the agency of the *North*, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the sea men of the *North*, it finds its particular navigation invigorated; and, while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted. The *East*, in a like intercourse with the *West*, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of the interior communications by land and water, will more and more, find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. The *West* derives from the *East* supplies requisite to its growth and comfort, and, what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissol-

able community of interest as *one nation*. Any other tenure by which the *West* can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While, then, every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in union all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts, greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and what is of inestimable value, they must derive from union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighboring countries not tied together by the same governments, which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues would stimulate and embitter. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which, under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to Republican Liberty. In this sense it is, that your Union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of Patriotic desire. Is there a doubt, whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such case were criminal. We are authorized to hope, that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment it is well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all parts of our country while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those, who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes, which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matters of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by *Geographical* discriminations, *Northern* and *Southern*, *Atlantic* and *Western*; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief, that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings, which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other, those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head; they have seen, in the negotiation by the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event, throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions proagated among them of a policy in the General Government and in the Atlantic States, unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi; they have been wit-

nesses to the formation of two treaties, that with Great Britain, and that with Spain, which secure them everything they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the UNION by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, of such there are, who would sever them from their brethern, and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your UNION, a Government for the whole is indispensable. No alliances, however strict, between parts can be an adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions, which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a Constitution of Government better calculated than your former for an intimate Union and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true Liberty.

The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their Constitutions of Government. But the Constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish Government pre-supposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government.

All obstructions to the execution of the Laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force; to put, in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of the party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common counsels, and mollified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above descriptions may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying afterwards the very engines, which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your Government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowl-

edged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the Constitution, alterations, which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments, as of other human institutions; that experience is the surest standard, by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country; that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that, for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprise of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the state, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party, generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but, in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another; sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetuated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. This leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing action, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of Public Liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight), the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the Public Councils, and enfeeble the Public Administration. It agitates the Community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one party against another, foment occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion, that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the Government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of Liberty. This within certain limits is probably true; and in Governments of a Monarchical cast, Patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in Government purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And, there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution, in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the Guardian of the Public Weal against the invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern; some of them in our own country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong. Let it be corrected by an amendment, in the way which the constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for, though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit, which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits, which lead to political prosperity, Religion and Morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of Patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of Men and Citizens. The mere Politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, Where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation *desert* the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in Courts of Justice? And let us, with caution, indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule, indeed, extends with more

or less force to every species of free government. Who, that is a sincere friend to it, can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is, to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts, which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden, which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there must be Revenue; that to have Revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised, which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant, that the intrinsic embarrassment, inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties), ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue, which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all Nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and Morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be, that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great Nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt, that, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages, which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a Nation with its Virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential, than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular Nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that in place of them, just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated. The Nation, which indulges toward another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed, and

bloody contests. The Nation prompted by ill will and resentment, sometimes, impels to war the Government contrary to the best calculation of policy. The Government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject; at other times, it makes the animosity of the nations subservient to project of hostility instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations has been the victim.

So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one Nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite Nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite Nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the Nation making the concessions; by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained; and by exciting jealousy, ill-will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld. And it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation), facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearance of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base of foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the Public Councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens), the jealousy of a free people ought to be *constantly* awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is but one of the most baneful foes of Republican Government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defense against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger on only one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little *political* connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our

concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality, we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice shall counsel.

Why forgo the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor, or caprice,

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; never seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing, with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that, by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given the equivalent for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion, which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running

the course, which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But, if I may even flatter myself, that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dictated.

How far in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relating to the still subsisting war in Europe, my Proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index of my Plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your Representatives in both Houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest to take, a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it, with moderation, perseverance and firmness.

The considerations, which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the Belligerent Powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without anything more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress without interruption to that degree of strength and consistency, which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though, in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope, that my Country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that, after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is so natural to a man, who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several

generations; I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat, in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government, the ever favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors, and dangers.

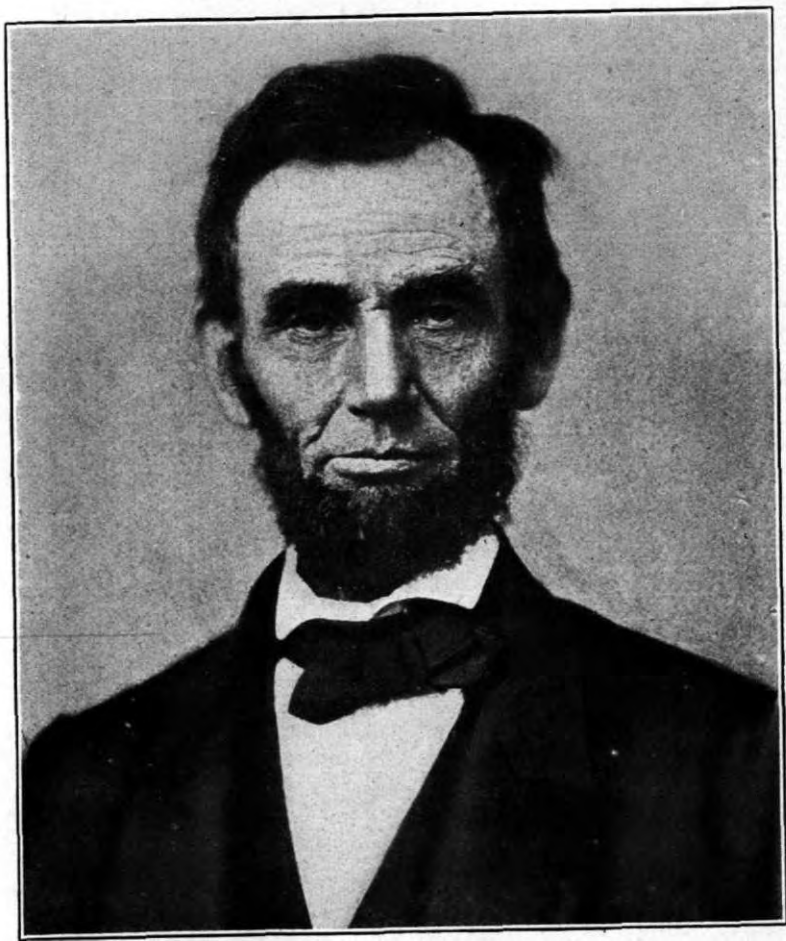
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

United States, September 17th, 1796.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. We are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation—or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place of those who gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here.

It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

PROCLAMATION OF ADMISSION.

(Issued by President Harrison, Nov. 2, 1889.)

Whereas, The congress of the United States did, by an act approve on the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, provide that the inhabitants of the Territory of Dakota might, upon the conditions prescribed by said act, become the states of North Dakota and South Dakota; and

Whereas, It was provided by said act that the area comprising the Territory of Dakota should, for the purposes of this act be divided on the line of the seventh standard parallel produced due west to the western boundary of said territory and that the delegates elected as therein provided to the constitutional convention in districts north of said parallel should assemble in convention at the time prescribed in the act at the City of Bismarck; and

Whereas, It was provided by the said act that the delegates, as aforesaid, should, after they had met and organized, declare on behalf of the people of North Dakota that they adopt the constitution of the United States; whereupon the said convention should be authorized to form a constitution and state government for the proposed State of North Dakota; and

Whereas, It was provided by said act that the constitution so adopted should be republican in form and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not be repugnant to the constitution of the United States and the principles of the declaration of independence; and that the constitution should, by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said states, make certain provisions prescribed in said act; and

Whereas, It was provided by said act that the constitution of North Dakota and South Dakota should respectively incorporate an agreement, to be reached in accordance with the provision of the act for an equitable division of all property belonging to the Territory of Dakota, the disposition of all public records, and also for the apportionment of the debts and liabilities of said territory, and that each of said states should obligate itself to pay its proportion of such debts and liabilities the same as if they had been created by such states respectively; and

Whereas It was provided by said act that the constitution thus formed for the people of North Dakota should by an ordinance of the convention forming the same, be submitted to the people of North Dakota, at an election to be held therein on the first Tuesday in October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, for ratification or rejection by the qualified voters of said proposed state, and that the returns of said election should be made to the secretary of the Territory of Dakota, who with the governor and chief justice thereof, or any two of them, should canvass the same, and if a majority of the legal votes cast should be for the constitution, the governor should certify the result to the president

of the United States, together with a statement of the votes cast thereon, and upon separate articles of propositions and a copy of said constitution, articles, propositions and ordinances; and

Whereas, It has been certified to me by the governor of the Territory of Dakota, that within the time prescribed by said act of congress a constitution for the proposed state of North Dakota has been adopted and the same ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of said proposed state in accordance with the conditions prescribed in said act; and

Whereas, It is also certified to me by said governor that at the same time that the body of said constitution was submitted to a vote of the people, a separate article numbered 20 and entitled "prohibition" was also submitted and received a majority of all the votes cast for and against said article as well as a majority of all the votes cast for and against the constitution, and was adopted; and

Whereas, A duly authenticated copy of said constitution article, ordinances and propositions, as required by said act, has been received by me:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States of America, do, in accordance with the provisions of the act of congress aforesaid, declare and proclaim the fact that the conditions imposed by congress on the State of North Dakota to entitle that state to admission to the union have been ratified and accepted and that the admission of the said state into the union is now complete.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America, one hundred and fourteenth.

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:
JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

STATISTICS SINCE STATEHOOD
1889

STATISTICS

STATE OFFICERS SINCE STATEHOOD

Since admission the state of North Dakota has had the following state officers:

GOVERNORS

(First state officers qualified November 4, 1889.)

John Miller	1889-90	Frank White	1903-04
Andrew H. Burke.....	1891-92	E. Y. Sarles.....	1905-06
(b) Eli C. D. Shortridge.....	1893-94	(b) John Burke.....	1907-08
Roger Allin	1895-96	(b) John Burke.....	1909-10
*Frank A. Briggs.....	1897-98	(b) John Burke.....	1911-12
(a) Joseph M. Devine.....	1898	L. E. Hanna.....	1913-14
Frederick B. Fancher.....	1899-00	L. E. Hanna.....	1915-16
Frank White	1901-02	Lynn J. Frazier.....	1917-18
		Lynn J. Frazier.....	1919-20

*Died in office, July, 1898.

(a) Served out unexpired term of Governor Briggs.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

Alfred M. Dickey.....	1889-90	David Bartlett	1905-06
Roger Allin	1891-92	R. S. Lewis.....	1907-08
(b) Ellmer D. Wallace.....	1893-94	R. S. Lewis.....	1909-10
John H. Worst.....	1895-96	U. L. Burdick.....	1911-12
Joseph M. Devine.....	1897-98	A. T. Kraabel.....	1913-14
Joseph M. Devine.....	1899-00	J. H. Frairie.....	1915-16
David Bartlett	1901-02	A. T. Kraabel.....	1917-18
David Bartlett	1903-04	Howard Wood	1919-20

SECRETARIES OF STATE

John Flittle	1889-92	Alfred Blaisdell	1907-08
Christian M. Dahl.....	1893-96	Alfred Blaisdell	1909-10
Fred Falley	1897-98	P. D. Norton.....	1911-12
Fred Falley	1899-00	Thomas Hall	1913-14
E. F. Porter.....	1901-02	Thomas Hall	1915-16
E. F. Porter.....	1903-04	Thomas Hall	1917-18
E. F. Porter.....	1905-06	Thomas Hall	1919-20

AUDITORS

*John P. Bray.....	1889-92	H. L. Holmes.....	1905-06
(a) Archie Currie.....	1892	H. L. Holmes.....	1907-08
(b) A. W. Porter.....	1893-94	D. K. Brightbill.....	1909-10
Frank A. Briggs.....	1895-96	D. K. Brightbill.....	1911-12
N. E. Hannum.....	1897-98	Carl O. Jorgenson.....	1913-14
A. N. Carlblom.....	1899-00	Carl O. Jorgenson.....	1915-16
A. N. Carlblom.....	1901-02	Carl R. Kositzky	1917-18
H. L. Holmes.....	1903-04	Carl R. Kositzky	1919-20

*Resigned.

(a) Appointed to fill vacancy, September 10, 1892.

TREASURERS

L. E. Booker.....	1889-92	Albert Peterson.....	1907-08
(b) Knud J. Nomland.....	1893-94	G. L. Blackford.....	1909-10
George E. Nichols.....	1895-96	Gunder Olson	1911-12
George E. Nichols.....	1897-98	Gunder Olson	1913-14
D. W. Driscoll.....	1899-00	John Steen	1915-16
D. H. McMillan.....	1901-02	John Steen	1917-18
D. H. McMillan.....	1903-04	Obert A. Olson.....	1919-20
Albert Peterson	1905-06		

ATTORNEY GENERALS

George F. Goodwin.....	1889-90	John F. Cowan.....	1897-98
C. A. M. Spencer.....	1891-92	John F. Cowan.....	1899-00
(b) W. A. Standish.....	1893-94	O. D. Comstock.....	1901-02
John F. Cowan.....	1895-96	C. N. Frich.....	1903-04

ATTORNEY GENERALS—Continued

C. N. Frich.....	1905-06	Andrew Miller	1913-14
T. F. McCue.....	1907-08	Henry Linde	1915-16
Andrew Miller	1909-10	William Langer	1917-18
Andrew Miller	1911-12	William Langer	1919-20

(b) Democrats. All others republican.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

*William Mitchell	1889-90	W. L. Stockwell	1905-06
*W. J. Clapp.....	1890	W. L. Stockwell	1907-08
John Ogden	1891-92	W. L. Stockwell	1909-10
Emma B. Bates.....	1895-96	E. J. Taylor	1911-12
John G. Halland.....	1897-98	E. J. Taylor	1913-14
John G. Halland.....	1899-00	E. J. Taylor	1915-16
Joseph M. Devine.....	1901-02	N. C. Macdonald.....	1917-18
W. L. Stockwell	1903-04	Minnie J. Nielson.....	1919-20

*William Mitchell died March 10, 1890, and W. J. Clapp was appointed to fill the unexpired term.

COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE AND LABOR

H. T. Helgeson.....	1889-92	W. C. Gilbreath	1905-06
(b) *Nelson Williams.....	1893-94	W. C. Gilbreath	1907-08
A. H. Laughlin.....	1895-96	W. C. Gilbreath	1909-10
H. U. Thomas	1897-98	W. C. Gilbreath	1911-12
H. U. Thomas	1899-00	W. C. Gilbreath	1913-14
R. J. Turner	1901-02	Robert Flint	1915-16
R. J. Turner	1903-04	J. N. Hagan	1917-18
		J. N. Hagan	1919-20

*Appointed; Adams, who was elected, failed to qualify.

COMMISSIONERS OF INSURANCE

A. L. Carey.....	1889-92	E. C. Cooper.....	1907-08
(b) James Cudhile.....	1893-94	E. C. Cooper.....	1909-10
Fred B. Fancher.....	1895-96	W. C. Taylor	1911-12
Fred B. Fancher.....	1897-98	W. C. Taylor	1913-14
George W. Harrison	1899-00	W. C. Taylor	1915-16
Ferdinand Leutz	1901-02	S. A. Oisness.....	1917-18
Ferdinand Leutz	1903-04	S. A. Oisness.....	1919-20
E. C. Cooper.....	1905-06		

COMMISSIONERS OF RAILROADS

Geo. S. Montgomery.....	1889-90	C. S. Deisem.....	1905-06
T. S. Underhill.....	1889-90	Erick Stafne	1905-06
David Bartlett	1889-90	John Christianson	1906-06
Geo. H. Walsh	1891-92	C. S. Deisem.....	1907-08
Geo. Harmon	1891-92	Erick Stafne	1907-08
Andrew Slotten	1891-92	Simon Westby	1907-08
(b) Peter Cameron.....	1893-94	W. H. Stutsman.....	1909-10
(b) Ben Stevens.....	1893-94	O. P. N. Anderson.....	1909-10
(b) Nellis P. Rasmussen.....	1893-94	Wm. H. Mann.....	1909-10
John W. Currie.....	1895-96	W. H. Stutsman	1911-12
John Wamberg	1895-96	O. P. N. Anderson.....	1911-12
Geo. H. Keyes	1895-96	Wm. H. Mann.....	1911-12
Geo. H. Keyes	1897-98	W. H. Stutsman	1913-14
L. L. Walton.....	1897-98	O. P. N. Anderson.....	1913-14
J. R. Gibson	1897-98	Wm. H. Mann.....	1913-14
John Simons	1899-00	W. H. Stutsman	1915-16
L. L. Walton.....	1899-00	O. P. N. Anderson.....	1915-16
Henry Erickson	1899-00	Wm. H. Mann.....	1915-16
J. F. Shea	1901-02	M. P. Johnson.....	1917-18
J. F. Youngblood.....	1901-02	S. J. Aandahl.....	1917-18
J. F. Shea	1903-04	Chas. Bleck	1917-18
C. J. Lord	1901-02	S. J. Aandahl.....	1919-20
C. J. Lord	1903-04	C. F. Dupuis.....	1919-20
A. Schatz	1903-04	Frank Miltholian	1919-20

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT

At the first state election, October, 1889, Guy C. H. Corliss, Alfred Wallin and Joseph M. Bartholomew were elected judges of the supreme court for terms, respectively, three, five and seven years, and by lot it was determined that Judge Corliss should serve the three years term, Judge Bartholomew for five years and Judge Wallin for seven years. Each served and others have been elected as follows:

Guy H. Corliss, of Grand Forks, for the term of six years commencing December, 1893.

J. M. Bartholomew, of LaMoure, for the term of six years commencing December, 1895.

Alfred Wallin, of Fargo, for the term of six years commencing December, 1897.

N. C. Young, of Fargo, for the term of six years commencing December, 1898. Re-elected for the term of six years commencing December, 1904. Resigned, 1906.

Guy C. H. Corliss resigned 1898 and N. C. Young was appointed to fill the unexpired term, and then elected in 1908.

David Morgan, of Devils Lake, for the term of six years commencing December, 1900. Re-elected in 1906.

John M. Cochrane, of Grand Forks, for the term of six years commencing December, 1902. Died July 20, 1904. Edward Engerud, of Fargo, was appointed to fill unexpired term.

Edward Engerud, of Fargo, for the term of six years commencing December, 1904. Resigned, 1907.

John Knauf, Jamestown, appointed to succeed N. C. Young, resigned. Served until December 15, 1906.

(b) C. J. Flisk, Grand Forks, elected 1906, to fill unexpired term of N. C. Young.

B. F. Spalding, Fargo, appointed 1907, to fill unexpired term of Edward Engerud.

Judge Carmody, Hillsboro; S. E. Ellsworth, Jamestown; both appointed associate justices by Governor Burke, January 15, 1909.

E. T. Burke, Valley City; E. B. Goss, Minot, elected 1910.

Andrew A. Bruce, Grand Forks, appointed to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Judge David E. Morgan, October 31, 1911.

Andrew A. Bruce elected 1912.

A. M. Christianson elected 1914.

R. H. Grace, J. E. Robinson and L. E. Birdzell elected 1916.

H. A. Bronson, elected 1918.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES SINCE STATEHOOD**First Session—1889-90.**

Convened November 19, 1889, and adjourned March 18, 1900. The membership was as follows:

SENATE

Lieutenant Governor Alfred Dickey, President.

C. C. Bowsfield, Secretary.

MEMBERS

Judson LaMoure

*A. F. Appleton

Roger Allin

*James H. Bell

J. E. Stevens

*M. L. McCormack

Geo. B. Winship

W. H. Robinson

John E. Haggart

H. J. Rowe

*H. R. Hartman

Andrew Slotten

Andrew Helgeson

Andrew Sandager

Samuel A. Fisher

J. O. Smith

D. S. Dodds

*John McBride

*R. D. Cowan

E. L. Yeager

W. E. Swanston

F. G. Barlow

Bailey Fuller

H. S. Delsam

*M. E. Randall

J. H. Worst

C. B. Little

Anton Svensrud

E. H. Belyea

George Harmon

N. C. Lawrence

HOUSE

David B. Wellman, Speaker.

J. G. Hamilton, Chief Clerk.

MEMBERS

John H. Watt

R. B. Richardson

*H. L. Norton

John Stadleman

John H. McCullough

A. N. Foss

John Montgomery

A. O. Haugerud

Alex. Thomson

MEMBERS—Continued		
Franklin Estabrook	O. T. Jahr	John O. Bye
E. W. Bowen	J. F. Selby	H. D. Court
W. S. Buchanan	H. H. Strom	Frank J. Langer
R. N. Stevens	E. S. Tyler	W. W. Beard
J. L. Green	James Brittin	R. H. Hankinson
Duncan McDonald	G. E. Ingebretset, Jr.	R. N. Ink
C. J. Christianson	D. P. Thomas	A. O. Heglie
W. H. H. Roney	James McCormick	A. T. Cole
Chris. Balkan	C. A. Currier	Geo. W. Lilly
Ole E. Olsgard	D. B. Wellman	W. L. Beldeu
*W. H. Murphy	Luther L. Walton	E. A. Williams
*F. R. Renaud	Geo. Lutz	Geo. W. Rawlings
Nels Tangberg	John Milsted	James Reed
Geo. H. Walsh	L. A. Ueland	A. C. Nedrud
*L. F. Zimmer	W. B. Allen	A. W. Hoyt
A. P. Haugen	F. J. Thompson	P. B. Wickman
Ole T. Gronli	Eli D. McIntyre	C. C. Moore
Roderick J. Johnson	N. B. Pinkham	

*Democrats. All others republicans.

Second Session—1891-3.

Convened January 6, 1891, and adjourned March 6. The membership was as follows:

SENATE

Lieutenant Governor Roger Allin, President.
C. C. Bowsfield, Secretary.

MEMBERS

Judson LaMoure	H. F. Arnold	*M. L. McCormack
J. L. Cashel	Roderick Johnson	John Haggart
*John Bjorgo	A. H. Lowry	R. N. Ink
N. B. Pinkham	*M. L. Engle	J. S. Weiser
(a) Magnus Nelson	(a) S. Svenningsen	*John Bidlake
F. G. Enger	Frank Palmer	James McCormick
Andrew Bisbee	B. F. Fuller	*E. M. Kinter
*J. M. Patch	J. H. Worst	C. B. Little
David P. Kuhn	James Johnson	Jos. Miller
Anton Svensrud	A. C. McGillivray	
*S. B. Brynjolfson	John Almen	

HOUSE

W. B. Allen, Speaker.
J. G. Hamilton, Chief Clerk.

MEMBERS

*Patrick Horgan	S. L. Haight	Arnie Bjornson
Jacob Graber	A. N. Foss	*James Douglas
*Chas. Ebbighausen	*E. E. Daily	*W. H. Dainel
C. A. Burton	G. G. Beardsley	*M. F. Williams
Jos. C. Colosky	W. H. Brown	*D. C. Cunningham
O. S. Wallin	Louis Thompson	H. H. Strom
A. Hanson	A. L. Loomis	George Osgood
E. H. Holte	D. C. Tufts	H. M. Peterson
G. N. Smith	J. C. Gill	J. Moody Watson
*Peter S. Larson	*J. W. Cope	*M. N. Triplett
(a) John E. Hodgson	(a) K. Peabody	Harry S. Oliver
L. C. Hill	C. J. Christianson	Frank White
W. J. Skinner	(a) W. T. McCulloch	(a) J. P. Lamb
Fred Dennett	*Ole Axvig	*John Burke
H. A. Nottimier	Chas. A. Erickson	*J. V. Brooke
L. P. Havrevold	L. L. Walton	*Ralph Hall
*Geo. Lutz	*E. T. Kearney	Geo. K. Loring
W. B. Allen	John S. Ritchie	Chas. Fiske
G. H. Fay	Wm. Oscar Ward	Fred Holritz
John A. Davis	John Satterlund	
Wm. McKendry	*J. A. Farrah	

*Democrats. (a) Independents and Farmers' Alliance. All others republicans.

Extra Session.

The second legislative assembly met in special session June 1 to June 3, 1892, inclusive, for the purpose of passing acts providing for the election of presidential electors and state, district and county officers; to create a state board of canvassers; to govern contests in election of presidential electors; to make appropriation for North Dakota exhibit and building at World's Fair.

Third Session—1893.

Convened January 3, 1893, and adjourned March 3, 1893.

SENATE

Lieutenant Governor Elmer D. Wallace, President.

Fred Falley, Secretary.

MEMBERS

Judson LaMoure
*S. B. Brynjolfson
(a) William Hillier
J. L. Cashel
H. F. Arnold
*M. L. McCormack
John A. Sorley
John Haggart
Roderick Johnson
N. B. Pinkham
R. N. Ink

(a) Richard McCarten
*M. L. Engle
Frank White
F. C. Enger
(a) J. P. Lamb
*John Bidlake
*John Burke
Frank Palmer
E. P. Day
E. Young
*J. M. Patch

Bailey Fuller
*F. M. Kinter
(a) J. W. Stevens
J. H. Worst
C. B. Little
Anton Svensrud
Charles Gregory
Joseph Miller
A. C. McGillivray

HOUSE

George H. Walsh, Speaker.
J. G. Hamilton, Chief Clerk.

MEMBERS

*P. J. Horgan
*Benj. James
*Robert Thexton
*F. A. Holliday
Thomas Halverson
J. B. Wineman
Arne P. Haugen
H. D. Hurley
Geo. S. Churchill
J. B. McArthur
Samuel Bullard
*Borger Hallum
(a) N. H. Rinde
(a) K. P. Levang
*C. Ebbighausen
*William R. Johnston
*William O'Keefe
*Andrew Johnson
J. Dexter Pierce
Geo. H. Walsh
(a) Lewis Thompson

(a) W. T. McCulloch
(a) S. M. Lee
*F. W. McLean
*Charles W. Plain
*D. W. McCanna
L. P. Havrevold
T. H. Oksendahl
E. H. Lohnes
H. H. Strom
L. H. Larson
O. S. Wallin
H. C. Southard
Seth Newman
D. C. Tufts
Elling Severson
B. F. Ritter
(a) P. Kelly
*A. C. Sanford
*Ralph Hall
George Wright
O. A. Boynton

(a) L. A. Ueland
(a) George W. Towers
(a) J. W. Caldwell
J. H. Wishek
*John N. Dean
A. V. Benedict
(a) John E. Hodgson
(a) Theo. Johnson
Harry S. Oliver
(a) Thos. M. Elliott
(a) Hans O. Hagen
(a) John Logan
W. F. Cochrane
Wm. A. Bentley
John Yegen
John A. Davis
John Satterlund
J. S. Veeder
Louis Burkhardt
L. A. Simpson

*Democrats. (a) Independents. All others republicans.

Fourth Session—1895.

Convened January 8, 1895, and adjourned March 8, 1895.

SENATE

Lieutenant Governor John H. Worst, President.

Fred Falley, Secretary.

MEMBERS

Judson LaMoure
(a) James Dobie
(a) William Hillier
George Clark
H. F. Arnold
Frank Viets
J. A. Sorley
H. H. Strom
John Haggart
D. C. Tufts
A. V. Benedict

(a) R. McCarten
Patrick H. Rourke
Frank White
F. G. Enger
(a) J. P. Lamb
*Chas. W. Plain
*John Burke
C. G. Brown
E. P. Day
E. Young
D. F. Davis

Bailey Fuller
Charles N. Valentine
(a) J. W. Stevens
John H. Wishek
C. B. Little
A. L. Hanscom
C. E. Gregory
H. S. Parkin
A. C. McGillivray

HOUSE

James C. Gill, Speaker.
J. M. Devine, Chief Clerk.

MEMBERS

(a) Jas. T. Blacklock	*John Flack	(a) Andrew Smith
*Patrick Horgan	*James Jennings	(a) F. W. Brainard
(a) Stephen Eyoifson	A. B. McDonald	H. A. Armstrong
W. B. Wood	C. L. Lindstrom	Eric Stafne
J. B. Wineman	O. T. Tofsrud	James Purdon
Henry Hancock	R. J. Walker	F. L. Dwyer
J. C. Gill	Peter Herbrandson	(a) John E. Hodgson
L. B. Hanna	John I. Lerom	(a) John Cryan
L. C. Sargent	T. E. Nelson	Erick Gunderson
*Thomas Guinan	O. S. Wallin	Morris F. Brown
(a) N. H. Rinde	A. W. Edwards	*Nels P. Rasmussen
A. H. Kellogg	E. S. Tyler	(a) John Logan
Ole A. Rod	N. A. Colby	Geo. S. Roberts
George Hill	T. Twichell	Thomas Richards
Wm. Fleming	E. Gilbertson	M. Sprangberg
Joseph A. Myers	Frank H. Prosser	Anton Svensrud
Peter N. Korsmo	Chas. McLachlan	John S. Murphy
Jos. Colosky	Ed. F. Porter	Herman Kroeger
Nicolai Swenson	J. J. Nierling	Fred Holritz
Rollin C. Cooper	E. J. Gleason	L. A. Simpson
Linn B. Ray	J. B. Sharpe	

*Democrats. (a) Independents and populists. All others republicans.

Fifth Session—1897.

Convened January 5, 1897, adjourned March 5, 1897.

SENATE

Lieutenant Governor Joseph M. Devine, President.
C. B. Little, President pro tempore.
(b) J. C. Gill, Secretary.

MEMBERS

Name	Post Office	Name	Post Office
Judson LaMoure	Pembina	*Charles Dunlap	Lisbon
*James Dobie	Tyner	(a) Chas. W. Plain	Milton
*K. P. Levang	Park River	(a) D. W. McCanna	Cando
George Clark	Forest River	C. W. Brown	Minnewaukan
Horace F. Arnold	Larimore	*H. M. Creel	Devils Lake
Frank Viets	Grand Forks	D. F. Davis	Cathay
W. A. Gordon	Grand Forks	B. W. Fuller	Jamestown
H. H. Strom	Hillsboro	Chas. N. Valentine	LaMoure
J. E. Haggart	Fargo	Thos. F. Marshall	Oakes
D. C. Tufts	Argusville	John H. Wishek	Ashley
L. B. Hanna	Page	C. B. Little	Bismarck
A. V. Benedict	Lidgerwood	A. L. Hanscom	Towner
*R. McCarten	Cogswell	Wm. E. Mansfield	Minot
Patrick H. Rourke	Lisbon	John S. Greene	Mandan
Frank White	Valley City	A. C. McGillivray	Dickinson
F. G. Enger	Portland		

*Fusionists. (a) Democrats. All others republicans. (b) Died January 9; succeeded by J. O. Smith.

HOUSE

Erastus A. Williams, Speaker.
Henry E. Lavayea, Chief Clerk.

MEMBERS

Name	Post Office	Name	Post Office
John D. Wallace	Drayton	*Charles Ebbighausen	Grafton
*Alexander Duncan	Bruce	*K. O. Brotnoy	Grafton
H. N. Joy	Hamilton	Peter N. Korsmo	Northwood
*Thomas Guinan	Hensel	John McConnachie	Inkster
*Jas. J. Dougherty	Park River	William B. Wood	Grand Forks
*David E. Towle	Park River	James Ryan	Grand Forks
*Julius Wirkus	Minto	Frank Gaulke	Thompson

MEMBERS—Continued

Name	Post Office	Name	Post Office
Andrew Offerdahl	Northwood	*Samuel S. Aas	Aneta
H. M. Williams	Blanchard	*J. B. Boyd	Langdon
S. N. Haskin	Portland	*John Butterwick	Milton
H. D. Hurley	Duane	*Ole Syvertson	Dunseith
Gunder Howard	Hillsboro	C. L. Lindstrom	Oberon
O. W. Francis	Fargo	C. A. Erickson	Rugby
*E. E. Cole	Fargo	Chas. A. Currier	Crary
N. A. Colby	Grandin	*A. G. Tanton	Devils Lake
Egbert Gilbertson	Hickson	E. F. Porter	Melville
T. Twichell	Mapleton	H. Peoples	New Rockford
W. J. Hawk	Buffalo	John McGinnis	Jamestown
E. C. Sargent	Amenia	*Frank A. Lenz	Jamestown
R. B. Boyd	Wheatland	J. B. Sharpe	Kulm
James B. Power	Power	Theo. Northrup	Ellendale
John S. Johnson	Christine	Eugene F. Dunton	Ellendale
R. H. Hankinson	Hankinson	Wesley Baker	Livona
*John Cryan	Geneseo	Wm. L. Belden	Napoleon
*John Carlin	Havana	E. A. Williams	Bismarck
Robert J. Mitchell	Sheldon	Thos. Richards	McKenzie
E. C. Lovelace	Ft. Ransom	F. M. Hammond	Willow City
George W. Earl	Oriska	John S. Murphy	Minot
*W. H. McPherson	Valley City	Herman Kroeger	New Salem
Nicolai Swenson	Cooperstown	Donald Stevenson	Stevenson
L. C. Goplerud	Sherbrooke	Alfred White	Medora

*Fusion democrats and independents. All others republicans.

Sixth Session—1899.

Convened January 3, 1899, adjourned March 3, 1899.

SENATE

Lieutenant Governor Joseph M. Devine, President.
A. C. McGillivray, President pro tempore.
J. O. Smith, Secretary.

MEMBERS

Name	Post Office	Name	Post Office
*Judson LaMoure	Pembina	R. C. Cooper	Cooperstown
James Fuller	Crystal	(a) Charles Dunlap	Michigan City
(a) K. P. Levang	Park River	W. A. Laidlaw	Hannah
(b) J. L. Cashel	Grafton	(a) D. W. McCanna	Cando
*H. F. Arnold	Larimore	O. I. Hegge	Minnewaukan
M. F. Murphy	Grand Forks	(a) H. M. Creel	Devils Lake
D. W. Luke	Grand Forks	E. F. Porter	Melville
F. W. Ames	Mayville	*B. F. Fuller	Jamestown
(b) J. E. Croan	Fargo	J. B. Sharpe	Kulm
T. Twichell	Mapleton	*T. F. Marshall	Oakes
*L. B. Hanna	Page	Wesley Baker	Livona
A. Slotten	Wahpeton	*C. B. Little	Bismarck
(a) R. McCarten	Cogswell	(b) V. B. Noble	Bottineau
R. C. Sanborn	Lisbon	*W. E. Mansfield	Minot
A. B. Cox	Sanborn	(b) J. McDonald	Mandan
		*A. C. McGillivray	Dickinson

*Republican holdovers. (a) Fusion holdovers. (b) Fusionists elected in 1898. All others republicans.

HOUSE

Thos. Baker, Speaker.
John G. Hamilton, Chief Clerk.

MEMBERS

Name	Post Office	Name	Post Office
J. D. Wallace	Drayton	*W. R. Johnston	Forest River
W. J. Watts	Hydepark	*Henry Ferris	Ardoch
J. Thordarson	Hensel	K. O. Brotnov	Grafton
E. H. Restefayer	Cavaller	T. E. Tufte	Northwood
*J. J. Dougherty	Park River	W. W. Glasgow	Niagara
*D. E. Towle	Park River	J. D. Bacon	Grand Forks

MEMBERS—Continued

Name	Post Office	Name	Post Office
Alex. Stewart	Manvel	M. B. Cassell.....	Clifford
M. Erickson	Reynolds	*S. S. Aas	Aneta
C. J. Ovind	McRae	H. McLean	Hannah
O. G. Nelson	Hatton	Wm. Engelter	New Salem
O. C. Hanna	Mayville	D. Stevenson	Stevenson
P. Herbrandson	Caledonia	*F. Lish	Dickinson
S. C. Swenson	Portland	G. O. Gulack	Ashley
W. D. Allen	Fargo	R. N. Stevens	Bismarck
Thos. Baker, Jr.	Fargo	Joseph Hare	Bismarck
G. W. Wolbert	Casselton	C. S. Deisem	Grand Rapids
P. P. Chacey	Harwood	John Kennedy	Oakes
N. O. Brakke	Norman	J. S. Peake	Monango
E. C. Sargent	Amenia	T. W. Allshouse	Steele
R. P. Boyd	Wheatland	O. McHarg	Jamestown
W. W. Tousley	Tower City	H. J. Miner	Sykeston
M. Lynch	Lidgerwood	C. A. Sanford	Courtney
J. S. Johnson	Christine	S. Berger	Olga
A. Peterson	Cogswell	W. Clarke	Rolla
A. W. Thomas	Seymour	J. Michels	Grahams Island
T. L. Taylor	Cayuga	F. T. Gronvold	Barton
T. J. Dwire	Englevale	Henry Hale	Devils Lake
A. H. Laughlin	Lisbon	H. T. Uglan	Crary
G. W. Earl	Tower City	E. B. Thompson	Sheyenne
D. N. Green	Valley City	O. Gilbertson	Towner
C. Winslow	Golden Lake	P. P. Lee	Minot

*Fusionists. All others republicans.

Seventh Session—1901.

Convened January 8, 1901; a adjourned March 8, 1901.

SENATE

Lieutenant Governor David Bartlett, President.
 President pro tempore—Judson LaMoire.
 Secretary—George L. Townes.
 Assistant Secretary—I. O. Moe.
 Assistant to Secretary—P. R. Rognlie.
 Sergeant-at-arms—W. H. Brown.
 Doorkeeper—A. M. Greenfield.
 Journal Clerk—Mrs. J. M. Brown.
 Assistant Journal Clerk—Miss Katherine Coleman.
 Chief Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—L. D. McGahan.
 Bill Clerk—Olaf Holton.
 Stenographer—R. M. Tuttle.
 Messenger—Wm. Warren.
 Postmaster—Ed. Parrett.
 Watchman—B. Schmidt.
 Clerk of Judiciary Committee—Geo. Gibson.
 Chaplain—Rev. A. A. Joss.
 Proofreader—M. E. Shirley.
 Bill Room Clerk—Alex. Loudon.
 Pages—Clarence McLean, Shed Lambert, Grant Call, Jos. Hare, Wm. Pollock.

MEMBERS

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
1	r Judson LaMoire	Pembina	Pembina
2	rh James Fuller	Pembina	Crystal
3	f O. E. Loftus	Walsh	Park River
4	fh J. L. Cashel	Walsh	Grafton
5	r H. E. Lavayea	Grand Forks	Larimore
6	fh M. F. Murphy	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
7	r J. D. Taylor	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
8	rh F. W. Ames	Trall	Mayville
9	r R. S. Lewis	Cass	Fargo
10	r G. W. Wolbert	Cass	Casselton
11	r F. S. Talcott	Cass	Buffalo
12	rh A. Slotten	Richland	Wahpeton
13	r J. F. Devlin	Sargent	Cayuga

MEMBERS—Continued

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
14	rh R. C. Sanborn.....	Ransom	Lisbon
15	r A. B. Cox.....	Barnes	Valley City
16	rh R. C. Cooper.....	Griggs	Cooperstown
17	r I. Swenson.....	Nelson	Aneta
18	rh W. A. Laidlaw.....	Cavaller	Hannah
19	r Wm. Clarke.....	Rolette	Rolla
20	rh O. I. Hegge.....	Benson	Minnewaukan
21	r Henry Hale.....	Ramsey	Devils Lake
22	r H. J. Miller.....	Wells	Bowden
23	f M. D. Williams.....	Stutsman	Jamestown
24	rh J. B. Sharpe.....	LaMoure	Kulm
25	f O. E. Geer.....	Dickey	Ellendale
26	rh W. Baker.....	Emmons	Livona
27	r C. B. Little.....	Burleigh	Bismarck
28	fh V. B. Noble.....	Bottineau	Bottineau
29	r M. Jacobson.....	Ward	Minot
30	fh J. A. McDougal.....	Morton	Mandan
31	r L. A. Simpson.....	Stark	Dickinson

r republican; f, fusion; rh, republican holdover; fh, fusion holdover.

HOUSE

R. M. Pollock, Speaker.

Chief Clerk—Joseph Scanlan.

Assistant Chief Clerk—W. D. Austin.

Assistant to Assistant Chief Clerk—B. W. Shaw.

Sergeant-at-arms—Thomas Harrison.

Journal Clerk—Wm. Surerus.

Chief Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—W. E. Clark.

Bill Clerk—E. E. Ellis.

Stenographer—Miss Bessie Waggoner.

Messenger—Burton L. Weld.

Postmaster—C. Lisk.

Doorkeeper—James Flannagan.

Watchman—A. B. Stedman.

Clerk of Judiciary Committee—A. M. Baldwin.

Chaplain—Rev. R. T. Guernsey.

Pages—Arthur Mason, Chester Erstrom, Leo Horner, Kirk Noyes.

MEMBERS

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
1	W. J. Watts.....	Pembina	Hyde Park
1	I. J. Chevalier.....	Pembina	Bathgate
2	E. H. Restemayer.....	Pembina	Cavaller
2	J. Thordson.....	Pembina	Hensel
3	E. R. Swarthout.....	Walsh	Park River
3	*A. Dickson.....	Walsh	Conway
4	*G. R. Gulikson.....	Walsh	Grafton
4	John Miller.....	Walsh	Minto
4	*J. H. Parr.....	Walsh	Grafton
5	R. L. Bennett.....	Grand Forks	Inkster
5	T. E. Tufte.....	Grand Forks	Northwood
6	J. D. Bacon.....	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
6	*J. P. Galbrith.....	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
7	Chas. Brisbin.....	Grand Forks	Thompson
7	L. P. Hjelmstad.....	Grand Forks	Holmes
8	Asa Sargeant.....	Traill	Caledonia
8	J. I. Lerom.....	Traill	Buxton
8	G. A. Willison.....	Traill	Blanchard
8	T. E. Nelson.....	Traill	Hatton
9	R. M. Pollock.....	Cass	Fargo
9	W. F. Leech.....	Cass	Fargo
10	P. F. Chacey.....	Cass	Harwood
10	Thos. Heath.....	Cass	Gardner
10	E. Severson.....	Cass	Davenport
11	B. Mallough.....	Cass	Chaffee
11	C. A. Tubbs.....	Cass	Hunter
11	John Hill.....	Cass	Wheatland
12	Eric Stane.....	Richland	Galchutt
12	A. W. Thomas.....	Richland	Seymour

MEMBERS—Continued

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
12	V. Morgan	Richland	Barrie
13	H. C. Johnson	Sargent	Milnor
13	G. B. Philfer	Sargent	Harlem
14	T. J. Dwire	Ransom	Englevale
14	L. P. Anderson	Ransom	Ft. Ransom
15	Geo. M. Young	Barnes	Valley City
15	K. S. Ramsett	Barnes	Fingal
16	M. B. Cassell	Steele	Clifford
16	C. Winslow	Steele	Golden Lake
17	C. A. Hall	Nelson	Lakota
18	H. McLean	Cavalier	Hannah
18	Ole Axvig	Cavalier	Milton
19	Fred Lemke	Towner	Cando
20	F. T. Gronvold	Pierce	Rugby
20	James Michels	Benson	Graham's Island
21	G. W. H. Davis	Ramsey	Evanston
21	H. A. Nicholson	Ramsey	Crary
22	D. Niven	Eddy	New Rockford
22	F. Chaffee	Foster	Carrington
23	F. H. Keeler	Stutsman	Buchanan
23	J. M. Watson	Stutsman	Kensal
24	*J. A. T. Bjornson	LaMoure	Kulm
25	Geo. Rose	Dickey	Ellendale
25	A. Strutz	Dickey	Oakes
26	T. W. Allshouse	Kidder	Steele
26	G. O. Gulack	McIntosh	Ashley
27	Jos. Hare	Burleigh	Blismarck
27	Henry Reade	Burleigh	Blismarck
28	B. F. Hammond	Bottineau	Bottineau
29	El. C. Palmer	Williams	Williston
30	A. M. Packard	Morton	Mandan
30	Wm. Wade	Morton	Wade
31	W. A. McClure	Stark	Taylor

*Ind.-Dem. All others republicans.

Eighth Session—1903.

Convened January 6, 1905; adjourned March 6, 1903.

SENATE

Lieutenant Governor David Bartlett, President.

President pro tem.—J. E. Sharpe.

Secretary of Senate—R. M. Tuttle.

First Assistant Secretary of the Senate—Geo. L. Townes.

Second Assistant Secretary of the Senate—James Twamley.

Chief Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—W. E. Clark.

Bill Clerk—I. J. Moe.

Stenographer—Ed. LaMoure.

Sergeant-at-arms—W. H. Brown.

Doorkeeper—D. H. Wellman.

Messenger—Theodore Johnson.

Postmaster—M. J. Freeman.

Watchman—John Young.

Journal Clerk—Miss Catherine Coleman.

Assistant Journal Clerk—Mrs. J. M. Brown.

Clerk of the Judiciary Committee—Chas. Donnelly.

Chaplain—Rev. A. W. Hayes.

Proof Reader—J. M. Stewart.

Bill Room Clerk—L. Wells.

Clerk Appropriation Committee—J. W. Foley.

Pages—Shed Lambert, A. O'Connor, Walter McLean, Willie Pollock and Floyd Brown.

MEMBERS

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
1	*r J. LaMoure	Pembina	Pembina
2	A. Garnett	Pembina	St. Thomas
3	*f O. E. Lofthus	Walsh	Park River
4	*J. L. Cashel	Walsh	Grafton

MEMBERS—Continued

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
5	*r H. E. Lavayea.....	Grand Forks	Larimore
6	J. D. Bacon.....	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
7	*r J. D. Taylor.....	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
8	P. Herbrandson.....	Traill	Caledonia
9	*r R. S. Lewis.....	Cass	Fargo
10	Geo. D. Brown.....	Cass	Fargo
11	*r F. S. Talcott.....	Cass	Buffalo
12	*A. Benson.....	Richland	Sperry
13	*r J. F. Devlin.....	Sargent	Cayuga
14	Ed. Pierce.....	Ransom	Sheldon
15	*r A. B. Cox.....	Barnes	Valley City
16	Maynard Crane.....	Griggs	Cooperstown
17	*r Iver Swenson.....	Nelson	Aneta
18	Henry McLean.....	Cavaller	Hannah
19	*r Wm. Clarke.....	Rolette	Rolla
20	A. J. Kirkeide.....	Benson	Normania
21	*r Henry Hale.....	Ramsey	Devils Lake
22	R. W. Main.....	Towner	Cando
23	*f M. D. Williams.....	Stutsman	Jamestown
24	J. B. Sharpe.....	LaMoure	Kulm
25	*f D. E. Geer.....	Dickey	Ellendale
26	A. Macdonald.....	Emmons	Glencoe
27	*r C. B. Little.....	Burleigh	Bismarck
28	*D. H. McArthur.....	Bottineau	Bottineau
29	*r M. Jacobson.....	Ward	Minot
30	H. G. Voss.....	Morton	Mandan
31	*r L. A. Simpson.....	Stark	Dickinson
32	J. D. Carroll.....	Eddy	New Rockford
33	J. A. Regan.....	Wells	Fessenden
34	R. A. Fox.....	McHenry	Towner
35	A. E. Johnson.....	McLean	Washburn
36	G. O. Gulack.....	McIntosh	Ashley
37	*M. A. Wipperman.....	Richland	Hankinson
38	*H. O. Hagen.....	Barnes	Kingal
39	*W. H. Robinson.....	Traill	Mayville
40	*C. W. Plain.....	Cavaller	Milton

*Democrats; *r, republican holdover; *f, fusion holdover; all others republicans.

HOUSE

Thos. Baker, Jr., Speaker.

Chief Clerk—A. O. Anderson.
 Assistant Chief Clerk—W. D. Austin.
 Second Assistant Clerk—G. M. Hogue.
 Chief Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—W. A. Kelly.
 Bill Clerk—Wellington Irysh.
 Stenographer—Miss Bessie Waggoner.
 Sergeant-at-Arms—Alex. McFadden.
 Doorkeeper—Harry Welland.
 Messenger—R. M. Wigness.
 Postmaster—John W. Carroll.
 Chaplain—Rev. Gullstrom.
 Watchman—Guy Reems.
 Journal Clerk—S. B. Donahue.
 Clerk Judiciary Committee—Alfred Zuger.
 Pages—Perry Embertson, Walter White, Oscar Sundquist, Nell McHugh, Ward Preston, Clarence Anderson.

MEMBERS

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
1	Geo. A. McCrea.....	Pembina	Drayton
1	I. J. Chevalier.....	Pembina	Bathgate
1	W. J. Watts.....	Pembina	Hydepark
2	John Truemer.....	Pembina	Cavaller
2	P. J. Skjold.....	Pembina	Hallson
2	C. K. Wing.....	Pembina	Crystal
3	G. N. Midgarden.....	Walsh	Grafton
3	Thos. Johnson.....	Walsh	Park River

MEMBERS—Continued

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
3	J. J. Ferguson	Walsh	Park River
4	John Miller	Walsh	Minto
4	*Nels O. Noben	Walsh	Minto
4	T. A. Gagnon	Walsh	Grafton
5	T. F. Mooney	Grand Forks	Larimore
5	J. H. McLain	Grand Forks	Inkster
5	T. E. Tutte	Grand Forks	Northwood
6	H. P. Ryan	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
6	E. O. Burtness	Grand Forks	Meckinock
7	James Elton	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
7	Henry Steinberg	Grand Forks	Reynolds
7	A. E. Allen	Grand Forks	Thompson
8	Alex. Smart	Trall	Hendrum, Minn.
8	T. H. Thompson	Trall	Belmont
9	Thos. Baker, Jr.	Cass	Fargo
9	W. F. Leech	Cass	Fargo
9	A. L. Wall	Cass	Fargo
10	E. F. Gilbert	Cass	Cassellton
10	Tho. Heath	Cass	Gardner
10	E. Severson	Cass	Kindred
11	John A. Hill	Cass	Wheatland
11	B. H. Mallough	Cass	Wheatland
11	F. H. Dickinson	Cass	Ayr
12	*H. T. Connolly	Richland	Wahpeton
12	*Geo. Hammer	Richland	Abercrombie
12	*B. Schouweiler	Richland	Fairmount
13	G. B. Phifer	Sargent	Hampel
13	John Flados	Sargent	Rutland
14	C. W. Buttz	Ransom	Buttzville
14	Fred Underwood	Ransom	Enderlin
15	Geo. M. Young	Barnes	Valley City
15	Jos. H. Rogers	Barnes	Valley City
16	M. B. Cassell	Steele	Clifford
16	G. H. Stavens	Steele	Hatton
16	J. S. Palfrey	Steele	Hope
17	S. L. Dahl	Nelson	McVillie
17	A. H. Smart	Nelson	Michigan City
18	Chas. Chisholm	Cavaller	Langdon
18	*M. McKnight	Cavaller	Hannah
19	C. I. F. Wagner	Rolette	Rolla
19	*A. N. Bourassa	Rolette	Rolla
20	E. L. Richmond	Benson	Minnewaukon
20	N. E. Gullerud	Benson	Viking
20	M. Maddoc	Benson	Goa
21	G. W. H. Davis	Ramsey	Evanston
21	C. H. Baker	Ramsey	Devils Lake
21	H. R. Alaskon	Ramsey	Edmore
22	*C. P. Peterson	Towner	Bisbee
22	*J. L. Harvey	Towner	Maza
23	Anton Fried	Stutsman	Fancher
23	Geo. B. McKenzie	Stutsman	Kensal
23	Morris Reck	Stutsman	Jamestown
24	O. O. Ellison	LaMoure	LaMoure
24	C. H. Shells	LaMoure	Edgeley
25	Geo. Rose	Dickey	Ellendale
25	E. P. Stevens	Dickey	Glover
26	C. A. Patterson	Emmons	Linton
26	P. J. Lyons	Kidder	Steele
27	*J. D. McGahan	Burleigh	Bismarck
27	*John Bostrom	Burleigh	Bismarck
28	G. A. Lillie	Bottineau	Willow City
28	Jas. M. Watson	Bottineau	Willow City
29	Percy M. Cole	Ward	Kenmare
29	C. P. Lee	Ward	Minot
29	E. C. Palmer	Williams	Williston
30	W. M. Simpson	Morton	Mandan
30	Philip Blank	Morton	New Salem
30	Chas. Weigel	Morton	Hebron
31	Geo. A. Senour	Stark	Dickinson

MEMBERS—Continued

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
31	W. A. McClure.....	Stark	Taylor
31	***Frank Lish.....	Stark	Dickinson
32	F. N. Chaffee.....	Foster	Carrington
32	M. Mattson, Jr.....	Eddy	Cheyenne
33	H. C. Scheer.....	Wells	Fessenden
33	C. V. Brown.....	Wells	Cathay
33	A. Peterson.....	Wells	Harvey
34	T. Welo.....	McHenry	Velva
34	Thos. Oksendahl.....	Pierce	Rugby
34	O. A. Knutson.....	McHenry	Harvey
35	Henry Bartz.....	McLean	Anamoose
35	Wm. Diebahl.....	Mercer	Hebron
36	A. Merdinger.....	McIntosh	Hellwig
36	J. A. Weed.....	Logan	Napoleon
37	Emil A. Movius.....	Richland	Lidgerwood
37	*John I. Hanson.....	Richland	Wyndmere
37	*G. B. Van Arnam.....	Richland	Walcott
38	S. J. Anandahl.....	Barnes	Svea
38	*C. H. Noltmiller.....	Barnes	Lanona
39	A. T. Kraabel.....	Traill	Clifford
39	H. G. Braaten.....	Traill	Mayville
40	N. Robillard.....	Cavalier	Olga
40	Jas. McDowell.....	Cavalier	Langdon

*Democrat; *r, republican holdover; *f, fusion holdover; **, independent-democrat; ***, independent; all others republicans.

Ninth Session—1905.

Convened January 3, 1905; adjourned March 3, 1905.

SENATE

Lieutenant Governor David Bartlett, President.

President pro tem.—F. S. Talcott.

Secretary—L. M. McGlashan.

Assistant Secretary—James Twamley.

Assistant to Secretary—F. W. Kempf.

Chief Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—John Andrews.

Bill Clerk—O. J. Olson.

Sergeant-at-Arms—D. B. Wellman.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Ever Wagness.

Doorkeeper—Amos LaFrance.

Stenographer—Miss Katherine Coleman.

Messenger—Ole Anderson.

Postmaster—M. J. Freeman.

Assistant Postmaster—E. R. Steinbrueck.

Watchman—Frank Bohn.

Journal Clerk—B. E. Lee.

Assistant Journal Clerk—T. F. Norgaard.

Clerk of the Judiciary Committee—John F. Selby.

Chaplain—O. F. Jones.

Proofreader—W. F. Pray.

Bill Room Clerk—Geo. Game.

Clerk of Appropriation Committee—Mrs. C. S. Budlong.

Doorkeeper in Gallery—E. R. Kennedy.

Janitor—Arndt Mamel.

Cloak Room Attendant—Harry Welland.

Assistant Engrossing and Enrolling Clerks—M. A. Shirley, K. Magnuson, Earl Gillmour, S. H. Carothers.

Senate Stenographers—Miss Cora Simpson, Mrs. Karrie King Mayfield, S. G. Skulason.

Pages—W. S. McLean, H. Hogue, W. E. Savage and Shed Lambert.

MEMBERS

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
1	Judson LaMoure	Pembina	Pembina
2	*r A. Garnett	Pembina	Pembina
3	Thomas Johnson	Walsh	Park River
4	*d J. L. Cashel	Walsh	Grafton
5	*E. K. Spoonhelm	Grand Forks	Northwood
6	*r J. D. Bacon	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
7	John D. Taylor	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
8	*r P. Herbrandson	Trall	Caledonia
9	L. B. Hanna	Cass	Fargo
10	*r Geo. D. Brown	Cass	Wild Rice
11	Frank S. Talcott	Cass	Buffalo
12	*d A. Benson	Cass	Buffalo
12	*d A. Benson	Richland	Christine
13	John H. Dyste	Sargent	Forman
14	*r Ed. Pierce	Ransom	Sheldon
15	Geo. M. Young	Barnes	Valley City
16	*r Maynard Crane	Griggs	Cooperstown
17	Iver Swenson	Nelson	Aneta
18	*r Henry McLean	Cavaller	Hannah
19	C. I. F. Wagner	Rolette	Rolla
20	*r A. J. Kirkeide	Benson	Normanla
21	Andrew J. Stade	Ramsey	Devils Lake
22	*r R. W. Main	Towner	Cando
23	J. W. Sifton	Stutsman	Jamestown
24	*r J. B. Sharpe	LaMoure	Kulm
25	T. H. Thatcher	Dickey	Guelph
26	*r A. Macdonald	Emmons	Glencoe
27	C. B. Little	Burleigh	Bismarck
28	*d D. H. McArthur	Bottineau	Bottineau
29	H. H. Steele	Ward	Mohall
30	*r H. G. Voss	Morton	Mandan
31	L. A. Simpson	Stark	Dickinson
32	*r J. D. Carroll	Eddy	New Rockford
33	J. Austin Regan	Wells	Feasenden
34	*r R. A. Fox	McHenry	Towner
35	Aug. E. Johnson	McLean	Washburn
36	*r G. O. Gulack	McIntosh	Ashley
37	Emil A. Movius	Richland	Lidgerwood
38	**H. O. Hagen	Barnes	Fingal
39	Anton T. Kraabel	Trall	Chiford
40	*d C. W. Plain	Cavaller	Milton

*r, holdover republican; *d, holdover democrat; *, democrat; **, elected as independent in 1902, but is now a republican; all others republicans.

HOUSE

George Percy, Speaker.

Chief Clerk—Otto Sougstad.
 Assistant Chief Clerk—M. A. Liles.
 Second Assistant Chief Clerk—T. C. Miller.
 Chief Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk—W. A. Kelley.
 Bill Clerk—J. F. Marsh.
 Stenographer—Miss Jeanette P. James.
 Sergeant-at-Arms—Ole T. Grant.
 Doorkeeper—J. A. Westerdahl.
 Messenger—T. J. Hampton.
 Postmaster—James Flanagan.
 Chaplain—Rev. A. W. Hayes.
 Watchman—Chas. Hubbard.
 Journal Clerk—T. G. Anderson.
 Clerk Judiciary Committee—Chas. Heckel.
 Janitors—M. A. Skarison, James McDougal.
 Bill Room Clerk—W. E. Truerner.
 Gallery Doorkeeper—John Stooze.
 Cloak Room Attendants—Herman Melby, Thorwald Torgerson.
 Pages—Ira Herbert, Walter White, Ralph Fisher, Hugh Fadden,
 Earle Hagy, James Brown.

MEMBERS

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
1	Geo. A. McCrea.....	Pembina	Drayton
1	I. J. Chevallier.....	Pembina	Bathgate
1	J. T. Briden.....	Pembina	Walhalla
2	Christian Ganssle.....	Pembina	St. Thomas
2	J. E. Truemner.....	Pembina	Cavaller
2	Joseph Walter.....	Pembina	Gardar
3	G. Midgarten.....	Walsh	Grafton
3	H. O. Sunderland.....	Walsh	Edinburg
3	John A. Vernon.....	Walsh	Conway
4	Tallack Talackson.....	Walsh	Grafton
4	W. S. Mitchell.....	Walsh	Minto
4	*Tobias D. Casey.....	Walsh	Grafton
5	Thos. F. Mooney.....	Grand Forks	Fergus
5	W. W. Glasgow.....	Grand Forks	Niagara
5	John H. McLean.....	Grand Forks	Inkster
6	H. P. Ryan.....	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
6	E. O. Burtness.....	Grand Forks	Meckinock
7	A. E. Allen.....	Grand Forks	Thompson
7	Frank H. Sowle.....	Grand Forks	Reynolds
7	C. F. Ovind.....	Grand Forks	McRae
8	John Oveson.....	Traill	Buxton
8	T. H. Thompson.....	Traill	Hillsboro
9	N. G. Eggen.....	Cass	Fargo
9	W. D. Sweet.....	Cass	Fargo
9	J. F. Treat.....	Cass	Fargo
10	E. F. Gilbert.....	Cass	Casselton
10	Clark Moore.....	Cass	Gardner
10	O. P. Dahlen.....	Cass	Kindred
11	F. H. Dickinson.....	Cass	Ayr
11	T. O. Burgum.....	Cass	Arthur
11	R. G. Piper.....	Cass	Leonard
12	H. J. Arnold.....	Richland	Fairmont
12	W. R. Purdon.....	Richland	Wahpeton
12	C. M. Johnson.....	Richland	Dwight
13	John Flados.....	Sargent	Rutland
13	Chas. H. Cooper.....	Sargent	Cogswell
14	C. W. Buttz.....	Ransom	Buttzville
14	Fred Underwood.....	Ransom	Enderlin
15	J. H. Rogers.....	Barnes	Valley City
15	Robert Clendenen.....	Barnes	Wimbleton
16	Nils Hemmingsen.....	Steele	Hannafor
16	John S. Palfrey.....	Steele	Hope
16	G. H. Stavens.....	Steele	Hatton
17	Samuel L. Dahl.....	Nelson	McVillie
17	A. R. Swendseld.....	Nelson	Petersburg
18	Robert Melklejohn.....	Cavaller	Langdon
18	Dan McKechnie.....	Cavaller	Calvin
19	D. Lemieux.....	Rolette	Dunseith
19	Hillis Kyle.....	Rolette	Rolla
20	E. L. Richmond.....	Benson	Minnewaukan
20	E. L. Baeverstad.....	Benson	Minnewaukan
20	James Duncan.....	Benson	Josephine
21	G. W. H. Davis.....	Ramsey	Evanston
21	H. A. Nicholson.....	Ramsey	Crary
21	Norman Nelson.....	Ramsey	Churchs Ferry
22	Albert S. Gibbens.....	Towner	Cando
22	Samuel Adams.....	Towner	Perth
23	Anton Fried.....	Stutsman	Fancher
23	James H. Cooper.....	Stutsman	Courtney
23	Geo. Piercy.....	Stutsman	Pingree
24	Ole E. Ellison.....	LaMoure	LaMoure
24	C. H. Shells.....	LaMoure	Edgeley
25	Geo. Rose.....	Dickey	Monango
25	E. F. Stevens.....	Dickey	Glover
26	D. R. Streeter.....	Emmons	Linton
26	Wm. L. Belden.....	Kidder	Steele
27	R. N. Stevens.....	Burleigh	Slaughter
27	M. Spangberg.....	Burleigh	Slaughter

MEMBERS—Continued

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
28	Geo. L. Lillie.....	Bottineau	Sergus
28	Jas. M. Watson.....	Bottineau	Willow City
29	C. A. Johnson.....	Ward	Minot
29	F. I. Lyons.....	Ward	Bowbells
29	F. B. Chapman.....	Williams	Buford
30	William Simpson.....	Morton	Mandan
30	Philip Blank.....	Morton	New Salem
30	Chas. Weigel.....	Morton	Hebron
31	W. A. McClure.....	Stark	Taylor
31	J. E. Phelan.....	Stark	Dickinson
31	A. L. Martin.....	Billings	Sentinel Butte
32	Geo. D. Palmer.....	Foster	Melville
32	Ole Rue.....	Eddy	Shenenne
33	Chas. V. Brown.....	Wells	Cathay
33	Herman C. Scheer.....	Wells	Fessenden
33	August Peterson.....	Wells	Harvey
34	T. Welo.....	McHenry	Velva
34	C. D. Rice.....	McHenry	Towner
34	O. T. Tofsrud.....	Pierce	Rugby
35	David Juzeler.....	Mercer	Broncho
35	John Schlenker.....	McLean	Goodrich
35	A. Meldinger.....	McIntosh	Hellwig
35	Herman Hardt.....	Logan	Napoleon
37	Vivian Morgan.....	Richland	Barrie
37	George Blake.....	Richland	Wyndmere
37	A. O. Heglie.....	Richland	Walcott
38	Martin Thoreson.....	Barnes	Dazey
38	Geo. O. Goulet.....	Barnes	Oriska
38	H. C. Branton.....	Trail	Mavville
39	Geo. A. White.....	Trail	Portland
40	W. E. Jennings.....	Cavalier	Milton
40	N. Robillard.....	Cavalier	Olga

*Democrat; all others republicans.

Tenth Session—1907.

Convened January 8, 1907; adjourned March 8, 1907.

SENATE

Lieutenant Governor R. S. Lewis, President.

President pro tem—J. Austin Regan.

Secretary—J. W. Foley.

First Assistant Secretary—F. W. Kempf.

Second Assistant Secretary—George Weatherhead.

Stenographer—Ara E. Waggoner.

Chief Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk—W. P. Thurston.

Bill Clerk—L. R. Estabrook.

Sergeant-at-Arms—W. H. Brown.

Assistant—Ever Wagness.

Doorkeeper—J. O. Rindahl.

Messenger—A. Glorvick.

Postmaster—John McKechnie.

Assistant—E. R. Steinbrueck.

Watchman—M. Skarison.

Journal Clerk—Katherine Coleman.

Assistant—John Swenson.

Chaplain—Rev. O. F. Jones, D. D.

Clerk Judiciary Committee—Herbert Hallenberg.

Clerk Appropriation Committee—N. R. Burley.

Bill Room Clerk—E. Chapman.

Assistant—S. Peterson.

Doorkeeper of Gallery—John Young.

Janitor—P. O. Fossum.

Cloak Room Attendant—Chas. Palmer.

Stenographers to Senators—Esther Newbury, Cora Simpson, Geneve Warner, Karle King Mayfield, Norman Hall, Anna O. Fang, Carrie Morrish.

Pages—Howard Hogue, Roy Durham, Stanley Johnson, Wells Hutchinson, Floyd Hastings, Richard Rial, Earl Hagy, Eugene Morris, George Movius, Porter Talcott.

MEMBERS

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
1	†Judson LaMoure	Pembina	Pembina
2	*E. A. Holliday	Pembina	Hensel
3	†Thos. Johnson	Walsh	Park River
4	*John L. Cashel	Walsh	Grafton
5	**E. K. Spoonheim	Grand Forks	Larimore
6	*James Turner	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
7	†John D. Taylor	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
8	H. H. Strom	Traill	Hillsboro
9	†L. B. Hanna	Cass	Fargo
10	E. F. Gilbert	Cass	Casselton
11	†F. S. Talcott	Cass	Buffalo
12	*W. E. Purcell	Richland	Wahpeton
13	†John S. Dyste	Sargent	Forman
14	Ed. Pierce	Ransom	Sheldon
15	†Geo. M. Young	Barnes	Valley City
16	Maynard Crane	Griggs	Cooperstown
17	†Iver Swenson	Nelson	Aneta
18	Henry McLean	Cavaller	Hannah
19	†C. I. F. Wagner	Rolette	Rolla
20	Theo. Koffel	Benson	Esmond
21	†A. J. Stade	Ramsey	Devils Lake
22	*John Kelly	Towner	Bisbee
23	†J. W. Sifton	Stutsman	Jamestown
24	J. B. Sharpe	LaMoure	Kulm
25	†T. H. Thatcher	Dickey	Guelph
26	Alex. McDonald	Emmons	Glencoe
27	†C. B. Little	Burleigh	Bismarck
28	*D. H. McArthur	Bottineau	Bottineau
29	†H. H. Steele	Ward	Mohall
30	Fred Leutz	Morton	Hebron
31	†L. A. Simpson	Stark	Dickinson
32	Geo. D. Palmer	Foster	Bordulac
33	†J. Austin Regan	Wells	Fessenden
34	C. D. Rice	McHenry	Towner
35	†A. E. Johnson	McLean	Washburn
36	Chris. Albright	McIntosh	Ashley
37	†E. A. Movius	Richland	Lidgerwood
38	K. S. Ramsett	Barnes	Pingal
39	†A. T. Kraabel	Traill	Clifford
40	C. W. Plain	Cavaller	Milton

†Holdover republicans; *democrats; **holdover democrats; all others republicans.

HOUSE

Treadwell Twichell, Speaker.

Chief Clerk—P. D. Norton.

Assistant Chief Clerks—W. D. Austin, Otto Sougstad.

Chief Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—M. O. Gullickson.

Bill Clerk—O. J. Quamme.

Sergeant-at-Arms—O. K. Hunt.

Doorkeepers—F. A. McDonald, David Maddock.

Messenger—R. J. Percy.

Postmaster—Hans Fosser.

Chaplain—Rev. F. W. Stanton.

House Stenographer—Mabel Thorburn.

Members' Stenographer—Laura Connor.

Bill Room Clerks—C. L. Jones, Thomas Radcliffe.

Clerk Judiciary Committee—Ed. K. Mason.

Journal Clerk—T. G. Anderson.

Assistant Journal Clerk—Wm. Hennessy.

Janitors—J. L. Smith, Geo. Fisher.

Pages—Harold Semling, Harry Beardsley, Joel Stebbins, Arnold Michelson, Fred James, Lester Budlong.

MEMBERS

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
1	Wm. J. Watts.....	Pembina	Neché
1	*Joseph Morin	Pembina	Neché
1	*W. Welford	Pembina	Neché
2	C. Ganssle	Pembina	St. Thomas
2	E. H. Restemayer.....	Pembina	Cavaller
2	*John Johnson	Pembina	Gardar
3	G. N. Midgarden.....	Walsh	Grafton
3	H. G. Hosford.....	Walsh	Park River
3	*A. H. Walker.....	Walsh	Dundee
4	John E. Hanawalt.....	Walsh	Grafton
4	*K. O. Brotnov.....	Walsh	Grafton
4	*Tobias D. Casey.....	Walsh	Grafton
5	Edward Church	Grand Forks	Inkster
5	T. H. Pugh.....	Grand Forks	Larimore
5	T. E. Tufte.....	Grand Forks	Northwood
6	*Geo. Hallick	Grand Forks	Manvel
6	*J. M. Anderson.....	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
7	Wm. S. Deane.....	Grand Forks	Holmes
7	Arne P. Haugen.....	Grand Forks	Reynolds
7	John A. Sorley.....	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
8	O. J. Sorlie.....	Traill	Buxton
8	John Oveson	Traill	Buxton
9	J. F. Treat.....	Cass	Fargo
9	F. E. Dibley.....	Cass	Fargo
9	T. J. Flamer.....	Cass	Fargo
10	T. Twitchell.....	Cass	Mapleton
10	A. A. Plath.....	Cass	Davenport
10	Clark Moore	Cass	Gardner
11	R. G. Piner.....	Cass	Page
11	J. R. Collins.....	Cass	Leonard
11	W. R. Purdon.....	Richland	Arthur
12	*V. Parkhill	Richland	Wahpeton
12	*Henry Connolly	Richland	Fairmont
13	J. J. Johnson.....	Sargent	Wahpeton
13	D. E. Blake.....	Sargent	Cogswell
14	C. W. Buttz.....	Ransom	Delamere
A.	B. Jones.....	Ransom	Buttzville
15	Amasa P. Peake.....	Barnes	Lisbon
15	Geo. H. Law.....	Barnes	Valley City
15	G. H. Stevens.....	Steele	Leal
16	S. H. Nelson.....	Steele	Hatton
16	Nils Hemmingsen.....	Steele	Finley
17	M. A. Shirley.....	Nelson	Hannaford
17	A. R. Swendseld.....	Nelson	Aneta
18	U. L. Burdick.....	Cavaller	Petersburg
18	Joseph Crawford.....	Cavaller	Munich
19	A. O. Graham.....	Rolette	Langdon
19	Ole Syvertson.....	Rolette	Rolla
20	O. S. Asker.....	Benson	Overly
20	H. O. Blegen.....	Benson	Minnewaukan
20	James Duncan.....	Benson	Churchs Ferry
21	O. P. N. Anderson.....	Ramsey	Josephine
21	Bernt Anderson.....	Ramsey	Starkweather
21	Miles A. Miller.....	Ramsey	Churchs Ferry
22	Samuel Adams.....	Towner	Crary
22	A. S. Gibbens.....	Towner	Perth
23	A. A. Monek.....	Stutsman	Cando
23	Will Sinclair.....	Stutsman	Jamestown
23	H. J. Murphy.....	Stutsman	Windsor
24	A. W. Cunningham.....	LaMoure	Courtney
24	*L. A. Ueland.....	LaMoure	Grand Rapids
25	Geo. Rose.....	Dickey	Edgeley
25	C. B. Andrus.....	Dickey	Ellendale
26	D. R. Streeter.....	Emmons	Oakes
26	John Storey.....	Kidder	Linton
27	R. N. Stevens.....	Burleigh	Steele
			Bismarck

MEMBERS—Continued

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
27	T. R. Mokler.....	Burleigh	Bismarck
28	E. L. Garden.....	Bottineau	Souris
28	Will Freeman.....	Bottineau	Marbass
29	C. A. Johnson.....	Ward	Minot
29	F. B. Chapman.....	Williams	Buford
29	Fred F. Carter.....	Ward	Flaxton
30	W. E. Martin.....	Morton	Mandan
30	Jacob Rohs.....	Morton	New Salem
30	Wm. Simpson.....	Morton	Mandan
31	§Thos. Evans.....	Stark	Dickinson
31	A. L. Martin.....	Billings	Sentinel Butte
31	J. F. Brodie.....	Stark	Dickinson
32	S. N. Putnam.....	Eddy	New Rockford
32	E. T. Halsas.....	Foster	Carrington
33	O. L. Jensen.....	Wells	Harvey
33	W. F. Shannafelt.....	Wells	Fessenden
33	J. F. Wake.....	Wells	Bowden
34	R. C. Wedge.....	McHenry	Granville
34	John Steen.....	McHenry	Knox
34	O. T. Tofsrud.....	Pierce	Rugby
35	Johann Schlenker.....	McLean	Goodrich
35	H. E. Mathews.....	McLean	Wiprud
36	Geo. Elhard.....	Logan	Gackle
36	John Geldt.....	McIntosh	Lehr
37	R. H. Hankinson.....	Richland	Wyndmere
37	*A. D. Hanson.....	Richland	Hankinson
37	O. T. Grant.....	Richland	Kindred
38	D. R. Jones.....	Barnes	Sanborn
38	Martin Thoreson.....	Barnes	Fingal
39	G. A. White.....	Trall	Portland
39	O. G. Nelson.....	Trall	Hatton
40	James McDowall.....	Cavaller	Langdon
40	Robert Griffith.....	Cavaller	Osnabrock

†Holdover republicans; *democrats; **holdover democrats; ‡independents; all others republicans.

Eleventh Session—1909.

Convened January 5, 1909; adjourned March 5, 1909.

SENATE

Lieutenant Governor R. S. Lewis, President.

President pro tem—L. A. Simpson.

Secretary—J. W. Foley.

First Assistant Secretary—F. W. Kempf.

Second Assistant Secretary—S. J. A. Boyd.

Stenographer—Hawley Russel.

Stenographer to the Lieutenant Governor—Carrie Morrish.

Chief Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk—W. P. Thurston.

Assistants—M. W. House, L. W. Pierson, J. E. Smith, M. M. Samuelson, Lawrence Casey, J. D. Gray.

Bill Clerk—G. M. Wilcox.

Assistant Bill Clerk—Leon Deroucher.

Sergeant-at-Arms—James Walsh.

Watchman—W. J. Lowe.

Assistant—Alex. Miller.

Messenger—F. A. McDonald.

Doorkeeper—E. Dutton.

Postmaster—George Platzer.

Assistant—John O. Quamme.

Journal Clerk—A. S. Reitan.

Assistant—Gilbert Tien.

Chaplain—Rev. C. W. Harris.

Voucher Clerk and Bookkeeper—C. Parsons.

proofreader—Ray Moe.

Clerk Judiciary Committee—A. Leslie.

Clerk Appropriation Committee—J. M. Wylie.

Clerk Committee on State Affairs—A. Steenson.
 Bill Room Clerks—M. Skarison, John Wigby.
 Doorkeeper of Gallery—Arthur Bartlett.
 Janitors—E. A. Bryn, E. M. Michelsohn.
 Cloak Room Attendant—C. M. Iron.
 Stenographers for the Senate—Mabel Peterson, Randine Gulseth,
 Ethel M. Newberry, Luella Pannebaker, Cora Simpson, Katherine Coleman,
 Marion McKenzie, Karrie King Mayfield.
 Pages—Clarence Powers, Hubert Holmes, Arthur Patzman, John Ehl,
 Charles Cushing, James Blunt, John Cox, Ray Durham.

MEMBERS

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
1	Judson LaMoure	Pembina	Pembina
2	*F. A. Holliday	Pembina	Hensal
3	*J. J. Irwin	Walsh	Park River
4	*John L. Cashel	Walsh	Grafton
5	J. E. Stevens	Grand Forks	Northwood
6	*James Turner	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
7	*Geo. Duls	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
8	xH. H. Strom	Trails	Hillsboro
9	James Kennedy	Cass	Fargo
10	*E. F. Gilbert	Cass	Cassellton
11	Frank S. Talcott	Cass	Buffalo
12	*W. E. Purcell	Richland	Wahpeton
13	Livy Johnson	Sargent	Cogswell
14	xEd. Pierce	Ransom	Sheldon
15	†J. H. Whitcher	Barnes	Valley City
16	xMaynard Crane	Griggs	Cooperstown
17	John G. Gunderson	Nelson	Aneta
18	xHenry McLean	Cavalier	Hannah
19	Olav Syvertson	Rolette	Overly
20	xTheo. Koffel	Benson	Esmond
21	F. A. Baker	Ramsey	Devils Lake
22	*John Kelly	Towner	Bisbee
23	Alfred Steel	Stutsman	Jamestown
24	xJ. B. Sharpe	LaMoure	Kulm
25	F. M. Walton	Dickey	Ellendale
26	xAlex. Macdonald	Emmons	Glencoe
27	Geo. A. Welch	Burleigh	Bismarck
28	*D. H. McArthur	Bottineau	Bottineau
29	John Wallin	Ward	Minot
30	xFred Leutz	Morton	Hebron
31	L. A. Simpson	Stark	Dickinson
32	xGeo. B. Palmer	Foster	Bordulac
33	H. J. Bessesen	Wells	Harvey
34	xC. D. Rice	McHenry	Towner
35	J. E. Davis	McLean	Goodrich
36	xC. Albright	McIntosh	Ashley
37	E. A. Movius	Richland	Lidgerwood
38	xK. S. Ramsett	Barnes	Fingal
39	A. L. Martin	Billings	Sentinel Butte
40	xC. W. Plain	Cavalier	Milton
41	W. B. Overson	Williams	Williston
42	F. T. Gronvold	Pierce	Rugby
43	H. H. Steele	Ward	Mohall
44	Martin Anderson	Ward	Stanley
45	T. Welo	McHenry	Velva
46	E. S. Neal	McLean	Garrison
47	G. S. Trimble	Bottineau	Westhope

†Independent.

*Democrats.

*†Holdover democrats.

xHoldover republicans.

All others republicans.

HOUSE

U. L. Burdick, Speaker.

Chief Clerk—W. D. Austin.

Assistant Chief Clerk—E. Erlandson, E. H. Griffith.

Stenographer—Mabel Thorburn.
 Chief Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—T. G. Anderson.
 Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerks—Harry Dence and Ethel Mangold.
 Bill Clerk—George Farries.
 Assistant Bill Clerk—J. H. Sogn.
 Sergeant-at-Arms—John Morris.
 Voucher Clerk—J. J. Clary.
 Doorkeepers—James Lynch, Henry Holter.
 Doorkeeper to the Gallery—Matt Gulickson.
 Messengers—Theo. Hellberg, C. N. Olson.
 Postmaster—John Brashard.
 Chaplain—Rev. Louis Magin.
 Proof Reader—Walter F. Cushing.
 Journal Clerk—Chas. Greenwood.
 Assistant Journal Clerks—Roy H. Bryant and J. E. Buttrees.
 Mailing Clerk—Joe Radford.
 Watchman—Ben Wagness.
 Clerk of Judiciary Committee—Frank Gladstone.
 Clerk of Appropriation Committee—Alex. Wright.
 Clerk of Committee on State Affairs—L. H. Patton.
 Stenographers and Typewriters for the Members—Bertha Anderson, Florence Connolly, Oscar Bredston, Tess Henry, Lorraine Mallough, F. E. Packard, George Schnepfer, E. R. Coleman, Gertrude Leonard.
 Pages—Clarence Pierson, Floyd Paris, Willie Laist, Wesley R. Cochran, Curtis Dirlam, Julius Amberson, Chares Couch.
 Janitors—Hans Thompson, T. S. Nygard, Geo. Fisher, James Flannigan.

MEMBERS

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
1	Geo. A. McCrea	Pembina	Drayton
	*Walter Welford	Pembina	Welford
2	Christian Ganssle	Pembina	St. Thomas
3	G. C. Laithwaite	Walsh	Edinburg
	C. I. Christenson	Walsh	Park River
	*Knut Bjorndahl	Walsh	Edinburg
4	J. H. Fralne	Walsh	Grafton
	Jacob Nelson	Walsh	Voss
5	Ferdinand Lucke	Grand Forks	McCanna
	Victor S. Wisner	Grand Forks	Larimore
6	James Collins	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
	B. G. Skulason	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
7	C. A. Hale	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
	*Gulick Thompson	Grand Forks	Thompson
8	W. J. Burnett	Traill	Cummings
	O. J. Sorlie	Traill	Buxton
	G. A. White	Traill	Portland
9	F. E. Dibley	Cass	Fargo
	Thos. Baker, Jr.	Cass	Fargo
	W. J. Price	Cass	Fargo
10	August A. Plath	Cass	Davenport
	J. B. Akesson	Cass	Grandin
11	A. L. Peart	Cass	Chaffee
	J. F. Collins	Cass	Page
12	L. L. Brusletten	Richland	Wahpeton
	W. T. Ward	Richland	Mooreton
13	P. J. Narum	Sargent	Forman
14	John A. Aashelm	Ransom	Enderlin
	A. J. Olson	Ransom	Fort Ransom
15	Geo. H. Law	Barnes	Leal
	Frank E. Ployhar	Barnes	Valley City
16	Niels Hemmingson	Griggs	Hannaford
	S. H. Nelson	Steele	Finley
	Ole Paulson	Steele	Portland
17	Fred Lindvig	Nelson	Aneta
	Frank Goldammer	Nelson	Lakota
18	U. L. Burdick	Cavaller	Munich
	*C. C. Crawford	Cavaller	Calvin
19	J. M. Johnson	Rolette	Mylo

MEMBERS—Continued

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
20	James Duncan	Benson	Oberon
	Paul Moen	Benson	Maddock
21	J. A. Honey	Ramsey	Devils Lake
	Bernt Anderson	Ramsey	Churchs Ferry
	Fred I. Traynor	Ramsey	Devils Lake
22	A. S. Gibbens	Towner	Cando
	J. W. Pound	Towner	Hansboro
23	F. G. Kneeland	Stutsman	Jamestown
	Wm. Sinclair	Stutsman	Cleveland
	Richard Pendray	Stutsman	Jamestown
	E. T. Atwood	Stutsman	Courtenay
24	A. W. Cunningham	LaMoure	Grand Rapids
	C. H. Shells	LaMoure	Edgeley
25	C. E. Knox	Dickey	Oakes
26	**John Storey	Kidder	Steele
	H. D. R. Streeter	Emmons	Linton
27	T. D. Hughes	Burleigh	Bismarck
	G. W. Wolbert	Burleigh	Bismarck
28	E. L. Garden	Bottineau	Souris
	Matt Johnson	Bottineau	Omemee
29	H. J. Schull	Ward	Minot
	E. O. Skinner	Ward	Sawyer
	M. M. Chatfield	Ward	Minot
30	J. M. Hanley	Morton	Mandan
	W. E. Martin	Morton	Mandan
	John C. Burns	Morton	Glen Ullin
31	Frank M. Baker	Stark	Dickinson
	Geo. A. Senour	Stark	Dickinson
	Tom Evans	Stark	Taylor
32	S. N. Putnam	Eddy	New Rockford
	*S. J. Doyle	Eddy	Carrington
33	Julius Sgutt	Wells	Harvey
	Geo. Brynfulson	Wells	Bowden
34	J. R. Nelson	McHenry	Granville
	Geo. Freeman	McHenry	Upham
35	F. J. Thompson	McLean	Washburn
36	John J. Doyle	McIntosh	Wishek
	John J. Geldt	McIntosh	Lehr
37	E. L. Kinney	Richland	Hankinson
	O. T. Grant	Richland	Kindred
38	Martin Thoreson	Barnes	Fingal
39	John McLearn	Oliver	Harmon
	John Young	Mercer	Mannhaven
40	*E. J. Moen	Cavaller	Osnabrock
41	Geo. P. Homnes	Williams	Crosby
	Frank Poe	McKenzie	Schafer
42	Ole Nyhus	Pierce	Berwick
	John Steen	Pierce	Knox
43	Geo. C. Jewett	Ward	Columbus
	C. E. Davidson	Ward	Portal
	S. Hendrickson	Ward	Bowbells
44	H. J. Linde	Ward	Plaza
45	Geo. Kremer	McHenry	Balfour
46	John A. Johnson	McLean	Dogden
	Geo. W. Kinney	McLean	Dogden
47	James Hill	Bottineau	Newburg

*Democrats; all others republicans.

†Independent republican.

**Seated by the House on the 18th day in place of W. P. Tuttle.

Twelfth Session—1911.

Convened January 3, 1911; adjourned March 3, 1911.

SENATE

Lieutenant Governor U. L. Burdick, President.

President pro tem—C. W. Plain.

Secretary—J. W. Foley.

First Assistant Secretary—L. N. Rockne.

Second Assistant Secretary—H. B. Gray.
 Stenographer—R. H. Johnson.
 Stenographer to the Lieutenant Governor—C. H. Olson.
 Chief Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—C. G. Parsons.
 Assistants—John O'Rourke, G. O. Haugen, C. Magnussen.
 Bill Clerk—John Wigby.
 Assistant Bill Clerk—Lawrence Casey.
 Sergeant-at-Arms—James Walsh.
 Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Lou Stevens.
 Watchman—William Payne.
 Messenger—F. A. McDonald.
 Doorkeeper—John Hogan.
 Doorkeeper of the Gallery—R. E. Griffin.
 Postmaster—J. O. Quamme.
 Journal Clerk—F. L. Keating.
 Assistant—L. R. Roque.
 Chaplain—Rev. C. W. Harris.
 Voucher Clerk and Bookkeeper—Ethel Mangold.
 Proof Reader—Geo. W. Tilton.
 Clerk Judiciary Committee—Norris Nelson.
 Clerk Appropriation Committee—G. G. Thompson.
 Clerk Committee on State Affairs—F. H. Getchell.
 Clerk Committee on Ways and Means—Willit Falconer.
 Clerk Committee on Railroads—Chas. Hallinger.
 Clerk Committee on Elections—W. W. Taylor.
 Clerk Committee on Education—Ray McGinnis.
 Committee Clerks—Josephine Baker, E. H. Gamble.
 Bill Room Clerks—M. Skarison, Andrew Torfin.
 Janitors—W. M. Noodlings, Jacob Spenst.
 Cloak Room Attendants—J. Lynch, Mrs. K. J. Lyons.
 Stenographers for the Senators—Helen Barber, C. M. Coleman, Margaret Bannerman, Helen Fauske, Miss Holmboe, Carrie Morrish, Ethel M. Newberry, Luella Pannebaker, Margaret Shervin, Cora A. Simpson, Jean Traynor.
 Pages—Peter Boehn, A. Brown, E. Griffin, Herbert Holmes, Percy Hughes, John Kennan, Wilbur E. Lyman.
 Mailing Clerk—W. G. Mitchell.

MEMBERS

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
1	xJudson LaMoure	Pembina	Pembina
2	Christian Ganssle	Pembina	St. Thomas
3	Jerome Ruzicka	Walsh	Park River
4	*John L. Cashel	Walsh	Grafton
5	xJ. E. Stevens	Grand Forks	Northwood
6	*James Turner	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
7	xxGeorge E. Duis	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
8	G. L. Elken	Trall	Mayville
9	xJames Kennedy	Cass	Fargo
10	E. F. Gilbert	Cass	Casselton
11	xF. S. Talcott	Cass	Buffalo
12	W. L. Carter	Richland	Wahpeton
13	xLivy Johnson	Sargent	Cogswell
14	Ed. Pierce	Ransom	Sheldon
15	*J. H. Whitchee	Barnes	Valley City
16	Charles Ellingson	Steele	Sharon
17	xJ. G. Gunderson	Nelson	Aneta
18	Henry McLean	Cavalier	Hannah
19	xOle Syvertson	Rolette	Overly
20	James Duncan	Benson	Oberson
21	xF. A. Baker	Ramsey	Devils Lake
22	A. S. Gibbens	Towner	Cando
23	xAlfred Steel	Stutsman	Jamestown
24	*W. C. McDowell	LaMoure	Marion
25	xFrank M. Walton	Dickey	Ellendale
26	W. H. Allen	Emmons	Braddock
27	xGeorge A. Welch	Rurleigh	Blismarck
28	E. L. Garden	Rottineau	Souris
29	xJohn Wallin	Ward	Minot
30	Charles McDonald	Morton	Mandan
31	xL. A. Simpson	Stark	Dickinson
32	S. N. Putnam	Eddy	New Rockford

MEMBERS—Continued

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
33	xH. J. Bessesen.....	Wells	Harvey
34	C. W. Hookway.....	Towner	Granville
35	xJ. E. Davis.....	Sheridan	Goodrich
36	P. T. Kretschmar.....	McIntosh	Venturia
37	xE. A. Movius.....	Richland	Lidgerwood
38	Martin Thoreson.....	Barnes	Fingal
39	xA. L. Martin.....	Billings	Sentinel Butte
40	C. W. Plahn.....	Cavalier	Milton
41	xW. B. Overson.....	Williams	Williston
42	xP. T. Gronvold.....	Pierce	Rugby
43	xH. H. Steele.....	Renville	Mohall
44	H. J. Linde.....	Mountrail	Stanley
45	xT. Welø.....	McHenry	Velva
46	J. E. Williams.....	McLean	Turtle Lake
47	xG. S. Trimble.....	Bottineau	Westhope
48	John Young.....	Mercer	Mannhaven
49	H. P. Jacobsen.....	Hettinger	Mott

HOUSE

J. M. Hanley, Speaker.

Chief Clerk—E. H. Griffin.

Assistant Chief Clerks—R. E. Walker, J. I. Roop.

Stenographer—Ollie Couch.

Chief Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—Chas. I. Cook.

Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerks—Mrs. A. N. Page, A. L.

Ingalls, G. S. Epler.

Bill Clerk—George Martin.

Assistant Bill Clerk—H. B. Halldorson.

Sergeant-at-Arms—A. N. Offerdahl.

Voucher Clerk—Lars S. Jacobson.

Doorkeepers—John Haven, C. A. Hanson.

Doorkeeper to the Gallery—John Roscoe.

Messengers—K. M. Sattern, N. O. Nelson.

Postmaster—Carl Magnusson.

Chaplain—Rev. A. Lincoln Shute.

Proof Reader—John F. Charmley.

Journal Clerk—A. E. Erickson.

Assistant Journal Clerks—Chas. E. Forest, W. L. Gill.

Mailing Clerk—B. H. Miller, H. N. Walker.

Watchman—M. Stansey.

Clerk of Judiciary Committee—Edward S. Johnson.

Clerk of Appropriation Committee—A. B. Wright.

Clerk of Committee on State Affairs—R. A. Burnett.

Clerk of Committee on Apportionment—F. N. Gilles.

Stenographers and Typewriters for the Members—Miss Emma Coleman, Mary Kelly, Miss Mallough, Miss DeLance, Carrie McMillan, Deborah Lyman, Josie Eckern, Miss McArthur, Katherine Dwyer, Eva Hutchinson, Erma Sykes, Mrs. Martha Helnemeyer.

Pages—F. W. Couch, Stanley Albertson, Clarence Solberg, Julius Albertson, Clarence Larson, Walter Knott, Austin Patzman, James McConkey.

Janitors—Hans, Thompson, Julius Johnson, Geo. Fisher, E. A. Bryn.

MEMBERS

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
1	*Chas. Edwards.....	Pembina	Drayton
	*J. J. O'Connor.....	Pembina	Neché
2	Henry Geiger.....	Pembina	Hamilton
3	Nels T. Hedalen.....	Walsh	Medford
	Ed Wambem.....	Walsh	Lankin
	*C. I. Christenson.....	Walsh	Park River
4	John H. Fraine.....	Walsh	Grafton
	Jacob Nelson.....	Walsh	Voss
4	Albert A. Davis.....	Grand Forks	Larimore
	John S. Kylo.....	Grand Forks	McCanna
6	James Collins.....	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
	M. V. O'Connor.....	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
7	Wm. S. Dean.....	Grand Forks	Holmes

MEMBERS—Continued

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
	O. K. Lageson.....	Grand Forks	Reynolds
8	W. J. Burnett.....	Traill	Cummings
	I. K. Knutson.....	Traill	Buxton
	O. J. Sorlie.....	Traill	Buxton
9	W. J. Price.....	Cass	Fargo
	E. H. Stranahan.....	Cass	Fargo
	Alex. Stern.....	Cass	Fargo
10	J. B. Akesson.....	Cass	Grandin
	S. E. Ulsaker.....	Cass	Kindred
11	A. L. Peart.....	Cass	Chaffee
	J. E. Hill.....	Cass	Erie
12	L. J. Brusletten.....	Richland	Wahpeton
	E. M. Nelson.....	Richland	Fairmont
13	Peter J. Narum.....	Sargent	Forman
14	John Aasheim.....	Ransom	Enderlin
	E. C. Andrus.....	Ransom	Elliott
15	Geo. H. Law.....	Barnes	Leal
	Frank E. Ployhar.....	Barnes	Valley City
16	A. G. Anderson.....	Griggs	Hannaford
	Ole Paulson.....	Steele	Hope
	S. J. Tande.....	Griggs	Cooperstown
17	R. J. Gardiner.....	Nelson	Brockett
	E. C. Olsgard.....	Nelson	McVillie
18	S. J. A. Boyd.....	Cavaller	Hannah
	A. Moritz.....	Cavaller	Dresden
19	**Wesley Fassett.....	Rolette	Dunseith
20	James Kane.....	Benson	Knox
	P. J. Moen.....	Benson	Maddock
21	Berndt Anderson.....	Ramsey	Churchs Ferry
	F. H. Hyland.....	Ramsey	Devils Lake
	Norman Morrison.....	Ramsey	Webster
22	N. O. Johnson.....	Towner	Cando
	N. W. Hawkinson.....	Towner	Rock Lake
23	W. B. DeNault.....	Stutsman	Jamestown
	Richard Pendray.....	Stutsman	Jamestown
	R. L. Waters.....	Stutsman	Melville
	*John B. Fried.....	Stutsman	Jamestown
24	A. W. Cunningham.....	LaMoure	Grand Rapids
	*J. A. T. Bjornson.....	LaMoure	Kulm
25	C. E. Knox.....	Dickey	Oakes
26	D. R. Streeter.....	Emmons	Linton
	W. P. Tuttle.....	Kidder	Dawson
27	Frank Fox.....	Burleigh	Bismarck
	E. A. Williams.....	Burleigh	Bismarck
28	H. C. Harty.....	Bottineau	Bottineau
	*J. L. Gorder.....	Bottineau	Carbury
29	W. R. Bond.....	Ward	Minot
	John J. Lee.....	Ward	Minot
	R. A. Nestos.....	Ward	Minot
	A. M. Thompson.....	Ward	Minot
30	W. E. Martin.....	Morton	Mandan
	John C. Burns.....	Morton	Glen Ullin
	J. M. Hanly.....	Morton	Mandan
31	*W. G. Ray.....	Stark	Dickinson
	*F. J. Rouquette.....	Stark	Dickinson
	*Ole Tollefson.....	Stark	Dickinson
32	T. N. Putnam.....	Eddy	New Rockford
	S. J. Doyle.....	Foster	Carrington
33	Herman C. Scheer.....	Wells	Fessenden
	Julius Scutt.....	Wells	Harvey
34	J. N. Kuhl.....	McHenry	Towner
	*F. F. Fritz.....	McHenry	Towner
35	O. P. Jordal.....	Sheridan	Goodrich
36	John J. Doyle.....	McIntosh	Wishek
	H. H. France.....	Logan	Gackle
37	C. W. Carey.....	Richland	Lidgerwood
	Nels Olsgard.....	Richland	Kindred

MEMBERS—Continued

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
38	A. P. Hanson.....	Barnes	Litchville
39	Geo. McClellan.....	Billings	Beach
	J. P. Reeve.....	Billings	Beach
	Harve Robinson.....	Billings	Sentinel Butte
40	*E. J. Moen.....	Cavaller	Osnabrock
41	Geo. P. Hornes.....	Divide	Crosby
	Robt. Norheim.....	McKenzie	Alexander
42	L. A. Scott.....	Pierce	Barton
	*Martin Benson.....	Pierce	Rugby
43	C. E. Davidson.....	Burke	Portal
	J. A. Englund.....	Ward	Kenmare
	L. W. Sauer.....	Renville	Tolley
44	Ole C. Dosseth.....	Mountrail	Plaza
	A. J. DeLance.....	Mountrail	Ross
45	T. E. Tostenson.....	McHenry	Voltaire
46	J. T. Hoge.....	McLean	Underwood
	Jerry O'Shea.....	McLean	Garrison
47	James Hill.....	Bottineau	Newbark
48	Victor H. Boerner.....	Mercer	Center
	C. B. Heinemeyer.....	Mercer	Expansion
	Chas. H. Whitmer.....	Oliver	Yucca
49	Martin Hersrud.....	Adams	Petrel
	John G. Johns.....	Adams	Hettinger

*, democrats; **, socialists; all others republicans.

Thirteenth Session—1913.

Convened January 7, 1913; adjourned March 7, 1913.

SENATE

Lieutenant Governor—A. T. Kraabel.

President pro tem—E. F. Gilbert.

Secretary—W. D. Austin.

First Assistant Secretary—W. J. Prater.

Second Assistant Secretary—Adolph Wacker.

Senate Stenographer—Cyril E. Thomas.

Stenographer to the Lieutenant Governor—Esther Lien.

Chief Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—J. M. Stewart.

Assistants—H. Quanbeck, J. R. Young, G. D. Peterson.

Bill Clerk—Lawrence Casey.

Assistant Bill Clerk—E. J. Morris.

Sergeant-at-Arms—W. L. Gill.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Wm. Bickel.

Watchman—Geo. Fisher.

Messenger—F. A. McDonald.

Doorkeeper—W. P. Mills.

Doorkeeper of the Gallery—L. H. Sisco.

Postmaster—J. O. Quamme.

Journal Clerk—M. Skarrison.

Assistant Journal Clerk—Peter Reid.

Chaplain—Bruce Jackson.

Voucher Clerk and Bookkeeper—O. P. Rognlie.

Proofreader—J. T. Charnley.

Clerk Judiciary Committee—E. K. Mason.

Clerk Appropriation Committee—H. E. McFall.

Clerk Committee on State Affairs—J. I. Williams.

Clerk Committee on Ways and Means—Rudolph Measjo.

Clerk Committee on Railroads—E. R. Fairbanks.

Committee Clerks—Miss Morrish and Miss Coleman.

Bill Room Clerk—F. A. Tanger.

Assistant Bill Room Clerk—Nels Sostrom.

Janitors—John Rott, Jr., and J. J. Johnson.

Cloak Room Attendants—Dennis Hanafin and Miss Mayme McCormick.

Stenographers for the Senators—Misses May Disbrow, Marie George, Margaret Hood, Emma Sherven, Margaret Ryan, Jessie M. Wilde, Alice McDonald and Myrtle Ross.

Pages—Jerome Conway, Muri Montgomery, Lloyd Couch, Harold Erstrom, Clarence Larson and Chas. Barclay.
 Mailing Clerk—Hans Dyste.
 Janitor—Thor C. Farman.
 Watchman—Chas. Mason.

MEMBERS

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
1	*C. Ganssle	Pembina	St. Thomas
2	J. A. Englund	Ward	Kenmare
3	O. T. Loitgaard	Walsh	Hoopie
4	John L. Casnel	Walsh	Grafton
5	O. O. Trageton	Grand Forks	Northwood
6	Jas. Turner	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
7	H. A. Bronson	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
8	*G. L. Eiken	Trails	Mayville
9	xWm. Fortnerfeld	Cass	Fargo
10	*E. F. Gilbert	Cass	Casselton
11	F. S. Talcott	Cass	Buffalo
12	*W. L. Carter	Richland	Wahpeton
13	F. W. Vail	Sargent	Minnor
14	C. O. Heckle	Ransom	Lisbon
15	C. F. Mudgett	Barnes	Valley City
16	*Chas. Ellingson	Steele	Sharon
17	L. S. Heigeland	Nelson	Aneta
18	*Henry McLean	Cavalier	Hannah
19	A. L. Nelson	Rolette	Rolette
20	*Jas. Duncan	Benson	Oberon
21	Frank H. Hyland	Ramsey	Devils Lake
22	*A. S. Gibbens	Towner	Cando
23	Alfred Steel	Stutsman	Jamestown
24	xW. C. McDowell	LaMoure	Marion
25	xIra A. Barnes	Dickey	Oakes
26	*H. W. Allen	Emmons	Braddock
27	E. A. Hughes	Burleigh	Bismarck
28	*E. L. Garden	Bottineau	Souris
29	Walter R. Bond	Ward	Minot
30	J. M. Hanley	Morton	Mandan
31	M. L. McBride	Stark	Dickinson
32	*S. M. Putnam	Eddy	New Rockford
33	Aloys Wartner	Wells	Harvey
34	*C. W. Hookway	McHenry	Granville
35	J. E. Davis	Sheridan	Goodrich
36	*P. T. Kretschmar	McIntosh	Venturia
37	xA. F. Bonzer	Richland	Lidgerwood
38	*Martin Thoreson	Barnes	Fingal
39	Ed. Hoverson	Golden Valley	Beach
40	C. E. Davidson	Burke	Portal
41	W. B. Overson	Williams	Williston
42	*F. T. Gronvold	Pierce	Rugby
43	O. J. Clark	Renville	Sherwood
44	*H. J. Linde	Mountrail	Stanley
45	L. J. Albrecht	McHenry	Anamoose
46	*J. E. Williams	McLean	Turtle Lake
47	F. Leutz	Morton	Hebron
48	*John Young	Mercer	Mannhaven
49	H. P. Jacobson	Hettinger	Mott
50	*C. W. Plain	Cavalier	Milton

xDemocrats.

zHoldover Democrats.

*Holdover Republicans.

All others Republicans.

HOUSE

Speaker—J. H. Fraile.

Chief Clerk—M. J. George.

Assistant Chief Clerk—Albert Wold.

Assistant Clerk—W. F. Rhea.

Stenographer—Sena Thompson.

Chief Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—O. S. Hedahl.
 Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerks—C. G. Boise, W. C. Whar-
 ton, Wm. Hutsinpillar.
 Bill Clerk—Fred Dyke.
 Assistant Bill Clerk—A. E. Scace.
 Sergeant-at-Arms—B. D. Ash.
 Voucher Clerk—T. E. Metcalf.
 Doorkeepers—R. W. Drummard, John Hoven.
 Doorkeeper to the Gallery—J. Blackbrook.
 Messengers—O. S. Hall, A. M. Grant.
 Postmaster—Walter Sterland.
 Chaplain—Rev. E. F. Alfson.
 Proofreader—T. W. McDonough.
 Journal Clerk—O. S. Wing.
 Assistant Journal Clerks—Thomas Pettit, A. Boe.
 Mailing Clerks—Frank Tousley, Oscar Lyheck, E. R. Casey, Nels G.
 Grovorn, O. L. Salum.
 Watchman—Clate Cooper, E. L. Chance.
 Clerk of Judiciary Committee—F. R. Barnes.
 Clerk of Appropriation Committee—John S. Patterson.
 Clerk of Committee on State Affairs—Frank Currier.
 Stenographers and Typewriters for the Members—Ruth L. Morgan,
 Miss Leah Bennett, Jennie Bowan, Maybelle Tollefson, Edith Webster,
 Rose Cripe, Luella Pannabaker, Loralne Mallough, Mrs. McKenzie, Miss
 J. C. Gerard, Julia Everson, Mae Persons, Katherine Dwyer, Josephine
 Baker.
 Pages—Warren Johnson, Harold Stedman, Frank Ethrington, Frank
 Jaeger, Walter Knott, Leonard Chase, Willis Johnson, Percy Ployhar.
 Janitors—Ludwig Ulmer, O. L. Jones, Sam Moore, Fred Trumann.
 Telephone Boy—Frank Demling.

MEMBERS

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
1	John Hart	Pembina	Joliette
	W. M. Husband	Pembina	Hensel
	Henry Geiger	Pembina	Hamilton
2	J. W. Calnan	Ward	Berthold
3	N. T. Hedalen	Walsh	Fordville
	P. L. Hjelmsstad	Walsh	Edmore
4	J. H. Fraine	Walsh	Grafton
5	J. S. Kyilo	Grand Forks	McCanna
6	*W. V. O'Connor	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
7	W. S. Dean	Grand Forks	Hatton
8	W. J. Burnett	Traill	Cummings
	Ed. Coltom	Traill	Hatton
	O. J. Sorlie	Traill	Buxton
9	D. S. Lewis	Cass	Fargo
	*Robt. Blakemore	Cass	Fargo
	L. L. Twichell	Cass	Fargo
	John Dynes	Cass	Davenport
10	B. N. Sandbeck	Cass	Grandin
11	Jas. E. Hill	Cass	Erie
	Wm. Watt	Cass	Leonard
12	A. G. Divet	Richland	Wahpeton
	Albert Weis	Richland	Wahpeton
13	D. L. Warriner	Sargent	Forman
	Nels Petterson	Sargent	Gwinner
14	P. H. Butler	Ransom	Lisbon
	James Walsh	Ransom	Enderlin
15	F. E. Ployhar	Barnes	Valley City
16	W. H. Northrup	Steele	Luverne
	E. W. Everson	Griggs	Walum
	A. J. Huso	Griggs	Aneta
17	R. J. Gardiner	Nelson	Brockett
	C. I. Morkrid	Nelson	Petersburg
18	*Fred Borusky	Cavaller	Wales
19	W. A. Small	Rolette	Mylo
	*Arthur Dixon	Rolette	Rolla
20	Victor Wardrope	Benson	Leeds
	Paul J. Moen	Benson	Maddock
21	M. D. Butler	Ramsey	Brockett

MEMBERS—Continued

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
	Bernt Anderson	Ramsey	Churchs Ferry
	N. Morrison	Ramsey	Webster
22	N. W. Hawkinson	Towner	Rock Lake
	N. O. Pohnson	Towner	Cando
23	Adam Bollinger	Stutsman	Medina
	C. S. Buck	Stutsman	Jamestown
	Thos. Pendray	Stutsman	Jamestown
	Geo. A. Tucker	Stutsman	Courtenay
24	*J. A. T. Bjornson	LaMoure	LaMoure
	*A. E. Raney	LaMoure	Jud
25	N. E. Davis	Dickey	Monango
	C. E. Knox	Dickey	Oakes
26	Geo. P. Bope	Kidder	Steele
	R. K. Batzer	Emmons	Hazelton
	Sid S. Smith	Kidder	Steele
	D. R. Streeter	Emmons	Linton
27	Frank Fox	Burleigh	Bismarck
	John Homan	Burleigh	Bismarck
	E. A. Williams	Burleigh	Bismarck
28	Jas. Hill	Bottineau	Newberg
	H. C. Harty	Bottineau	Omamee
	E. O. Haraldson	Bottineau	Lansford
	C. C. Jacobson	Bottineau	Landa
29	F. B. Lambert	Ward	Minot
	Hans C. Miller	Ward	Ryder
	J. W. Smith	Ward	Surrey
	A. M. Thompson	Ward	Minot
30	L. D. Wylle	Morton	St. Anthony
	W. E. Martin	Morton	Mandan
	*J. E. Campbell	Morton	Mandan
31	Henry Klein	Stark	Richardton
	F. W. Turner	Stark	Dickinson
	C. C. Turner	Stark	Gladstone
32	T. N. Putnam	Eddy	Carrington
	W. M. Bartley	Foster	Sheyenne
33	Louis A. Leu	Wells	Fessenden
	T. O. Roble	Wells	Manfred
34	*F. F. Fritz	McHenry	Towner
35	J. P. Schroeder	Sheridan	McClusky
36	M. W. Kelly	Logan	Napoleon
	H. H. France	Logan	Gackle
	J. J. Doyle	McIntosh	Wishek
37	C. W. Carey	Richland	Lidgerwood
	Nels Olsgard	Richland	Walcott
38	A. P. Hanson	Barnes	Litchville
39	Robt. J. List	Bowman	Scranton
	J. G. Odland	Golden Valley	Sentinel Butte
	Theo. K. Curry	Bowman	Buffalo Springs
40	Osc. Lindstrom	Burke	Noonan
	S. Hendrickson	Burke	Coteau
	H. Endreaseon	Burke	Bowbells
41	N. F. Snyder	McKenzie	Schafer
	A. A. Stenehjem	McKenzie	Arnegard
	Robt. Norheim	McKenzie	Alexandria
	W. G. Owens	Williams	Williston
	E. L. Gunderson	Williams	Ray
42	L. H. Bratton	Pierce	Rugby
	Ole Nyhus	Pierce	Berwick
43	J. E. Bass	Renville	Tolley
44	O. C. Dosseth	Mountrail	Plaza
	B. W. Taylor	Mountrail	Stanley
45	S. H. Pitkin	McHenry	Velva
46	H. R. Freitag	McLean	Max
	J. T. Hoge	McLean	Underwood
	O. B. Wing	McLean	Washburn
47	Chas. F. Kellogg	Morton	New Salem
	J. J. Ryan	Morton	Leith

MEMBERS—Continued

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
48	C. C. Lawbaugh.....	Dunn	Halliday
	Sherman Hickle	Oliver	Sanger
	Aug. Isaak	Mercer	Mannhaven
49	J. L. Hjort.....	Adams	Reeder
	J. Stinger	Adams	Petrel
50	John Balsdon	Cavalier	Osnabrock

*Democrat. All others Republican.

FOURTEENTH SESSION 1915.

Convened January 5, 1915, Adjourned March 5, 1915.

President pro tem—Alfred Steele.
 Secretary—M. J. George.
 Assistant Sec. Senate—C. L. Dawson.
 Second Asst. Sec. Senate—Louis DeNault.
 Chief Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—G. S. Reishus.
 Bill Clerk—Bert Scarce.
 Asst. Bill Clerk—Elmer Scoville.
 Sergeant at Arms—W. L. Gill.
 Asst. Sergeant at Arms—Wm. Bickle.
 Second Asst. Sergeant at Arms—W. P. Mills.
 Night Watchman—Geo. Fisher.
 Messenger—F. A. McDonald.
 Doorkeeper—F. E. Craft.
 Postmaster—G. O. Quamme.
 Calendar Clerk—E. L. Penn.
 Chaplain—Rev. E. R. Craig.
 Voucher Clerk and Bookkeeper—R. E. McCain.
 Bill Room Clerk—Nels Strom.
 Asst. Bill Room Clerk—Alex Froehlich.
 Cloak Room Attendant—M. Skarrison.
 Janitors—A. D. Brown and J. C. Olin.
 Stenographers:

Mrs. T. H. Montgomery, Miss Lavina Holmes, Miss Betty Kruse,
 Miss Ruth Morgan, Miss Laura Ellsworth, Miss Minnie Carlson, Miss
 Barbara Barnes, Miss May Disbrow.

Committee Clerks:

Judiciary—E. K. Mason.
 Appropriation—Miss Katherine Coleman.
 State Affairs—Mac. V. Traynor.
 Educational—M. Skartson.
 Ways and Means—Thos. Healy.
 Railroad—A. C. Miller.
 Tax and Tax Laws—George Mann.
 Committee Clerk—D. C. Peterson.
 Messenger to Committee Rooms—George Ward.
 Mailing Clerk—Olaf Ringerud.

Pages:

Robert White, Robert Lincoln, Wm. Ross, Charles Owens, Grosvenor
 Burgett.

Members.

Dist. No.	Name	County.	Postoffice.
1	A. J. McFadden.....	Pembina	Neeche
2 (R)	J. A. Englund.....	Ward	Kenmare
3 (H)	O. T. Loftsgaard.....	Walsh	Hoople
4	P. J. Murphy.....	Walsh	Grafton
5	O. O. Trageton.....	Grand Forks	Northwood
6	*Nick N. Nelson.....	Grand Forks	Emerado
7 (H)	H. A. Bronson.....	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
8	John E. Paulson.....	Traill	Hillsboro
9 (H)	*Wm. Porterfield.....	Cass	Fargo
10	H. J. Rowe.....	Cass	Casselton
11	B. H. Hallough.....	Cass	Embsen
12	Edward M. Nelson.....	Richland	Fairmount
13 (H)	F. W. Vail.....	Sargent	Milnor
14 (R)	Chas. O. Heckle.....	Ransom	Lisbon
15 (H)	C. F. Mudgett.....	Barnes	Valley City
16 (R)	Charles Ellingson.....	Le & Griggs	Sharon
17	R. J. Gardiner.....	Nelson	Brocket
18 (R)	Henry McLean.....	Cavalier	Cavalier
19 (H)	A. L. Nelson.....	Rolette	Rolette
20	A. J. Kirkeide.....	Benson	Church's Ferry
21 (H)	Frank H. Hyland.....	Ramsey	Devils Lake
22 (R)	A. S. Gibbens.....	Towner	Cando
23 (H)	Alfred Steele.....	Stutsman	Jamestown
24	C. H. Porter.....	LaMoure	LaMoure
25 (H)	*Ira A. Barnes.....	Dickey	Oakes
26 (R)	H. W. Allen.....	Emmons & Kidder	Braddock
27 (H)	E. A. Hughes.....	Burleigh	Bismarck

28	L. P. Sandstrom.....	Bottineau	Bottineau
29 (H)	Walter R. Bond.....	Ward	Minot
30	W. E. Martin.....	Morton	Mandan
31 (H)	M. L. McBride.....	Stark	Dickinson
32	T. N. Putnam.....	Eddy & Foster	Carrington
33 (H)	Aloys Wartner.....	Weils	Harvey
34	*D. H. Hamilton.....	McHenry	Eckman
35 (H)	J. E. Davis.....	Sheridan	Goodrich
36 (R)	P. T. Kretschmar.....	McIntosh & Logan	Venturia
37 (H)	A. F. Bonzer.....	Richland	Lidgerwood
38 (R)	Martin Thoreson.....	Barnes	Fingal
39 (H)	Ed. Hoverson.....	Billings, Bowman & Golden Valley	eBach
40	Oscar Lindstrom.....	Burke & Divide	Noonan
41 (H)	W. B. Overson.....	Williams & McKenzie	Williston
42 (R)	F. T. Gronvold.....	Pierce	Rugby
43 (H)	O. J. Clark.....	Renville	Sherwood
44	E. H. Sikes.....	Mountrail	Stanley
45 (H)	L. C. Albrecht.....	McHenry	Anamoose
46	C. W. McGray.....	McLean	Underwood
47 (H)	Ferdinand Leutz.....	Morton	Hebron
48 (R)	John Young.....	Mercer, Oliver & Dunn	Mannhaven
49 (H)	H. P. Jacobsen.....	Adams & Hettinger	Mott

*Democrat, all others Republican.

H—Hold over.

R—Re-elected.

HOUSE.

Speaker—A. P. Hanson.

Chief Clerk—Albert N. Wold.

Assistant Clerks—Ivan L. Metzger, John I. Roop.

House Stenographer—Mrs. A. A. Davis.

Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—O. S. Wing.

Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerks—George Martin, Jack Lawler,
Seymour Thompson.

Bill Clerk—F. W. Dyke.

Assistant Bill Clerk—Gilbert A. Teien.

Sergeant at Arms—John Hogan.

Doorkeepers—John Thorson, D. Gibbs, John Johnson.

Voucher Clerk—A. F. Johnson.

Messengers—Rolland King, H. H. Wesley.

Postmaster—T. O. Thompson.

Journal Clerk—Lester M. Smith.

Assistant Journal Clerk—C. J. Berg, Mason Stowers.

Mailing Clerk—R. C. McGee.

Watchmen—Philip Schaffer, D. C. Farman.

Chaplain—Rev. K. Sturtz.

Proof Reader—P. E. Schley.

Calendar Clerk—George W. Newton.

Janitors—Andrew Scobie, D. Lathrop, Paul Messer, E. L. Koth, M. C.
Caddell.

Cloak Room Attendant—Torval Torgeson.

Ladies' Attendant—Mrs. Sam Hogue.

Telephone Messenger—Ashley McNeil.

Clerk, State Affairs Committee—W. H. Stevens.

Clerk, Appropriation Committee—R. S. Campbell.

Clerks, Ways and Means Committees—Mark Dwire.

Clerk, Judiciary Committee—H. J. Wright.

Clerk, Apportionment Committee—J. P. Tucker.

Bill Room Clerk—F. A. Tanger.

Stenographers—Mrs. M. B. Bowe, Pearl Paulson, Jennie Rowan, Edith
Webster, Gwen Herrick, Jessie Schaffer, Mary Newman, Josephine
Baker, Irma A. Jones, Alice Douglas, Madeline Glasgow, Reuben
Wolfe.

Pages—Frank Aughey, Frank Jager, Wilton Robideau, Walter Keiser,
Peter Boehm, Leonard Chase.

Members.

Dist.	Name	County.	Postoffice.
No.			
1	Wm. N. Husband.....	Pembina	Hensel
	P. H. McMillan.....	Pembina	Hamilton
	C. W. Moses.....	Pembina	Drayton

2	*J. H. Sinclair.....	Ward	Kenmare
3	Nels T. Hedalen.....	Walsh	Fordville
	Peder L. Hjelmsstad.....	Walsh	Edmore
4	Sever Tallack.....	Walsh	Grafton
5	James Cooper.....	Grand Forks	Fordville
6	*Henry O'Keefe, Jr.....	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
7	Wm. S. Dean.....	Grand Forks	Hatton
8	W. J. Barnett.....	Trails	Cummings
	Mons Johnson.....	Trails	Cummings
	A. Steenson.....	Trails	Cummings
9	J. T. Purcell.....	Cass	Fargo
	L. L. Twichell.....	Cass	Fargo
	B. V. Moore.....	Cass	Fargo
10	Treadwell Twichell.....	Cass	Mapleton
	Bernut N. Sandbeck.....	Cass	Kindred
11	Wm. Watt.....	Cass	Leonard
	Herman Boyce.....	Cass	Absaraka
12	A. G. Divet.....	Richland	Wahpeton
	C. Ness.....	Richland	Wahpeton
13	Nils Pettersen.....	Sargent	Gwinner
	A. M. Thompson.....	Sargent	Cogswell
14	Daniel Torfin.....	Ransom	Sheldon
	J. S. Bixby.....	Ransom	Lisbon
15	Frank E. Ployhar.....	Barnes	Valley City
16	A. M. Baldwin.....	Steele & Griggs	Cooperstown
	E. W. Everson.....	Steele & Griggs	Walum
	R. A. Lathrop.....	Steele & Griggs	Hope
17	A. V. A. Peterson.....	Nelson	Aneta
	H. T. Quanbeck.....	Nelson	Meville
18	Ole Axvig.....	Cavalier	Milton
	John Balsdon.....	Cavalier	Osnabrock
	James Morgan.....	Cavalier	Clyde
19	*Arthur Dixon.....	Rolette	Rolla
	*W. F. Robertson.....	Rolette	Rolette
20	Albert A. Liudahl.....	Benson	Maddock
	John S. Aker.....	Benson	Esmond
21	Martin A. Hoghaug.....	Ramsey	Devils Lake
	P. H. Kelly.....	Ramsey	Brocket
	Norman Morrison.....	Ramsey	Webster
22	*W. L. Noyes.....	Towner	Cando
	J. C. Siple.....	Towner	Bisbee
23	Adam Bollinger.....	Stutsman	Medina
	S. O. Allen.....	Stutsman	Jamestown
	Thomas Pendray.....	Stutsman	Jamestown
	Fred Wolfer.....	Stutsman	Courtenay
24	Ernest Engle.....	LaMoure	LaMoure
	Charles Gunthorpe.....	LaMoure	Edgeley
25	C. E. Knox.....	Dickey	Oakes
	John Thorne.....	Dickey	Monango
26	Rhinehold K. Batzer.....	Emmons & Kidder	Hazleton
	G. H. Naramore.....	Emmons & Kidder	Braddock
	L. S. Langedahl.....	Emmons & Kidder	Tuttle
	Sidney F. Smith.....	Emmons & Kidder	Steele
27	E. A. Williams.....	Burleigh	Bismarck
	Frank Harris.....	Burleigh	Bismarck
	John Homan.....	Burleigh	Bismarck
28	H. C. Harty.....	Bottineau	Omamee
	C. C. Jacobson.....	Bottineau	Landa
	E. O. Haraldson.....	Bottineau	Lansford
	Walter Master.....	Bottineau	Willow City
29	J. W. Smith.....	Ward	Surrey
	A. M. Thompson.....	Ward	Minot
	Chas. A. Grow.....	Ward	Minot
	B. A. Dickinson.....	Ward	Ryder
30	J. P. Lange.....	Morton	Shields
	L. D. Wiley.....	Morton	St. Anthony
	Frank P. Quillan.....	Morton	Mandan
31	H. J. Blanchard.....	Stark	Dickinson
	Claude C. Turner.....	Stark	Gladstone
	Frank X. Wanner.....	Stark	Dickinson
32	C. H. Reimers.....	Eddy & Foster	Carrington
	W. N. Bartley.....	Eddy	Sheyenne
33	Hugh Montgomery.....	Wells	Harvey

	T. O. Roble.....	Wells.....	Manfred
34	H. M. Erickson.....	McHenry.....	Upham
35	Andreas Schatz.....	Sheridan.....	Martin
36	John Rott, Jr.....	McIntosh & Logan.....	Hellwig
	Ernest Moeckel.....	McIntosh & Logan.....	Wishek
	Christ Geiszler.....	McIntosh & Logan.....	Gackle
37	C. W. Carey.....	Richland.....	Lidgerwood
	M. G. Myhre.....	Richland.....	Walcott
38	A. P. Hanson.....	aBrnes.....	Litchville
39	Robert J. List.....	Billings, Bowman and Golden.....	
	John J. Odland.....	Valley.....	Scranton
		Billings, Bowman and Golden.....	
	George McClellan.....	Valley.....	Sentinel Butte
		Billings, Bowman and Golden.....	
40	Staale Hendrickson.....	Valley.....	Beach
	F. A. Leonard.....	Burke & Divide.....	Coteau
	W. E. Burgett.....	Burke & Divide.....	Crosby
		Burke & Divide.....	Flaxton
41	W. C. McClintock.....	Williams & McKenzie.....	Tioga
	E. C. Carney.....	Williams & McKenzie.....	Williston
	C. C. Converse.....	Williams & McKenzie.....	Schafer
	A. L. Larson.....	Williams & McKenzie.....	Arnegard
	S. Th. Westdal.....	Williams & McKenzie.....	Charlson
42	L. H. Bratton.....	Pierce.....	Rugby
	*L. N. Torson.....	Pierce.....	Rugby
43	J. E. Bass.....	Renville.....	Tolley
44	Walter J. Maddock.....	Mountrail.....	Plaza
	Peter R. Kringen.....	Mountrail.....	Blaisdell
45	S. H. Pitkin.....	McHenry.....	Velva
46	R. L. Fraser.....	McLean.....	Max
	H. R. Freitag.....	McLean.....	Max
	Simon Jahr.....	McLean.....	Wilton
47	Charles F. Kellogg.....	Morton.....	New Salem
	J. J. Ryan.....	Morton.....	Leith
48	August Isaac.....	Mercer, Oliver & Dunn.....	Expansion
	Sherman Hickie.....	Mercer, Oliver & Dunn.....	Stanton
	J. B. Dickson.....	Mercer, Oliver & Dunn.....	Stanton
49	H. L. Stinger.....	Adams & Hettinger.....	Petrel
	J. L. Hjort.....	Adams & Hettinger.....	Reeder

*Democrat.

FIFTEENTH SESSION, 1917.

Convened January 2, 1917, adjourned March 2, 1917.

SENATE.

Lieutenant Governor, A. T. Kraabel.

President Pro Tem—Henry McLean.

Secretary—W. J. Prater.

First Assistant Secretary—Walter F. Kelley.

Second Assistant Secretary—Geo. McClintock.

Desk Stenographer—C. H. Olsen.

Chaplains—Rev. Postlethwaite, Rev. Ott, Rev. Alfson, Rev. Hutcheson,

Rev. Jackson, Rev. Hirsch.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Sigur Robertson, W. J. Mulloy.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Sigur Robertson, W. J. Mulloy.

Postmaster—C. J. Hanson.

Librarian—Iver Aacker.

Pay Roll Clerk—Mrs. S. A. Hogue.

Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—Harry Dence.

Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—Calvin Andrist.

Clerk, Appropriations Committee—J. W. Tanger.

Clerk, Educational Committee—A. O. Skarsten.

Clerk, Railroad Committee—Ray Dryden.

Clerk, State Affairs Committee—Geo. Eccles.

Clerk, Tax and Tax Laws Committee—L. R. Stout.

Clerk, Ways and Means Committee—Alfred Palda.

Clerk, Committee—Richard Hutchinson.

Clerk, Committee—O. T. Haakinson.

Clerk, Bill Room—Neils Sostrom.

Clerk, Journal and Calendar—Harrison Brown.

Clerk, Assistant Journal and Calendar—Tyler Sprake.

Clerk, Assistant Journal—A. W. Luehrs.

Clerk, Mailing—H. N. Walker.
 Clerk, Assistant Mailing—Irwin Neuteze.
 Clerk, Assistant Mailing—Arthur Thorson.
 Stenographers—Esther M. Darby, Mintie B. Bowe, Anna Eskre, Mrs. T. H. Montgomery, Esther K. Lien, Luella Pannebaker, Mrs. Andrew Erdahl.
 Messenger—J. O. Quamme.
 Messenger, Committee Rooms—M. D. Lathrop.
 Messenger, Telephone—Ole Enge.
 Attendant, Cloak Room—Harry Durkee.
 Jaintors—Andrew Balder, M. Skaarison.
 Watchman—Geo. Fisher.
 Watchman, Day—A. C. Miller.
 Watchman, Night, at Committee Rooms—R. B. Martin.
 Pages—Herbert Bartel, H. Baldwin, James Miesener, Sam Andrews.

Members.

Dist. No.	Name.	County.	L L L Postoffice.
1 (D)	Walter Welford.....	Pembina	Neché
2 (H)	J. A. Englund.....	Ward	Kenmare
3 (R)	Christ Levang.....	Walsh	Adams
4 (H)	P. J. Murphy.....	Walsh	Grafton
5 (R)	J. P. Hemmingsen.....	Grand Forks	Shawnee
6 (H)	Nick N. Nelson.....	Grand Forks	Emerado
7 (R)	Albert Stenmo.....	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
8 (H)	John E. Paulson.....	Traill	Hillsboro
9 (R)	Gilbert W. Haggart.....	Cass	Fargo
10 (H)	H. J. Rowe.....	Cass	Casselman
11 (D)	Charles E. Drown.....	Cass	Page
12 (H)	Edward M. Nelson.....	Richland	Fairmount
13 (D)	Richard McCarten.....	Sargent	Cogswell
14 (H)	Charles O. Heckle.....	Ransom	Lisbon
15 (R)	Frank E. Ployhar.....	Barnes	Valley City
16 (H)	Charles Ellingson.....	Steele and Griggs	Sharon
17 (R)	C. I. Morkrid.....	Nelson	Petersburg
18 (H)	Henry McLean.....	Cavalier	Hannan
19 (R)	John W. Benson.....	Rolette	Rolette
20 (R)	A. J. Kirkeide.....	eBnson	Church's Ferry
21 (R)	Frank H. Hyland.....	Ramsey	Devils Lake
22 (H)	A. S. Gibbens.....	Towner	Towner
23 (R)	Thomas Pendray.....	Stutsman	Jamestown
24 (H)	C. H. Porter.....	LaMoure	LaMoure
25 (R)	William Ziemann.....	Dickey	Oakes
26 (H)	H. W. Allen.....	Emmons and Kidder	Braddock
27 (R)	Carol D. King.....	Burleigh	Menoken
28 (H)	L. P. Sandstrom.....	Bottineau	oBttineau
29 (D)	Thorwald Mostad.....	Ward	Minot
30 (H)	W. E. Martin.....	Morton	Mandan
31 (R)	M. L. McBride.....	Stark	Dickinson
32 (H)	T. N. Putnam.....	Eddy and Foster	Carrington
33 (R)	James A. Wenstrom.....	Wells	Dover
34 (H*)	D. H. Hamilton.....	McHenry	Eckman
35 (R)	John A. Beck.....	Sheridan	McClusky
36 (H)	P. T. Kretschmar.....	McIntosh and Logan	Venturia
37 (R)	C. W. Carey.....	Richland	Lidgerwood
38 (H)	Martin Thoreson.....	Barnes	Fingal
39 (R)	George F. Hunt.....	Billings, Bowman, Golden Valley and Slope	Beach
40 (H)	Oscar Lindstrom.....	Burke and Divide	Noonan
41 (R)	Morten Mortenson.....	Williams and McKenzie	Hofflund
42 (H)	F. T. Gronvold.....	Pierce	Rugby
43 (R)	Edward Hamerly.....	Renville	Sherwood
44 (H)	E. H. Sikes.....	Mountrail	Stanley
45 (R)	Ole Ettestad.....	McHenry	alfour
46 (H)	C. W. McGray.....	McLean	Underwood
47 (R)	J. I. Cahill.....	Morton	Leith
48 (H)	John Young.....	Merccr, Oliver and Dunn.....	Mannhaven
49 (R)	H. P. Jacobsen.....	Adams, Hettinger and Sioux	Mott

(R)—Republican.

(D)—Democrat.

H*)—Democratic Hold-over.

(H)—Republican Hold-over.

HOUSE.

Speaker, H. R. Wood.

Chief Clerk—A. E. Bowen.
 Assistant Clerks—E. F. Wood and B. Moore.
 Voucher Clerk and Bookkeeper—C. G. Boise.
 Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—O. S. Wing.
 Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—C. G. Coy and J. A. Lawler.
 House Stenographer—Alice Brown.
 Sergeant-at-Arms—O. Summervold.
 Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—P. M. Casey.
 Bill Clerk—Paul J. Nelson.
 Journal Clerk—L. M. Smith.
 Doorkeeper—Robert Kee.
 Gallery Doorkeeper—H. H. Warren.
 Messenger—J. W. Smith.
 Messenger to Governor—S. C. Thompson.
 Telephone Messengers—J. O. P. Durocher and R. W. Meier.
 Postmaster—G. E. Downs.
 Chaplains—Rev. M. J. Hiltner, Rev. W. J. Hutcheson, Rev. O. R. Svore,
 Rev. H. C. Postlethwaite and Rev. R. Strutz.
 Clerk, Judiciary Committee—J. V. Randall.
 Clerk, Education Committee—W. T. Mason.
 Clerk, Appropriations Committee—Gunder S. Reishus.
 Clerk, State Affairs Committee—E. C. Hecklenlaible.
 Stenographer, Judiciary Committee—P. A. Wessell.
 Janitors—Bernard Helwig, Wm. Meyer and Nick Weiler.
 Watchmen—Martin Stansey and N. A. Lee.
 Ladies' Attendant—Emma Cooper.
 Calendar Clerk—Mason B. Stowers.
 Mailing Clerk—Grant Geiger and Mose Rosenweig.
 Bill Room Clerk—W. L. Caddell.
 Proofreader—E. A. Morrissey.
 Stenographers—Ethel Maddock, Thelma O. Bruhjell, Pearl Paulson, Florence Gahagen, Vina Steinmetz, Alice Douglas, Olga Tenneson, Muriel La Shelle and Hilda C. Boe.
 Pages—A. D. Pickard, Harris Finwall, Alfred Carlson, Chas. McGarvey, Ashley McNeil and Mose Rosenweig.

Members.

Dist. No.	Name.	Counties.	Postoffice.
1	Henry Geiger	Pembina	Hamilton
1	*William Pleasance	Pembina	Akra
1	*J. J. O'Connor	Pembina	Neché
2	*J. H. Sinclair	Part of Ward	Kenmare
3	Henning Gunhus	Part of Walsh	Edingurg
3	*Alex Ferguson	Part of Walsh	Fordville
4	*C. I. Christenson	Part of Walsh	Grafton
5	P. G. Hanson	Part of Grand Forks	Northwood
6	*J. F. T. O'Connor	Part of Grand Forks	Grand Forks
7	O. K. Lageson	Part of Grand Forks	Reynolds
8	Henry Strom	Traill	Hillsboro
8	Albert G. Moen	Traill	Mayville
8	J. E. Quim	Traill	Portland
9	Stewart Wilson	Part of Cass	Fargo
9	B. G. Tenneson	Part of Cass	Fargo
9	*Edward E. Cole	Part of Cass	Fargo
10	A. G. Starstad	Part of Cass	Horace
10	Berndt N. Sandback	Part of Cass	Davenport
11	*Robert Wadeson	Part of Cass	Alice
11	*M. Larson	Part of Cass	Wheatland
12	A. G. Divet	Part of Richland	Wahpeton
12	Paul Meyer	Part of Richland	Wahpeton
13	Nils Petterson	Sargent	Gwinner
13	*Frank Riba	Sargent	Genesee
14	F. Nims	Ransom	Lisbon
14	Martin Larson	Ransom	Nome
15	Burl Carr	Part of Barnes	Valley City
16	E. W. Everson	Steele and Griggs	Walum
16	Porter Kimball	Steele and Griggs	Hope
16	R. A. Lathrop	Steele and Griggs	Hope
17	Lars O. Frederickson	Nelson	Pekin

17	F. W. Keitzman	Nelson	Lakota
18	J. J. Schrag	Cavalier	Munich
18	Otto Olson	Cavalier	Elkwood
18	Otto Dettler	Cavalier	Langdon
19	James McManus	Rolette	St. John
19	Joseph Renauld	Rolette	Thorne
20	John R. Maddock	Benson	Maddock
20	W. J. Church	Benson	York
21	M. A. Hoghaug	Ramsey	Devils Lake
21	George D. Laird	Ramsey	Webster
21	P. H. Kelly	Ramsey	Brockton
22	F. J. Martz	Towner	Charles
22	C. P. Peterson	Towner	Bisbee
23	L. H. Larson	Stutsman	Courtenay
23	N. E. Whipple	Stutsman	Eckelson
23	Dana Wright	Stutsman	Jamestown
23	S. O. Allen	Stutsman	Jamestown
24	E. A. Bowman	LaMoure	Kulm
24	Paul Havens	LaMoure	Nortonville
25	H. S. Marshall	Dickey	Forbes
25	C. E. Knox	Dickey	Oakes
26	Fay A. Harding	Emmons and Kidder	Braddock
26	C. A. Ward	Emmons and Kidder	Hazelton
26	Rollan V. Weld	Emmons and Kidder	Bowden
26	Sydney F. Smith	Emmons and Steele	Steele
27	Frank G. Prater	Burleigh	Arena
27	L. D. Bailey	Burleigh	Moffit
27	George N. Varnum	Burleigh	Menoken
28	A. M. Hagan	Bottineau	Westhope
28	J. C. Miller	Bottineau	Souris
28	L. L. Stair	Bottineau	Newburg
28	Nels Magnuson	Bottineau	Souris
29	George A. Reishus	Part of Ward	Minot
29	Anthony Walton	Part of Ward	Minot
29	Howard R. Wood	Part of Ward	Deering
29	J. F. Erb	Part of Ward	Ryder
30	M. S. Lang	Part of Morton	Mandan
30	L. D. Wiley	Part of Morton	Odense
30	Charles F. Schick	Part of Morton	Lark
31	C. C. Turner	Stark	Gladstone
31	H. A. Mackoff	Stark	Belfield
31	H. I. Blanchard	Stark	Dickinson
32	O. H. Olson	Eddy and Foster	New Rockford
32	C. W. McDonald	Eddy and Foster	Kensal
33	J. N. Kunkel	Wells	Fessenden
33	Roy B. Weld	Wells	Chaseley
34	F. E. Lazier	Part of McHenry	Barton
35	John Nathan	Sheridan	Goodrich
36	John Weber	McIntosh and Logan	Wishek
36	John Rott, Jr.	McIntosh and Logan	Gackle
36	Christ Geiszler	Part of Richland	Lidgerwood
37	C. H. Ebel	Part of Richland	Walcott
37	M. C. Myhre	Part of Barnes	Valley City
38	C. H. Noltmimer	Billings, Bowman, Golden Valley and Slope	DeSart
39	Bert D. Arnold	Billings, Bowman, Golden Valley and Slope	Scranton
39	Obert A. Olson	Billings, Bowman, Golden Valley and Slope	Bowman
40	William O. Olson	Burke and Divide	Flaxon
40	G. J. Brown	Burke and Divide	Noonan
40	Staale Hendrickson	Burke and Divide	Coteau
41	Robert Byrne	Williams and McKenzie	Arnegard
41	Fred Eckert	Williams and McKenzie	Williston
41	E. E. Kurtz	Williams and McKenzie	Schafer
41	F. A. Hoare	Williams and McKenzie	Ray
41	C. F. Dupuis	Williams and McKenzie	Temple
42	Aldrew H. Oksendahl	Pierce	Tunbridge
42	A. G. Lowe	Pierce	Wolford
43	G. Patterson	Renville	Donnybrook
44	Walter J. Maddock	Mountrail	Plaza
44	Frank J. Haines	Mountrail	White Earth
45	E. E. Bryans	Part of McHenry	Voltaire

46	R. L. Fraser.....	McLean	Garrison
46	A. L. Maxwell.....	McLean	Turtle Lake
46	Jas. Rice.....	McLean	Mercer
47	Martin Koller.....	Part of Morton	Hebron
47	F. W. Mees.....	Part of Morton	Heil
48	A. A. Leiderbach.....	Mercer, Oliver and Dunn	Killdeer
48	James Harris.....	Mercer, Oliver and Dunn	Stanton
48	August Isaak.....	Mercer, Oliver and Dunn	Mannhaven
49	Henry Moen.....	Adams, Hettinger and Sioux	Hettinger
49	J. M. Carignan.....	Adams, Hettinger and Sioux	Fort Yates
49	H. J. Stinger.....	Adams, Hettinger and Sioux	Petrel
	*Democrat.		

SIXTEENTH SESSION, 1919.

Convened January 7, 1919, Adjourned March 1, 1919.

Senate.

Lieutenant Governor—H. R. Wood.

President pro tem—Richard McCarten.

Secretary—W. J. Prayter.

Assistant Secretary—M. A. Stanley.

Desk Stenographer—C. H. Olson.

Doorkeeper—Ben Mooney.

Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—Will Wright.

Ass't Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—J. P. Simons.

Bill Recording Clerk—A. W. Luehrs.

Sergeant-at-Arms—O. K. Lageson.

Bill Room Clerk—H. A. Thomas.

Messenger and Post Master—M. E. Batterbury.

Chaplains—Bismarck Ministers.

Cloak Room Attendant—S. C. Thompson.

Clerk, Appropriations—Carl Hugo Carlson.

Clerk, State Affairs—Carl Wallin.

Clerk, Judiciary—John W. Clark.

Committee Clerk—C. L. Seibel.

Janitor—C. W. Sherwin.

Janitor—Jack Roth Schiller.

Pages—Guy Grove, Archie Olson, Carl Hoover.

Stenographers—Mrs. Mason, Nettie Pakstad, Miss Hoffman, Rose McDonnell.

Members.

Dist. No.	Name.	County	Postoffice
1 (D)	Walter Welford.....	Pembina	Neche
2 (R)	John E. Fleckten.....	Part of Ward	Niobe
3 (R)	Christ Levang.....	Part of Walsh	Adams
4 (R)	P. J. Murphy.....	Part of Walsh	Grafton
5 (R)	J. P. Hemmingsen.....	Part of Grand Forks	Shawnee
6 (R)	W. S. Whitman.....	Part of Grand Forks	Grand Forks
7 (R)	Albert Stenmo.....	Part of Grand Forks	Grand Forks
8 (R)	H. H. McNair.....	Trail	Portland
9 (R)	Gilbert W. Haggart.....	Part of Cass	Fargo
10 (R)	A. G. Storstad.....	Part of Cass	Horace
11 (D)	Chas. E. Drown.....	Part of Cass	Page
12 (R)	E. M. Nelson.....	Richland	Fairmount
13 (D)	Richard McCarten.....	Sargent	Cogswell
14 (R)	Peter A. eBrg.....	Ransom	Englevale
15 (R)	Frank E. Floyhar.....	Part of Barnes	Valley City
16 (R)	John L. Mikkethun.....	Steele and Griggs	Wimbleton
17 (R)	C. I. Morkrid.....	Nelson	Petersburg
18 (D)	W. H. Porter.....	Cavalier	Calvin
19 (R)	John W. Benson.....	Rolette	Rolette
20 (R)	William J. Church.....	Benson	York
21 (R)	Frank H. Hyland.....	Ramsey	Devils Lake
22 (R)	A. S. Gibbens.....	Towner	Cando
23 (R)	Thomas Pendray.....	Stutsman	Jamestown
24 (R)	E. A. Bowman.....	LaMoure	Kulm
25 (R)	William Ziemann.....	Dickey	Oakes
26 (R)	C. A. Ward.....	Emmons and Kidder	Hazleton
27 (R)	Carroll D. King.....	Burleigh	Menoken
28 (R)	A. M. Hagan.....	Bottineau	Westhope
29 (D)	Thorwald Mostad.....	Part of Ward	Minot

30 (R)	F. W. Mees.	Morton	Glen Ullin
31 (R)	M. L. McBride.	Stark	Dickinson
32 (R)	O. H. Olson.	Eddy and Foster.	New Rockford
33 (R)	James A. Wenstrom.	Wells	Dover
34 (R)	E. H. Kendall.	Part of McHenry.	Norwich
35 (R)	John A. Beck.	Sheridan	McClusky
36 (R)	John Weber.	McIntosh and Logan.	Wishak
37 (R)	C. W. Carey.	Part of Richland.	Lidgerwood
38 (R)	C. H. Noltemier.	Part of Barnes.	Valley City
39 (R)	Geo. F. Hunt.	Billings, Bowman, Golden Valley and Slope	Beach
40 (R)	Ralph Ingerson.	Burke and Divide.	Flaxton
41 (R)	Morten Mortenson.	Williams and McKenzie.	Hofflund
42 (R)	Andrew Oksendahl.	Pierce	Tunbridge
43 (R)	Edward Hamerly.	Renville	Sherwood
44 (R)	E. H. Sikes.	Mountrail	Stanley
45 (R)	Ole Ettestad.	Part of McHenry.	Balfour
46 (R)	R. L. Fraser.	McLean	Garrison
47 (R)	J. I. Cahill.	Grant	Leith
48 (R)	A. A. Liederbach.	Mercer, Olived and Dunn.	Killdeer
49 (R)	H. P. Jacobsen.	Adams, Hettinger and Sioux.	Mott

Senators in odd numbered districts are hold-overs.

R—Republican.

D—Democrat.

HOUSE.

Speaker—L. L. Stair.

Chief Clerk—Geo. A. Totten, Jr.

1st Assistant Chief Clerk—Beecher Stair.

2nd Assistant Chief Clerk—Steve Terhorst.

Desk Stenographer—Miss Myrtle Lindberg.

Enrolling & Engrossing Clerk—M. A. Hoghaug.

Ass't Enrolling & Engrossing Clerk—I. L. Doherty.

Doorkeeper—H. A. Ball.

Gallery Doorkeeper—Robt. Kee.

Bill Clerk—Olaf Ribb.

Bill Room Clerk—A. J. Hammer.

Mailing Clerk—M. T. O'Connell.

Messenger & Postmaster—Peter Romsaas.

Chaplains—Bismarck Ministers.

Clerk, Appropriations—Ralph Madland.

Clerk, State Affairs—E. C. Heckenlaible.

Clerk, Judiciary—Jos. Coghlan.

Clerk, Committee—Richard Arnason.

Bill Messenger—Frank Greany.

Bill Drafter—Geo. Peterson.

Tel. Messenger—Emil Hardt.

Stenographers—Miss N. F. Houlihan, Miss Luella Pannebaker, Miss Ele-

anor Marx, Miss Cecilia Doherty, Mrs. Vina Prater, Robert McGarry.

Miss Emma Cooper.

Pages—Jerry Rosenzweig, Chas. McGarvey, Geo. Erickson, Rudolph Bork,

Donald Snyder, Chas. Rorebeck.

Janitors—John Peck, Geo. A. Jones.

Members.

Dist. No.	Name.	County	Postoffice
1	*Paul Johnson.	Pembina	Mountain
	*J. J. O'Connor.	Pembina	Neche
	*William Pleasance.	Pembina	Akra
2	*J. H. Burkhardt.	Part of Ward.	Berthold
3	Henning Gunhus.	Part of Walsh.	Edinburg
	*Alex Ferguson.	Part of Walsh.	Lankin
4	*W. R. Johnston.	Part of Walsh.	Forest River
5	P. G. Hanson.	Part of Grand Forks.	Northwood
6	*J. F. T. O'Connor.	Part of Grand Forks.	Grand Forks
7	O. B. Burntress.	Part of Grand Forks.	Grand Forks
8	Ole O. Moen.	Traill	Galesburg
	Oscar R. Nesvig.	Traill	Buxton
	Henry Strom.	Traill	Hillsboro
9	Ole L. Engen.	Part of Cass.	Fargo
	Henry J. Rusch.	Part of Cass.	Fargo
	L. L. Twitchell.	Part of Cass.	Fargo

10	F. R. Johnson	Part of Casselton	Casselton
	Elling Severson	Part of Cass	Kindred
11	Peter McLaughlin	Part of Cass	Hunter
	Robert Wadson	Part of Cass	Alice
12	H. B. Durkee	Part of Richmond	Fairmount
	C. Ness	Part of Richland	Wahpeton
13	Nils Petterson	Sargent	Gwinner
	Frank Riba	Sargent	Genesee
14	Fred J. Nims	Ransom	Lisbon
	Martin Larson	Ransom	Nome
15	Burl Carr	Barnes	Valley City
16	S. W. Johnson	Steele and Griggs	Colgate
	S. R. Klein	Steele and Griggs	Binford
	William Bjerke	Steele and Griggs	Hatton
17	Lars O. Frederickson	Nelson	Pekin
	F. W. Keitzman	Nelson	Lakota
18	*C. B. Hammond	Cavalier	Clyde
	*Jos. McGauvran	Cavalier	Osnabrook
	*John Reid	Cavalier	Wahalla
19	*Joseph Renauld	Rolette	Thorne
	James McManus	Rolette	St. John
20	John R. Maddock	Benson	Maddock
	John F. Randall	Benson	York
21	P. H. Kelly	Ramsey	Brocket
	Adolph Mikkelsen	Ramsey	Garske
	Martin Olsen	Ramsey	Devils Lake
22	A. J. McLarty	Towner	Starkweather
	J. W. Dungan	Towner	Cando
23	John U. Hemmi	Stutsman	Jamestown
	L. H. Larson	Stutsman	Courtenay
	John O'Brien	Stutsman	Jamestown
	N. E. Whipple	Stutsman	Jamestown
24	*James Brady	LaMoure	Jud
	*John Kelder	LaMoure	Verona
25	Robert H. Johnson	Dickey	Fullerton
	A. S. Marshal	Dickey	Forbes
26	Fay A. Harding	Emmons and Kidder	Bradock
	J. C. Sherman	Emmons and Kidder	Steele
	Rollin V. Weld	Emmons and Kidder	Bowdon
	Roy A. Yeater	Emmons and Kidder	Hazleton
27	Frank G. Prater	Burleigh	Arena
	C. O. Kell	Burleigh	McKenzie
	L. D. Bailey	Burleigh	Moffit
28	J. C. Miller	Bottineau	Souris
	William Martin	Bottineau	Lansford
	*Nels Magnuson	Bottineau	Souris
	*L. L. Stair	Bottineau	Bottineau
29	Guy Humphreys	Part of Ward	Minot
	O. N. Cleven	Pt. of Ward	Douglas
	Geo. A. Reishus	Pt. of Ward	Minot
	Bennie H. Olson	Pt. of Ward	Burlington
30	Martin Koiler	Morton	Hebron
	Jacob Bollinger	Pt. of Morton	Flasher
	*J. J. Strain	Pt. of Morton	Mandan
31	Fred W. Turner	Stark	Dickinson
	*F. L. Roquette	Pt. of Stark	Dickinson
	*T. F. Murtha	Pt. of Stark	Dickinson
32	B. C. Larkin	Eddy and Foster	Brantford
	C. W. McDonnell	Pt. of Eddy and Foster	Kensal
33	J. N. Kunkel	Wells	Fessenden
	Roy B. Weld	Pt. of Wells	Chaseley
34	F. E. Lazler	Pt. of McHenry	Barton
35	John Nathan	Sheridan	Goodrich
36	T. T. Donner	McIntosh and Logan	Danzig
	Henry Nathan	Pt. of McIntosh and Logan	Lehr
	Herman Hardt	Pt. of McIntosh and Logan	Napoleon
37	Nels Olsgard	Pt. of Richland	Kindred
	*William E. Krueger	Pt. of Richland	Hankinson
38	C. J. Olson	Pt. of Barnes	Valley City
39	B. D. Arnold	Billings, Bowman	Mineral Springs
	Gust Wong	Golden Valley	Belfield
	O. C. Martin	& Slope	DeSart
40	Jim Uglum	Burke & Divide	Bowbells

	Edgar Kellogg	Pt. of Burke & Divide	Alkabo
	J. J. Alberts	Pt. of Burke & Divide	Crosby
41	F. A. Hoare	Williams & McKenzie	Ray
	J. K. Brostuen	Part of do	Charbonneau
	Kristian Hall	Part of do	Wildrose
	Robert Byrne	Part of do	Arnegard
	Fred Eckert	Part of do	Williston
42	L. A. Larson	Pierce	Tunbridge
	A. G. Lowe	Pt. of Pierce	Wolford
43	*G. Patterson	Renville	Donnybrook
44	Frank J. Haines	Mountrail	White Earth
	Walter J. Maddock	Pt. of Mountrail	Blaza
45	E. E. Bryans	Pt. of McHenry	Voltaire
46	A. L. Maxwell	McLean	Turtle Lake
	Geo. M. Robinson	Pt. of McLean	Coleharbor
	Geo. A. Malone	Pt. of McLean	Wilton
47	William Kamrath	Grant	Leith
	J. Ivers	Pt. of Grant	Elgin
48	J. A. Harris	Mercer, Oliver and Dunn	Stanton
	E. W. Herbert	Pt. of do	Dunn Center
	R. H. Walker	Pt. of do	Yucca
49	O. H. Opland	Adams, Hettinger and Sioux	Mott
	W. L. Caddell	Pt. of do	Solen
	H. O. Bratsberg	Pt. of do	Reeder

*Democrat.

**REPUBLICAN VOTES CAST AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION
JUNE 24TH, 1914.**

Counties	United States Senator				Governor		
	A. J. Gronna	Andrew Miller	H. N. Midtbo	John W. Worst	U. L. Burdick	L. B. Hanna	J. H. Wishek
Adams.....	410	126	37	119	372	288	85
Barnes.....	970	292	47	600	600	1,141	285
Benson.....	1,038	236	52	377	1,050	530	173
Billings.....	481	145	44	116	190	493	114
Bottineau.....	437	227	53	259	771	625	139
Bowman.....	291	302	43	83	425	248	92
Burke.....	414	215	45	122	307	421	87
Burleigh.....	615	1,083	68	323	558	764	875
Cass.....	699	267	48	1,900	619	1,061	380
Cavalier.....	501	296	41	357	771	426	72
Dickey.....	150	230	17	339	290	282	205
Divide.....	595	161	53	182	590	369	34
Dunn.....	464	139	46	118	133	455	199
Eddy.....	250	76	13	139	174	249	70
Emmons.....	215	239	29	409	124	464	331
Foster.....	233	97	20	236	168	356	88
Golden Valley.....	355	194	31	155	289	426	62
Grand Forks.....	1,194	579	75	286	861	1,233	144
Griggs.....	217	45	9	142	178	229	24
Hettinger.....	552	248	27	127	144	450	460
Kidder.....	375	209	38	242	133	565	221
LaMoure.....	443	232	47	523	688	388	215
Logan.....	198	312	37	142	62	187	553
McHenry.....	712	356	65	360	512	691	371
McIntosh.....	136	540	23	222	19	76	883
McKenzie.....	688	120	42	151	556	404	36
McLean.....	569	830	67	189	778	401	527
Mercer.....	238	424	64	62	122	208	504
Morton.....	1,550	862	117	477	351	1,426	1,386
Mountrail.....	990	147	102	137	1,036	284	102
Nelson.....	735	137	10	329	476	637	72
Oliver.....	177	97	33	71	105	106	189
Pembina.....	565	230	26	510	273	1,034	68
Pierce.....	566	164	35	185	542	311	136
Ramsey.....	998	466	65	338	1,013	713	187
Ransom.....	473	101	16	378	251	599	140
Renville.....	409	131	37	115	432	250	43
Richland.....	593	164	48	469	273	835	206
Rolette.....	483	151	35	179	395	391	92
Sargent.....	405	193	18	283	204	616	95
Stark.....	436	212	40	369	73	477	636
Sheridan.....	283	356	50	139	107	239	539
Steele.....	518	76	37	268	554	309	64
Stutsman.....	587	437	73	484	375	660	651
Trails.....	869	132	32	210	870	356	68
Towner.....	387	142	36	320	464	383	82
Walsh.....	657	131	59	178	333	621	83
Ward.....	1,320	523	140	290	1,156	934	237
Wells.....	531	257	41	365	364	462	400
Williams.....	723	269	71	285	1,074	290	40
Total.....	27,740	13,588	2,305	14,639	22,195	26,261	12,745

**REPUBLICAN VOTES CAST AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION
JUNE 24TH, 1914.—Continued.**

Counties	Lieutenant Governor					Sec. of State	State Auditor
	H. J. Besseten	J. H. Fraire	A. T. Kraabel	A. W. McMasters	Henry Sagehorn	Thomas Hall	C. O. Jorgenson
Adams.....	132	141	253	69	69	649	650
Barnes.....	438	544	490	139	192	1,736	1,654
Benson.....	464	387	430	165	294	1,529	1,486
Billings.....	171	163	176	136	84	741	689
Bottineau.....	309	270	464	222	143	1,395	1,333
Bowman.....	111	158	202	108	96	686	654
Burke.....	143	169	183	129	100	734	716
Burleigh.....	344	670	388	206	362	1,895	1,793
Cass.....	294	989	1,009	219	188	1,688	2,474
Cavalier.....	118	325	433	161	117	1,191	1,069
Dickey.....	117	113	193	159	113	690	667
Divide.....	224	161	264	128	95	901	883
Dunn.....	157	145	133	82	176	701	686
Eddy.....	136	122	106	56	38	431	415
Emmons.....	215	217	111	126	185	820	785
Foster.....	164	119	136	61	69	558	535
Golden Valley.....	128	188	156	128	76	679	628
Grand Forks.....	289	869	568	197	137	1,988	1,857
Griggs.....	109	47	183	33	29	395	384
Hettinger.....	135	225	167	93	328	899	856
Kidder.....	244	197	112	90	171	808	783
LaMoure.....	223	190	356	230	167	1,165	1,109
Logan.....	102	143	86	48	304	617	614
McHenry.....	418	307	310	144	247	1,405	1,354
McIntosh.....	74	69	36	31	721	916	906
McKenzie.....	183	212	248	172	96	901	867
McLean.....	323	291	386	158	368	1,483	1,399
Mercer.....	69	75	52	66	551	740	694
Morton.....	289	1,093	345	257	911	2,745	2,622
Mountrail.....	222	307	454	160	150	1,158	1,216
Nelson.....	171	210	494	134	76	1,087	1,057
Oliver.....	53	62	46	33	179	368	339
Pembina.....	110	739	165	172	87	1,244	1,196
Pierce.....	270	323	205	57	80	869	824
Ramsey.....	245	577	549	167	166	1,644	1,572
Ransom.....	150	246	309	82	100	891	874
Renville.....	98	102	182	227	46	581	576
Richland.....	199	405	328	131	167	1,204	1,176
Rolette.....	201	223	131	172	63	726	707
Sargent.....	112	235	291	106	103	846	844
Stark.....	110	317	112	77	465	966	914
Sheridan.....	295	130	113	57	231	773	763
Steele.....	206	98	463	56	46	821	811
Scutsman.....	272	457	303	163	353	1,594	1,491
Traill.....	154	188	792	30	69	1,181	1,164
Towner.....	140	220	250	103	104	786	768
Walsh.....	96	594	201	46	55	959	913
Ward.....	418	546	553	317	227	2,048	1,958
Wells.....	746	98	148	49	159	1,113	1,090
Williams.....	250	327	398	192	107	1,276	1,237
Total.....	10,641	15,003	14,463	6,344	9,460	54,221	52,052

REPUBLICAN VOTES CAST AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION
JUNE 24TH, 1914.—Continued.

Counties	State Treasurer				Attorney General		
	Rolf Berg	S. N. Putnam	John Steen	T. H. Tharalson	F. C. Heffron	Henry J. Linde	Alfred Zuger
Adams.....	118	162	210	199	173	297	212
Barnes.....	321	390	413	703	178	488	1,248
Benson.....	130	277	937	287	252	932	368
Billings.....	136	186	209	215	266	335	161
Bottineau.....	145	307	621	346	231	823	341
Bowman.....	119	184	192	188	145	297	255
Burke.....	130	141	284	196	90	496	158
Burleigh.....	258	414	292	1,019	215	733	1,013
Cass.....	377	763	711	811	577	1,151	984
Cavalier.....	145	324	332	367	182	491	461
Dickey.....	110	217	193	169	136	273	268
Divide.....	198	138	341	225	147	534	198
Dunn.....	126	169	238	189	243	321	142
Eddy.....	29	352	47	48	74	197	175
Emmons.....	151	202	274	211	155	391	296
Foster.....	152	322	50	66	82	235	246
Golden Valley.....	158	197	196	147	308	223	168
Grand Forks.....	197	392	558	900	570	1,053	377
Griggs.....	261	42	63	46	79	179	131
Hettinger.....	213	159	234	323	237	559	146
Kidder.....	178	200	216	236	139	443	240
LaMoure.....	145	464	428	139	212	504	423
Logan.....	133	116	228	194	67	289	322
McHenry.....	353	235	572	281	228	865	322
McIntosh.....	171	147	374	230	80	406	441
McKenzie.....	133	224	269	299	162	572	193
McLean.....	260	431	403	434	228	591	712
Mercer.....	172	168	199	202	165	310	283
Morton.....	399	477	1,176	825	522	1,637	754
Mountrail.....	202	268	485	352	231	667	465
Nelson.....	188	146	428	351	229	622	228
Oliver.....	54	64	129	111	75	171	119
Pembina.....	114	163	515	659	234	657	369
Pierce.....	19	66	839	68	191	505	190
Ramsey.....	183	379	662	486	299	872	507
Ransom.....	139	193	260	318	176	458	263
Renville.....	101	163	222	168	141	357	113
Richland.....	214	253	369	396	267	716	226
Rolette.....	78	141	395	170	152	437	173
Sargent.....	121	148	168	423	131	549	169
Stark.....	145	186	352	300	270	671	156
Sheridan.....	232	151	258	164	107	340	348
S Steele.....	186	200	288	185	135	398	272
Stutsman.....	641	456	291	209	331	616	602
Trall.....	220	220	344	426	161	549	449
Towner.....	96	200	313	233	157	444	206
Walsh.....	71	99	230	613	182	564	210
Ward.....	347	417	602	708	314	1,346	444
Wells.....	246	340	309	259	149	616	333
Williams.....	193	277	488	336	269	711	296
Total.....	9,208	12,330	18,207	16,430	10,371	27,941	17,226

**REPUBLICAN VOTES CAST AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION
JUNE 24TH, 1914.—Continued.**

Counties	Com. of Ins.	Com. of Ag. and Labor			
	W. C. Taylor	R. F. Flint	A. E. Hutchinson	Will E. Holbein	J. T. Hoge
Adams.....	652	207	298	66	100
Barnes.....	1,636	749	591	189	207
Benson.....	1,419	199	1,134	92	182
Billings.....	697	345	211	73	112
Bottineau.....	1,305	305	365	548	168
Bowman.....	647	220	352	58	73
Burke.....	699	260	215	146	101
Burleigh.....	1,738	1,205	418	123	234
Cass.....	2,511	1,123	903	280	318
Cavalier.....	1,057	361	452	152	151
Dickey.....	661	193	290	92	87
Divide.....	855	187	317	237	138
Dunn.....	681	230	237	96	120
Eddy.....	409	95	256	37	59
Emmons.....	779	363	191	110	170
Foster.....	537	154	253	68	81
Golden Valley.....	620	294	216	70	104
Grand Forks.....	1,856	631	515	477	334
Griggs.....	318	108	151	58	79
Hettinger.....	853	523	141	179	90
Kidder.....	766	399	184	90	142
LaMoure.....	1,113	240	701	135	85
Logan.....	589	273	139	100	135
McHenry.....	1,316	450	400	370	197
McIntosh.....	882	443	272	131	81
McKenzie.....	856	208	342	205	164
McLean.....	1,409	681	393	167	330
Mercer.....	693	426	132	88	98
Morton.....	2,611	1,729	502	340	308
Mountrail.....	1,176	566	406	186	163
Nelson.....	1,024	267	407	244	156
Oliver.....	336	248	51	43	32
Pembina.....	1,182	505	450	185	109
Pierce.....	833	272	344	142	116
Ramsey.....	1,557	362	858	234	221
Ransom.....	859	228	394	77	201
Renville.....	570	129	188	237	74
Richland.....	1,175	375	391	252	182
Rolette.....	699	289	260	93	111
Sargent.....	821	418	215	87	116
Stark.....	927	610	174	108	108
Sheridan.....	749	359	165	153	107
Steele.....	777	250	226	187	147
Stutsman.....	1,488	601	476	152	245
Traill.....	1,120	268	488	171	217
Towner.....	739	245	328	100	131
Walsh.....	911	350	242	164	185
Ward.....	1,830	519	625	588	308
Wells.....	1,079	373	355	206	192
Williams.....	1,205	399	412	237	184
Total.....	51,265	20,294	18,026	8,603	7,753

REPUBLICAN VOTES CAST AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION
JUNE 24TH, 1914.—Continued.

Counties	Commissioners of Railroads						
	O. P. N. Anderson	H. A. Barwind	James Collins	James Duncan	W. H. Mann	Jacob Rieder	W. H. Stutsman
Adams.....	388	115	171	167	344	166	310
Barnes.....	957	251	926	337	843	354	778
Benson.....	858	171	415	1,111	602	300	581
Billings.....	366	126	259	171	381	167	327
Bottineau.....	706	246	462	327	684	368	636
Bowman.....	391	94	184	145	427	140	395
Burke.....	424	102	261	188	347	204	359
Burleigh.....	852	643	670	435	1,019	663	906
Cass.....	1,221	433	1,264	798	1,502	521	1,367
Cavalier.....	638	154	334	337	673	277	591
Dickey.....	365	118	185	130	437	156	383
Divide.....	570	111	294	219	417	243	412
Dunn.....	327	115	206	174	374	200	281
Eddy.....	245	65	134	185	235	81	241
Emmons.....	363	309	212	186	424	276	351
Foster.....	256	75	195	114	276	109	297
Golden Valley.....	289	108	280	161	352	133	280
Grand Forks.....	1,454	189	1,277	560	813	384	731
Griggs.....	283	59	133	83	202	65	192
Hettinger.....	326	289	204	212	473	389	339
Kidder.....	355	162	228	196	402	263	391
LaMoure.....	582	182	373	281	559	268	609
Logan.....	235	272	152	123	315	355	228
McHenry.....	655	194	401	285	620	788	503
McIntosh.....	262	479	128	92	639	572	306
McKenzie.....	553	126	288	229	496	253	419
McLean.....	722	351	384	270	826	470	644
Mercer.....	254	185	166	123	441	393	368
Mortuo.....	1,011	678	932	559	1,769	941	1,573
Mountrail.....	801	159	423	320	610	273	540
Nelson.....	638	180	507	282	517	270	419
Oliver.....	146	79	110	63	235	144	186
Pembina.....	543	177	520	416	698	237	594
Pierce.....	505	144	305	272	446	243	384
Ramsey.....	1,135	206	682	473	1,006	314	715
Ransom.....	455	143	319	202	413	245	415
Renville.....	321	94	191	147	324	56	260
Richland.....	598	236	427	356	653	430	489
Rolette.....	379	128	338	244	340	160	304
Sargent.....	535	121	278	251	565	157	376
Stark.....	330	307	323	185	700	502	435
Sheridan.....	280	133	152	128	386	430	345
Steele.....	524	115	287	195	407	184	403
Stutsman.....	665	332	516	345	876	432	943
Trail.....	883	150	452	201	613	330	567
Towner.....	418	109	255	332	374	157	345
Walsh.....	636	137	311	243	505	239	484
Ward.....	1,072	299	761	592	1,025	565	813
Wells.....	533	235	343	296	595	409	526
Williams.....	675	214	473	277	691	345	594
Total.....	28,090	10,100	19,091	14,018	28,874	15,621	25,025

**REPUBLICAN VOTES CAST AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION
JUNE 24TH, 1914.—Continued.**

**REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS
Third Congressional District**

Counties	H. T. Helgesen
Cass.....	2,466
Cavalier.....	1,120
Grand Forks.....	1,910
Nelson.....	1,065
Pembina.....	1,168
Ramsey.....	1,563
Ransom.....	896
Richland.....	1,153
Sargent.....	822
Steele.....	837
Traill.....	1,209
Towner.....	780
Walsh.....	949
Total.....	15,938

Representative in Congress

Second Congressional District			Third Congressional District		
Counties	W. P. Tuttle	Geo. M. Young	Counties	P. D. Norton	L. A. Simpson
Barnes.....	543	1,482	Adams.....	455	288
Benson.....	476	1,195	Billings.....	466	343
Bottineau.....	609	891	Bowman.....	465	284
Burleigh.....	1,157	938	Burke.....	434	355
Dickey.....	298	459	Divide.....	617	345
Eddy.....	184	288	Dunn.....	429	363
Emmons.....	464	438	Golden Valley.....	450	327
Foster.....	231	357	Hettinger.....	458	566
Griggs.....	116	300	Mercer.....	394	416
Kidder.....	477	460	Morton.....	1,661	1,424
LaMoure.....	369	887	Mountrail.....	1,034	342
Logan.....	367	338	McKenzie.....	617	375
McHenry.....	643	872	McLean.....	1,102	520
McIntosh.....	408	527	Oliver.....	226	162
Pierce.....	276	683	Renville.....	458	235
Rolette.....	260	561	Stark.....	194	977
Sheridan.....	456	387	Ward.....	1,345	879
Stutsman.....	882	766	Williams.....	916	435
Wells.....	536	654			
Total.....	8,752	12,483	Total.....	11,721	8,636

**DEMOCRATIC VOTES CAST AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION
JUNE 24TH, 1914.**

Counties	United States Senator		Governor		Lieut. Gov.
	Geo. P. Jones	W. E. Purcell	F. O. Hellstrom	Oliver Knudson	James E. Hall
Adams.....	32	27	41	16	52
Barnes.....	109	189	207	109	287
Benson.....	107	36	106	41	132
Billings.....	62	23	56	22	76
Bottineau.....	132	232	171	201	348
Bowman.....	45	42	46	41	78
Burke.....	69	64	62	75	130
Burlleigh.....	90	74	105	75	166
Cass.....	238	278	255	273	493
Cavalier.....	250	231	369	107	457
Dickey.....	254	74	284	56	296
Divide.....	81	36	75	45	116
Dunn.....	106	97	140	58	187
Eddy.....	93	69	118	25	149
Emmons.....	140	179	258	54	293
Foster.....	122	149	182	102	245
Golden Valley.....	74	52	79	52	121
Grand Forks.....	257	346	451	171	552
Griggs.....	192	63	204	61	240
Hettinger.....	75	57	89	37	126
Kidder.....	46	33	63	18	75
LaMoure.....	222	33	157	99	240
Logan.....	48	10	35	20	50
McHenry.....	205	250	356	102	444
McIntosh.....	28	32	29	19	52
McKenzie.....	41	55	69	28	96
McLean.....	78	122	125	68	190
Mercer.....	52	38	58	24	77
Morton.....	176	240	284	125	389
Mountrail.....	50	67	65	62	114
Nelson.....	42	115	63	101	159
Oliver.....	38	26	45	16	59
Pembina.....	328	311	457	195	631
Pierce.....	188	174	280	82	345
Ramsey.....	72	136	169	38	194
Ransom.....	158	105	146	116	239
Renville.....	127	76	93	112	187
Richland.....	133	719	465	345	765
Rolette.....	125	85	127	89	200
Sargent.....	88	114	161	42	195
Stark.....	116	179	185	112	275
Sheridan.....	36	41	51	26	76
Steele.....	26	34	53	10	57
Stutsman.....	211	183	234	164	386
Trall.....	48	80	68	63	128
Towner.....	148	203	162	200	327
Walsh.....	403	341	455	290	698
Ward.....	181	203	293	98	374
Wells.....	79	124	154	53	195
Williams.....	170	162	83	260	322
Total.....	6,200	6,609	8,283	4,598	12,172

**DEMOCRATIC VOTES CAST AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION
JUNE 24TH, 1914.—Continued.**

Counties	Sec. of State	State Auditor	State Treas.	Attorney General	
	W. E. Byerly	Frank Shanley	M. F. Hegge	Scott Cameron	G. H. Moelling
Adams.....	52	49	50	27	27
Barnes.....	276	276	268	164	118
Benson.....	125	130	128	84	39
Billings.....	78	80	77	49	30
Bottineau.....	342	336	339	230	122
Bowman.....	76	78	81	51	28
Burke.....	124	124	122	79	47
Burleigh.....	158	151	160	95	69
Cass.....	472	460	466	309	173
Cavalier.....	453	449	443	274	192
Dickey.....	294	293	281	178	108
Divide.....	112	105	107	48	77
Dunn.....	183	192	189	124	68
Eddy.....	144	147	142	118	41
Emmons.....	286	269	284	273	41
Foster.....	243	230	250	171	81
Golden Valley.....	111	110	104	78	45
Grand Forks.....	536	506	526	358	198
Griggs.....	226	227	230	130	107
Hettinger.....	113	113	119	76	44
Kidder.....	73	73	70	42	34
LaMoure.....	230	225	232	132	96
Logan.....	48	48	45	29	20
McHenry.....	442	434	422	281	169
McIntosh.....	53	51	52	28	22
McKenzie.....	91	99	95	40	59
McLean.....	185	191	181	114	69
Mercer.....	76	78	74	45	36
Morton.....	385	392	382	224	175
Mountrail.....	112	109	105	64	48
Nelson.....	156	155	157	110	48
Oliver.....	57	60	57	36	22
Pembina.....	610	613	604	553	105
Pierce.....	335	326	333	145	196
Ramsey.....	193	197	190	127	68
Ransom.....	237	230	234	154	91
Renville.....	176	183	174	118	67
Richland.....	758	767	760	477	331
Rolette.....	193	199	190	131	65
Sargent.....	191	190	195	129	62
Stark.....	264	271	266	155	115
Sheridan.....	75	78	76	53	23
Steele.....	55	57	59	34	24
Stutsman.....	368	373	366	202	161
Trail.....	119	119	121	81	42
Towner.....	318	348	308	201	130
Walsh.....	691	690	688	451	263
Ward.....	369	340	359	201	174
Wells.....	188	194	185	102	93
Williams.....	311	309	315	58	288
Total.....	11,763	11,697	11,521	7,542	4,751

DEMOCRATIC VOTES CAST AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION
JUNE 24TH, 1914.—Continued.

Counties	Com. of Ins.	Com. of Ag. & L.	Commissioners of Railroads		
	C. S. Whittesey	E. A. Lillibridge	Sam A. Hall	B. F. Brockhoff	Wm. Loughland
Adams.....	40	48	43	32	31
Barnes.....	260	256	236	189	188
Benson.....	120	119	114	93	83
Billings.....	77	76	69	52	48
Bottineau.....	331	328	301	275	278
Bowman.....	75	75	69	56	56
Burke.....	117	119	107	95	95
Burleigh.....	161	159	153	135	135
Cass.....	463	445	452	446	446
Cavalier.....	442	439	394	365	365
Dickey.....	278	282	205	231	214
Divide.....	101	108	97	89	80
Dunn.....	181	182	161	132	127
Eddy.....	142	143	120	112	108
Emmons.....	280	266	262	257	248
Foster.....	240	240	209	144	151
Golden Valley.....	108	99	87	77	77
Grand Forks.....	518	515	391	493	379
Griggs.....	230	224	200	176	183
Hettinger.....	113	118	105	88	87
Kidder.....	72	71	55	52	53
LaMoure.....	225	225	202	170	184
Logan.....	47	47	43	32	33
McHenry.....	430	427	365	272	264
McIntosh.....	47	51	44	43	42
McKenzie.....	90	90	79	69	68
McLean.....	184	179	142	125	121
Mercer.....	76	71	64	56	57
Morton.....	361	376	319	291	283
Mountrail.....	106	107	101	82	87
Nelson.....	154	156	125	136	121
Oliver.....	55	52	56	44	43
Pembina.....	608	606	520	470	463
Pierce.....	322	318	303	269	261
Ramsey.....	187	188	168	160	155
Ransom.....	226	230	186	172	166
Renville.....	170	166	145	126	127
Richland.....	751	752	655	639	630
Rolette.....	191	189	171	144	144
Sargent.....	185	185	163	150	154
Stark.....	253	239	224	211	207
Sheridan.....	73	72	67	52	51
Steele.....	56	58	44	37	38
Stutsman.....	343	351	330	293	285
Traill.....	113	117	108	101	93
Towner.....	208	304	252	221	204
Walsh.....	678	667	625	543	536
Ward.....	358	357	316	269	283
Wells.....	184	185	166	139	141
Williams.....	298	299	269	247	270
Total.....	11,414	11,376	10,582	9,153	8,943

**DEMOCRATIC VOTES CAST AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION
JUNE 24TH, 1914.—Continued.**

Representative In Congress First Congressional District				Representative In Congress Second Congressional District		
County	J. H. Gogin	F. Bartholomew	Scattering	County	James J. Weeks	Scattering
Cass.....	126	363		Barnes.....	270	
Cavalier.....	183	297		Benson.....	123	
Grand Forks.....	123	473		Bottineau.....	351	4
Nelson.....	42	123		Burleigh.....	159	4
Pembina.....	143	511		Dickey.....	277	
Ramsey.....	53	145		Eddy.....	144	
Ransom.....	58	181		Emmons.....	241	
Richland.....	276	525		Foster.....	233	2
Sargent.....	47	147		Griggs.....	224	2
Steele.....	19	39		Kidder.....	69	3
Traill.....	32	97	1	LaMoure.....	216	6
Towner.....	93	239		Logan.....	47	
Walsh.....	201	539		McHenry.....	436	
Total.....	1,396	3,679	1	McIntosh.....	50	2
				Pierce.....	338	
				Rolette.....	184	
				Sheridan.....	72	
				Stutsman.....	364	
				Wells.....	182	
				Total.....	3,980	23

**Representative In Congress
Third Congressional District**

County	H. Halverson	Scattering
Adams.....	50	
Billings.....	76	
Bowman.....	76	2
Burke.....	126	
Divide.....	113	
Dunn.....	188	
Golden Valley.....	113	
Hettinger.....	118	
Mercer.....	78	3
Morton.....	388	
Mountrail.....	116	
McKenzie.....	38	1
McLean.....	189	
Oliver.....	56	
Renville.....	183	2
Stark.....	282	
Ward.....	381	
Williams.....	313	1
Total.....	2,922	9

**SOCIALIST VOTES CAST AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION
JUNE 24TH, 1914.**

Counties	Atty. Gen.	Com. of Ins.	Com. of Ag. & L.	Commissioners of Railroads		
	J. L. Koeppler	F. Spath	Robert Grant	G. E. Anderson	L. A. Knoke	Herman Piesche
Adams.....	28	28	26	28	27	27
Barnes.....	11	13	13	12	11	11
Benson.....	51	51	51	47	46	47
Billings.....	52	50	53	50	45	41
Bottineau.....	147	145	146	137	125	124
Bowman.....	81	80	82	78	72	72
Burke.....	184	180	183	177	170	167
Burleigh.....	20	21	20	22	22	22
Cass.....	21	20	21	17	17	16
Cavalier.....	23	23	23	21	17	19
Dickey.....	36	36	36	36	32	32
Divide.....	71	69	72	67	61	63
Dunn.....	7	7	7	7	7	7
Eddy.....	6	5	6	5	6	5
Emmons.....	4	4	4	4	3	3
Foster.....		1	1		1	1
Golden Valley.....	90	88	84	78	71	75
Grand Forks.....	37	36	38	34	33	31
Griggs.....	15	14	15	15	15	15
Hettinger.....	19	19	19	18	19	15
Kidder.....	27	27	28	25	18	18
LaMoure.....	65	65	66	67	54	54
Logan.....	7	7	6	7	4	4
McHenry.....	100	100	101	97	79	62
McIntosh.....	5	5	5	5	4	4
McKenzie.....	101	102	102	95	90	89
McLean.....	176	174	173	169	150	150
Mercer.....	14	14	13	13	11	14
Morton.....	131	130	129	114	113	116
Mountrail.....	204	199	202	193	177	173
Nelson.....	44	44	45	45	40	43
Oliver.....	71	73	70	67	61	64
Pembina.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
Pierce.....	62	61	61	60	60	55
Ramsey.....	35	36	36	35	32	32
Ransom.....	8	8	8	8	8	8
Renville.....	112	110	112	105	92	93
Richland.....	11	9	10	10	9	9
Rolette.....	108	106	108	96	88	94
Sargent.....	32	31	32	31	30	32
Stark.....	7	7	7	7	3	3
Sheridan.....	11	10	11	11	7	7
Steele.....	33	33	33	33	31	29
Stutsman.....	33	32	33	29	24	25
Trall.....	20	18	20	19	17	18
Towner.....	18	17	17	18	12	13
Walsh.....	28	26	26	26	25	24
Ward.....	310	308	309	284	271	290
Wellis.....	10	10	11	9	9	7
Williams.....	336	335	337	320	299	304
Total.....	3,092	2,987	3,012	2,850	2,619	2,627

SOCIALIST VOTES CAST AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION
JUNE 24TH, 1914.—Continued.

	U. S. Senator	Gov.	Lieut. Gov.	Sec. of State	State Auditor	State Treas.
Counties	W. H. Brown	J. A. Williams	H. E. Thompson	W. G. Johnson	J. E. Kulstad	L. S. Jones
Adams.....	31	28	28	27	30	29
Barnes.....	13	13	14	12	13	13
Benson.....	51	51	51	53	50	52
Billings.....	55	54	53	52	53	52
Bottineau.....	148	147	150	149	148	148
Bowman.....	84	83	83	82	82	81
Burke.....	184	184	180	181	84	184
Burleigh.....	23	24	22	22	22	22
Cass.....	18	20	21	21	18	21
Cavalier.....	22	24	23	23	23	23
Dickey.....	36	35	36	35	37	37
Divide.....	73	72	73	73	69	73
Dunn.....	7	7	7	7	7	7
Eddy.....	6	6	6	6	6	6
Emmons.....	4	4	4	4	4	4
Foster.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Golden Valley.....	90	87	90	90	87	88
Grand Forks.....	38	35	38	38	35	38
Griggs.....	15	51	15	15	15	15
Hettinger.....	21	20	20	20	20	20
Kidder.....	29	29	31	27	27	26
LaMoure.....	63	66	67	67	67	65
Logan.....	7	7	7	7	7	7
McHenry.....	104	103	102	102	102	102
McIntosh.....	4	3	5	5	5	5
McKenzie.....	99	102	99	101	102	100
McLean.....	171	173	173	179	166	174
Mercer.....	13	12	13	14	14	14
Morton.....	129	131	130	130	132	132
Mountrail.....	209	208	205	1	208	205
Nelson.....	47	46	45	46	46	47
Oliver.....	75	73	72	75	73	73
Pembina.....	3	3	None	3	3	3
Pierce.....	64	62	62	62	60	61
Ramsey.....	35	36	35	37	37	35
Ransom.....	8	7	8	8	8	8
Renville.....	114	113	113	114	107	113
Richland.....	10	10	10	10	10	10
Rolette.....	112	110	110	109	111	106
Sargent.....	32	32	33	33	32	32
Stark.....	7	7	7	7	7	7
Sheridan.....	11	10	10	11	11	11
Steele.....	34	34	34	34	34	33
Stutsman.....	33	34	32	30	31	31
Trall.....	21	21	20	20	20	20
Towner.....	17	19	17	18	17	17
Walsh.....	28	28	27	25	28	28
Ward.....	302	311	313	307	296	310
Wells.....	11	10	10	10	10	11
Williams.....	341	340	340	342	337	340
Total.....	3,053	3,050	3,045	2,844	3,012	3,041

Representative in Congress First Congressional District		Representative in Congress Second Congressional District	
Counties	Leon E. Cher	Counties	H. H. Bjornstad
Cass.....	21	Barnes.....	21
Cavalier.....	21	Benson.....	51
Grand Forks.....	40	Bottineau.....	148
Nelson.....	44	Burleigh.....	17
Pembina.....	None	Dickey.....	37
Ramsey.....	38	Eddy.....	6
Ransom.....	8	Emmons.....	4
Richland.....	11	Foster.....	1
Sargent.....	30	Griggs.....	15
Steele.....	34	Kidder.....	30
Trails.....	21	LaMoure.....	66
Towner.....	17	Logan.....	7
Walsh.....	27	McKenzie.....	103
		McIntosh.....	4
		Pierce.....	58
		Rolette.....	112
		Sheridan.....	11
	312	Stutsman.....	31
		Wells.....	11
Total.....		Total.....	724

Counties	L. Griffith
Adams.....	29
Billings.....	52
Bowman.....	82
Burke.....	187
Divide.....	74
Dunn.....	7
Golden Valley.....	88
Hettinger.....	20
Mercer.....	14
Morton.....	129
Mountrail.....	205
McKenzie.....	98
McLean.....	178
Oliver.....	75
Renville.....	114
Stark.....	7
Ward.....	313
Williams.....	334
Total.....	2,006

**NON-PARTISAN JUDICIARY AND NON-PARTISAN SCHOOL VOTES
CAST AT PRIMARY ELECTION, JUNE 24TH, 1914.**

County	Judge of the Supreme Court		Superintendent of Public Instruction		
	A. M. Christianson	B. F. Spalding	M. Brumwell	Richard Heyward	E. J. Taylor
Adams.....	379	409	101	189	474
.....	968	1,332	218	380	1,540
.....	1,064	908	267	492	1,258
Billings.....	356	383	131	138	473
Bottineau.....	1,206	907	285	492	1,232
Bowman.....	394	448	87	198	448
Burke.....	569	511	178	232	697
Burleigh.....	731	1,396	194	403	1,596
Cass.....	951	2,520	321	614	2,321
Cavalier.....	694	1,096	228	1,010	750
Dickey.....	433	633	128	188	691
Divide.....	648	484	186	213	662
Dunn.....	490	491	132	171	689
Eddy.....	283	391	85	160	410
Emmons.....	447	733	178	242	741
Foster.....	338	525	120	186	621
Golden Valley.....	466	522	109	211	625
Grand Forks.....	917	2,070	246	679	1,968
Griggs.....	379	306	102	112	426
Hettinger.....	423	577	150	226	574
Kidder.....	421	645	134	225	784
LaMoure.....	611	897	213	319	895
Logan.....	373	410	102	148	547
McHenry.....	1,677	525	341	424	1,224
McIntosh.....	353	604	120	214	580
McKenzie.....	564	505	184	259	615
McLean.....	959	1,116	305	384	1,239
Mercer.....	413	491	138	225	539
Morton.....	1,620	1,929	477	710	2,212
Mountrail.....	858	785	296	428	963
Nelson.....	688	675	151	233	935
Oliver.....	267	265	90	120	355
Pembina.....	582	1,487	210	470	1,248
Pierce.....	1,047	389	206	289	928
Ramsey.....	1,004	1,111	215	423	1,343
Ransom.....	611	669	153	271	1,012
Renville.....	490	560	146	224	648
Richland.....	997	1,216	339	443	1,468
Rolette.....	566	656	151	245	735
Sargent.....	606	529	119	101	797
Stark.....	474	884	168	231	882
Sheridan.....	410	537	136	137	616
Steele.....	500	497	211	179	538
Stutsman.....	788	1,236	291	394	1,161
Trail.....	799	718	207	305	911
Towner.....	785	539	151	282	787
Walsh.....	824	1,028	263	442	1,134
Ward.....	1,607	1,342	420	625	1,750
Wells.....	618	852	194	333	961
Williams.....	977	1,010	465	470	1,165
Total.....	34,625	40,749	10,040	16,289	47,1677

VOTES CAST AT THE GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 3, 1914.

County	United States Senator Term Ending March, 1921				Governor			
	A. J. Gronna	W. E. Purcell	W. H. Brown	Sever Scrimgard	L. B. Hanna	F. O. Hellstrom	J. A. Williams	H. H. Aaker
Adams.....	500	213	66	21	445	258	65	46
Barnes.....	1,327	715	49	30	1,197	888	51	71
Benson.....	1,101	437	107	135	840	619	96	255
Billings.....	690	210	162	17	680	254	149	40
Bottineau.....	1,288	792	266	145	997	1,113	269	166
Bowman.....	492	281	164	21	413	388	136	53
Burke.....	596	264	287	56	532	285	270	137
Burleigh.....	1,296	664	66	18	1,241	797	61	38
Cass.....	2,330	1,965	95	164	2,665	1,697	85	189
Cavalier.....	1,363	908	74	39	1,318	961	63	88
Dickey.....	945	683	79	29	883	813	72	29
Divide.....	688	317	120	51	510	385	119	175
Dunn.....	844	291	35	19	849	376	30	39
Eddy.....	430	328	32	63	375	391	28	93
Emmons.....	743	507	21	4	730	553	20	13
Foster.....	512	439	19	13	571	395	20	17
Golden Valley.....	698	318	249	19	638	440	217	41
Grand Forks.....	1,972	1,747	123	178	1,983	1,777	139	172
Griggs.....	491	389	37	42	358	548	38	36
Hettinger.....	888	229	61	17	842	312	57	29
Kidder.....	767	264	78	15	753	284	69	28
LaMoure.....	959	509	99	14	842	635	99	45
Logan.....	573	251	33	2	524	359	30	6
McHenry.....	1,457	824	221	160	1,221	1,070	222	237
McIntosh.....	436	490	8	4	416	511	7	4
McKenzie.....	850	247	262	30	713	343	266	68
McLean.....	1,118	543	305	64	720	986	278	138
Mercer.....	557	225	44	6	457	370	41	9
Morton.....	2,404	996	236	60	2,243	1,220	232	116
Mountrail.....	1,003	283	307	55	589	605	298	172
Nelson.....	902	485	80	160	847	609	78	83
Oliver.....	285	117	89	7	240	182	88	12
Pembina.....	1,500	984	11	9	1,564	973	12	29
Pierce.....	669	601	149	64	526	733	143	98
Ramsay.....	1,056	823	84	156	1,013	887	83	124
Ransom.....	1,102	551	41	55	977	694	37	105
Renville.....	613	409	139	55	514	522	134	81
Richland.....	1,444	1,869	23	21	1,669	1,554	22	69
Rolette.....	562	460	145	47	393	688	149	42
Sargent.....	935	616	50	9	958	573	44	32
Stark.....	955	644	39	15	1,065	600	34	19
Sheridan.....	583	148	33	27	477	258	28	51
Steele.....	619	277	55	45	447	450	54	71
Stutsman.....	1,358	1,028	72	43	1,377	1,082	74	51
Trails.....	1,151	387	49	117	763	703	46	198
Towner.....	668	543	67	43	597	638	61	60
Walsh.....	1,465	1,168	96	48	1,376	1,210	96	126
Ward.....	1,610	1,086	559	144	1,345	1,379	561	179
Wells.....	893	374	33	59	708	539	32	107
Williams.....	1,044	741	712	92	878	839	716	176
Total.....	48,732	29,640	6,231	2,707	44,278	34,746	6,019	4,263

**VOTES CAST AT THE GENERAL ELECTION
NOVEMBER 3, 1914.—Continued.**

Representative in Congress First Congressional District				Representative in Congress Third Congressional District				
	H. T. Helgesen	F. Bartholomew	Leon Durocher		P. D. Norton	Halvor Halvorsen	S. Griffith	H. R. Ringo
Cass.....	2,212	1,940	87	Adams.....	478	246	58	1
Cavalier.....	1,412	886	64	Billings.....	686	187	158	20
Grand Forks.....	1,961	1,872	127	Bowman.....	549	233	142	14
Nelson.....	1,001	479	73	Burke.....	513	294	329	29
Pembina.....	1,403	1,006	13	Divide.....	614	342	123	43
Ramsey.....	1,093	821	81	Dunn.....	892	250	33	11
Ransom.....	1,072	559	30	Golden Valley.....	714	293	223	15
Richland.....	1,522	1,666	23	Hettinger.....	893	240	56	20
Sargent.....	956	547	52	Mercer.....	590	213	42	2
Steele.....	656	246	58	Morton.....	2,480	889	222	94
Trail.....	1,177	408	47	Mountrail.....	946	330	300	31
Towner.....	700	532	65	McKenzie.....	779	267	257	27
Walsh.....	1,400	1,255	92	McLean.....	1,090	540	294	32
				Oliver.....	287	105	89	9
				Renville.....	600	434	129	22
				Stark.....	1,031	520	37	13
Total.....	16,565	12,217	812	Ward.....	1,321	1,348	577	66
				Williams.....	1,084	663	722	50
				Total.....	15,547	7,294	3,798	512

**Representative in Congress
Second Congressional District**

	Geo. M. Young	James J. Weeks	N. H. Bjornstad
Barnes.....	1,597	491	107
Benson.....	1,220	276	283
Bottineau.....	1,289	843	64
Burleigh.....	1,460	325	82
Dickey.....	1,037	568	36
Eddy.....	527	234	21
Emmons.....	769	460	19
Foster.....	620	299	46
Griggs.....	545	309	70
Kidder.....	853	150	110
LaMoure.....	1,052	369	32
Logan.....	692	103	240
McHenry.....	1,571	668	7
McIntosh.....	798	89	145
Pierce.....	797	475	140
Rolette.....	670	318	26
Sheridan.....	614	107	76
Stutsman.....	1,620	716	49
Wells.....	949	273	
Total.....	18,680	7,073	1,553

VOTES CAST AT THE GENERAL ELECTION
NOVEMBER 3, 1914.—Continued.

County	Lieutenant Governor				Secretary of State		
	J. H. Fraine	James E. Hall	H. E. Thompson	D. J. Campbell	Thomas Hall	W. J. Anderson	W. G. Johnson
Adams	458	182	77	32	522	161	69
Barnes	1,170	784	57	38	1,382	611	48
Benson	943	415	121	140	1,113	366	123
Billings	624	206	161	23	710	171	163
Bottineau	1,129	837	289	98	1,289	766	289
Bowman	450	266	152	27	563	174	153
Burke	498	264	304	66	577	242	294
Burleigh	1,322	521	78	20	1,476	423	69
Cass	2,584	1,443	111	166	2,898	1,283	111
Cavalier	1,320	843	61	45	1,452	746	72
Dickey	961	671	74	23	992	635	75
Divide	544	809	136	88	682	256	138
Dunn	686	356	45	22	785	301	50
Eddy	395	319	38	68	460	293	40
Emmons	733	493	19	13	763	464	22
Foster	540	375	20	8	591	339	23
Golden Valley	622	346	233	22	688	270	234
Grand Forks	2,080	1,344	149	180	2,254	1,335	145
Griggs	401	439	45	29	461	407	41
Hettinger	806	257	67	17	918	190	63
Kidder	710	215	72	29	772	185	71
LaMoure	880	495	105	24	1,004	406	109
Logan	609	176	34	4	641	121	34
McHenry	1,257	872	264	123	1,484	763	243
McIntosh	791	97	8	5	819	72	8
McKenzie	688	275	276	44	782	234	276
McLean	919	593	223	65	1,139	444	332
Mercer	520	225	42	5	560	186	49
Morton	2,305	899	244	74	2,525	715	271
Mountrail	745	366	346	64	853	312	328
Nelson	930	447	90	47	1,024	403	86
Oliver	245	116	95	9	289	91	87
Pembina	1,526	909	13	13	1,531	874	12
Pierce	641	598	149	50	711	530	146
Ramsey	1,141	670	98	57	1,207	690	89
Ransom	973	544	53	74	1,087	483	43
Renville	541	397	145	40	609	369	144
Richland	1,589	1,509	24	40	1,724	1,393	28
Rolette	514	423	148	22	565	342	209
Sargent	920	510	52	20	984	467	53
Stark	1,001	498	37	12	1,075	422	40
Sheridan	528	158	32	30	596	119	31
Steele	586	258	55	31	625	256	61
Stutsman	1,409	898	78	39	1,720	677	72
Traill	927	469	59	121	1,106	399	56
Towner	655	514	69	21	717	453	63
Walsh	1,458	1,159	94	52	1,434	1,109	98
Ward	1,486	1,059	597	104	1,627	988	569
Wells	806	377	44	51	909	304	44
Williams	999	637	747	97	1,140	578	753
Total	46,565	27,039	6,530	2,492	51,835	23,818	6,627

VOTES CAST AT THE GENERAL ELECTION
NOVEMBER 3, 1914.—Continued.

County	State Auditor				State Treasurer			
	C. O. Jorgenson	F. Shanley	J. E. Kulstad	C. H. Starke	John Steen	M. F. Hegge	L. S. Jones	L. B. Garmaas
Adams.....	550	135	71	20	531	127	71	25
Barnes.....	1,364	594	55	222	1,356	584	52	26
Benson.....	1,129	322	127	70	1,181	275	101	141
Billings.....	691	157	161	20	684	156	163	19
Bottineau.....	1,334	715	289	57	1,383	658	278	67
Bowman.....	556	173	144	17	536	171	162	21
Burke.....	589	219	286	37	601	218	286	39
Burleigh.....	1,532	376	60	11	1,481	364	73	16
Cass.....	1,788	1,228	113	136	2,725	1,262	115	173
Cavalier.....	1,388	824	65	30	1,429	748	69	33
Dickey.....	1,029	614	71	16	1,007	609	83	19
Divide.....	724	219	128	38	717	217	136	44
Dunn.....	764	291	30	41	747	287	48	20
Eddy.....	464	263	33	57	411	265	34	105
Emmons.....	766	457	17	9	780	440	21	8
Foster.....	583	339	20	4	573	341	21	8
Golden Valley.....	671	292	226	19	703	261	231	20
Grand Forks.....	2,235	1,216	185	83	2,143	1,509	142	100
Griggs.....	494	349	39	13	458	388	40	18
Hettinger.....	853	231	59	17	890	190	60	15
Kidder.....	771	185	70	15	771	169	74	60
LaMoure.....	997	394	105	16	1,000	387	108	22
Logan.....	663	111	34	4	669	97	33	5
McHenry.....	1,453	741	246	93	1,478	723	234	99
McIntosh.....	805	77	9	3	818	72	8	4
McKenzie.....	789	208	265	29	798	198	269	33
McLean.....	1,174	413	312	53	1,172	401	313	52
Mercer.....	563	194	39	6	571	184	45	5
Morton.....	2,353	812	251	71	2,513	744	241	61
Mountrail.....	929	259	323	33	914	243	315	51
Nelson.....	1,058	376	85	23	1,003	404	84	33
Oliver.....	273	89	95	8	278	85	98	9
Pembina.....	1,531	882	14	11	1,562	843	17	10
Pierce.....	682	534	148	27	1,077	299	118	11
Ramsey.....	1,228	629	96	34	1,297	565	90	43
Ransom.....	1,147	433	39	46	1,097	437	53	53
Renville.....	642	322	142	27	640	325	141	34
Richland.....	1,733	1,397	24	27	1,706	1,393	27	33
Rolette.....	564	394	145	18	635	313	145	22
Sargent.....	1,083	423	47	9	1,023	436	97	11
Stark.....	925	500	39	69	1,026	426	40	11
Sheridan.....	594	123	32	24	592	105	35	18
Steele.....	688	168	61	12	576	294	56	16
Stutsman.....	1,571	739	78	34	1,551	726	83	42
Traill.....	1,196	270	61	70	941	536	51	84
Towner.....	578	690	56	8	755	417	58	10
Walsh.....	1,444	1,101	100	23	1,472	1,089	100	34
Ward.....	1,644	942	571	83	1,640	889	549	91
Wells.....	912	302	35	41	912	270	37	63
Williams.....	1,144	559	750	46	1,141	543	737	62
Total.....	51,638	23,281	6,451	2,923	51,904	22,683	6,442	1,999

**VOTES CAST AT THE GENERAL ELECTION
NOVEMBER 3, 1914.—Continued.**

County	Attorney General				Commissioner of Insurance			
	H. J. Linde	S. Cameron	J. L. Koeppler	Dorr Carroll	W. C. Taylor	C. S. Whittlesey	F. Speth	J. P. Reed
Adams.....	525	127	67	25	542	117	67	21
Barnes.....	1,350	590	47	33	420	527	49	87
Benson.....	1,103	297	103	114	130	261	102	95
Billings.....	694	162	159	14	697	143	159	18
Bottineau.....	1,279	604	284	100	331	653	274	79
Bowman.....	553	181	147	19	544	164	142	12
Burke.....	590	205	273	56	595	186	285	38
Burleigh.....	1,464	394	62	21	518	357	62	11
Cass.....	2,666	1,235	113	206	2,593	1,381	106	163
Cavalier.....	1,360	805	68	41	1,466	706	62	33
Dickey.....	1,005	606	72	22	1,036	590	73	19
Divide.....	693	220	132	58	705	209	126	22
Dunn.....	774	286	32	25	817	236	31	24
Eddy.....	427	307	33	61	477	241	33	56
Emmons.....	606	642	19	7	757	442	16	7
Foster.....	582	346	18	9	599	302	21	6
Golden Valley.....	675	271	237	24	694	234	228	26
Grand Forks.....	2,102	1,333	159	133	2,244	1,083	128	156
Griggs.....	470	360	39	19	490	342	36	14
Hettinger.....	914	176	62	14	893	179	56	14
Kidder.....	769	179	73	15	784	161	68	14
LaMoure.....	986	386	107	20	1,048	364	99	14
Logan.....	666	101	34	5	659	98	33	4
McHenry.....	1,506	672	231	139	1,482	664	235	111
McIntosh.....	815	73	8	3	813	68	8	3
McKenzie.....	776	215	268	33	783	179	268	28
McLean.....	1,168	391	317	67	1,177	348	305	55
Mercer.....	572	177	30	5	583	152	38	7
Morton.....	2,518	684	245	58	2,488	633	278	65
Mountain.....	865	311	331	103	910	222	327	50
Nelson.....	1,017	378	81	36	1,040	356	80	25
Oliver.....	283	77	93	9	274	85	92	8
Pembina.....	1,406	1,031	12	10	1,573	823	14	11
Pierce.....	708	516	137	40	739	482	138	27
Ramsey.....	1,215	589	89	54	1,276	539	81	36
Ransom.....	1,103	443	30	58	1,114	404	36	58
Renville.....	628	293	143	57	661	286	140	44
Richland.....	1,680	1,395	32	30	1,728	1,342	23	31
Rolette.....	580	336	147	30	601	337	142	26
Sargent.....	1,028	428	52	15	1,025	433	51	12
Stark.....	1,134	388	34	16	1,077	383	35	9
Sheridan.....	593	100	39	21	592	109	32	19
Steele.....	666	174	55	24	673	163	54	19
Stutsman.....	1,537	728	79	42	1,573	709	79	34
Traill.....	1,077	318	47	114	1,134	274	52	84
Towner.....	719	444	62	14	739	421	57	14
Walsh.....	1,403	1,115	102	35	1,456	1,057	101	27
Ward.....	1,585	776	560	318	1,666	812	575	99
Wells.....	927	258	38	45	924	259	28	44
Williams.....	1,164	501	738	79	1,168	472	736	65
Total.....	50,926	22,714	6,357	2,566	52,306	21,018	6,274	1,885

VOTES CAST AT THE GENERAL ELECTION
NOVEMBER 3, 1914.—Continued.

County	Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor				Commissioners Railroads		
	Robert Flint	E. A. Lillibridge	Robert Grant	Karl Klein	W. H. Mann	O. P. N. Anderson	W. H. Sturman
Adams.....	517	131	74	26	478	526	471
Barnes.....	1,357	518	59	22	1,219	1,307	1,250
Benson.....	1,105	251	121	105	1,015	1,123	909
Billings.....	700	145	163	22	637	635	633
Bottineau.....	1,277	658	295	86	1,209	1,270	1,789
Bowman.....	550	162	156	15	510	525	495
Burke.....	555	188	292	44	518	561	510
Burleigh.....	1,552	318	62	16	1,388	1,400	1,365
Cass.....	2,715	1,174	125	173	2,571	2,496	2,552
Cavalier.....	1,401	706	75	31	1,377	1,390	1,362
Dickey.....	999	602	127	21	984	998	975
Divide.....	657	418	39	46	596	670	603
Dunn.....	687	340	37	24	707	741	725
Eddy.....	465	242	19	55	407	419	399
Emmons.....	760	433	22	11	722	716	682
Foster.....	588	310	23	5	540	548	531
Golden Valley.....	694	238	232	29	626	562	598
Grand Forks.....	2,217	1,078	159	111	2,066	2,116	2,013
Griggs.....	469	339	40	15	400	381	396
Hettinger.....	909	183	60	19	837	792	793
Kidder.....	775	157	74	14	726	737	696
LaMoure.....	997	361	106	22	935	963	939
McHenry.....	1,446	647	253	114	1,323	1,393	1,298
McIntosh.....	804	71	8	5	804	790	806
McKenzie.....	764	191	269	34	725	741	713
McLean.....	1,118	319	310	183	1,012	1,089	1,018
Mercer.....	595	153	36	12	570	509	522
Morton.....	2,572	631	243	79	2,457	2,277	2,391
Mountrail.....	885	210	326	61	808	926	787
Nelson.....	997	349	110	35	940	966	928
Oliver.....	305	75	92	5	275	272	264
Pembina.....	1,541	821	16	10	1,492	1,466	1,464
Pierce.....	717	483	148	23	649	680	624
Ramsey.....	1,207	530	103	48	1,204	1,266	1,174
Ransom.....	1,075	420	47	52	1,007	1,095	992
Renville.....	619	293	146	43	563	588	536
Richland.....	1,699	1,345	25	32	1,611	1,614	1,595
Rolette.....	545	333	57	29	575	508	508
Sargent.....	994	434	13	13	938	982	939
Stark.....	1,068	449	35	18	1,074	964	1,002
Sheridan.....	577	100	27	40	539	566	534
Steele.....	654	153	61	21	599	647	586
Stutsman.....	1,608	637	86	84	1,503	1,452	1,548
Trails.....	1,100	287	52	83	1,008	1,080	1,014
Towner.....	728	393	64	12	688	694	692
Walsh.....	1,433	1,051	110	30	1,330	1,370	1,314
Ward.....	1,644	828	575	99	1,506	1,609	1,455
Wells.....	881	255	39	55	847	886	848
Williams.....	1,112	483	748	77	1,041	1,088	997
Total.....	51,266	20,996	6,704	2,240	48,203	49,107	47,344

VOTES CAST AT THE GENERAL ELECTION
NOVEMBER 3, 1914.—Continued.

Commissioners of Railroads

County	S. A. Hall	O. Greenland	Wm. Loughland	G. E. Anderson	H. Reische	L. A. Knoke	J. A. Hyland	O. L. Engen	M. P. Johnson
Adams.....	132	136	116	75	68	68	23	30	25
Barnes.....	610	570	499	60	51	46	34	48	56
Benson.....	280	277	239	123	105	107	108	123	110
Billings.....	154	154	137	175	161	165	15	18	16
Bottineau.....	676	681	611	292	286	312	80	93	114
Bowman.....	170	153	136	153	146	143	13	26	19
Burke.....	208	210	192	281	276	274	45	52	49
Burleigh.....	394	394	359	66	59	57	18	21	22
Cass.....	1,258	1,229	1,163	149	110	110	226	368	232
Cavalier.....	739	710	717	65	63	63	37	38	37
Dickey.....	573	589	566	74	73	74	19	22	22
Divide.....	224	240	199	148	105	137	57	54	54
Dunn.....	293	239	213	41	30	26	18	23	25
Eddy.....	264	260	229	34	29	33	81	79	93
Emmons.....	458	437	431	18	17	15	5	6	8
Foster.....	320	329	316	20	18	18	5	7	6
Golden Valley.....	259	239	230	230	219	224	21	36	21
Grand Forks.....	1,173	1,147	1,107	178	143	139	124	161	136
Griggs.....	365	540	344	46	38	38	21	26	19
Hettinger.....	192	195	177	62	62	56	16	20	20
Kidder.....	169	177	154	71	67	66	17	21	16
LaMoure.....	397	362	340	116	100	103	24	26	29
Logan.....	117	104	97	35	31	32	5	4	5
McHenry.....	819	697	618	261	245	239	104	129	137
McIntosh.....	79	72	67	8	6	4	5	3	4
McKenzie.....	206	217	199	272	271	262	37	36	34
McLean.....	358	383	335	314	304	300	156	77	65
Mercer.....	207	169	158	47	41	39	7	5	5
Morton.....	735	755	671	262	241	244	57	70	70
Mountrail.....	219	212	195	335	317	319	50	61	65
Nelson.....	400	427	364	81	85	83	45	48	44
Oliver.....	103	84	76	89	85	83	9	6	8
Pembina.....	848	854	839	20	13	14	10	10	10
Pierce.....	523	526	466	147	144	157	19	21	27
Ramsey.....	548	557	503	98	77	89	67	57	57
Ransom.....	424	430	998	45	40	45	61	61	61
Renville.....	277	286	285	144	134	138	52	49	150
Richland.....	1,376	1,365	1,325	26	22	24	32	35	38
Rolette.....	335	313	335	152	146	149	28	26	29
Sargent.....	450	445	415	54	53	53	15	17	14
Stark.....	432	444	374	46	37	37	10	11	10
Sheridan.....	110	118	99	40	34	33	28	24	20
Steele.....	175	189	159	67	54	57	17	22	17
Stutsmann.....	723	11	651	80	75	76	36	36	33
Trails.....	282	305	270	55	52	49	104	141	147
Towner.....	418	400	375	53	56	56	17	11	14
Walsh.....	1,104	1,067	1,049	104	99	104	42	43	40
Ward.....	554	887	787	577	549	552	105	109	149
Wells.....	287	294	37	37	35	33	49	55	52
Williams.....	528	523	545	768	733	738	71	83	82
Total.....	22,245	22,109	20,976	6,694	6,205	6,233	2,243	2,548	2,516

**VOTES CAST AT THE GENERAL ELECTION
NOVEMBER 3, 1914.—Continued.**

County	Judge of Supreme Court		Suprintendent of Public Instruction		Woman Suffrage	
	B. F. Spalding	A. M. Christianson	E. J. Taylor	R. Heyward	YES	NO
Adams.....	385	444	560	237	498	330
Barnes.....	1,165	1,060	1,592	528	1,043	1,207
Benson.....	687	1,136	1,294	636	870	944
Billings.....	538	519	694	261	608	473
Bottineau.....	869	1,653	1,514	819	1,326	1,203
Bowman.....	538	411	552	248	596	396
Burke.....	445	718	759	349	739	488
Burleigh.....	1,278	813	1,541	502	817	1,265
Cass.....	3,239	1,243	2,879	1,110	2,001	2,611
Cavalier.....	1,213	1,251	1,138	1,480	972	1,466
Dickey.....	775	878	1,234	457	790	886
Divide.....	478	725	681	333	690	538
Dunn.....	714	579	877	318	524	787
Eddy.....	483	403	508	293	522	387
Emmons.....	684	618	846	331	323	970
Poster.....	430	585	708	299	436	515
Golden Valley.....	642	743	883	381	844	586
Grand Forks.....	2,405	1,509	2,595	1,209	1,736	2,259
Griggs.....	363	571	546	240	509	432
Hettinger.....	622	634	792	298	507	813
Kidder.....	584	564	810	267	504	665
LaMoure.....	951	609	1,031	469	720	894
Logan.....	423	486	744	216	197	743
McHenry.....	695	2,108	1,749	827	1,514	1,533
McIntosh.....	451	498	676	225	77	809
McKenzie.....	541	801	759	333	893	516
McLean.....	1,012	1,064	1,339	648	1,040	1,146
Mercer.....	473	428	651	255	247	687
Morton.....	2,043	1,689	2,361	1,000	1,143	2,629
Mountrail.....	627	1,003	957	549	996	686
Nelson.....	604	946	1,016	345	796	799
Oliver.....	193	357	368	174	239	303
Pembina.....	1,368	1,225	1,736	997	1,246	1,473
Pierce.....	331	1,157	1,136	413	600	915
Ramsey.....	945	1,174	1,355	566	952	1,099
Ransom.....	755	1,024	1,381	461	897	903
Renville.....	509	756	888	409	749	547
Richland.....	1,419	1,815	2,058	798	1,017	2,216
Rolette.....	589	661	805	367	613	640
Sargent.....	710	815	955	400	678	857
Stark.....	1,057	622	1,244	374	435	1,240
Sheridan.....	426	359	529	192	155	663
Steele.....	538	487	768	296	484	543
Stutsman.....	1,430	1,014	1,512	637	863	1,615
Trall.....	717	956	1,080	434	803	920
Towner.....	467	922	805	367	750	676
Walsh.....	1,202	1,548	1,682	859	1,135	1,647
Ward.....	1,474	1,842	1,855	1,022	2,015	1,431
Wells.....	744	655	926	462	497	890
Williams.....	1,099	1,333	1,407	667	1,603	1,007
Total.....	42,330	45,411	56,777	25,258	40,209	49,348

VOTES CAST AT THE GENERAL ELECTION
NOVEMBER 3, 1914.—Continued.

County	Initiative and Referendum as to Legislation		Initiative Constitution		Section 216 Blind Asylum	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Adams.....	471	152	434	154	406	169
Barnes.....	1,259	476	1,101	524	1,076	532
Benson.....	995	292	863	461	814	456
Billings.....	669	224	664	187	585	245
Bottineau.....	1,506	498	1,298	601	1,260	635
Bowman.....	606	198	547	205	512	231
Burke.....	727	210	647	238	587	246
Burleigh.....	1,174	365	1,060	375	999	391
Cass.....	2,427	1,166	2,135	1,318	2,372	1,035
Cavalier.....	1,231	613	1,064	668	1,136	617
Dickey.....	889	307	830	318	774	362
Divide.....	707	234	671	229	657	263
Dunn.....	676	272	627	298	574	313
Eddy.....	572	146	504	177	473	187
Emmons.....	652	244	565	249	526	262
Foster.....	605	185	566	184	568	182
Golden Valley.....	808	194	776	209	730	239
Grand Forks.....	2,162	939	1,825	1,040	2,136	856
Griggs.....	510	171	425	198	419	206
Hettinger.....	693	270	586	249	579	272
Kidder.....	558	256	485	262	473	254
LaMoure.....	908	332	794	372	759	377
Logan.....	442	217	434	208	430	216
McHenry.....	1,486	793	1,206	943	1,161	1,010
McIntosh.....	470	288	359	375	336	380
McKenzie.....	912	187	809	220	752	251
McLean.....	1,252	436	1,127	445	1,000	546
Mercer.....	470	229	423	211	374	243
Morton.....	2,283	795	2,077	871	1,824	1,014
Mountrail.....	993	220	917	251	810	312
Nelson.....	841	409	732	464	733	419
Oliver.....	339	92	302	95	288	103
Pembina.....	1,098	848	1,006	872	1,334	641
Pierce.....	535	330	729	382	606	476
Ramsey.....	1,176	446	1,016	513	1,034	501
Ransom.....	837	460	734	000	777	444
Renville.....	763	203	657	232	617	254
Richland.....	1,391	1,144	1,261	1,189	1,323	1,065
Rolette.....	694	262	578	289	568	285
Sargent.....	780	377	697	386	687	374
Stark.....	1,028	332	925	341	871	350
Sheridan.....	410	233	353	244	353	236
Steele.....	487	246	390	297	428	262
Stutsman.....	1,428	702	1,288	736	1,264	751
Traill.....	853	456	577	536	692	503
Towner.....	797	307	688	336	640	397
Walsh.....	1,233	888	1,118	920	1,079	936
Ward.....	2,188	558	1,940	623	1,914	627
Wells.....	784	327	689	346	657	353
Williams.....	1,648	435	1,503	459	1,383	500
Total.....	48,783	19,964	43,111	21,815	42,365	21,779

**VOTES CAST AT THE GENERAL ELECTION
NOVEMBER 3, 1914.—Continued.**

County	Section 185 Highways		Terminal Grain Elevators		Secs. 176 and 179 Taxation	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Adams.....	437	183	501	155	458	133
Barnes.....	1,235	476	1,338	438	1,130	445
Benson.....	995	431	1,142	323	935	356
Billings.....	683	202	719	166	650	182
Bottineau.....	1,410	610	1,673	434	1,416	475
Bowman.....	528	250	605	198	557	183
Burke.....	736	212	860	152	655	188
Burleigh.....	1,187	347	1,212	317	1,057	306
Cass.....	2,626	1,025	2,647	1,055	2,472	854
Cavalier.....	1,236	591	1,321	551	1,152	505
Dickey.....	889	357	939	313	835	297
Divide.....	765	235	872	166	731	209
Dunn.....	719	257	789	194	694	230
Eddy.....	551	167	594	133	526	134
Emmons.....	548	266	655	254	521	269
Foster.....	637	162	638	181	592	144
Golden Valley.....	859	184	911	148	768	158
Grand Forks.....	2,022	1,021	2,143	902	2,024	768
Griggs.....	441	226	551	152	479	140
Hettinger.....	598	277	602	321	607	244
Kidder.....	622	207	662	181	538	226
LaMoure.....	941	342	977	327	828	320
Logan.....	477	190	397	288	430	210
McHenry.....	1,330	952	1,606	760	1,330	800
McIntosh.....	301	439	317	411	294	418
McKenzie.....	868	214	958	169	891	183
McLean.....	1,234	441	1,388	334	1,140	385
Mercer.....	402	274	462	213	424	215
Morton.....	2,048	990	2,201	861	1,934	860
Mountrail.....	1,034	244	1,179	158	951	196
Nelson.....	832	409	897	354	784	361
Oliver.....	350	83	370	67	317	77
Pembina.....	1,100	836	1,160	810	1,056	792
Pierce.....	682	452	832	406	647	425
Ramsey.....	1,130	495	1,204	459	1,084	389
Ransom.....	907	400	927	292	816	382
Renville.....	721	240	841	173	687	186
Richland.....	1,408	1,060	1,506	966	1,407	973
Rolette.....	688	241	726	242	643	204
Sargent.....	763	363	765	351	713	350
Stark.....	931	352	976	320	866	299
Sheridan.....	400	231	413	202	264	204
Steele.....	492	256	572	209	467	218
Stutsman.....	1,365	727	1,397	716	1,343	673
Trails.....	739	545	955	382	820	291
Towner.....	699	374	776	322	734	295
Walsh.....	1,142	960	1,215	922	1,088	865
Ward.....	2,247	532	2,440	423	2,107	467
Wells.....	769	311	821	303	741	272
Williams.....	1,663	415	1,955	309	1,530	379
Total.....	47,387	21,054	51,507	18,483	45,162	18,135

**Republican Vote Cast at the Presidential Preference Primary Election
March 21, 1916**

COUNTY	President of United States		National Committeeman	
	Henry D. Esta- brook	Robert M. La- Follette	William Lemke	Gunder Olson
Adams	109	236	116	208
Barnes	233	1,196	634	680
Benson	189	679	385	438
Billings	62	65	51	73
Bottineau	174	786	500	425
Bowman	53	330	133	243
Burke	63	194	96	153
Burleigh	453	373	207	591
Cass	397	1,300	825	867
Cavaller	299	662	361	527
Dickey	102	378	235	203
Divide	105	305	134	250
Dunn	61	183	112	110
Eddy	38	353	186	178
Emmons	129	176	143	144
Foster	73	247	134	183
Golden Valley	119	355	197	245
Grand Forks	651	1,402	762	1,219
Griggs	22	275	123	150
Hettinger	211	280	210	248
Kidder	102	196	124	134
LaMoure	95	664	392	308
Logan	190	105	137	123
McHenry	276	720	493	471
McIntosh	335	107	153	250
McKenzie	53	273	128	186
McLean	200	395	259	322
Mercer	256	135	199	163
Morton	401	724	623	479
Mountrail	114	362	177	282
Nelson	152	617	300	449
Oliver	50	42	47	38
Pembina	439	485	225	703
Pierce	72	312	176	206
Ramsey	305	525	287	532
Ransom	100	606	279	419
Renville	140	376	189	288
Richland	348	719	354	710
Rolette	98	218	118	178
Sargent	147	328	194	303
Sheridan	287	177	240	169
Sioux	29	43	27	55
Slope	50	209	110	134
Stark	399	330	302	351
Steele	40	438	251	208
Stutsman	522	935	715	581
Towner	79	362	254	187
Traill	190	861	417	595
Walsh	316	774	287	850
Ward	258	662	359	516
Wells	152	523	346	280
Williams	77	375	158	284
Total	9,851	23,374	13,822	17,889

Republican Vote Cast at the Presidential Preference Primary Election
March 21, 1916 (Continued)

COUNTY	Presidential Electors			
	John H. Werner	Albert J. Ross	Robert Westcott	A. B. Cox
Adams	185	191	167	171
Barnes	846	604	418	1,106
Benson	535	424	343	519
Billings	81	100	68	71
Bottineau	616	416	384	591
Bowman	215	240	180	214
Burke	148	161	105	135
Burleigh	373	501	450	494
Cass	1,051	1,035	754	1,098
Cavalier	495	572	453	603
Dickey	271	258	199	258
Divide	232	225	199	217
Dunn	153	151	108	132
Eddy	264	178	125	247
Emmons	183	197	155	185
Foster	186	211	156	227
Golden Valley	281	290	224	302
Grand Forks	1,015	1,113	1,327	1,137
Griggs	188	104	87	182
Hettinger	257	308	264	249
Kidder	173	159	115	145
LaMoure	488	345	275	468
Logan	198	179	132	142
McHenry	669	514	395	572
McIntosh	115	379	354	366
McKenzie	215	158	145	181
McLean	395	328	277	312
Mercer	261	254	178	189
Morton	741	607	469	623
Mountrail	297	312	212	259
Nelson	470	358	295	496
Oliver	75	53	39	33
Pembina	438	626	549	640
Pierce	258	184	144	245
Ramsey	454	477	403	505
Ransom	405	393	335	466
Renville	292	278	196	273
Richland	628	687	568	650
Rolette	188	187	144	199
Sargent	263	321	264	326
Sheridan	299	285	248	241
Sioux	40	65	51	57
Slope	166	134	105	144
Stark	360	540	454	444
Steele	356	172	123	336
Stutsman	901	769	516	839
Towner	272	258	211	263
Trall	655	502	371	661
Walsh	549	658	564	632
Ward	613	488	365	535
Wells	459	351	251	411
Williams	264	265	213	263
Total	19,532	18,565	15,127	20,054

Republican Vote Cast at the Presidential Preference Primary Election
March 21, 1916 (Continued)

COUNTY	Presidential Electors			
	F. M. Jackson	C. E. Johnston	Walter F. Kelley	S. H. Nelson
Adams	238	212	288	222
Barnes	847	910	590	961
Benson	563	595	359	601
Billings	75	77	70	72
Bottineau	635	678	361	674
Bowman	219	242	228	238
Burke	140	151	134	161
Burleigh	388	562	498	370
Cass	1,130	1,193	818	1,065
Cavaller	520	705	505	563
Dickey	255	293	218	258
Divide	223	265	188	253
Dunn	145	146	124	135
Eddy	294	280	167	290
Emmons	160	199	181	178
Foster	165	229	197	169
Golden Valley	251	309	254	235
Grand Forks	1,128	1,308	1,026	1,202
Griggs	222	209	102	238
Hettinger	268	271	277	244
Kidder	162	168	146	158
LaMoure	486	518	278	498
Logan	159	154	190	145
McHenry	611	640	458	623
McIntosh	100	378	372	93
McKenzie	217	209	128	238
McLean	376	398	294	380
Mercer	171	191	228	172
Morton	697	753	590	708
Mountrail	281	284	222	307
Nelson	495	645	340	571
Oliver	51	53	49	43
Pembina	489	654	586	531
Pierce	249	263	176	262
Ramsey	453	622	423	543
Ransom	436	524	346	452
Renville	299	316	214	322
Richland	570	776	608	670
Rolette	93	288	161	195
Sargent	268	377	295	281
Sheridan	206	254	200	200
Sioux	42	63	57	43
Slope	159	167	125	166
Stark	308	470	505	311
Steele	343	394	137	437
Stutsman	861	896	625	877
Towner	257	295	234	288
Trall	692	839	408	810
Walsh	641	834	589	723
Ward	569	603	425	597
Wells	423	446	326	441
Williams	303	286	222	303
Total	19,343	22,593	16,542	20,517

Republican Vote Cast at the Presidential Preference Primary Election
March 21, 1916 (Continued)

COUNTY	Delegates to National Convention (Continued)					
	E. Smith-Petersen	M. Tschida	Claude C. Turner	Aug. Usselman	Luther L. Walton	Albert Weber
Adams	164	65	193	117	180	159
Barnes	372	531	479	340	456	446
Benson	286	308	347	226	301	302
Billings	272	355	361	241	332	327
Bottineau	57	23	90	57	79	72
Bowman	148	118	180	134	181	179
Burke	105	55	119	75	95	109
Burleigh	447	198	504	435	484	484
Cass	658	631	813	576	741	711
Cavalier	393	281	454	345	409	428
Dickey	163	125	211	133	202	199
Divide	166	71	194	114	148	144
Dunn	95	52	154	101	113	111
Eddy	95	143	142	74	137	109
Emmons	125	78	172	159	153	183
Foster	126	75	186	101	248	142
Golden Valley	191	135	270	173	221	214
Grand Forks	869	471	1,070	562	786	845
Griggs	81	102	83	56	87	77
Hettinger	217	113	288	205	248	258
Kidder	123	72	151	115	145	159
LaMoure	212	291	278	171	265	253
Logan	173	46	193	199	177	205
McHenry	365	302	443	362	413	588
McIntosh	344	41	372	368	352	388
McKenzie	94	115	121	56	99	104
McLean	212	186	306	229	267	257
Mercer	200	58	233	268	219	274
Morton	388	614	513	586	481	593
Mountrail	178	114	217	124	214	193
Nelson	307	294	307	242	288	272
Oliver	38	47	51	54	49	...
Pembina	570	161	574	446	583	545
Pierce	132	140	165	107	156	164
Ramsey	440	219	455	331	402	409
Ransom	274	223	351	222	306	289
Renville	182	132	210	154	211	210
Richland	513	263	601	528	592	609
Rolette	128	103	161	110	147	138
Sargent	239	124	280	213	260	276
Sheridan	274	82	312	307	285	339
Sioux	44	24	54	45	58	51
Slope	108	78	122	61	100	108
Stark	366	180	627	417	447	480
Steele	111	240	126	93	100	128
Stutsman	463	482	628	428	615	617
Towner	167	127	198	127	198	184
Traill	363	352	354	236	337	316
Walsh	679	253	566	414	518	510
Ward	318	276	410	253	413	363
Wells	189	261	259	198	273	258
Williams	157	108	205	120	173	179
Total	13,379	9,937	16,163	11,807	14,744	14,963

Democratic Vote Cast at the Presidential Preference Primary Election
March 21, 1916 (Continued)

COUNTY	Presi- dent of United States	National Committeeman			
	Woodrow Wilson	H. H. Perry	John Bruegger	William Olson	
Adams	67	21	28	18	
Barnes	312	88	116	141	
Benson	196	68	53	57	
Billings	32	10	15	10	
Bottineau	353	79	171	130	
Bowman	119	55	41	18	
Burke	102	22	47	30	
Burleigh	143	48	60	33	
Cass	542	173	280	99	
Cavaller	481	187	236	73	
Dickey	332	446	31	31	
Divide	103	28	55	18	
Dunn	101	48	31	24	
Eddy	146	61	46	55	
Emmons	112	47	80	18	
Foster	217	121	110	16	
Golden Valley	154	67	63	19	
Grand Forks	1,045	458	381	182	
Griggs	167	49	62	52	
Hettinger	85	38	31	12	
Kidder	48	16	14	14	
LaMoure	270	131	59	97	
Logan	42	23	17	12	
McHenry	329	138	147	62	
McIntosh	68	32	26	8	
McKenzie	98	16	63	12	
McLean	166	78	54	26	
Mercer	62	22	19	16	
Morton	244	74	112	52	
Mountrall	129	65	44	20	
Nelson	176	79	83	27	
Oliver	21	8	7	6	
Pembina	630	224	253	119	
Pierce	181	39	158	36	
Ramsey	228	103	92	31	
Ransom	257	76	62	135	
Renville	240	84	80	57	
Richland	547	251	303	122	
Rolette	182	94	41	38	
Sargent	234	107	76	55	
Sheridan	54	19	17	14	
Sioux	41	10	10	12	
Slope	105	28	24	36	
Stark	221	128	67	34	
Steele	73	30	26	18	
Stutsman	477	182	170	106	
Towner	217	82	101	60	
Trall	185	44	100	41	
Walsh	915	356	327	224	
Ward	607	422	141	53	
Wells	119	76	35	21	
Williams	326	39	299	30	
Total	12,341	5,180	4,954	2,620	

**Democratic Vote Cast at the Presidential Preference Primary Election
March 21, 1916 (Continued)**

COUNTY	Presidential Electors				
	David J. Gorman	John Mahon	Chas. Simon	John A. Wright	Geo. A. Gilmore
Adams	59	60	60	61	60
Barnes	279	281	283	283	278
Benson	165	164	161	162	167
Billings	32	31	33	33	33
Bottineau	291	286	295	288	298
Bowman	106	103	103	102	104
Burke	86	87	86	85	87
Burleigh	127	122	124	128	125
Cass	498	483	482	496	490
Cavaller	427	466	428	432	427
Dickey	310	302	304	307	301
Divide	89	90	87	87	90
Dunn	89	90	84	86	85
Eddy	133	137	134	134	134
Emmons	126	123	122	126	124
Foster	195	195	198	204	205
Golden Valley	131	131	127	128	124
Grand Forks	878	852	833	849	841
Griggs	146	149	148	152	149
Hettinger	70	69	80	70	68
Kidder	42	42	41	43	42
LaMoure	248	253	247	251	252
Logan	42	42	42	42	44
McHenry	298	293	296	300	304
McIntosh	50	50	48	52	52
McKenzie	88	83	83	84	86
McLean	128	132	136	132	132
Mercer	59	59	59	59	60
Morton	225	215	221	218	223
Mountrail	100	100	99	104	97
Nelson	170	165	164	170	165
Oliver	19	19	19	20	19
Pembina	546	532	533	546	541
Pierce	222	214	213	222	224
Ramsey	218	223	211	213	209
Ransom	226	227	232	229	227
Renville	198	189	191	189	193
Richland	572	562	569	577	561
Rolette	157	157	155	156	157
Sargent	209	210	206	205	206
Sheridan	48	45	46	47	46
Sioux	28	26	24	26	26
Slope	80	77	80	77	79
Stark	184	187	188	189	188
Steele	68	66	69	70	65
Stutsman	409	407	408	418	408
Towner	199	200	193	201	201
Trail	154	157	154	158	158
Walsh	791	792	781	786	785
Ward	455	455	449	457	461
Wells	123	116	118	117	119
Williams	267	269	269	269	273
Total	10,860	10,775	10,716	10,840	10,793

Republican Vote Cast at the Presidential Preference Primary Election
March 21, 1916 (Continued)

COUNTY	Delegates to National Convention				
	H. W. Braaten	E. A. Bowman	O. B. Burtress	Jas. A. Buchanan	C. C. Vorse
Adams	106	181	150	167	103
Barnes	275	795	719	900	602
Benson	253	487	501	552	365
Billings	37	51	44	62	37
Bottineau	209	591	537	618	504
Bowman	101	221	153	210	122
Burke	103	123	117	132	78
Burleigh	123	298	261	334	221
Cass	347	946	874	1,075	746
Cavaller	210	432	442	504	344
Dickey	104	237	182	242	159
Divide	298	154	182	181	117
Dunn	68	112	86	133	91
Eddy	85	254	237	283	203
Emmons	67	155	112	165	103
Foster	77	156	133	203	83
Golden Valley	103	232	168	248	157
Grand Forks	526	877	1,496	1,049	781
Griggs	77	154	195	195	138
Hettinger	113	228	158	219	150
Kidder	60	129	90	154	85
LaMoure	137	492	379	476	336
Logan	45	99	64	105	66
McHenry	262	541	491	550	355
McIntosh	45	91	58	93	55
McKenzie	126	170	168	203	244
McLean	139	313	272	325	227
Mercer	62	97	74	111	73
Morton	243	622	468	637	435
Mountrail	165	239	235	269	175
Nelson	186	422	466	442	345
Oliver	18	42	35	37	25
Pembina	153	363	375	449	217
Pierce	112	226	234	238	170
Ramsey	186	363	372	408	266
Ransom	184	371	379	411	268
Renville	129	264	232	284	177
Richland	342	503	458	511	324
Rolette	69	160	157	163	137
Sargent	119	230	193	252	162
Sheridan	78	160	102	169	92
Sioux	10	36	25	49	31
Slope	61	140	109	137	89
Stark	128	257	179	282	165
Steele	106	338	360	362	267
Stutsman	274	763	643	973	570
Towner	100	329	206	255	228
Trall	323	599	745	700	440
Walsh	287	496	588	551	331
Ward	269	526	464	535	389
Wells	173	415	383	459	331
Williams	305	218	213	247	225
Total	8,178	16,598	15,964	18,302	12,404

Republican Vote Cast at the Presidential Preference Primary Election
March 21, 1916 (Continued)

COUNTY	Delegates to National Convention (Continued)				
	H. P. Halverson	Geo. P. Hommes	H. C. Harty	M. P. Johnson	Robt. Kee
Adams	191	156	121	185	119
Barnes	911	419	654	791	829
Benson	539	273	375	517	391
Billings	53	64	48	53	45
Bottineau	583	271	678	635	454
Bowman	205	156	136	188	147
Burke	143	107	95	133	97
Burleigh	319	433	239	301	223
Cass	1,004	669	799	931	835
Cavallier	476	404	373	483	394
Dickey	212	160	181	220	183
Divide	233	301	118	187	129
Dunn	129	92	89	126	89
Eddy	326	95	212	262	225
Emmons	147	156	111	143	106
Foster	190	138	105	163	141
Golden Valley	229	176	186	198	203
Grand Forks	1,045	795	760	1,012	768
Griggs	219	77	139	199	155
Hettinger	219	207	163	193	173
Kidder	112	117	124	127	118
LaMoure	455	196	346	426	377
Logan	85	182	81	93	84
McHenry	533	395	420	518	436
McIntosh	65	351	58	81	78
McKenzie	229	122	153	196	164
McLean	324	239	257	304	263
Mercer	104	209	88	104	112
Morton	591	435	455	557	472
Mountrail	276	184	203	260	188
Nelson	512	290	350	488	373
Oliver	41	41	28	36	34
Pembina	370	540	263	379	286
Pierce	245	129	188	232	169
Ramsey	414	381	272	328	289
Ransom	434	239	307	408	295
Renville	282	171	198	281	212
Richland	558	522	404	525	385
Rolette	173	140	147	175	145
Sargent	253	241	184	245	182
Sheridan	126	253	113	123	127
Sioux	36	53	32	37	25
Slope	141	99	114	149	120
Stark	246	391	205	229	173
Steele	386	113	290	370	297
Stutsman	748	499	651	732	719
Towner	251	181	195	223	206
Trall	758	346	474	739	493
Walsh	589	533	362	570	380
Ward	547	354	377	499	389
Wells	428	219	356	403	334
Williams	282	201	153	248	170
Total	17,967	13,554	13,430	17,005	13,801

Republican Vote Cast at the Presidential Preference Primary Election
March 21, 1916 (Continued)

COUNTY	Delegates to National Convention (Continued)				
	P. T. Kretschmar	C. B. Little	Jas. McCormick	John E. Paulson	Robt. M. Pollock
Adams	133	194	180	201	154
Barnes	353	483	425	594	871
Benson	184	322	341	415	514
Billings	50	75	77	69	55
Bottineau	277	349	309	370	570
Bowman	131	180	185	207	170
Burke	71	109	116	121	118
Burleigh	429	562	473	439	299
Cass	564	789	802	865	1,216
Cavalier	303	451	436	486	472
Dickey	142	193	194	198	224
Divide	108	168	184	213	179
Dunn	62	138	105	130	100
Eddy	58	126	105	166	245
Emmons	129	176	167	155	150
Foster	109	172	171	184	154
Golden Valley	147	245	246	222	233
Grand Forks	560	833	799	1,016	1,071
Griggs	38	91	82	129	188
Hettinger	181	278	242	267	172
Kidder	107	138	132	120	120
LaMoure	170	289	234	316	417
Logan	215	216	211	201	96
McHenry	320	462	432	460	514
McIntosh	403	369	383	358	74
McKenzie	64	85	114	121	192
McLean	204	288	267	304	299
Mercer	229	274	265	233	91
Morton	400	531	546	449	531
Mountrail	129	206	191	230	247
Nelson	206	309	305	399	451
Oliver	47	51	52	45	34
Pembina	433	593	611	602	425
Pierce	86	148	135	180	212
Ramsey	313	420	527	505	415
Ransom	203	312	291	343	392
Renville	121	231	201	248	228
Richland	493	612	613	645	530
Rolette	109	154	167	149	171
Sargent	215	277	283	266	238
Sheridan	286	310	311	286	178
Sioux	42	61	62	52	37
Slope	73	122	102	130	126
Stark	367	507	469	438	233
Steele	60	127	99	185	387
Stutsman	397	612	597	568	785
Towner	118	215	218	218	233
Trail	223	325	343	696	791
Walsh	346	560	586	661	485
Ward	232	399	328	439	469
Wells	175	274	231	290	380
Williams	102	185	181	224	222
Total	10,937	15,596	15,126	16,798	17,158

**Democratic Vote Cast at the Presidential Preference Primary Election
March 21, 1916 (Continued)**

COUNTY	Delegates to National Convention					
	James E. Brady	Jakob Brandvlg	Martin J. Bredvold	W. E. Byerly	Scott Cameron	Tobias D. Casey
Adams	27	16	11	14	24	26
Barnes	139	87	68	73	80	100
Benson	71	38	37	29	50	63
Billings	18	10	13	11	15	14
Bottineau	146	109	65	51	116	74
Bowman	51	35	37	26	48	44
Burke	86	23	38	16	35	36
Burleigh	52	28	27	32	57	64
Cass	174	142	116	117	178	221
Cavalier	175	81	104	138	189	152
Dickey	125	66	62	135	97	151
Divide	40	23	39	26	30	35
Dunn	56	27	25	29	36	56
Eddy	73	71	29	26	51	45
Emmons	26	29	28	21	123	37
Foster	91	41	48	32	91	81
Golden Valley	55	26	37	28	43	67
Grand Forks	317	183	243	221	376	373
Griggs	45	50	50	32	46	67
Hettinger	23	16	16	8	33	40
Kidder	21	12	16	10	17	19
LaMoure	157	73	55	65	73	103
Logan	25	12	15	12	21	24
McHenry	153	65	78	168	100	121
McIntosh	20	9	12	29	16	37
McKenzie	39	16	20	22	32	37
McLean	54	25	29	36	45	54
Mercer	31	13	12	13	23	27
Morton	100	58	60	66	89	88
Mountrail	33	25	29	27	24	39
Nelson	58	40	55	48	61	70
Oliver	5	4	5	3	6	5
Pembina	174	98	97	155	389	211
Pierce	85	92	42	54	59	64
Ramsey	94	40	76	41	75	89
Ransom	139	118	50	50	57	70
Renville	97	50	57	49	70	80
Richland	227	159	146	194	216	285
Rolette	55	26	27	58	69	82
Sargent	97	66	63	54	67	83
Sheridan	15	12	8	10	20	26
Sioux	16	8	8	12	12	12
Slope	35	26	19	22	34	34
Stark	81	38	41	63	71	159
Steele	20	17	21	16	28	31
Stutsman	192	99	100	118	151	183
Towner	90	59	40	48	73	62
Trail	62	45	47	44	68	62
Walsh	308	221	168	261	251	469
Ward	208	109	149	198	180	218
Wells	65	40	28	41	31	49
Williams	98	43	78	63	101	95
Total	4,664	2,819	2,743	3,156	4,238	4,742

**Democratic Vote Cast at the Presidential Preference Primary Election
March 21, 1916 (Continued)**

COUNTY	Delegates to National Convention (Continued)					
	John L. Cashel	Jos. Cleary	T. M. Cooney	John S. Gogin	J. E. Hagelbarger	Halvor L. Halvorson
Adams	23	22	20	16	16	29
Barnes	88	67	67	75	86	111
Benson	62	44	49	41	46	83
Billings	11	10	11	1	6	17
Bottineau	83	67	82	112	109	99
Bowman	46	36	34	31	21	63
Burke	31	25	23	17	14	58
Burleigh	61	46	39	34	34	51
Cass	219	141	129	103	124	234
Cavalier	211	232	84	219	88	167
Dickey	149	79	89	73	77	112
Divide	31	24	25	10	13	65
Dunn	22	23	24	10	14	44
Eddy	35	37	30	72	63	55
Emmons	40	37	30	25	54	30
Foster	82	64	58	40	47	111
Golden Valley	42	48	37	23	29	67
Grand Forks	442	300	225	127	130	354
Griggs	59	27	27	24	29	91
Hettinger	31	23	18	15	15	40
Kidder	17	13	12	11	10	18
LaMoure	86	58	66	95	92	86
Logan	15	24	12	17	12	17
McHenry	106	71	91	66	58	133
McIntosh	27	17	15	15	8	14
McKenzie	30	21	26	21	11	45
McLean	46	31	37	22	35	69
Mercer	19	24	18	11	26	29
Morton	91	76	76	55	65	120
Mountrail	37	38	38	28	27	58
Nelson	82	44	43	25	30	80
Oliver	5	6	9	4	6	10
Pembina	295	196	95	156	88	188
Pierce	63	62	43	98	99	66
Ramsey	109	53	58	51	39	90
Ransom	53	44	43	105	111	79
Renville	66	64	55	41	38	95
Richland	271	207	124	135	139	261
Rolette	75	73	30	38	22	68
Sargent	73	66	64	51	50	85
Sheridan	17	15	14	7	17	26
Sioux	8	12	13	7	8	11
Slope	20	23	26	22	14	47
Stark	85	67	47	81	40	113
Steele	28	16	18	13	19	30
Stutsman	169	122	110	88	100	183
Towner	80	56	48	48	52	85
Trail	68	34	33	30	39	75
Walsh	506	292	206	239	201	230
Ward	184	171	156	83	81	340
Wells	40	31	25	25	34	60
Williams	76	157	200	57	35	175
Total	4,614	3,541	2,949	2,773	2,621	4,657

**Democratic Vote Cast at the Presidential Preference Primary Election
March 21, 1916 (Continued)**

COUNTY	Delegates to National Convention (Continued)					
	Frank O. Helstrom	M. H. Jefferson	J. Nelson Kelly	J. C. Leum	Denis M. Lynch	Jos. Mann
Adams	35	16	33	12	21	20
Barnes	189	53	118	87	86	89
Benson	100	52	81	48	56	72
Billings	19	11	14	6	14	18
Bottineau	219	72	104	105	108	95
Bowman	75	44	56	20	44	37
Burke	52	22	37	16	25	32
Burleigh	98	29	53	22	50	67
Cass	293	119	255	122	293	178
Cavalier	275	106	219	63	120	180
Dickey	241	91	178	66	157	149
Divide	52	20	45	13	40	26
Dunn	52	25	46	9	23	34
Eddy	113	34	45	71	37	42
Emmons	84	26	41	28	36	53
Foster	106	60	110	40	74	90
Golden Valley	65	71	64	26	51	52
Grand Forks	499	167	709	120	296	257
Griggs	114	37	81	34	44	51
Hettinger	43	28	40	12	25	34
Kidder	26	11	15	10	13	16
LaMoure	172	52	108	93	107	72
Logan	26	14	24	13	17	24
McHenry	196	77	130	48	85	140
McIntosh	40	31	36	7	8	35
McKenzie	40	26	31	13	31	29
McLean	90	57	59	46	52	104
Mercer	36	18	22	13	24	24
Morton	137	54	99	38	78	94
Mountrail	53	33	46	28	29	36
Nelson	117	28	119	24	68	55
Oliver	13	4	7	5	7	13
Pembina	388	106	242	90	113	172
Pierce	154	55	67	102	55	113
Ramsey	143	47	142	39	83	75
Ransom	185	56	81	122	60	54
Renville	122	42	79	42	72	77
Richland	340	137	229	137	219	195
Rolette	99	45	95	27	44	51
Sargent	137	55	82	44	85	80
Sheridan	36	16	32	9	22	34
Sioux	8	8	14	7	12	12
Slope	42	30	32	19	25	32
Stark	123	64	105	32	73	83
Steele	53	21	34	19	23	28
Stutsman	227	119	199	78	163	187
Towner	132	56	112	43	57	88
Trall	115	19	77	98	47	50
Walsh	443	156	418	194	226	226
Ward	265	99	205	77	173	164
Wells	78	28	59	35	46	55
Williams	126	63	131	37	134	100
Total	6,891	2,710	5,460	2,509	3,851	4,092

**Democratic Vote Cast at the Presidential Preference Primary Election
March 21, 1916 (Continued)**

COUNTY	Delegates to National Convention (Continued)					
	J. F. T. O'Connor	Tim O'Connor	Jens Pederson	W. P. Porterfield	Wm. E. Purcell	Wm. F. Robertson
Adams	13	17	14	14	30	13
Barnes	87	110	59	95	144	77
Benson	66	57	54	51	89	67
Billings	8	9	9	4	15	11
Bottineau	155	143	57	67	136	74
Bowman	33	36	23	25	45	25
Burke	27	31	42	26	47	28
Burleigh	60	50	38	37	75	50
Cass	175	156	130	348	319	167
Cavaller	140	161	126	115	257	205
Dickey	112	97	118	76	200	122
Divide	38	27	24	27	64	27
Dunn	45	34	28	15	47	23
Eddy	46	122	27	32	54	45
Emmons	42	50	32	22	63	39
Foster	78	75	69	73	129	61
Golden Valley	57	52	37	42	59	39
Grand Forks	779	337	243	226	550	286
Griggs	36	31	71	62	84	41
Hettinger	18	25	21	19	42	14
Kidder	13	8	12	13	22	12
LaMoure	80	113	60	80	130	63
Logan	21	20	15	8	23	14
McHenry	130	91	85	101	158	95
McIntosh	16	12	24	27	23	32
McKenzie	32	31	16	24	41	33
McLean	47	48	42	33	64	38
Mercer	24	23	13	13	25	20
Morton	71	74	52	50	111	71
Mountrail	35	36	31	28	44	20
Nelson	97	45	55	48	109	69
Oliver	7	8	8	7	9	6
Pembina	325	208	128	147	297	161
Pierce	85	91	45	50	85	55
Ramsey	101	72	64	43	139	58
Ransom	71	109	68	62	93	55
Renville	74	66	64	61	104	74
Richland	158	189	220	220	498	221
Rolette	57	56	49	61	100	116
Sargent	70	70	124	54	144	62
Sheridan	22	24	13	13	25	15
Sioux	10	8	7	3	9	9
Slope	19	22	31	20	32	29
Stark	64	58	66	72	132	64
Steele	23	16	16	28	44	20
Stutsman	157	138	127	125	249	134
Towner	78	59	48	67	112	66
Trall	79	58	63	68	95	47
Walsh	332	296	223	239	373	309
Ward	184	140	119	119	255	130
Wells	48	55	28	28	73	34
Williams	129	85	68	76	174	80
Total	4,674	3,949	3,194	3,364	6,241	3,624

**Democratic Vote Cast at the Presidential Preference Primary Election
March 21, 1916 (Continued)**

COUNTY	Delegates to National Convention (Continued)				
	P. A. Suhumskle	L. L. Stair	J. J. Weeks	Fred Bartholomew	Karl Bichler
Adams	11	13	15	27	17
Barnes	77	100	71	107	87
Benson	32	47	45	87	45
Billings	2	8	14	8	6
Bottineau	108	267	243	118	124
Bowman	19	19	30	42	25
Burke	11	13	23	34	13
Burlingame	28	32	35	67	27
Cass	78	103	95	320	110
Cavaller	75	79	133	341	75
Dickey	63	100	92	112	82
Divide	15	22	30	56	18
Dunn	15	24	35	31	26
Eddy	59	79	34	39	87
Emmons	28	35	48	33	77
Foster	31	35	73	101	37
Golden Valley	22	29	36	62	23
Grand Forks	92	130	187	739	123
Griggs	16	42	42	53	24
Hettinger	5	14	23	29	15
Kidder	7	11	18	18	10
LaMoure	89	100	72	102	100
Logan	9	10	15	15	23
McHenry	54	115	114	116	114
McIntosh	9	9	10	15	13
McKenzie	22	28	36	38	20
McLean	22	37	30	38	30
Mercer	14	21	22	15	15
Morton	39	61	103	73	66
Mountrail	14	26	28	38	20
Nelson	23	36	40	142	33
Oliver	7	8	10	7	4
Pembina	79	102	241	421	110
Pierce	79	96	54	75	156
Ramsey	27	41	43	159	39
Ransom	152	131	41	117	118
Renville	52	72	86	81	46
Richland	134	138	117	454	173
Rolette	13	29	73	59	22
Sargeant	56	52	71	137	60
Sheridan	10	11	13	17	7
Sioux	5	4	8	4	6
Slope	12	17	22	19	17
Stark	25	40	49	90	37
Steele	11	12	7	40	13
Stutsman	88	116	154	216	111
Towner	44	59	57	138	55
Trail	38	49	33	100	43
Walsh	279	244	160	570	234
Ward	63	104	117	239	129
Wells	31	44	38	55	57
Williams	27	49	119	155	43
Total	2,317	3,054	3,305	6,159	2,965

**Socialist Vote Cast at the Presidential Preference Primary Election
March 21, 1916**

COUNTY	President of U. S.			Vice President		
	LeSueur	Benson	President Scat- tering	Benson	Kirkpatrick	Vice President Scattering
Adams	8					
Barnes	7					
Benson	23					
Billings	6	1				
Bottineau	90	42			3	
Bowman	29	12			8	
Burke	40	13		4	14	
Burleigh	18					
Cass	9					
Cavalier	20					
Dickey	16	3		2	2	
Divide	12					
Dunn	8					
Eddy	7					
Emmons	2				1	
Foster	2					
Golden Valley	23					
Grand Forks	34	3				
Griggs	14	4				
Hettinger	11	5				
Kidder	14					
LaMoure	17	9			7	
Logan	5	1				
McHenry	41	13				
McIntosh	1					
McKenzie	23					
McLean	36	3			3	
Mercer	9	2		1	1	
Morton	78					
Mountrail	64	5		2	2	
Nelson	35	2		1		
Oliver	4					
Pembina	4	1				
Pierce	20					
Ramsey	18				3	
Ransom	2	1			2	
Renville	45					
Richland	6					
Rolette	35	12				
Sargent	8			1	1	
Sheridan	6					
Slope	33	4				
Sloux		2				
Stark	26	1				
Steele	5					
Stutsman	23	6				
Towner	9	11				
Traill	8	2				
Walsh	45	4			1	
Ward	92					
Wells	7					
Williams	58	22			21	
Total	1,156	186	35	11	69	58

National Committeeman—Scattering, 48.

Delegates to National Convention—Scattering, 126.

**Socialist Vote Cast at the Presidential Preference Primary Election
March 21, 1916 (Continued)**

COUNTY	Presidential Electors					
	N. H. Blornstad	T. L. Potts	A. T. Hegreberg	O. O. Solberg	W. G. Johnson	Scattering
Adams						
Barnes						
Benson	17	17	17	17	17	
Billings						5
Bottineau	27	27	27	26	27	4
Bowman	5	5	5	5	5	4
Burke	21	21	21	21	21	43
Burleigh						
Cass						
Cavaller						
Dickey	1		1	1	1	1
Divide						11
Dunn						
Eddy						
Emmons						15
Foster						
Golden Valley						
Grand Forks	7	6	7	7	7	
Griggs						4
Hettinger	6	7	6	7	6	
Kidder						
LaMoure	8	8	8	8	8	30
Logan						18
McHenry						
McIntosh						
McKenzie						
McLean	27	27	27	27	30	8
Mercer						
Morton						
Mountrail	15	15	15	15	15	3
Nelson						16
Oliver	2	2	2	3	3	
Pembina						
Pierce						
Ramsey	2	4	3	4	4	18
Ransom						5
Renville	11	11	11	11	12	18
Richland						
Rolette	33	33	32	33	33	
Sargent						
Sheridan						
Slope						6
Sioux						
Stark						
Steele						
Stutsman						
Towner						1
Trall	1	1	1	1	1	
Walsh	6	6	6	6	6	6
Ward						
Wells						
Williams	53	52	51	52	51	31
Total	242	242	240	244	247	243

Republican Vote Cast at the Primary Election June 28, 1916

COUNTY	United States Senator			
	L. B. Hanna	Porter J. McCumber	Herman N. Mudgett	R. A. Nestos
Adams	181	441	86	171
Barnes	454	920	116	779
Benson	212	653	69	670
Billings	258	150	35	59
Bottineau	198	734	118	651
Bowman	119	365	50	212
Burke	154	330	83	240
Burleigh	554	996	126	346
Cass	1,683	1,545	151	626
Cavaller	224	757	79	341
Dickey	214	600	63	197
Divide	230	375	69	435
Dunn	373	387	73	157
Eddy	115	399	32	241
Emmons	318	509	52	106
Foster	126	431	20	80
Golden Valley	341	375	70	115
Grand Forks	762	866	121	730
Griggs	66	126	51	309
Hettinger	559	456	46	150
Kidder	153	443	133	259
LaMoure	271	458	93	580
Logan	137	491	34	55
McHenry	194	809	89	619
McIntosh	380	587	24	26
McKenzie	236	617	134	476
McLean	382	461	82	423
Mercer	252	471	46	95
Morton	1,647	1,108	206	468
Mountrail	203	404	96	724
Nelson	283	380	101	618
Oliver	88	234	37	49
Pembina	180	1,029	48	80
Pierce	97	316	48	274
Ramsey	285	822	89	396
Ransom	258	480	87	601
Renville	133	342	50	307
Richland	132	979	44	237
Rolette	167	496	36	177
Sargent	161	625	50	179
Sheridan	249	592	29	46
Sioux	245	92	8	24
Slope	169	366	57	171
Stark	793	612	49	81
Steele	126	266	38	468
Stutsman	511	1,030	143	670
Towner	116	425	48	161
Trall	146	558	74	949
Walsh	386	661	130	420
Ward	361	742	75	1,517
Wells	258	893	68	300
Williams	519	486	131	554
Total	16,699	29,680	3,887	18,619

Republican Vote Cast at the Primary Election June 28, 1916 (Continued)

COUNTY	Governor				Lieut. Governor	
	Usher L. Burdick	John H. Frahn	Lynn J. Frazier	George J. Smith	A. T. Kraabel	Oscar J. Sorlie
Adams	322	78	535	36	673	246
Barnes	705	179	1,584	52	1,829	575
Benson	703	61	1,034	18	1,245	435
Billings	123	103	243	42	1,329	146
Bottineau	454	143	1,386	18	1,498	408
Bowman	283	81	494	19	589	181
Burke	225	101	620	29	721	209
Burleigh	558	413	1,105	90	1,358	642
Cass	2,161	604	1,348	67	2,142	1,688
Cavalier	526	162	885	21	1,048	477
Dickey	437	70	688	46	852	289
Divide	435	83	598	51	760	368
Dunn	251	146	632	64	730	306
Eddy	188	75	616	10	639	200
Emmons	262	118	576	91	682	306
Foster	191	44	447	17	521	148
Golden Valley	382	67	461	41	547	309
Grand Forks	814	788	982	40	1,350	1,140
Griggs	155	18	508	7	875	103
Hettinger	322	262	585	119	812	370
Kidder	169	45	917	23	915	188
LaMoure	413	95	1,068	37	1,236	312
Logan	128	243	276	98	421	308
McHenry	477	127	1,312	57	1,477	415
McIntosh	177	560	113	171	405	574
McKenzie	555	72	1,041	23	1,190	383
McLean	464	136	740	124	999	381
Mercer	221	207	333	131	519	312
Morton	971	710	1,751	255	2,273	1,194
Mountrail	444	63	928	126	1,087	385
Nelson	466	163	830	19	981	445
Oliver	73	50	312	24	360	95
Pembina	209	430	805	17	849	566
Pierce	344	71	418	11	533	256
Ramsey	662	310	694	16	1,004	551
Ransom	352	188	1,040	52	1,281	320
Renville	278	63	585	31	644	246
Richland	772	162	422	118	752	668
Rolette	239	74	625	23	686	297
Sargent	411	107	633	36	818	325
Sheridan	387	71	337	143	562	317
Sioux	78	199	51	31	121	209
Slope	273	43	613	20	615	178
Stark	447	608	408	113	745	650
Steele	321	31	618	11	728	233
Stutsman	585	358	1,590	104	1,779	678
Towner	231	72	617	5	684	189
Trall	748	119	946	24	1,302	489
Walsh	339	440	933	23	1,044	584
Ward	1,085	255	1,402	92	1,777	905
Wells	443	109	947	120	1,118	403
Williams	1,053	68	714	38	1,057	655
Total	23,362	9,780	39,246	2,981	48,902	25,103

Republican Vote Cast at the Primary Election June 28, 1916 (Continued)

COUNTY	Secretary of State		State Auditor		State Treas.
	Thomas Hall	Jacob L. Hjort	Carl O. Jorgenson	Carl R. Kositzky	John Steen
Adams	685	284	398	551	638
Barnes	2,095	380	950	1,454	1,574
Benson	1,339	383	680	1,000	1,131
Billings	442	53	243	247	369
Bottineau	1,666	285	577	1,341	1,098
Bowman	650	154	286	491	495
Burke	842	106	323	609	559
Burleigh	1,700	378	1,009	1,120	1,630
Cass	3,017	948	2,647	1,220	3,333
Cavalier	1,339	193	619	881	1,006
Dickey	1,070	144	472	718	808
Divide	897	245	514	608	867
Dunn	932	142	427	622	793
Eddy	759	99	313	531	499
Emmons	826	203	388	646	737
Foster	604	73	245	420	429
Golden Valley	716	180	410	477	654
Grand Forks	1,737	767	1,429	1,029	1,953
Griggs	585	93	174	500	362
Hettinger	988	274	568	653	926
Kidder	974	188	225	889	689
LaMoure	1,418	158	483	1,052	962
Logan	516	117	175	548	626
McHenry	1,607	314	623	1,286	1,202
McIntosh	805	191	233	753	913
McKenzie	1,408	192	563	1,024	1,048
McLean	1,212	217	573	841	1,075
Mercer	728	140	285	589	726
Morton	3,057	503	1,490	2,004	2,809
Mountrail	1,241	257	556	925	1,140
Nelson	1,114	325	641	791	1,056
Oliver	438	42	118	346	267
Pembina	1,117	301	747	633	1,084
Pierce	612	199	360	428	625
Ramsey	1,177	432	899	684	1,293
Ransom	1,379	220	579	1,017	961
Renville	781	139	372	536	557
Richland	1,055	392	989	457	1,267
Rolette	795	190	374	624	618
Sargent	1,004	170	564	612	787
Sheridan	762	143	304	611	762
Sioux	320	32	266	77	309
Slope	750	71	304	501	503
Stark	1,151	339	757	704	1,212
Steele	751	200	347	597	588
Stutsman	2,298	281	1,064	1,434	1,752
Towner	779	107	280	602	607
Trall	1,032	750	863	871	1,293
Walsh	1,327	326	881	742	1,254
Ward	2,110	592	1,275	1,381	1,966
Wells	1,263	314	533	1,040	1,139
Williams	1,359	417	971	770	1,354
Total	59,906	13,643	30,654	39,088	51,954

Republican Vote Cast at the Primary Election June 28, 1916 (Continued)

COUNTY	Attorney General		Commissioner of Insurance		Com. of Agriculture and Labor	
	William Langer	Henry J. Linde	S. A. Olness	Walter C. Taylor	Robert F. Flint	John N. Hagan
Adams	626	303	553	345	329	593
Barnes	1,796	637	1,511	868	792	1,585
Benson	1,120	573	1,141	533	512	1,149
Billings	240	242	248	225	249	236
Bottineau	1,422	491	1,341	527	399	1,502
Bowman	511	270	514	249	266	487
Burke	649	269	628	282	210	700
Burleigh	1,119	978	1,006	995	1,039	1,027
Cass	2,244	1,700	1,470	2,272	1,988	1,779
Cavaller	1,012	499	910	565	487	1,006
Dickey	792	372	681	482	420	738
Divide	690	416	701	410	341	762
Dunn	661	390	587	441	432	606
Eddy	638	205	645	203	256	573
Emmons	690	326	525	463	402	619
Foster	519	151	459	201	185	487
Golden Valley	503	392	425	427	411	467
Grand Forks	1,303	1,161	1,148	1,277	1,123	1,248
Griggs	557	111	513	145	125	530
Hettinger	667	580	596	595	601	630
Kidder	916	181	829	258	222	853
LaMoure	1,220	336	1,028	510	439	1,064
Logan	361	382	316	311	416	311
McHenry	1,401	491	1,320	540	457	1,438
McIntosh	310	699	170	808	565	422
McKenzie	1,079	494	1,055	500	463	1,107
McLean	892	518	718	670	641	766
Mercer	486	384	466	463	524	339
Morton	2,294	1,372	1,711	1,697	1,677	1,809
Mountrail	1,083	442	1,011	441	412	1,062
Nelson	945	478	903	489	459	943
Oliver	370	92	323	128	153	315
Pembina	794	606	664	700	635	742
Pierce	489	301	484	290	260	515
Ramsey	977	592	782	772	588	953
Ransom	1,196	373	1,081	470	394	1,155
Renville	615	272	541	343	217	652
Richland	658	764	629	776	667	735
Rolette	657	327	615	368	311	674
Sargent	736	407	647	482	432	684
Sheridan	503	389	326	544	455	431
Sioux	158	190	75	247	232	104
Slope	542	245	506	281	256	530
Stark	488	1,004	444	932	937	490
Steele	708	229	657	262	233	694
Stutsman	1,782	710	1,353	1,072	998	1,440
Towner	613	254	574	292	249	614
Trall	1,076	634	1,151	528	449	1,250
Walsh	898	704	932	663	560	1,029
Ward	1,547	1,146	1,413	1,183	891	1,726
Wells	1,138	421	979	550	456	1,066
Williams	885	814	932	757	614	1,079
Total	45,576	26,317	40,237	29,830	26,828	43,712

Republican Vote Cast at the Primary Election June 28, 1916 (Continued)

COUNTY	Commissioners of Railroads					
	S. J. Aandahl	O. P. N. Anderson	Charles W. Bleick	M. P. Johnson	W. H. Maur	W. H. Stutsman
Adams	532	304	526	613	289	294
Barnes	1,776	718	1,319	1,507	725	677
Benson	1,007	626	936	1,081	557	539
Billings	219	176	228	258	197	149
Bottineau	1,282	549	1,252	1,419	465	441
Bowman	437	238	460	498	253	248
Burke	598	282	585	662	249	264
Burleigh	989	840	1,027	1,112	920	869
Cass	1,331	2,048	1,355	1,758	2,094	1,986
Cavaller	859	549	888	980	519	509
Dickey	661	406	660	777	438	401
Divide	634	469	568	737	376	346
Dunn	542	349	548	640	364	388
Eddy	502	247	516	575	250	240
Emmons	542	351	560	617	402	378
Foster	417	198	412	455	198	179
Golden Valley	381	356	404	476	384	326
Grand Forks	1,056	1,193	971	1,283	1,174	1,120
Griggs	501	163	469	511	128	130
Hettinger	551	409	574	730	540	487
Kidder	810	193	843	828	219	196
LaMoure	986	446	1,000	1,067	449	436
Logan	284	322	295	311	437	378
McHenry	1,249	528	1,256	1,341	527	487
McIntosh	173	366	445	287	823	746
McKenzie	1,003	453	998	1,113	451	416
McLean	689	607	693	808	605	553
Mercer	358	254	401	396	541	410
Morton	1,569	1,223	1,834	1,845	1,741	1,611
Mountrail	867	565	1,423	428	428	406
Nelson	850	562	751	929	475	480
Oliver	298	107	319	304	161	113
Pembina	629	618	655	798	633	603
Pierce	438	334	400	474	306	294
Ramsey	711	819	676	834	744	667
Ransom	1,008	460	1,007	1,101	448	401
Renville	519	276	505	630	254	267
Richland	528	767	542	724	701	713
Rolette	585	280	610	689	289	267
Sargent	599	452	584	171	447	408
Sheridan	319	368	389	380	496	448
Sioux	68	214	77	130	224	216
Slope	491	195	492	579	331	197
Stark	412	636	507	562	964	795
Steele	613	333	554	660	260	265
Stutsman	1,312	854	1,332	1,486	969	987
Towner	551	271	539	604	273	251
Trall	1,038	758	858	1,224	498	496
Walsh	868	689	756	1,019	590	560
Ward	1,397	1,084	1,351	1,618	1,089	959
Wells	882	528	849	931	539	494
Williams	851	765	811	1,004	715	653
Total	37,772	26,798	38,008	42,498	27,662	26,144

Republican Vote Cast at the Primary Election June 28, 1916 (Continued)

Representative In Congress First Congressional District			Representative In Congress Second Con- gressional District		Representative In Congress Third Con- gressional District	
COUNTY	Frederic T. Cuthbert	H. T. Helgesen	COUNTY	Geo. M. Young	COUNTY	P. D. Norton
Cass	1,341	2,357	Barnes	2,043	Adams	692
Cavalier	397	955	Benson	1,397	Billings	406
Grand Forks	848	1,514	Bottineau	1,417	Bowman	617
Nelson	440	911	Burleigh	1,650	Burke	635
Pembina	435	782	Dickey	916	Divide	930
Ramsey	852	739	Eddy	689	Dunn	844
Ransom	342	1,000	Emmons	854	Golden Valley	735
Richland	495	893	Foster	516	Hettinger	1,018
Sargent	250	712	Griggs	450	Mercer	776
Steele	172	653	Kidder	844	Morton	3,005
Trall	331	1,315	LaMoure	1,218	Mountrall	1,251
Towner	341	361	Logan	664	McKenzie	1,192
Walsh	388	1,157	McHenry	1,477	McLean	1,121
			McIntosh	943	Oliver	349
			Pierce	627	Renville	682
			Rolette	715	Sioux	317
			Sheridan	806	Slope	643
			Stutsman	2,023	Stark	1,233
			Wells	1,368	Ward	2,090
					Williams	1,471
Total....	6,291	13,349	Total....	20,617	Total.....	20,007

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

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Democratic Vote Cast at the Primary Election June 28, 1916

COUNTY	U. S. Senator		Governor		
	John Burke	Frank O. Hellstrom	Halvor L. Halvorsen	D. H. McArthur	L. S. Platou
Adams	34	19	22	18	8
Barnes	263	93	41	67	232
Benson	114	229	31	48	38
Billings	10	4	3	3	3
Bottineau	282	137	75	205	53
Bowman	55	39	25	31	13
Burke	111	23	62	29	20
Burleigh	134	61	57	50	24
Cass	496	94	163	226	132
Cavalier	314	129	78	125	191
Dickey	224	111	53	54	164
Divide	82	41	64	36	9
Dunn	154	37	115	62	33
Eddy	117	33	40	43	39
Emmons	201	90	65	100	69
Foster	186	56	58	85	87
Golden Valley	92	39	38	40	41
Grand Forks	454	136	159	196	173
Griggs	107	64	22	21	97
Hettinger	48	28	56	21	17
Kidder	54	26	15	15	11
LaMoure	238	64	60	108	93
Logan	26	17	6	13	11
McHenry	278	128	110	142	104
McIntosh	59	49	15	25	68
McKenzie	123	39	48	71	22
McLean	126	62	70	62	33
Mercer	52	32	34	22	12
Morton	233	126	145	100	63
Mountrail	134	45	86	39	25
Nelson	117	35	19	42	83
Oliver	43	28	28	13	14
Pembina	404	224	79	213	279
Pierce	211	50	46	70	119
Ramsey	172	54	63	116	24
Ransom	211	108	71	104	101
Renville	199	73	90	88	47
Richland	605	213	201	324	249
Rolette	240	40	59	72	76
Sargent	187	91	50	78	96
Sheridan	41	18	16	30	7
Sioux	21	15	12	14	7
Slope	56	21	29	26	4
Stark	195	77	93	108	55
Steele	63	28	30	23	19
Stutsman	361	114	86	123	161
Towner	234	70	57	82	83
Trall	101	43	26	48	47
Walsh	519	262	132	271	220
Ward	449	42	345	88	24
Wells	145	29	25	58	74
Williams	252	73	82	190	26
Total	9,627	3,809	3,462	4,279	3,679

Democratic Vote Cast at the Primary Election June 28, 1916 (Continued)

COUNTY	Lieut. Gov. M. J. Kitzman	Sec. of State William Olson	State Auditor G. I. Solum	State Treas. P. M. Casey	Attorney General C. S. Woledge
Adams	42	43	44	46	42
Barnes	262	294	252	323	240
Benson	107	105	109	132	103
Billings	10	12	10	13	10
Bottineau	299	288	281	433	272
Bowman	65	62	65	83	61
Burke	96	96	92	118	90
Burleigh	140	151	147	173	141
Cass	458	454	427	521	429
Cavalier	362	356	352	413	353
Dickey	235	237	226	334	216
Divide	100	101	106	107	104
Dunn	188	189	183	244	180
Eddy	109	111	101	150	110
Emmons	225	233	225	260	227
Foster	183	175	165	210	159
Golden Valley	103	101	95	123	80
Grand Forks	473	456	444	505	443
Griggs	119	121	112	156	109
Hettinger	92	88	91	108	85
Kidder	48	54	47	75	47
LaMoure	238	239	221	281	229
Logan	29	22	26	37	25
McHenry	337	321	303	390	320
McIntosh	95	91	90	95	86
McKenzie	126	125	128	150	118
McLean	143	138	134	172	133
Mercer	65	69	63	82	61
Morton	279	287	280	237	270
Mountrail	144	146	139	165	140
Nelson	125	130	130	147	127
Oliver	45	46	46	86	40
Pembina	493	508	492	583	486
Pierce	223	220	212	230	207
Ramsey	190	198	184	209	186
Ransom	233	241	227	306	218
Renville	189	195	182	253	190
Richland	698	719	685	743	667
Rolette	180	178	171	251	162
Sargent	210	215	209	276	200
Sheridan	46	48	46	58	43
Sioux	30	30	41	32	29
Slope	53	54	56	75	54
Stark	219	215	197	230	200
Steele	64	65	64	84	64
Stutsman	327	225	321	445	313
Towner	177	178	170	294	160
Traill	106	113	109	129	108
Walsh	566	587	568	812	568
Ward	385	369	368	412	390
Wells	140	138	137	175	134
Williams	275	279	270	292	268
Total	10,146	10,116	9,843	12,269	9,877

Democratic Vote Cast at the Primary Election June 28, 1916 (Continued)

COUNTY	Com. of Insur- ance	Com of Agr. & Labor	Commissioners of Railroads			
	Denis M. Lynch	John Harvey	B. F. Brockhoff	Charles Hein	Martin C. Murphy	
Adams	44	41	32	29	37	
Barnes	252	245	229	221	239	
Benson	103	100	85	87	95	
Billings	9	9	6	4	6	
Bottineau	276	262	228	235	257	
Bowman	62	67	52	58	61	
Burke	90	94	73	70	86	
Burleigh	147	138	119	123	130	
Cass	412	422	367	355	394	
Cavaller	345	354	327	324	340	
Dickey	222	226	185	177	198	
Divide	101	102	80	77	93	
Dunn	189	191	141	153	152	
Eddy	102	104	94	90	104	
Emmons	233	223	202	205	201	
Foster	162	163	137	137	170	
Golden Valley	101	97	78	72	79	
Grand Forks	452	460	446	383	393	
Griggs	107	113	105	102	108	
Hettinger	89	87	66	67	83	
Kidder	46	52	43	44	46	
LaMoure	234	223	184	177	193	
Logan	25	27	22	23	22	
McHenry	315	311	258	250	279	
McIntosh	87	88	71	73	74	
McKenzie	120	117	93	89	112	
McLean	142	130	116	114	128	
Mercer	66	61	52	56	58	
Morton	270	278	240	232	233	
Mountrail	145	139	116	111	127	
Nelson	127	126	106	112	119	
Oliver	47	42	35	42	35	
Pembina	475	477	419	407	436	
Pierce	211	208	186	178	189	
Ramsey	189	189	164	163	167	
Ransom	221	209	185	183	190	
Renville	177	194	151	148	163	
Richland	674	673	598	643	595	
Rolette	168	170	135	134	165	
Sargent	212	206	175	182	195	
Sheridan	46	46	33	38	44	
Sioux	29	27	16	19	21	
Slope	57	55	36	33	46	
Stark	206	204	176	170	187	
Steele	68	64	47	48	56	
Stutsman	317	316	285	276	320	
Towner	172	188	148	145	164	
Trall	107	101	96	88	97	
Walsh	572	577	495	475	553	
Ward	370	376	325	313	359	
Wells	134	139	124	121	123	
Williams	275	257	238	227	254	
Total	9,811	8,573	8,420	8,038	8,976	

Democratic Vote Cast at the Primary Election June 28, 1916 (Continued)

Representative in Congress First Con- gressional District		Representative in Congress Second Con- gressional District		Representative in Congress Third Con- gressional District	
COUNTY	George A. Bangs	COUNTY	Hugh McDonald	COUNTY	Charles Simon
Cass	465	Barnes	286	Adams	45
Cavalier	364	Benson	129	Billings	9
Grand Forks	491	Bottineau	235	Bowman	66
Nelson	134	Burleigh	151	Burke	93
Pembina	500	Dickey	266	Divide	96
Ramsey	200	Eddy	134	Dunn	193
Ransom	257	Emmons	245	Golden Valley	98
Richland	695	Foster	208	Hettinger	107
Sargent	231	Griggs	129	Mercer	67
Steele	71	Kidder	57	Morton	293
Trall	115	LaMoure	262	Mountrail	149
Towner	210	Logan	30	McKenzie	139
Walsh	613	McHenry	304	McLean	133
		McIntosh	91	Oliver	46
		Pierce	227	Renville	209
Total	4,346	Rolette	195	Sioux	30
		Sheridan	53	Slope	67
		Stutsman	370	Stark	214
		Wells	152	Ward	374
		Total	3,516	Williams	274
				Total	2,656

Socialist Vote Cast at the Primary Election June 28, 1916

COUNTY	U. S. Sena- tor	Gov.	Lieut. Govern- or	Sec. of State	State Auditor	State Treas.
	E. R. Fry	Oscar A. Johnson	John Fleckten	H. R. Martinson	John W. Clark	O. E. Lofthus
Adams	8	8	7	7	7	7
Barnes	17	17	16	16	16	14
Benson	26	32	34	33	32	33
Billings	4	4	4	4	4	4
Bottineau	129	111	113	114	112	122
Bowman	21	22	22	21	21	21
Burke	106	94	97	97	99	100
Burleigh	11	11	8	8	11	10
Cass	13	13	12	12	12	12
Cavalier	15	15	13	14	15	16
Dickey	16	14	14	14	15	14
Divide	58	56	52	51	53	54
Dunn	8	8	8	8	8	8
Eddy	4	3	4	4	4	4
Emmons	3	3	3	3	3	3
Foster	2	2	2	2	2	2
Golden Valley	17	13	13	16	16	17
Grand Forks	18	18	18	17	20	19
Griggs	5	4	4	4	4	4
Hettinger	13	14	13	14	13	14
Kidder	24	17	18	18	17	17
LaMoure	36	34	35	35	34	36
Logan	4	4	4	4	4	4
McHenry	71	72	71	71	71	70
McIntosh	2	2	2	2	2	2
McKenzie	100	92	94	88	95	97
McLean	105	102	100	100	99	106
Mercer	15	15	15	15	15	15
Morton	107	96	100	94	96	100
Mountrail	126	119	122	125	124	128
Nelson	15	13	12	14	14	14
Oliver	25	20	23	22	23	22
Pembina	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pierce	19	15	14	18	15	15
Ramsey	24	25	26	25	26	23
Ransom	7	5	5	5	6	5
Renville	56	49	49	47	49	52
Richland						
Rolette	68	69	66	66	67	68
Sargent	17	16	15	15	15	15
Sheridan	10	9	9	10	9	10
Sioux	5	6	5	6	5	6
Slope	13	10	11	11	12	12
Stark	15	13	13	14	14	14
Steele	9	9	9	8	8	9
Stutsman	14	14	13	13	14	13
Towner	22	21	21	21	21	21
Traill	18	16	17	17	17	19
Walsh	24	22	22	22	21	21
Ward	76	71	73	73	74	75
Wells	10	9	7	7	7	6
Williams	314	299	306	296	303	308
Total	1,847	1,726	1,896	1,722	1,732	1,782

Socialist Vote Cast at the Primary Election June 28, 1916 (Continued)

COUNTY	Attorney General	Com. of Insurance	Com. of Agr. & Labor	Commissioners of Railroads		
	R. Goer	James Maloney	L. Knoke	Geo. S. Kirkpatrick	Carl J. Knutson	James Murphy
Adams	7	8	8	6	7	7
Barnes	15	15	16	13	13	14
Benson	32	32	32	30	33	31
Billings	4	4	4	4	3	4
Bottineau	108	111	113	112	111	104
Bowman	21	21	21	19	19	20
Burke	97	95	98	92	93	96
Burleigh	9	12	8	7	8	8
Cass	12	12	12	10	10	11
Cavaller	14	12	12	11	11	11
Dickey	14	15	15	15	14	14
Divide	53	54	55	48	53	50
Dunn	8	8	8	8	7	8
Eddy	3	3	4	3	4	3
Emmons	3	3	3	3	3	3
Foster	2	2	2	1	2	1
Golden Valley	12	14	14	11	14	11
Grand Forks	18	17	18	17	18	17
Griggs	4	4	4	5	4	4
Hettinger	13	14	14	12	13	13
Kidder	18	17	16	19	17	17
LaMoure	33	34	35	30	31	29
Logan	3	3	3	3	3	3
McHenry	68	71	69	64	64	59
McIntosh	2	2	2	2	2	2
McKenzie	91	91	92	78	84	86
McLean	97	99	95	95	94	91
Mercer	13	14	15	14	11	13
Morton	95	95	97	91	87	88
Mountrail	120	118	116	111	117	113
Nelson	14	13	14	13	14	13
Oliver	22	22	22	16	20	17
Pembina	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pierce	14	17	15	14	16	15
Ramsey	24	24	26	24	24	25
Ransom	6	5	5	5	5	5
Renville	50	49	50	46	48	46
Richland						
Rolette	66	68	65	58	61	62
Sargent	15	16	16	17	16	13
Sheridan	9	9	10	9	7	7
Sioux	5	6	5	5	4	5
Slope	12	12	12	10	12	10
Stark	14	14	14	12	13	13
Steele	8	9	9	8	9	8
Stutsman	13	12	12	13	13	14
Towner	21	21	21	21	21	21
Trall	15	14	14	14	14	13
Walsh	22	22	22	21	21	22
Ward	73	72	74	72	67	70
Wells	6	7	7	7	7	7
Williams	294	296	284	280	269	271
Total	1,693	1,697	1,689	1,593	1,612	1,586

Socialist Vote Cast at the Primary Election June 28, 1916 (Continued)

Representative in Congress First Con- gressional District		Representative in Congress Second Con- gressional District		Representative in Congress Third Con- gressional District	
COUNTY	V. Gram	COUNTY	Samuel A. Olson	COUNTY	Anton Klemmens
Cass	13	Barnes	14	Adams	6
Cavaller	15	Benson	32	Billings	4
Grand Forks	15	Bottineau	124	Bowman	19
Nelson	15	Burleigh	12	Burke	26
Pembina	1	Dickey	15	Divide	54
Ramsey	26	Eddy	4	Dunn	8
Ransom	3	Emmons	3	Golden Valley	17
Richland	0	Foster	2	Hettinger	13
Sargent	15	Griggs	4	Mercer	15
Steele	9	Kidder	24	Morton	104
Trail	17	LaMoure	37	Mountrail	128
Towner	21	Logan	4	McKenzie	110
Walsh	24	McHenry	73	McLean	103
Total.....	183	McIntosh	2	Olive	2
		Pierce	21	Renville	53
		Rolette	70	Sioux	6
		Sheridan	5	Slope	13
		Stutsman	13	Stark	14
		Wells	5	Ward	78
		Total.....	464	Williams	278
				Total.....	1,145

Non-Partisan Judiciary and Non-Partisan School Vote Cast at the Primary Election June 28, 1916

COUNTY	Judges of the Supreme Court				
	John C. Adamson	Luther E. Birdzell	E. T. Burke	Charles J. Fisk	E. B. Goss
Adams	148	531	339	252	212
Barnes	328	1,370	1,406	321	524
Benson	318	980	744	526	330
Billings	102	221	192	135	90
Bottineau	399	1,492	501	604	801
Bowman	100	489	258	209	169
Burke	187	667	282	302	339
Burleigh	239	917	1,046	1,123	846
Cass	736	1,220	1,949	2,029	1,172
Cavaller	242	966	532	714	458
Dickey	227	810	491	419	253
Divide	215	548	497	444	445
Dunn	256	611	471	372	245
Eddy	90	543	370	246	220
Emmons	208	679	490	488	279
Foster	90	441	411	268	251
Golden Valley	176	418	409	340	247
Grand Forks	367	1,439	963	1,901	588
Griggs	77	565	266	183	159
Hettinger	244	584	599	421	425
Kidder	110	821	251	219	146
LaMoure	217	1,108	692	446	329
Logan	132	255	438	336	314
McHenry	301	1,319	714	589	733
McIntosh	110	132	858	839	827
McKenzie	247	929	549	697	433
McLean	289	763	666	616	454
Mercer	200	359	406	359	302
Morton	664	1,848	1,508	1,300	858
Mountrail	246	840	533	653	499
Nelson	280	739	474	686	294
Oliver	116	365	134	122	117
Pembina	216	882	543	1,041	743
Pierce	175	488	422	359	370
Ramsey	1,123	922	922	1,085	730
Ransom	263	1,047	842	496	282
Renville	143	614	341	306	384
Richland	407	570	1,181	1,090	852
Rolette	220	725	363	366	228
Sargent	245	682	499	489	359
Sheridan	185	365	414	367	295
Sioux	87	88	215	144	123
Slope	126	494	299	191	154
Stark	294	527	878	781	595
Steele	135	552	360	310	172
Stutsman	345	1,470	1,188	1,022	636
Towner	234	714	290	342	216
Trall	322	922	540	705	371
Walsh	373	1,174	813	977	501
Ward	429	1,250	1,247	1,252	1,419
Wells	311	753	860	525	455
Williams	322	763	830	1,329	1,066
Total	13,616	39,971	32,286	31,836	23,310

Non-Partisan Judiciary and Non-Partisan School Vote Cast at the Primary Election June 28, 1916 (Continued)

COUNTY	Judges of Supreme Court (Continued)			Supt. of Public Instruction	
	R. H. Grace	J. E. Robinson	Burleigh F. Spaulding	W. E. Hoover	N. C. Macdonald
Adams	457	520	269	339	685
Barnes	1,286	1,371	724	740	2,421
Benson	944	1,041	460	545	1,310
Billings	214	244	133	203	337
Bottineau	1,535	1,479	430	635	2,097
Bowman	438	503	233	329	523
Burke	661	669	258	316	849
Burleigh	853	581	601	727	1,500
Cass	1,014	1,451	2,685	2,856	1,993
Cavaller	892	1,075	592	367	1,595
Dickey	773	822	360	485	1,263
Divide	597	628	342	506	744
Dunn	563	651	360	389	898
Eddy	516	536	279	244	732
Emmons	550	591	378	391	920
Foster	410	436	233	236	679
Golden Valley	371	444	348	348	630
Grand Forks	836	928	1,335	1,156	1,759
Griggs	514	527	156	179	639
Hettinger	515	612	341	491	1,096
Kidder	756	862	207	350	1,128
LaMoure	987	1,132	449	640	1,361
Logan	259	278	179	204	522
McHenry	1,276	1,348	462	535	1,827
McIntosh	131	157	161	546	583
McKenzie	896	1,142	311	532	1,378
McLean	703	849	449	497	1,203
Mercer	291	370	288	365	559
Morton	1,598	1,862	1,056	1,285	2,868
Mountrail	836	836	359	569	1,190
Nelson	663	787	497	592	919
Oliver	324	374	118	153	423
Pembina	783	802	760	659	1,311
Pierce	458	480	292	347	659
Ramsey	870	994	946	789	1,023
Ransom	982	1,052	495	685	1,487
Renville	802	618	268	370	896
Richland	576	769	699	962	1,237
Rolette	695	783	250	281	893
Sargent	607	727	402	391	986
Sheridan	314	390	311	387	571
Sioux	81	101	190	138	220
Slope	465	538	174	274	619
Stark	399	535	610	1,088	763
Steele	518	580	280	311	849
Stutsman	1,337	1,481	799	989	2,177
Towner	677	751	277	436	917
Traill	779	962	712	638	1,272
Walsh	1,127	1,169	759	1,227	1,489
Ward	1,258	1,344	662	1,263	1,827
Wells	689	810	465	541	1,310
Williams	753	839	647	821	1,372
Total	36,829	40,351	25,049	30,247	68,509

Non-Partisan Judiciary and Non-Partisan School Vote Cast at the Primary Election June 28, 1916 (Continued)

First Judicial District			Seventh Judicial District		
COUNTY	Charles M. Cooley		COUNTY	Wm. J. Kneeshaw	
Grand Forks	1,468		Cavaller	1,521	
Nelson	864		Pembina	1,315	
Total.....	2,332		Walsh	2,036	
			Total.....	4,872	
Second Judicial District			Eighth Judicial District		
COUNTY	C. W. Buttz		COUNTY	F. B. Lambert	K. E. Leighton
Benson	1,210		Burke	384	546
Eddy	617		Divide	366	557
Ramsey	1,042		Renville	424	601
Rolette	813		Ward	1,202	1,593
Towner	930		Total.....	2,376	3,297
Total.....	4,662				
Third Judicial District			Ninth Judicial District		
COUNTY	A. T. Cole	Charles A. Pollock	COUNTY	A. G. Burr	
Cass	1,611	2,151	Bottineau	1,443	
Steele	235	554	McHenry	1,431	
Trall	935	557	Pierce	628	
Total.....	2,781	3,262	Total.....	3,502	

Fourth Judicial District		
COUNTY	Thomas A. Curtis	Frank P. Allen
Dickey	458	799
McIntosh	240	775
Ransom	686	728
Richland	514	1,401
Sargent	372	824
Total	2,270	4,527

Fifth Judicial District		
COUNTY	J. A. Coffey	A. P. Paulson
Barnes	1,121	1,542
Foster	440	280
Griggs	544	170
LaMoure	780	559
Stutsman	1,847	1,016
Wells	667	638
Total	5,399	4,255

Sixth Judicial District		
COUNTY	W. L. Nussle	
Burleigh	1,350	
Emmons	1,099	
Kidder	689	
Logan	605	
McLean	1,414	
Sheridan	685	
Total	5,838	

Tenth Judicial District		
COUNTY	W. C. Crawford	Edward P. Totten
Adams	548	148
Billings	411	84
Bowman	418	414
Dunn	943	199
Golden Valley	626	176
Hettinger	879	113
Slope	585	216
Stark	1,205	137
Total	5,615	1,487

Eleventh Judicial District		
COUNTY	Fred L. Alger	Frank E. Fisk
Mountrail	580	589
McKenzie	428	820
Williams	427	1,251
Total	1,436	2,660

Twelfth Judicial District		
COUNTY	J. M. Hanley	B. W. Shaw
Mercer	584	317
Morton	2,424	1,359
Oliver	250	139
Sioux	233	129
Total	3,491	1,944

Vote Cast at the General Election November 7, 1916

COUNTY	United States Senator			Governor		
	Porter J. McCumber, R.	John Burke, D.	E. R. Fry, S.	Lynn J. Frazier, R.	D. H. McArthur, D.	Oscar A. Johnson, S.
Adams	585	285	143	856	135	17
Barnes	1,576	1,220	51	2,692	475	35
Benson	1,298	636	199	1,362	320	40
Billings	353	157	31	510	51	17
Bottineau	1,366	1,023	437	2,563	416	96
Bowman	482	481	89	938	141	28
Burke	669	504	329	1,266	239	107
Burleigh	1,415	862	166	2,018	470	32
Cass	3,109	2,860	228	4,495	1,670	91
Cavaller	1,461	964	119	2,114	518	23
Dickey	1,080	776	102	1,604	377	34
Divide	813	585	252	1,364	272	54
Dunn	779	604	80	1,267	264	34
Eddy	545	491	164	1,063	140	25
Emmons	888	595	50	1,227	402	14
Foster	597	522	28	889	242	4
Golden Valley	2,592	2,450	84	3,856	1,282	17
Grand Forks	2,397	2,155	178	3,294	1,396	63
Griggs	583	451	141	1,072	167	13
Hettinger	919	409	93	1,276	190	36
Kidder	709	346	219	1,262	118	23
LaMoure	953	863	203	1,786	293	56
Logan	648	158	50	734	108	11
McHenry	1,478	1,045	328	2,423	476	71
McIntosh	975	215	10	1,020	163	5
McKenzie	904	767	276	1,714	314	70
McLean	1,248	790	318	1,879	388	129
Mercer	824	249	57	958	122	31
Morton	2,889	1,421	379	3,929	629	183
Mountrail	917	807	343	1,770	282	142
Nelson	1,154	586	163	1,633	290	35
Oliver	344	167	51	667	57	9
Pembina	1,601	974	79	2,251	533	5
Pierce	703	712	99	1,151	363	25
Ramsey	1,193	1,144	138	1,832	557	36
Ransom	1,195	774	111	1,838	346	16
Renville	636	759	188	1,281	269	58
Richland	2,198	1,571	74	2,593	1,162	23
Rolette	585	670	165	1,150	207	45
Sargent	1,126	661	77	1,535	375	18
Sheridan	852	201	53	1,002	80	8
Sioux	294	105	15	332	69	17
Slope	660	480	131	1,001	301	36
Stark	1,377	809	79	1,777	421	45
Steele	664	385	118	1,105	131	12
Stutsman	1,772	1,482	155	2,670	765	30
Towner	718	608	124	1,276	220	22
Trall	1,477	443	121	1,882	229	24
Walsh	1,836	1,556	191	3,059	674	27
Ward	1,324	2,248	414	3,360	1,128	173
Wells	1,265	623	95	1,647	325	24
Williams	888	1,339	684	1,922	789	377
Total	57,714	40,988	8,472	87,665	20,351	2,615

Vote Cast at the General Election November 7, 1916 (Continued)

COUNTY	Lieutenant Governor			Secretary of State		
	A. T. Kraabel, R.	M. J. Kitzman, D.	John Fleckten, S.	Thomas Hall, R.	William Olson, D.	H. R. Martinson, S.
Adams	810	128	22	830	135	16
Barnes	2,463	433	35	2,493	564	39
Benson	1,739	285	26	1,793	284	39
Billings	445	57	15	481	52	17
Bottineau	2,293	456	107	2,418	360	127
Bowman	811	160	32	878	136	31
Burke	1,145	221	117	1,199	252	112
Burleigh	1,837	425	29	2,031	344	36
Cass	4,071	1,508	90	4,432	1,414	87
Cavaller	1,925	555	24	2,016	528	23
Dickey	1,499	406	41	1,535	382	37
Divide	1,280	254	56	1,313	238	64
Dunn	1,079	296	25	1,190	276	27
Eddy	927	165	29	965	176	29
Emmons	1,193	330	12	1,309	262	13
Foster	811	247	4	875	228	5
Golden Valley	758	266	22	846	219	20
Grand Forks	3,054	1,291	63	3,222	1,249	67
Griggs	996	182	15	1,002	195	14
Hettinger	1,161	199	35	1,266	144	34
Kidder	1,166	115	23	1,213	110	22
LaMoure	1,665	291	59	1,707	288	61
Logan	661	142	114	727	106	10
McHenry	2,098	620	70	2,291	490	70
McIntosh	1,007	149	6	1,050	135	6
McKenzie	1,523	315	80	1,585	293	82
McLean	1,687	381	144	1,806	373	141
Mercer	827	187	28	954	113	27
Morton	3,577	646	178	3,935	522	175
Mountrail	1,578	274	166	1,656	284	162
Nelson	1,536	319	32	1,586	295	34
Oliver	590	53	6	635	69	5
Pembina	1,999	615	13	2,063	590	9
Pierce	998	400	45	1,149	322	23
Ramsey	1,656	542	86	1,749	619	86
Ransom	1,675	348	19	1,730	345	16
Renville	1,140	289	54	1,208	271	67
Richland	2,398	1,181	26	2,547	1,130	29
Rolette	1,045	211	53	1,053	205	62
Sargent	1,455	364	15	1,513	355	16
Sheridan	949	90	7	970	82	12
Sioux	319	63	12	343	62	12
Slope	924	295	36	980	290	34
Stark	1,603	415	44	1,790	346	44
Steele	1,053	128	14	1,075	114	12
Stutsman	2,404	802	30	2,699	666	35
Towner	1,135	239	25	1,185	223	25
Trail	1,773	251	27	1,797	222	27
Walsh	2,744	772	36	2,839	731	38
Ward	2,967	1,150	207	3,180	1,070	192
Wells	1,557	322	20	1,624	302	19
Williams	1,757	720	886	1,938	631	403
Total	79,763	20,553	2,860	84,671	18,982	2,781

Vote Cast at the General Election November 7, 1916 (Continued)

COUNTY	State Auditor			State Treasurer		
	Carl R. Kositzky, R.	G. I. Solum, D.	John W. Clark, S.	John Steen, R.	P. M. Casey, D.	O. E. Lofthus, S.
Adams	2,778	149	21	424	522	20
Barnes	2,379	491	38	1,341	1,578	42
Benson	1,662	318	44	1,140	934	39
Billings	452	52	16	309	219	16
Bottineau	2,295	390	124	1,033	1,784	116
Bowman	812	158	39	453	543	39
Burke	1,103	259	125	595	831	117
Burleigh	1,873	539	34	1,234	1,122	25
Cass	3,828	1,651	96	3,244	2,502	101
Cavaller	1,845	695	23	1,263	1,265	20
Dickey	1,462	413	37	892	1,009	36
Divide	1,213	260	69	807	771	61
Dunn	1,072	312	33	676	745	29
Eddy	905	186	29	415	736	24
Emmons	1,259	312	15	828	749	12
Foster	820	247	7	452	629	3
Golden Valley	750	256	32	506	537	25
Grand Forks	2,837	1,419	77	2,320	2,129	72
Griggs	934	211	15	542	640	17
Hettinger	1,142	192	41	698	867	32
Kidder	1,187	107	23	492	817	21
LaMoure	1,621	305	63	859	1,134	53
Logan	724	95	15	581	246	11
McHenry	2,153	512	69	1,120	1,639	68
McIntosh	1,041	129	4	999	177	4
McKenzie	1,494	344	97	836	1,029	91
McLean	1,664	389	144	1,176	919	145
Mercer	932	129	28	684	363	27
Morton	3,375	976	182	2,576	1,745	158
Mountrail	1,514	318	176	919	987	174
Nelson	1,496	321	35	1,035	824	38
Oliver	589	76	11	262	409	5
Pembina	1,961	645	10	1,245	1,412	10
Pierce	1,025	349	30	917	603	25
Ramsey	1,596	566	101	1,322	972	93
Ransom	1,629	386	21	889	1,229	21
Renville	1,068	317	63	597	866	53
Richland	2,365	1,212	28	1,971	1,686	28
Rolette	1,021	213	61	449	851	53
Sargent	1,428	398	18	917	932	10
Sheridan	977	89	11	752	310	10
Sioux	309	69	15	290	104	11
Slope	898	327	40	533	709	39
Stark	1,618	402	59	1,199	881	41
Steele	995	119	14	571	598	16
Stutsman	2,429	765	40	1,601	1,632	40
Towner	1,101	252	25	545	858	25
Traill	1,706	235	28	1,280	735	36
Walsh	2,650	822	38	1,442	2,137	47
Ward	2,838	1,189	213	1,849	2,298	204
Wells	1,549	328	28	1,033	870	22
Williams	1,674	737	417	1,236	1,284	407
Total	78,048	21,531	3,022	51,349	51,149	2,847

Vote Cast at the General Election November 7, 1916 (Continued)

COUNTY	Attorney General			Commissioner Insurance		
	William Langer, R.	G. S. Woolledge, D.	R. Coer, S.	S. A. Olsness, R.	Denis M. Lynch, D.	James Maloney, S.
Adams	769	147	20	767	142	27
Barnes	2,460	464	34	2,308	487	40
Benson	1,681	298	48	1,709	289	50
Billings	448	58	17	429	62	15
Bottineau	2,303	395	106	2,244	398	121
Bowman	824	164	35	840	176	33
Burke	1,120	253	114	1,103	254	108
Burleigh	1,833	496	31	1,813	430	30
Cass	4,250	1,497	95	3,751	1,829	85
Cavalier	1,900	564	28	1,862	575	24
Dickey	1,481	397	35	1,442	410	38
Divide	1,232	271	59	1,208	285	66
Dunn	1,118	299	27	1,039	309	29
Eddy	934	184	23	956	195	21
Emmons	1,323	251	11	1,158	373	11
Foster	840	224	4	781	259	3
Golden Valley	789	239	23	724	263	23
Grand Forks	3,032	1,257	72	2,891	1,357	64
Griggs	972	190	14	941	197	13
Hettinger	1,154	208	30	1,113	189	40
Kidder	1,209	102	22	1,148	120	25
LaMoure	1,632	303	59	1,554	362	59
Logan	671	131	13	687	110	11
McHenry	2,144	550	73	2,081	565	64
McIntosh	1,040	131	4	1,017	144	6
McKenzie	1,499	321	98	1,462	357	99
McLean	1,692	382	144	1,613	383	146
Mercer	889	158	26	870	135	28
Morton	3,642	945	175	3,423	701	183
Mountrail	1,589	297	160	1,521	292	167
Nelson	1,533	293	34	1,518	318	32
Oliver	609	81	7	555	73	12
Pembina	1,990	614	9	1,904	646	10
Pierce	1,036	356	22	978	402	37
Ransom	1,693	495	101	1,595	566	94
Ramsey	1,693	348	22	1,629	388	18
Renville	1,073	328	63	1,067	304	58
Richland	2,424	1,167	27	2,289	1,288	25
Rolette	1,039	199	53	1,001	213	63
Sargent	1,442	389	17	1,411	401	15
Sheridan	958	84	10	918	92	10
Sioux	330	76	12	293	75	13
Slope	911	304	41	881	322	37
Stark	1,553	493	46	1,511	450	49
Steele	1,054	99	12	1,009	112	14
Stutsman	2,479	789	35	2,360	803	35
Towner	1,108	244	27	1,046	270	23
Trall	1,766	203	31	1,752	195	29
Walsh	2,613	846	54	2,570	885	36
Ward	2,665	1,536	197	2,757	1,277	198
Wells	1,581	291	23	1,523	328	25
Williams	1,763	702	404	1,692	717	403
Total	79,783	21,113	2,847	76,714	21,738	2,865

Vote Cast at the General Election November 7, 1916 (Continued)

COUNTY	Comm. Agric. & Labor			Comms. of Railroads		
	John N. Hagan, R.	John Harvey, D.	L. Knoke, S.	S. J. Aandahl, R.	Charles W. Bietek, R.	M. P. Johnson, R.
Adams	757	137	16	745	716	711
Barnes	2,333	465	33	2,399	2,245	2,234
Benson	1,673	311	44	1,655	1,606	1,618
Billings	423	60	16	391	388	399
Bottineau	2,325	365	139	2,180	2,144	2,171
Bowman	776	180	32	753	751	755
Burke	1,145	234	107	1,050	1,044	1,067
Burleigh	1,855	415	28	1,761	1,721	1,722
Cass	3,366	1,537	91	3,737	3,648	3,710
Cavallier	1,871	575	23	1,781	1,785	1,811
Clay	1,457	406	38	1,384	1,381	1,406
Divide	1,235	250	60	1,190	1,110	1,160
Dunn	1,071	303	28	988	973	1,012
Eddy	896	197	28	851	866	856
Emmons	1,174	337	9	1,133	1,128	1,138
Foster	788	254	3	746	721	714
Golden Valley	726	257	23	682	675	672
Grand Forks	2,864	1,434	64	2,523	2,622	2,789
Griggs	923	212	11	897	867	868
Hettinger	1,116	193	34	1,063	1,046	1,042
Kidder	1,147	108	20	1,101	1,098	1,071
LaMoure	1,575	324	58	1,536	1,515	1,490
Logan	687	108	13	675	672	669
McHenry	2,203	601	66	2,047	1,991	2,029
McIntosh	1,028	135	4	998	994	1,009
McKenzie	1,482	334	89	1,432	1,394	1,406
McLean	1,644	376	136	1,536	1,525	1,588
Mercer	889	133	28	775	839	832
Morton	3,530	647	183	3,332	3,382	3,351
Mountrail	1,527	287	166	1,487	1,448	1,448
Nelson	1,507	293	30	1,449	1,422	1,479
Oliver	570	73	5	549	532	541
Pembina	1,889	661	8	1,802	1,853	1,823
Pierce	973	403	21	929	924	952
Ramsey	1,610	557	86	1,565	1,536	1,560
Ransom	1,640	358	20	1,572	1,543	1,559
Renville	1,105	299	53	1,030	1,016	1,076
Richland	2,361	1,210	25	2,173	2,150	2,245
Rolette	997	222	58	948	971	958
Sargent	1,399	382	15	1,369	1,334	1,332
Sheridan	929	90	18	896	892	893
Sioux	312	66	11	281	288	291
Slope	884	300	37	850	860	833
Stark	1,513	445	43	1,441	1,451	1,422
Steele	1,007	111	14	972	965	976
Stutsman	2,358	784	38	2,244	2,252	2,290
Towner	990	389	21	1,028	1,001	1,014
Traill	1,749	187	27	1,697	1,650	1,715
Walsh	2,570	877	35	2,450	2,459	2,506
Ward	2,872	1,208	187	2,649	2,626	2,694
Wells	1,521	326	21	1,470	1,449	1,434
Williams	1,710	703	404	1,632	1,572	1,608
Total	77,557	21,019	2,767	73,801	73,041	73,948

Vote Cast at the General Election November 7, 1916 (Continued)

COUNTY	Commissioners of Railroads—Continued					
	B. F. Brockhoff, D.	Charles Hein, D.	Martin C. Murphy, D.	George S. Kirkpatrick, S.	Carl J. Knutson, S.	Jas. Murphy, S.
Adams	130	127	138	21	20	20
Barnes	442	443	473	35	39	33
Benson	289	285	302	29	48	44
Billings	56	55	59	24	19	19
Bottineau	374	379	389	136	145	132
Bowman	146	152	157	41	39	32
Burke	216	228	247	114	133	113
Burleigh	421	437	430	34	36	35
Cass	1,572	1,543	1,568	101	92	87
Cavalier	568	562	565	24	26	27
Dickey	387	399	392	38	41	39
Divide	247	246	257	71	76	69
Dunn	325	328	309	29	31	25
Eddy	199	187	199	25	27	27
Emmons	345	328	337	12	14	10
Foster	253	249	302	6	6	6
Golden Valley	248	246	246	28	27	21
Grand Forks	1,764	1,342	1,365	69	95	90
Griggs	206	214	121	12	16	11
Hettinger	172	174	179	37	41	38
Kidder	110	112	118	24	27	23
LaMoure	326	302	321	63	63	67
Logan	106	107	103	13	13	17
McHenry	527	505	499	72	93	71
McIntosh	141	148	142	3	4	2
McKenzie	316	318	325	100	109	109
McLean	354	353	348	139	177	147
Mercer	129	154	135	26	30	29
Morton	673	697	643	170	191	244
Mountrail	287	292	292	166	180	163
Nelson	297	295	287	35	39	35
Oliver	82	86	79	7	6	7
Pembina	659	634	640	7	9	10
Pierce	419	376	373	25	28	24
Ramsey	571	530	539	98	103	94
Ransom	347	349	363	20	20	17
Renville	268	259	297	58	69	50
Richland	1,231	1,351	1,226	26	28	25
Rolette	202	206	191	63	62	63
Sargent	391	388	384	18	17	18
Sheridan	93	95	93	13	13	7
Sioux	57	61	63	11	11	12
Slope	288	291	301	37	38	39
Stark	430	422	425	48	54	54
Steele	97	98	109	14	19	14
Stutsman	744	755	801	38	44	41
Towner	269	257	268	27	26	27
Trall	206	202	188	28	32	27
Walsh	873	862	884	43	54	42
Ward	1,211	1,172	1,226	203	204	202
Wells	319	318	316	31	33	23
Williams	677	677	692	439	448	416
Total	21,060	20,596	20,817	2,961	3,215	2,991

Vote Cast at the General Election November 7, 1916 (Continued)

Representative in Congress

First Congressional District				Third Congressional District			
COUNTY	H. T. Helgesen, R.	George A. Bangs, D.	V. Gram, S.	COUNTY	P. D. Norton, R.	Charles Simon, D.	Anton Klemmens, S.
Cass	3,244	2,190	97	Adams	552	249	45
Cavalier	1,589	868	38	Billings	396	64	23
Grand Forks	2,369	2,223	89	Bowman	594	247	57
Nelson	1,251	1,547	43	Burke	680	329	214
Pembina	1,422	1,121	11	Divide	943	330	101
Ramsey	1,242	969	22	Dunn	926	342	41
Ransom	1,224	1,685	23	Golden Valley	613	287	41
Richland	2,078	1,531	26	Hettinger	782	503	48
Sargent	1,122	575	29	Mercer	842	180	51
Steele	882	176	25	Morton	3,357	709	301
Traill	1,600	355	41	Mountrail	1,137	422	227
Towner	732	498	48	McKenzie	1,130	367	134
Walsh	1,954	1,498	62	McLean	1,263	479	205
Total	20,709	13,236	622	Oliver	382	92	44
Second Congressional District				Renville	796	396	108
COUNTY	Geo. M. Young, R.	Hugh McDonald, D.	Samuel O. Olson, S.	Sioux	324	70	12
Barnes	2,055	782	53	Slope	642	507	57
Benson	1,441	330	62	Stark	1,498	498	62
Bottineau	1,533	579	230	Ward	2,229	1,360	332
Burleigh	1,568	486	69	Williams	1,307	882	483
Dickey	1,205	508	46	Total	20,393	8,293	2,586
Eddy	696	271	55				
Emmons	1,017	407	19				
Foster	664	308	10				
Griggs	662	294	33				
Kidder	877	173	81				
LaMoure	1,246	421	39				
Logan	634	141	22				
McHenry	1,688	640	133				
McIntosh	1,015	158	6				
Pierce	909	395	51				
Rolette	730	321	88				
Sheridan	881	112	18				
Stutsman	2,044	933	65				
Wells	1,362	379	30				
Total	22,227	7,638	1,150				

Vote Cast at the General Election November 7, 1916 (Continued)

COUNTY	Judges of the Supreme Court						Supt. Pub. Instruction	
	Luther E. Birdzell	E. T. Burke	Chas. J. Fisk	R. H. Grace	J. E. Robinson	Burleigh F. Spalding	W. E. Hoover	N. C. Macdonald
Adams	679	343	272	654	718	274	329	732
Barnes	1,784	1,485	1,049	1,667	1,806	990	1,054	2,714
Benson	1,303	970	740	1,282	1,363	651	723	1,436
Billings	311	238	171	312	332	177	231	378
Bottineau	2,099	825	845	2,056	2,038	733	798	2,332
Bowman	700	361	336	628	706	299	357	635
Burke	985	487	460	1,044	1,066	387	466	995
Burleigh	1,317	1,196	1,197	1,193	1,299	1,050	853	1,580
Cass	2,214	3,100	2,966	2,034	2,665	3,613	3,544	2,835
Cavaller	1,366	1,109	1,235	1,276	1,493	1,052	588	2,002
Dickey	1,179	606	559	1,056	1,189	562	646	1,721
Divida	1,008	640	607	1,030	1,097	470	551	1,010
Dunn	930	574	470	784	957	478	449	1,004
Eddy	864	327	261	845	885	278	278	859
Emmons	871	739	772	843	906	669	486	1,197
Foster	659	512	415	628	633	372	325	762
Golden Valley	635	454	436	583	663	438	363	712
Grand Forks	2,617	1,586	3,107	1,673	1,960	2,128	1,859	2,734
Griggs	816	377	341	780	821	296	308	833
Hettinger	966	598	475	913	961	428	455	1,302
Kidder	1,030	367	267	1,004	1,106	253	376	1,230
LaMoure	1,419	767	54	1,350	1,463	582	737	1,558
Logan	387	520	458	353	384	421	246	582
McHenry	1,916	1,007	926	1,911	1,959	776	712	2,252
McIntosh	312	890	861	313	430	705	391	800
McKenzie	1,316	663	819	1,193	1,493	481	664	1,410
McLean	1,231	1,016	913	1,161	1,410	867	799	1,592
Mercer	637	483	410	517	634	370	404	672
Morton	2,624	1,898	1,821	2,436	2,808	1,543	1,429	3,266
Mountrail	1,366	712	828	1,290	1,386	519	723	1,384
Nelson	1,096	593	878	953	1,125	664	738	1,026
Oliver	537	206	184	497	534	166	154	659
Pembina	1,554	1,085	1,451	1,401	1,470	1,124	721	1,832
Pierce	821	695	667	809	828	532	531	880
Ramsey	1,128	1,034	1,343	1,057	1,111	935	943	1,305
Ransom	1,349	787	870	1,273	1,335	672	888	1,693
Renville	963	531	446	1,151	976	427	564	1,130
Richland	1,491	1,874	1,781	1,452	1,725	1,504	1,225	2,131
Rolette	943	400	404	877	972	356	308	954
Sargent	1,035	798	724	996	1,034	688	530	1,256
Sheridan	586	516	477	551	602	407	390	609
Sioux	167	202	204	158	203	164	126	232
Slope	746	460	325	692	765	340	330	697
Stark	1,026	1,101	986	974	1,073	980	909	1,204
Steele	849	376	352	773	814	376	347	1,270
Stutsman	1,888	1,471	1,359	1,693	1,810	1,145	1,001	2,154
Towner	1,017	411	526	942	979	394	546	1,225
Trall	1,304	665	909	1,132	1,260	820	768	1,554
Walsh	2,247	1,265	1,407	2,195	2,300	1,101	1,536	2,212
Ward	2,270	1,900	1,834	2,365	2,396	1,510	1,530	2,519
Wells	1,098	930	800	1,047	1,151	702	688	1,256
Williams	1,453	1,291	1,728	1,382	1,531	1,031	1,123	1,811
Total	61,109	43,442	44,028	57,170	62,675	37,890	36,956	72,128

Vote Cast at the General Election November 7, 1916 (Continued)

COUNTY	Presidential Electors—Republican				
	A. B. Cox	F. M. Jackson	C. E. Johnson	S. H. Nelson	John H. Werner
Adams	469	469	469	469	469
Barnes	1,467	1,465	1,465	1,465	1,465
Benson	1,210	1,210	1,210	1,210	1,210
Billings	306	306	306	306	306
Bottineau	1,294	1,294	1,294	1,294	1,294
Bowman	374	374	374	374	374
Burke	518	518	518	518	518
Burleigh	1,182	1,182	1,182	1,182	1,182
Cass	3,093	3,093	3,093	3,093	3,093
Cavalier	1,502	1,502	1,502	1,502	1,502
Dickey	1,037	1,037	1,037	1,037	1,037
Divide	707	700	701	702	701
Dunn	566	566	566	566	566
Eddy	505	505	505	505	505
Emmons	1,090	1,090	1,090	1,090	1,090
Foster	549	549	549	549	549
Golden Valley	499	499	499	499	499
Grand Forks	2,159	2,159	2,159	2,159	2,159
Griggs	521	521	521	521	521
Hettinger	856	856	856	856	856
Kidder	604	604	604	604	605
LaMoure	1,045	1,044	1,044	1,044	1,044
Logan	567	567	567	567	571
McHenry	1,394	1,394	1,394	1,394	1,394
McIntosh	950	950	950	950	950
McKenzie	692	692	692	692	692
McLean	1,054	1,053	1,053	1,054	1,054
Mercer	730	730	730	730	730
Morton	2,785	2,785	2,785	2,785	2,785
Mountrail	740	738	738	739	739
Nelson	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013
Oliver	346	346	346	346	346
Pembina	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,469
Pierce	703	702	702	702	702
Ramsey	1,169	1,169	1,169	1,169	1,169
Ransom	1,093	1,093	1,093	1,093	1,093
Renville	532	532	532	532	532
Richland	2,097	2,097	2,097	2,097	2,097
Rolette	600	600	600	600	600
Sargent	1,050	1,049	1,049	1,049	1,049
Sheridan	807	807	807	807	807
Sioux	232	232	232	232	232
Slope	516	516	516	516	516
Stark	1,409	1,409	1,409	1,409	1,409
Steele	676	676	676	676	676
Stutsman	1,664	1,664	1,664	1,664	1,664
Towner	665	665	665	665	665
Trall	1,423	1,423	1,423	1,423	1,423
Walsh	1,670	1,668	1,671	1,671	1,670
Ward	1,743	1,743	1,743	1,743	1,743
Wells	1,226	1,226	1,226	1,226	1,226
Williams	903	903	903	903	909
Total	53,471	53,454	53,458	53,461	53,470

Vote Cast at the General Election November 7, 1916 (Continued)

COUNTY	Presidential Electors—Democratic				
	George A. Gilmore	David J. Gorman	John Mahon	Samuel L. Nuchols	John A. Wright
Adams	532	532	532	532	532
Barnes	1,678	1,678	1,678	1,678	1,678
Benson	922	922	922	922	922
Billings	276	276	276	276	276
Bottineau	1,471	1,471	1,471	1,471	1,471
Bowman	685	685	685	685	685
Burke	922	922	922	922	922
Burleigh	1,267	1,267	1,267	1,267	1,267
Cass	3,303	3,303	3,303	3,303	3,303
Cavalier	1,149	1,149	1,149	1,149	1,149
Dickey	920	920	920	920	920
Divide	950	935	934	934	936
Dunn	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,028
Eddy	650	650	650	650	650
Emmons	609	609	609	609	609
Foster	662	662	662	662	662
Golden Valley	697	697	697	697	697
Grand Forks	2,814	2,814	2,814	2,814	2,814
Grieggs	668	668	668	668	668
Hettinger	661	661	661	661	661
Kidder	650	650	650	650	650
Lamoure	990	990	990	990	990
Logan	260	260	260	260	260
McHenry	1,456	1,456	1,456	1,456	1,456
McIntosh	270	270	270	270	270
McKenzie	1,316	1,316	1,316	1,316	1,316
McLean	1,210	1,210	1,210	1,210	1,210
Mercer	353	353	353	353	353
Morton	1,835	1,835	1,835	1,835	1,835
Mountrail	1,262	1,263	1,260	1,260	1,262
Nelson	861	861	861	862	861
Oliver	327	327	327	327	327
Pembina	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
Pierce	789	789	789	789	789
Ramsey	1,331	1,331	1,331	1,331	1,331
Ransom	1,121	1,121	1,121	1,121	1,121
Renville	1,012	1,012	1,012	1,012	1,012
Richland	1,772	1,772	1,772	1,772	1,772
Rolette	762	762	762	762	762
Sargent	868	868	868	868	868
Sheridan	310	310	310	310	310
Sioux	200	200	200	200	200
Slope	867	867	867	867	867
Stark	953	953	953	953	953
Steele	515	515	515	515	515
Stutsman	1,846	1,846	1,846	1,846	1,846
Towner	769	769	769	769	769
Trall	664	664	664	664	664
Walsh	2,003	2,003	2,003	2,003	2,003
Ward	2,791	2,791	2,791	2,791	2,791
Wells	810	810	810	810	810
Williams	1,769	1,768	1,768	1,768	1,780
Total	55,206	55,191	55,187	55,188	55,203

Vote Cast at the General Election November 7, 1916 (Continued)

COUNTY	Presidential Electors—Socialist				
	N. H. Bjornstad	A. T. Hegreberg	W. G. Johnson	T. L. Potts	Otto O. Solberg
Adams	63	63	63	63	63
Barnes	75	75	75	75	75
Benson	109	109	109	109	109
Billings	36	36	36	36	36
Bottineau	329	329	329	329	329
Bowman	88	88	88	88	88
Burke	197	197	197	197	197
Burleigh	129	129	129	129	129
Cass	157	157	157	157	157
Cavaller	68	68	68	68	68
Dickey	99	99	99	99	99
Divide	126	116	115	115	117
Dunn	46	46	46	46	46
Eddy	89	89	89	89	89
Emmons	25	25	25	25	25
Foster	14	14	14	14	14
Golden Valley	63	63	63	63	63
Grand Forks	125	125	125	125	125
Griggs	59	59	59	59	59
Hettinger	67	67	67	67	67
Kidder	134	134	134	134	134
LaMoure	141	141	141	141	141
Logan	51	51	51	51	51
McHenry	200	200	200	200	200
McIntosh	7	7	7	7	7
McKenzie	185	185	185	185	185
McLean	247	247	247	247	247
Mercer	52	52	52	52	52
Morton	299	299	299	299	299
Mountrail	231	231	231	231	231
Nelson	77	77	77	77	77
Oliver	48	48	48	48	48
Pembina	16	16	16	16	16
Pierce	74	73	74	74	73
Ramsey	90	90	90	90	90
Ransom	45	45	45	45	45
Renville	119	119	119	119	119
Richland	41	41	41	41	41
Rolette	132	132	132	132	132
Sargent	67	67	67	67	67
Sheridan	25	25	25	25	25
Sioux	24	24	24	24	24
Slope	91	91	91	91	91
Stark	57	57	57	57	57
Steele	71	71	71	71	71
Stutsman	109	109	109	109	109
Towner	77	77	77	77	77
Travill	72	72	72	72	72
Walsh	126	126	126	126	126
Ward	301	301	301	301	301
Wells	48	48	48	48	48
Williams	495	495	495	495	505
Total	5,716	5,705	5,705	5,705	5,716

Vote Cast at the General Election November 7, 1916 (Continued)

COUNTY	Presidential Electors—Prohibitionist				
	I. S. Walter	George Lippman	W. P. Massuers	J. P. Shively	E. E. Saunders
Adams	11	11	11	11	11
Barnes	34	34	34	34	34
Benson	29	29	29	29	29
Billings	5	5	5	5	5
Bottineau	36	36	36	36	36
Bowman	4	4	4	4	4
Burke	14	14	14	14	14
Burleigh	22	22	22	22	22
Cass	73	73	73	73	73
Cavalier	8	8	8	8	8
Dickey	13	13	13	13	13
Divide	11	11	11	11	11
Dunn	4	4	4	4	4
Eddy	12	12	12	12	12
Emmons	2	2	2	2	2
Foster	10	10	10	10	10
Golden Valley	10	10	10	10	10
Grand Forks	50	50	50	50	50
Griggs	27	27	27	27	27
Hettinger	11	11	11	11	11
Kidder	23	23	23	23	23
LaMoure	20	20	20	20	20
Logan	6	6	6	6	6
McHenry	37	37	37	37	37
McIntosh	1	1	1	1	1
McKenzie	16	16	16	16	16
McLean	20	20	20	20	20
Mercer	3	3	3	3	3
Morton	23	23	23	23	23
Mountrail	34	34	34	34	34
Nelson	36	36	36	36	36
Oliver	3	3	3	3	3
Pembina	12	12	12	12	12
Pierce	22	22	22	22	22
Ramsey	13	13	13	13	13
Ransom	27	27	27	27	27
Renville	24	24	24	24	24
Richland	28	28	28	28	28
Rolette	6	6	6	6	6
Sargent	11	11	11	11	11
Sheridan	10	10	10	10	10
Sioux	7	7	7	7	7
Slope	7	7	7	7	7
Stark	6	6	6	6	6
Steele	6	6	6	6	6
Stutsman	24	24	24	24	24
Towner	11	11	11	11	11
Trall	43	43	43	43	43
Walsh	13	13	13	13	13
Ward	84	84	84	84	84
Wells	9	9	9	9	9
Williams	26	26	26	26	26
Total	997	997	997	997	997

Vote Cast at the General Election November 7, 1916 (Continued)

COUNTY	Constitutional Amendments and Referenda on Legislation							
	Amendment Section 216 Dickinson Normal School		Amendment Section 216 Second Hospital for Insane		Referendum Repeal of Mill Tax for Terminal Elevators		Referendum Definition of Crime of Bootleg- ging	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Adams	827	189	591	281	541	411	504	383
Barnes	1,299	1,622	1,045	1,580	1,349	1,461	1,404	1,156
Benson	870	1,181	879	1,022	981	1,013	982	955
Billings	556	70	355	133	385	178	300	188
Bottineau	1,499	1,324	1,457	1,214	1,473	1,364	1,414	1,238
Bowman	834	233	543	322	376	585	493	393
Burke	863	604	750	575	801	624	796	553
Burleigh	1,818	555	1,247	822	1,091	1,011	1,096	1,039
Cass	3,929	1,961	3,101	2,124	2,977	2,341	3,149	2,083
Cavaller	1,197	1,213	1,132	1,092	1,227	1,118	1,202	1,024
Dickey	868	897	745	845	718	945	765	831
Divide	1,009	627	961	556	981	639	982	518
Dunn	1,369	225	809	405	930	479	774	484
Eddy	735	399	596	431	566	545	540	484
Emmons	909	620	717	684	789	670	705	683
Foster	675	420	616	369	559	503	583	416
Golden Valley	1,036	181	660	328	655	427	691	313
Grand Forks	2,281	1,924	2,152	1,838	1,908	1,903	2,462	1,448
Griggs	562	481	499	440	568	453	652	359
Hettinger	1,339	265	864	469	856	580	816	514
Kidder	831	455	583	558	710	478	651	493
LaMoure	1,159	876	811	1,055	986	986	1,085	859
Logan	423	332	274	444	363	421	337	437
McHenry	1,402	1,472	1,299	1,376	1,388	1,467	1,410	1,286
McIntosh	519	596	352	701	392	783	282	852
McKenzie	1,416	641	1,157	695	1,151	821	1,235	580
McLean	1,306	966	1,092	946	1,180	958	1,185	859
Mercer	519	599	449	550	437	630	448	545
Morton	3,487	1,198	2,304	1,838	2,467	1,958	1,823	2,395
Mountrail	1,171	894	1,085	827	1,133	892	1,123	836
Nelson	997	745	864	704	824	838	902	680
Oliver	431	284	295	331	315	382	323	318
Pembina	1,026	1,547	1,029	1,364	1,391	1,160	1,345	1,070
Pierce	583	856	598	749	734	717	621	755
Ramsey	1,067	1,205	1,012	1,068	1,186	1,009	820	1,263
Ransom	1,055	942	931	864	996	962	1,069	765
Renville	764	768	729	663	778	717	880	531
Richland	1,630	1,698	1,442	1,590	1,605	1,614	1,515	1,589
Rolette	550	790	507	705	581	749	681	530
Sargent	936	728	754	701	812	794	909	641
Sheridan	472	580	387	581	460	561	355	612
Sioux	264	120	187	142	198	168	262	137
Slope	1,212	114	764	283	644	465	666	421
Stark	2,278	177	1,211	743	1,380	733	957	1,150
Steele	567	560	536	502	526	564	648	406
Stutsman	1,681	1,631	829	2,190	1,556	1,573	1,515	1,455
Towner	718	686	689	563	734	601	754	490
Trall	852	1,144	940	917	830	1,089	1,010	856
Walsh	1,488	1,925	1,265	1,866	1,417	1,877	1,322	1,860
Ward	2,699	1,606	2,378	1,313	2,297	1,663	2,414	1,370
Wells	953	983	887	885	989	935	1,049	764
Williams	1,651	1,326	1,646	1,107	1,698	1,220	1,675	1,079
Total	60,582	43,334	49,001	44,356	51,889	47,035	51,673	42,956

Vote Cast at the General Election November 7, 1916 (Continued)

District Judges

First Judicial District		
COUNTY	H. A. Bronson	Charles M. Cooley
Grand Forks	1,581	2,154
Nelson	626	1,060
Total.....	2,207	3,214
Second Judicial District		
COUNTY	C. W. Buttiz	
Benson	1,510	
Eddy	799	
Ramsey	1,751	
Rolette	954	
Towner	1,112	
Total.....	6,126	
Third Judicial District		
COUNTY	A. T. Cole	Charles A. Pollock
Cass	3,313	2,562
Steele	703	471
Trail	1,338	546
Total.....	5,354	3,579

Fourth Judicial District		
COUNTY	Thomas A. Curtis	Frank P. Allen
Dickey	879	834
McIntosh	255	820
Ransom	1,023	1,001
Richland	1,261	1,822
Sargent	620	893
Total.....	4,038	5,370
Fifth Judicial District		
COUNTY	J. A. Coffey	
Barnes	2,330	
Foster	806	
Griggs	899	
LaMoure	1,485	
Stutsman	2,561	
Wells	1,371	
Total.....	9,452	
Sixth Judicial District		
COUNTY	W. L. Nussle	
Burleigh	1,608	
Emmons	1,276	
Kidder	937	
Logan	628	
McLean	1,830	
Sheridan	714	
Total.....	6,993	

Seventh Judicial District			Tenth Judicial District		
COUNTY	William J. Kneeshaw		COUNTY	W. C. Crawford	
Cavaller	1,703		Adams	741	
Pembina	1,714		Billings	492	
Walsh	2,500		Bowman	1,324	
Total.....	5,917		Dunn	1,290	
			Golden Valley	882	
			Hettinger	1,214	
			Slope	974	
			Stark	1,756	
			Total.....	8,173	
Eighth Judicial District			Eleventh Judicial District		
COUNTY	F. B. Lambert	K. E. Leighton	COUNTY	Fred L. Alger	Frank E. Flisk
Burke	509	884			
Divide	479	1,021			
Renville	562	834	Mountrail	920	971
Ward	1,490	2,551	McKenzie	646	1,095
Total.....	3,040	5,290	Williams	699	1,915
			Total.....	2,265	3,981
Ninth Judicial District			Twelfth Judicial District		
COUNTY	A. G. Burr		COUNTY	J. M. Hanley	B. W. Shaw
Bottineau	2,045		Mercer	673	304
McHenry	2,109		Morton	2,981	1,360
Pierce	1,083		Oliver	382	184
Total.....	5,237		Sioux	274	109
			Total.....	4,310	1,957

Republican Vote Cast at Primary Election June 26, 1918

COUNTY	Representatives in Congress					
	First District— John M. Baer	Henry G. Vick	Second District— John O. Hanchett	George M. Young	Third District— P. D. Norton	J. H. Sinclair
Cass	2,013	2,737				
Cavalier	1,005	713				
Grand Forks	1,429	1,740				
Nelson	986	673				
Pembina	686	942				
Ramsey	1,034	1,148				
Ransom	1,136	532				
Richland	888	1,005				
Sargent	751	527				
Steele	839	345				
Trall	1,182	860				
Towner	609	391				
Walsh	1,030	896				
Barnes			602	2,129		
Benson			645	1,414		
Bottineau			546	1,598		
Burleigh			739	1,625		
Dickey			327	911		
Eddy			175	721		
Emmons			303	800		
Foster			210	499		
Griggs			166	667		
Kidder			231	1,033		
LaMoure			325	1,247		
Logan			211	589		
McHenry			582	1,780		
McIntosh			227	846		
Pierce			537	679		
Rolette			288	792		
Sheridan			342	770		
Stutsman			689	1,926		
Wells			561	1,209		
Adams					411	505
Billings					355	210
Bowman					452	431
Burke					551	958
Divide					602	1,000
Dunn					548	648
Golden Valley					671	323
Grant					911	842
Hettinger					561	639
Mercer					577	507
Morton					1,286	1,325
Mountrail					933	1,268
McKenzie					724	1,241
McLean					1,295	1,229
Oliver					156	449
Renville					372	778
Sloux					311	60
Slope					357	384
Stark					1,012	719
Ward					2,046	1,712
Williams					1,109	1,225
Total	13,588	12,596	7,616	21,225	15,140	16,465

Republican Vote Cast at Primary Election June 26, 1918 (Continued)

COUNTY	Governor— Lynn J. Frazier	John Steen	Lieutenant Governor A. T. Kraabel	Howard R. Wood
Adams	587	344	318	580
Barnes	1,701	1,180	1,102	1,651
Benson	1,273	969	936	1,229
Billings	1,364	232	231	344
Bottineau	1,594	695	685	1,600
Bowman	575	344	375	511
Burke	1,013	567	559	951
Burlleigh	1,463	1,152	1,061	1,456
Cass	1,791	3,213	2,867	1,909
Cavaller	1,006	773	806	922
Dickey	817	556	506	809
Divide	1,160	539	534	1,182
Dunn	916	348	391	828
Eddy	675	270	297	633
Emmons	739	438	414	713
Foster	481	289	288	450
Golden Valley	403	540	460	430
Grand Forks	1,397	2,076	1,865	1,301
Grant	1,336	493	652	1,051
Griggs	634	279	296	590
Hettinger	825	459	439	783
Kidder	1,070	318	348	986
LaMoure	1,216	500	500	1,165
Logan	684	179	296	514
McHenry	1,747	797	788	1,648
McIntosh	900	229	451	628
McKenzie	1,465	579	636	1,342
McLean	1,603	1,159	1,097	1,642
Mercer	826	324	352	729
Morton	1,714	1,047	1,091	1,557
Mountrail	1,581	760	760	1,470
Nelson	963	753	701	948
Oliver	543	100	113	504
Pembina	741	904	871	693
Pierce	651	662	587	680
Ramsey	941	1,332	1,235	913
Ransom	1,094	626	603	1,033
Renville	916	314	370	794
Richland	829	1,108	1,073	788
Rolette	749	461	441	706
Sargent	713	617	578	696
Sheridan	854	351	406	725
Sioux	160	219	179	165
Slope	528	248	244	508
Stark	1,015	823	756	949
Steele	826	406	494	693
Stutsman	1,723	1,160	1,063	1,676
Towner	573	447	399	568
Trail	1,142	1,004	977	1,096
Walsh	1,058	926	884	1,014
Ward	2,030	2,030	1,833	2,034
Wells	1,292	574	577	1,194
Williams	1,505	969	859	1,511
Total	54,382	37,682	36,644	51,272

Republican Vote Cast at Primary Election June 26, 1918 (Continued)

COUNTY	Secretary of State— Thomas Hall	Lyman D. Page	State Auditor— John L. George	Carl R. Kositzky	State Treasurer— Bernt Anderson	Obert A. Olson
Adams	660	255	348	542	324	558
Barnes	1,993	818	1,113	1,619	980	1,691
Benson	1,379	794	958	1,170	944	1,181
Billings	396	181	260	319	231	333
Bottineau	1,715	510	892	1,490	680	1,475
Bowman	647	246	353	520	307	599
Burke	1,103	427	568	949	521	981
Burleigh	1,710	836	1,103	1,468	1,028	1,452
Cass	2,178	2,635	3,032	1,680	2,844	1,830
Cavaller	1,091	649	802	905	754	942
Dickey	901	429	560	754	528	780
Divide	1,249	395	492	1,127	494	1,111
Dunn	986	244	405	823	376	820
Eddy	730	200	312	616	278	600
Emmons	845	298	511	636	432	690
Foster	498	254	300	443	264	475
Golden Valley	425	513	524	394	469	428
Grand Forks	1,682	1,636	1,956	1,290	1,932	1,305
Grant	1,460	299	596	1,162	544	1,175
Griggs	665	219	259	618	252	627
Hettinger	877	325	468	759	429	790
Kidder	1,092	266	332	1,015	377	1,008
LaMoure	1,262	411	334	1,124	461	1,177
Logan	612	151	269	572	269	530
McHenry	1,883	600	812	1,629	813	1,603
McIntosh	897	201	487	627	499	587
McKenzie	1,539	443	642	1,323	590	1,354
McLean	1,778	890	1,187	1,494	1,038	1,564
Mercer	915	191	417	661	365	705
Morton	1,904	774	1,094	1,536	1,018	1,586
Mountrail	1,777	469	796	1,428	714	1,514
Nelson	1,119	542	734	904	684	955
Oliver	584	51	113	515	103	514
Pembina	856	732	888	678	819	733
Pierce	742	532	630	633	600	655
Ramsey	1,158	1,038	1,308	848	1,296	863
Ransom	1,254	422	633	996	577	1,062
Renville	951	234	356	804	335	812
Richland	956	936	1,099	763	1,051	826
Rolette	797	373	504	638	469	670
Sargent	852	447	643	638	568	700
Sheridan	889	260	328	820	404	716
Sioux	239	119	236	109	185	173
Slope	606	154	251	491	211	541
Stark	1,228	526	743	970	715	947
Steele	900	288	434	746	405	771
Stutsman	1,915	877	1,171	1,587	1,061	1,646
Towner	652	327	403	547	404	555
Trall	1,289	796	950	1,099	901	1,133
Walsh	1,213	696	912	963	868	1,022
Ward	2,338	1,551	1,944	1,890	1,890	1,904
Wells	1,356	450	589	1,209	568	1,208
Williams	1,761	642	910	1,464	840	1,508
Total	60,496	28,852	37,961	49,995	35,609	51,386

Republican Vote Cast at Primary Election June 26, 1918 (Continued)

COUNTY	Attorney General— Geo. P. Hommes	William Langer	Commissioner of Insurance— S. A. Olsness	Adolph Wacker	Commissioner of Ag- riculture and Labor John N. Hagan	Alex Macdonald
Adams	299	592	559	289	547	316
Barnes	946	1,819	1,708	897	1,639	987
Benson	835	1,318	1,324	759	1,220	871
Billings	228	342	339	212	332	232
Bottineau	594	1,627	1,543	542	1,517	642
Bowman	304	584	591	268	529	323
Burke	493	1,025	954	464	972	528
Burleigh	1,073	1,484	1,492	925	1,426	1,076
Cass	2,838	1,967	1,995	2,548	1,967	2,689
Cavalier	736	982	927	694	929	761
Dickey	477	831	763	502	744	537
Divide	512	1,154	1,175	408	1,084	522
Dunn	310	920	834	341	860	335
Eddy	245	685	692	203	591	314
Emmons	317	823	675	434	615	518
Foster	241	503	454	247	418	316
Golden Valley	459	451	405	454	401	479
Grand Forks	1,894	1,417	1,472	1,680	1,472	1,683
Grant	347	1,456	1,046	638	1,135	589
Griggs	222	667	629	217	600	259
Hettinger	386	840	765	383	754	435
Kidder	285	1,068	998	270	972	344
LaMoure	469	1,202	1,144	438	1,116	498
Logan	346	482	439	347	526	248
McHenry	693	1,805	1,721	691	1,668	738
McIntosh	560	547	385	697	649	443
McKenzie	523	1,460	1,432	452	1,390	550
McLean	975	1,679	1,441	1,180	1,573	1,021
Mercer	398	702	559	508	680	376
Morton	989	1,697	1,542	967	1,545	1,122
Mountrail	621	1,635	1,560	595	1,497	707
Nelson	663	895	1,038	563	1,000	611
Oliver	115	523	486	118	487	141
Pembina	824	692	743	764	675	872
Pierce	574	693	665	556	699	490
Ramsey	1,152	1,011	1,027	1,025	990	1,115
Ransom	483	1,177	1,102	494	1,036	569
Renville	297	833	826	288	825	327
Richland	983	890	862	948	867	986
Rolette	400	756	691	405	695	427
Sargent	514	770	730	498	708	544
Sheridan	328	819	637	489	735	384
Sioux	158	196	143	189	150	187
Slope	192	559	520	189	504	220
Stark	724	1,022	927	681	937	727
Steele	344	847	850	288	789	378
Stutsman	1,047	1,719	1,584	1,072	1,581	1,102
Towner	269	680	578	344	565	380
Traill	875	1,182	1,203	755	1,167	812
Walsh	828	1,069	1,079	751	1,061	784
Ward	1,804	2,124	2,115	1,550	2,058	1,714
Wells	489	1,306	1,213	523	1,182	531
Williams	804	1,593	1,571	710	1,547	793
Total	33,195	65,170	52,154	32,450	51,666	34,552

Republican Vote Cast at Primary Election June 26, 1918 (Continued)

COUNTY	Commissioners of Railroads					
	S. J. Aandahl	C. F. Dupuis	Joseph Gaeckle	M. P. Johnson	Frank Milhollan	James Taylor
Adams	526	474	278	338	469	352
Barnes	1,838	1,290	830	1,080	1,422	1,063
Benson	1,203	1,019	774	974	1,072	939
Billings	281	242	188	259	294	247
Bottineau	1,466	1,266	501	762	1,342	696
Bowman	513	439	299	353	416	362
Burke	940	826	449	576	861	540
Burleigh	1,380	1,210	828	1,014	1,550	1,032
Cass	1,714	1,466	2,434	2,883	1,635	2,777
Cavaller	887	793	687	805	822	762
Dickey	688	599	456	585	647	581
Divide	1,058	847	420	567	955	495
Dunn	762	643	340	426	701	385
Eddy	593	530	242	327	570	321
Emmons	648	586	406	475	577	452
Foster	407	369	249	317	388	316
Golden Valley	380	329	332	503	350	473
Grand Forks	1,399	1,111	1,452	1,831	1,258	1,812
Grant	1,054	822	656	716	873	642
Griggs	603	514	230	284	529	278
Hettinger	716	637	388	430	701	435
Kidder	954	858	271	338	927	341
LaMoure	1,115	953	431	484	1,044	496
Logan	481	424	342	245	444	283
McHenry	1,494	1,348	638	836	1,441	828
McIntosh	484	365	679	533	445	593
McKenzie	1,322	1,226	478	652	1,227	613
McLean	1,466	1,214	985	1,157	1,427	1,095
Mercer	565	495	467	398	541	372
Morton	1,415	1,266	965	1,065	1,422	1,112
Mountrail	1,439	1,203	566	800	1,254	765
Nelson	956	824	570	751	801	708
Oliver	476	469	95	126	487	119
Pembina	563	589	749	879	609	849
Pierce	630	555	556	623	579	614
Ramsey	963	751	1,029	1,296	840	1,234
Ransom	1,016	808	488	656	882	587
Renville	767	675	279	375	709	388
Richland	752	642	926	1,049	707	1,058
Rolette	622	606	364	469	573	489
Sargent	633	521	470	629	550	617
Sheridan	662	577	381	371	625	368
Sioux	120	110	138	193	117	225
Slope	478	434	176	256	441	256
Stark	914	761	651	710	885	782
Steele	744	560	321	531	614	424
Stutsman	1,425	1,310	1,032	1,264	1,417	1,174
Towner	507	451	339	429	479	511
Trall	1,134	921	758	1,009	1,032	862
Walsh	1,043	862	622	909	882	773
Ward	1,919	1,649	1,501	1,900	1,782	1,818
Wells	1,126	1,000	519	604	1,094	570
Williams	1,461	1,367	686	949	1,314	856
Total.....	48,692	41,796	30,971	37,991	45,024	36,840

Democratic Vote Cast at Primary Election June 26, 1918

COUNTY	Governor— S. J. Doyle	G. W. Wilkinson	Lieutenant Governor— J. P. Smith	State Auditor— Theo. Serr	State Treasurer— M. F. Hegge	Attorney General— G. S. Wooldge	Commissioner of Insurance F. B. Schneller	Railroad Commissioners— J. L. Harvey	David J. Gorman
Adams	30	13	41	41	42	39	38	28	30
Barnes	180	69	211	189	193	179	177	142	149
Benson	73	26	98	92	94	92	92	79	77
Billings	12	5	18	17	19	18	17	14	12
Bottineau	218	138	313	287	296	285	282	231	250
Bowman	44	31	66	67	66	68	64	47	48
Burke	89	27	100	97	99	98	93	78	84
Burleigh	109	89	187	176	177	182	174	151	141
Cass	362	180	470	421	448	450	420	338	376
Cavaller	299	75	342	315	327	308	308	254	278
Dickey	256	50	260	247	248	248	235	168	207
Divide	60	29	87	71	69	69	70	56	59
Dunn	104	78	166	164	161	161	158	130	118
Eddy	57	26	72	67	70	62	62	57	55
Emmons	96	93	159	155	146	150	151	125	116
Foster	226	60	224	205	214	208	202	154	166
Golden Valley	100	32	140	112	114	110	102	73	86
Grand Forks	330	139	430	395	415	390	389	304	356
Grant	73	87	127	121	125	131	116	86	92
Griggs	119	37	150	133	144	131	129	113	113
Hettinger	91	29	110	110	109	106	109	84	88
Kidder	31	19	50	43	46	45	46	28	32
LaMoure	153	84	214	200	201	203	195	151	165
Logan	32	14	51	49	48	49	48	41	45
McHenry	228	97	288	272	259	278	260	192	230
McIntosh	50	15	63	57	60	65	62	50	47
McKenzie	56	34	83	84	86	78	70	59	54
McLean	121	58	166	169	166	152	149	113	121
Mercer	31	27	60	64	58	59	56	43	37
Morton	83	63	135	133	130	134	132	85	103
Mountrail	96	28	119	102	105	104	95	80	77
Nelson	99	28	118	109	111	115	101	83	91
Oliver	30	22	44	48	46	51	46	37	29
Pembina	263	185	412	382	381	397	370	339	327
Pierce	102	75	172	166	170	157	169	145	144
Ramsey	93	115	194	182	185	182	175	159	147
Ransom	142	95	205	190	205	200	197	146	155
Renville	67	52	102	101	100	104	98	71	80
Richland	440	297	633	604	615	588	636	464	479
Rolette	165	65	210	188	193	198	196	170	168
Sargent	140	109	215	217	204	208	212	166	170
Sheridan	23	12	38	36	40	39	37	27	26
Sioux	19	13	32	32	32	28	32	23	28
Slope	37	22	55	52	52	52	49	33	48
Stark	149	62	199	184	184	184	179	142	150
Steele	71	28	96	85	89	86	80	59	75
Stutsman	287	99	332	0	325	329	305	251	251
Towner	112	84	166	155	163	147	151	145	117
Trall	74	49	115	112	119	111	106	78	97
Walsh	524	247	703	656	683	666	662	558	550
Ward	275	103	346	329	343	364	338	253	288
Wells	132	41	153	130	140	135	134	101	105
Williams	217	70	264	248	265	265	249	190	205
Total	7,280	3,625	9,784	8,861	9,320	9,248	9,033	7,116	7,528

*Scattering.

Democratic Vote Cast at Primary Election June 26, 1918 (Continued)

COUNTY	Representatives in Congress		
	First District— Fred Bartholomew	Second District— L. M. Torson	Third District— Halvor Halvorson
Cass	462		
Cavaller	351		
Grand Forks	459		
Nelson	14		
Pembina	425		
Ramsey	195		
Ransom	204		
Richland	633		
Sargent	220		
Steele	None		
Trail	112		
Towner	170		
Walsh	709		
Barnes		None	
Benson		None	
Bottineau		80	
Burleigh		81	
Dickey		None	
Eddy		None	
Emmons		None	
Foster		27	
Griggs		None	
Kidder		None	
LaMoure		None	
Logan		5	
McHenry		None	
McIntosh		None	
Pierce		15	
Rolette		None	
Sheridan		None	
Stutsman		None	
Wells		None	
Adams			None
Billings			None
Bowman			3
Burke			None
Divide			1
Dunn			3
Golden Valley			12
Hettinger			22
Mercer			2
Morton			None
Mountrail			1
McKenzie			None
McLean			7
Oliver			None
Renville			None
Sioux			None
Slope			None
Stark			None
Ward			68
Williams			17
Total	4,054	208	137

Socialist Vote Cast at Primary Election June 26, 1918

COUNTY	Governor	Lieutenant Governor	Secretary of State	State Auditor	State Treasurer	Attorney General	Commissioner of Insurance	Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor	Commissioners of Railroads
Adams	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Barnes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benson	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Billings	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Bottineau	13	12	13	10	10	12	10	10	11
Bowmen	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Burke	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burlingame	5	4	4	7	5	8	6	4	2
Cass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cavaller	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	0
Divide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dunn	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
Eddy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emmons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foster	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Golden Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Forks	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Grant					No report				
Griggs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hettinger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidder	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
LaMoure	2				No report				
Logan	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1
McHenry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McIntosh	4	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	*
McKenzie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McLean	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	2
Mercer	8	8	9	8	7	8	5	5	4
Morton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mountrail	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	1
Nelson	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Oliver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pembina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ramsey	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ransom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Renville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Richland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rolette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sargent	4	2	3	4	3	4	3	2	1
Sheridan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sioux	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slope					No report				
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Steele	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Stutsman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Towner	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trail	6	6	6	5	5	6	5	6	3
Walsh					No report				
Ward	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wells					No report				
Williams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	77	59	70	67	59	71	58	55	45

Socialist Vote Cast at Primary Election June 26, 1918 (Continued)

COUNTY	Representatives in Congress		
	First District	Second District	Third District
Cass	0		
Cavaller	2		
Grand Forks	0		
Nelson	1		
Pembina	0		
Ramsey	1		
Ransom	0		
Richland	0		
Sargent	4		
Steele	0		
Traill	5		
Towner	0		
Walsh	0		
Barnes		0	
Benson		No report	
Bottineau		8	
Burleigh		5	
Dickey		0	
Eddy		0	
Emmons		0	
Foster		0	
Griggs		0	
Kidder		1	
LaMoure		No report	
Logan		1	
McHenry		0	
McIntosh		2	
Pierce		0	
Rolette		2	
Sheridan		0	
Stutsman		0	
Wells		No report	
Adams			0
Billings			1
Bowman			2
Burke			2
Divide			2
Dunn			3
Golden Valley			0
Grant		No report	
Hettinger			0
Mercer			5
Morton			0
Mountrail			1
McKenzie			0
McLean			2
Oliver			0
Renville			0
Sioux			0
Slope		No report	
Stark			0
Ward			0
Williams			0
Total	13	19	21

Non-Partisan Judiciary and Non-Partisan School Votes Cast at Primary
Election June 26, 1918

COUNTY	Judge of Supreme Court Harry A. Bronson	Charles J. Fisk	Superintendent of Public Instruction— N. C. Macdonald	Minnie J. Nielson
Adams	580	372	620	382
Barnes	1,685	1,323	1,765	2,484
Benson	1,225	1,028	1,453	1,331
Billings	316	262	337	332
Bottineau	1,799	1,013	2,156	1,265
Bowman	543	384	665	518
Burke	994	647	1,269	855
Burleigh	1,317	1,479	1,764	1,665
Cass	2,068	3,472	1,928	4,645
Cavaller	956	1,113	1,240	1,339
Dickey	869	713	1,196	1,190
Divide	1,153	588	1,255	820
Dunn	822	456	978	604
Eddy	609	412	859	431
Emmons	693	625	1,036	485
Foster	460	496	646	644
Golden Valley	492	619	550	851
Grand Forks	1,461	2,469	1,596	2,695
Grant	1,113	1,010	1,942	1,242
Griggs	639	394	713	485
Hettinger	784	547	911	527
Kidder	1,018	416	1,283	564
LaMoure	1,196	763	1,457	1,004
Logan	475	430	632	324
McHenry	1,639	1,201	2,286	1,490
McIntosh	449	777	863	394
McKenzie	1,302	859	1,643	962
McLean	1,470	1,182	1,812	1,605
Mercer	659	517	783	448
Morton	1,435	1,337	1,946	1,830
Mountrail	1,414	1,092	1,727	1,011
Nelson	946	865	960	997
Oliver	564	182	582	189
Pembina	716	1,247	862	1,253
Pierce	719	775	782	1,069
Ramsey	892	1,504	1,124	2,113
Ransom	1,091	777	1,344	1,086
Renville	914	411	1,122	637
Richland	1,049	1,571	1,372	1,850
Rolette	874	611	1,026	700
Sargent	809	743	803	1,127
Sheridan	638	549	820	637
Sioux	155	206	178	193
Slope	531	278	619	363
Stark	881	1,161	1,104	1,169
Steele	740	592	980	999
Stutsman	1,612	1,559	1,764	1,949
Towner	671	598	860	639
Trall	1,109	1,096	1,112	1,378
Walsh	1,376	1,501	1,714	2,011
Ward	1,978	2,304	2,102	2,179
Wells	1,207	831	1,564	1,047
Williams	1,441	1,494	1,741	1,982
Total	52,548	48,861	64,339	60,320

Vote Cast at the General Election November 5, 1918

COUNTY	Representatives in Congress First District— John M. Baer, R.	Fred Bartholomew, D.	Second District— George M. Young, R.	L. N. Torsion, D.	Third District— J. H. Sinclair, R.	Halvor Halvorson, D.
Cass	2250	2525				
Cavalier	1027	1012				
Grand Forks	1900	2025				
Nelson	958	574				
Pembina	1078	1117				
Ramsey	995	960				
Ransom	1171	444				
Richland	1763	1182				
Sargent	903	709				
Steele	885	336				
Traill	1156	775				
Towner	795	349				
Walsh	1547	1468				
Barnes			2085	550		
Benson			1188	463		
Bottineau			1505	526		
Burleigh			1467	791		
Dickey			1083	506		
Eddy			677	196		
Emmons			736	266		
Foster			644	330		
Griggs			787	259		
Kidder			861	219		
LaMoure			1405	339		
Logan			409	69		
McHenry			1694	468		
McIntosh			672	90		
Pierce			808	403		
Rolette			864	252		
Sheridan			637	114		
Stutsman			1844	845		
Wells			1150	352		
Adams					526	259
Billings					232	99
Bowman					571	331
Burke					837	362
Divide					800	321
Dunn					722	346
Golden Valley					393	464
Grant					991	331
Hettinger					602	332
Mercer					641	198
Morton					1338	706
Mountrail					1222	408
McKenzie					1112	381
McLean					1386	751
Oliver					392	90
Renville					865	225
Sioux					239	198
Slope					506	232
Stark					755	630
Ward					1942	1525
Williams					1492	762
Total	16433	13416	20516	7038	17564	7951

Vote Cast at General Election November 5, 1918 (Continued)

COUNTY	Governor— Lynn J. Frazier, R.	S. J. Doyle, D.	Lieutenant Governor— Howard R. Wood, R.	J. F. Smith, D.	Secretary of State— Thomas Hall, R.	State Auditor— Carl R. Kostitzky, R.	Theo. Serr, D.
Adams	569	322	544	274	634	574	255
Barnes	1,715	1,114	1,671	898	2,062	1,786	794
Benson	1,089	702	1,101	578	1,249	1,126	543
Billings	265	118	252	105	294	264	97
Bottineau	1,676	788	1,622	699	1,842	1,680	666
Bowmen	650	373	605	321	736	641	300
Burke	865	424	848	353	988	884	330
Burleigh	1,431	1,096	1,365	1,008	1,605	1,489	966
Cass	2,150	2,882	2,067	2,601	2,643	2,185	2,458
Cavaller	1,009	1,056	943	1,031	1,095	961	1,008
Dickey	989	766	951	662	1,153	1,008	608
Divide	820	369	805	321	886	832	305
Dunn	822	418	755	383	878	800	342
Eddy	644	302	637	245	723	649	247
Emmons	719	352	690	303	785	710	321
Foster	580	491	561	412	671	586	396
Golden Valley	414	574	392	550	492	434	482
Grand Forks	1,814	2,259	1,649	2,096	2,251	1,726	1,990
Grant	1,068	492	1,035	380	1,282	1,141	311
Griggs	777	360	745	338	849	771	319
Hettinger	652	402	638	349	749	657	333
Kidder	904	314	882	254	975	910	246
LaMoure	1,387	562	1,332	497	1,629	1,396	447
Logan	411	88	392	79	431	410	81
McHenry	1,740	728	1,671	630	1,899	1,731	577
McIntosh	650	161	639	136	697	670	124
McKenzie	1,184	465	1,160	417	1,248	1,186	397
McLean	1,458	936	1,465	796	1,643	1,521	764
Mercer	690	236	646	260	743	643	239
Morton	1,488	846	1,412	764	1,679	1,500	663
Mountrail	1,341	480	1,279	404	1,429	1,322	365
Nelson	929	633	927	573	1,068	952	549
Oliver	457	121	430	107	497	449	102
Pembina	1,022	1,242	955	1,145	1,122	970	1,122
Pierce	829	477	779	439	952	834	404
Ramsey	978	980	941	875	1,212	992	848
Ransom	1,128	528	1,105	465	1,300	1,164	398
Renville	959	277	898	249	995	911	237
Richland	1,581	1,440	1,542	1,245	1,921	1,646	1,169
Rolette	831	437	785	355	939	819	344
Sargent	873	808	829	728	1,006	855	698
Sheridan	674	171	655	134	707	675	138
Sioux	262	284	246	208	308	261	190
Slope	525	305	515	246	602	546	228
Stark	822	831	780	717	1,015	871	653
Steele	870	422	816	365	929	860	325
Stutsman	1,672	1,242	1,658	1,069	1,963	1,753	946
Towner	753	423	729	359	850	766	815
Tralli	1,104	900	1,093	857	1,217	1,113	821
Walsh	1,514	1,641	1,443	1,467	1,770	1,538	1,408
Ward	2,049	1,697	1,974	1,507	2,333	2,067	1,413
Wells	1,134	528	1,096	462	1,253	1,161	429
Williams	1,580	861	1,549	726	1,795	1,587	719
Total	54,517	36,733	52,497	32,348	61,894	54,983	30,430

Vote Cast at the General Election November 5, 1918 (Continued)

COUNTY	State Treasurer— Obert A. Olson	M. F. Hegge	Attorney General— William Langer, R.	G. S. Wooldge, D.	Commissioner of Insur- ance— S. A. Oisness, R.	F. B. Schneller, D.	Commissioner of Agri- culture and Labor— John N. Hagan, R.	David Gorman, D.
Adams	577	248	588	252	574	249	589	237
Barnes	1,791	778	1,814	860	1,779	753	1,821	752
Benson	1,124	561	1,145	570	1,150	511	1,144	529
Billings	263	98	265	106	259	95	262	96
Bottineau	1,645	659	1,704	683	1,644	627	1,689	651
Bowmen	695	314	664	314	643	296	652	298
Burke	885	332	913	351	886	319	904	318
Burlleigh	1,423	940	1,403	1,056	1,468	893	1,501	892
Cass	2,173	2,454	2,227	2,556	2,214	2,358	2,280	2,366
Cavaller	952	1,012	979	1,013	993	993	978	986
Dickey	1,012	604	1,039	597	997	587	1,011	590
Divide	830	292	843	308	836	286	833	292
Dunn	807	339	797	384	798	326	815	327
Eddy	651	253	665	245	676	223	646	234
Emmons	712	305	748	312	714	293	719	294
Foster	578	400	586	416	592	374	587	395
Golden Valley	429	483	442	476	435	457	432	463
Grand Forks	1,672	2,037	1,743	2,066	1,768	1,853	1,774	1,978
Grant	1,099	331	1,141	359	1,104	298	1,152	284
Griggs	743	345	790	317	774	299	780	303
Hettinger	665	317	673	343	644	316	665	312
Kidder	895	249	924	274	889	235	903	240
LaMoure	1,386	437	1,365	514	1,359	420	1,381	422
Logan	403	78	382	96	372	84	394	73
McHenry	1,703	589	1,743	635	1,705	572	1,858	558
McIntosh	657	119	628	160	662	111	668	112
McKenzie	1,183	391	1,218	393	1,179	376	1,199	370
McLean	1,491	726	1,547	765	1,499	720	1,527	713
Mercer	665	195	660	227	661	195	684	179
Morton	1,505	665	1,485	759	1,462	666	1,461	671
Mountrail	1,286	393	1,342	397	1,346	326	1,347	345
Nelson	929	560	957	567	977	509	968	533
Oliver	445	95	432	134	440	88	453	89
Pembina	966	1,089	1,011	1,114	969	1,080	988	1,079
Pierce	808	423	832	428	831	392	823	393
Ramsey	1,004	843	1,032	871	1,005	801	1,023	812
Ransom	1,153	406	1,169	423	1,177	364	1,171	363
Renville	911	224	937	248	907	227	910	227
Richland	1,632	1,155	1,649	1,175	1,597	1,284	1,664	1,147
Rolette	810	325	835	344	805	323	835	331
Sargent	860	683	905	684	864	658	853	674
Sheridan	673	125	661	153	660	138	665	133
Sioux	268	186	283	203	261	180	268	186
Slope	576	223	563	231	551	220	545	227
Stark	813	664	804	759	816	670	840	650
Steele	836	368	881	340	878	312	887	325
Stutsman	1,716	1,019	1,681	1,119	1,746	988	1,743	988
Towner	757	312	784	316	745	294	758	320
Trails	1,096	862	1,147	833	1,133	785	1,140	790
Walsh	1,491	1,428	1,489	1,475	1,502	1,368	1,519	1,386
Ward	2,013	1,428	2,047	1,571	2,028	1,385	2,063	1,389
Wells	1,134	420	1,151	443	1,154	392	1,167	392
Williams	1,589	731	1,626	738	1,593	682	1,627	683
Total	54,380	30,513	55,339	31,973	54,687	29,251	55,556	29,417

Vote Cast at the General Election November 5, 1918 (Continued)

	Commissioners of Railroads S. J. Aandahl, R.	C. F. Dupuis, R.	Frank Mithollan, R.	J. L. Harvey, D.	M. P. Johnson, D.	Adam G. Lesmeister, D.	Judge of Supreme Court H. A. Bronson	C. J. Flak	Supt. of Public Instruction N. C. Macdonald	Minnie J. Nielson
Adams	580	530	546	239	250	236	572	286	575	388
Barnes	1858	1577	1650	727	824	738	1561	1237	1538	2659
Benson	1100	1048	1075	545	571	629	1022	752	1082	1031
Billings	255	242	246	100	98	98	226	149	229	199
Rottineau	1625	1506	1560	666	698	629	1611	826	1715	1363
Bowmen	605	551	589	304	308	293	646	382	688	531
Burke	852	811	823	329	350	320	866	408	921	585
Burleigh	1358	1275	1485	936	944	854	1310	1215	1414	1923
Cass	2139	1893	2008	2428	2479	2376	1985	2940	1672	4811
Cavalier	917	899	919	1006	999	976	877	1127	979	1588
Dickey	960	918	944	589	617	595	946	708	1032	1338
Divide	809	773	781	296	327	294	777	383	797	533
Dunn	762	752	711	359	363	332	768	453	779	580
Eddy	628	575	604	234	251	231	586	353	710	448
Emmons	699	656	646	299	295	335	575	480	756	359
Foster	563	538	549	386	396	369	548	486	615	649
Golden Valley	408	371	398	479	470	453	456	519	490	755
Grand Forks	1711	1482	1596	1952	1993	1815	1602	2449	1534	3311
Grant	1075	946	1011	308	348	307	947	739	1124	933
Griggs	750	682	720	307	330	303	651	415	661	663
Hettinger	621	585	600	316	328	309	609	412	653	469
Kladder	895	818	855	239	236	232	848	357	952	533
LaMoure	1360	1237	1278	436	441	412	1275	642	1305	1107
Logan	373	332	352	82	92	88	302	210	378	161
McHenry	1680	1523	1573	595	606	579	1574	946	1936	1227
McIntosh	650	607	623	118	118	117	485	322	615	210
McKenzie	1186	1123	1140	376	384	370	1093	555	1174	640
McLean	1443	1369	1407	739	765	719	1433	905	1502	1240
Mercer	620	592	623	185	208	193	556	348	591	372
Morton	1392	1284	1384	671	684	662	1272	1015	1372	1357
Mountrail	1295	1186	1222	359	374	336	1162	677	1323	695
Nelson	936	866	899	532	554	528	830	733	797	991
Oliver	428	376	413	102	102	95	418	151	473	223
Pembina	862	880	898	1116	1110	1059	797	1445	847	1987
Pierce	781	699	716	403	418	461	695	600	691	840
Ramsey	960	887	924	847	877	824	839	1117	843	1521
Ransom	1127	1052	1070	391	410	382	1005	612	977	940
Renville	888	808	845	247	252	237	835	395	964	566
Richland	1528	1456	1517	1149	1174	1098	1399	1540	1560	2078
Rolette	777	736	756	346	335	320	767	479	863	576
Sargent	821	751	786	687	703	662	832	813	839	1324
Sheridan	645	577	607	139	144	150	522	311	634	377
Sioux	246	228	244	187	209	186	206	309	232	523
Slope	509	503	518	233	236	215	488	316	492	392
Stark	787	748	798	667	665	650	709	893	756	1222
Steele	828	745	777	325	362	322	758	523	1003	1203
Stutsman	1678	1581	1624	1018	1009	978	1485	1366	1526	2050
Towner	685	659	672	366	348	283	628	489	709	571
Trall	1099	1022	1058	806	820	789	1061	917	1093	1332
Walsh	1416	1337	1393	1404	1464	1353	1437	1524	1582	2434
Ward	1919	1820	1882	1407	1453	1377	1650	1824	2021	2375
Wells	1115	997	1041	417	427	459	1043	612	1135	809
Williams	1484	1541	1495	691	732	664	1433	1068	1628	1330
Total	32688	48950	50860	30086	30951	29192	48978	40733	52777	53324

Vote Cast at the General Election November 5, 1918 (Continued)

COUNTY	Constitutional Amendments					
	Sec. 135 (Voting Privileges Co-operative Corporations)		Sec. 89 (Number Judges to Declare Law Unconstitutional)		To add Section (Hall Insurance)	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Adams	575	222	600	208	601	217
Barnes	1,509	1,090	1,624	921	1,617	1,024
Benson	1,007	823	1,117	503	1,158	523
Billings	233	120	250	99	239	121
Bottineau	1,567	629	1,648	586	1,687	578
Bowman	626	313	663	278	683	285
Burke	872	355	946	274	956	295
Burleigh	1,315	993	1,371	958	1,352	963
Cass	1,895	2,514	2,089	2,375	1,995	2,467
Cavalier	897	984	1,061	792	1,080	850
Dickey	882	627	1,008	552	956	522
Divide	795	311	790	316	795	309
Dunn	746	412	785	344	787	387
Eddy	603	268	655	215	630	260
Emmons	622	363	649	320	633	365
Foster	573	409	593	357	595	374
Golden Valley	419	466	441	448	460	442
Grand Forks	2,151	1,291	2,393	1,078	2,318	1,175
Grant	880	485	928	451	976	436
Griggs	651	339	689	297	694	402
Hettinger	605	372	616	376	666	303
Kidder	835	284	848	277	859	276
LaMoure	1,244	554	1,267	527	1,312	524
Logan	282	155	283	156	302	145
McHenry	1,570	627	1,617	601	1,624	578
McIntosh	389	297	398	292	385	307
McKenzie	1,140	363	1,182	326	1,157	351
McLean	1,361	781	1,467	661	1,497	728
Mercer	559	287	599	241	580	285
Morton	1,228	836	1,261	817	1,251	818
Mountrail	1,208	395	1,275	357	1,273	372
Nelson	846	576	863	566	874	560
Oliver	420	118	419	119	417	125
Pembina	914	1,144	1,067	947	1,051	1,069
Pierce	741	418	779	388	797	384
Ramsey	860	389	935	822	928	853
Ransom	1,012	509	1,072	413	1,050	505
Renville	898	233	914	223	926	222
Richland	1,225	1,380	1,473	1,149	1,339	1,357
Rolette	753	335	819	308	789	332
Sargent	811	730	848	654	843	723
Sheridan	589	154	602	158	602	162
Sioux	223	240	245	209	238	238
Slope	473	249	535	184	532	219
Stark	672	738	685	687	738	687
Steele	677	397	715	365	701	385
Stutsman	1,475	1,119	1,558	1,049	1,587	1,074
Towner	655	342	735	280	731	304
Traill	951	862	990	834	993	838
Walsh	1,358	1,406	1,490	1,264	1,465	1,312
Ward	1,943	1,311	2,045	1,204	2,018	1,271
Wells	1,007	474	1,065	445	1,041	471
Williams	1,652	684	1,711	575	1,747	583
Total	49,392	32,053	52,678	28,846	52,475	30,257

Vote Cast at the General Election November 5, 1918 (Continued)

COUNTY	Constitutional Amendments							
	Total Votes Cast	Sec. 25 (Initiative and Referendum)		Sec. 47 (Emergency Measures)		Sec. 202 (Constitutional Amendments)		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Adams	920	542	229	523	218	543	233	
Barnes	2,907	1,486	1,049	1,455	1,064	1,423	1,065	
Benson	1,832	985	627	966	644	956	637	
Billings	394	218	118	224	113	217	116	
Bottineau	2,512	1,534	625	1,487	607	1,536	645	
Bowmen	1,073	622	307	615	313	612	311	
Burke	1,327	872	345	865	379	848	359	
Burleigh	2,591	1,309	972	1,215	950	1,257	1,029	
Cass	5,163	1,866	2,398	1,752	2,351	1,788	2,535	
Cavalier	2,112	832	1,032	821	1,026	815	1,039	
Dickey	1,794	863	627	843	637	821	660	
Divide	1,259	808	312	836	277	781	317	
Dunn	1,259	727	385	717	395	712	392	
Eddy	1,027	606	270	596	283	585	273	
Farmmons	1,104	623	330	598	349	601	340	
Foster	1,088	548	402	549	411	525	417	
Golden Valley	1,014	402	452	379	439	396	472	
Grand Forks	4,264	1,380	2,144	1,363	2,144	1,344	2,121	
Grant	1,637	866	452	837	443	862	478	
Griggs	1,162	670	337	648	343	636	359	
Hettinger	1,084	570	396	564	396	566	388	
Kidder	1,245	818	267	799	271	811	286	
LaMoure	1,996	1,203	561	1,170	541	1,180	578	
Logan	547	268	161	284	154	275	156	
McHenry	2,539	1,551	597	1,486	590	1,523	652	
McIntosh	825	377	300	369	290	378	289	
McKenzie	1,682	1,120	347	1,074	340	1,093	368	
McLean	2,434	1,341	820	1,312	817	1,299	829	
Mercer	949	546	297	533	321	535	314	
Morton	2,402	1,207	809	1,152	876	1,109	834	
Mountrail	1,875	1,199	364	1,159	365	1,169	397	
Nelson	1,606	807	584	777	574	793	606	
Oliver	591	419	108	393	113	417	119	
Pembina	2,325	774	1,303	761	1,325	748	1,318	
Pierce	1,352	706	405	677	389	706	430	
Ramsey	2,049	829	834	802	821	817	881	
Ransom	1,728	958	472	959	473	936	487	
Benvenue	1,283	365	226	838	226	850	247	
Richland	3,127	1,262	1,319	1,264	1,298	1,231	1,318	
Rolette	1,308	755	322	720	315	755	332	
Sargent	1,749	757	748	770	724	756	735	
Sheridan	876	588	144	563	150	572	168	
Sioux	639	200	224	196	229	193	231	
Slope	847	500	205	472	225	471	217	
Stark	1,683	642	676	604	667	625	715	
Steele	1,339	655	385	607	376	637	406	
Stutsman	2,893	1,446	1,050	1,361	1,058	1,396	1,107	
Towner	1,214	644	378	633	375	629	376	
Traill	2,056	913	839	874	837	903	902	
Walsh	3,226	1,239	1,541	1,194	1,575	1,223	1,565	
Ward	3,857	1,946	1,343	1,923	1,345	1,917	1,343	
Wells	1,091	1,001	458	958	444	993	490	
Williams	2,526	1,582	698	1,584	688	1,565	651	
Total	94,055	47,447	32,598	46,121	32,567	46,329	33,672	

Vote Cast at the General Election November 5, 1918 (Continued)

COUNTY	Constitutional Amendments							
	Sec. 176 (Taxation)		Sec. 177 (Hall Insurance)		Sec. 182 (Debt Limit)		Sec. 185 (Public Ownership of Industries)	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Adams	555	239	584	218	532	260	533	253
Barnes	1,434	1,062	1,507	1,618	1,398	1,104	1,426	1,028
Benson	973	649	1,071	574	947	669	960	642
Billings	229	118	223	117	223	116	225	112
Bottineau	1,561	660	1,714	527	1,577	663	1,573	637
Bowmen	608	324	635	290	612	317	608	308
Burke	860	351	885	324	842	365	837	345
Burlingame	1,245	1,053	1,318	970	1,220	1,073	1,261	999
Cass	1,812	2,613	1,933	2,452	1,801	2,579	1,903	2,432
Cavaller	840	1,013	947	936	813	1,055	816	1,006
Dickey	826	656	909	600	811	674	838	633
Divide	795	312	801	305	852	280	848	273
Dunn	719	399	739	377	702	410	701	380
Eddy	594	267	606	260	584	277	585	258
Emmons	599	344	606	343	584	368	597	342
Foster	528	420	558	387	529	415	527	405
Golden Valley	404	479	441	450	387	494	394	474
Grand Forks	1,374	2,051	1,399	2,020	1,281	2,107	1,358	2,016
Grant	879	502	970	429	870	490	861	444
Griggs	643	343	687	331	633	331	641	352
Hettinger	557	403	588	385	559	405	565	389
Kidder	813	305	849	269	805	307	807	290
LaMoure	1,193	603	1,293	523	1,172	618	1,162	589
Logan	276	164	300	136	273	176	279	157
McHenry	1,549	635	1,610	575	1,552	638	1,549	619
McIntosh	377	305	380	300	369	308	372	300
McKenzie	1,123	370	1,169	318	1,096	396	1,104	356
McLean	1,290	827	1,377	779	1,270	851	1,282	811
Mercer	528	135	546	301	520	315	529	290
Morton	1,187	859	1,243	795	1,163	844	1,177	835
Mountrail	1,195	412	1,272	347	1,210	401	1,208	389
Nelson	792	627	938	514	836	577	845	546
Oliver	405	138	415	119	406	127	403	118
Pembina	762	1,292	1,009	1,281	747	1,326	728	1,207
Pierce	711	439	799	370	719	413	716	418
Ramsey	840	886	950	781	854	861	867	828
Ransom	928	501	957	492	927	496	931	479
Renville	875	245	938	193	863	247	872	243
Richland	1,199	1,365	1,330	1,320	1,200	1,349	1,224	1,266
Rolette	770	331	810	289	764	329	768	303
Sargent	760	749	786	726	757	750	752	716
Sheridan	576	174	583	163	569	170	566	177
Sioux	198	238	208	222	180	236	203	210
Slope	479	226	503	211	456	243	478	210
Stark	634	723	671	682	604	739	638	688
Steele	650	423	696	392	647	429	651	393
Stutsman	1,409	1,168	1,543	1,066	1,405	1,163	1,427	1,124
Towner	637	374	655	358	610	395	621	384
Trall	912	915	1,063	760	939	871	967	817
Walsh	1,230	1,539	1,241	1,549	1,197	1,577	1,228	1,545
Ward	1,930	1,323	1,998	1,296	1,874	1,386	1,900	1,355
Wells	1,002	495	1,032	472	981	521	985	485
Williams	1,568	696	1,623	674	1,563	716	1,564	698
Total	46,833	33,921	49,878	31,586	46,275	34,235	46,830	32,574

Referendum Election June 26, 1919

COUNTY	S. B. 157 State Pub- lication & Ptg. Com.		S. B. 134 Board of Adminis- tration		S. B. 67 Tax Commis- sioner		H. B. 123 Commis- sioner of Immigra- tion		H. B. 17 Industrial Commis- sion		H. B. 124 Judicial Districts		H. B. 18 Bank of North Dakota	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Adams	571	368	568	373	575	358	560	376	578	356	583	345	583	349
Barnes	1,856	1,433	1,897	1,394	1,922	1,340	1,871	1,416	1,942	1,338	1,898	1,367	1,958	1,322
Benson	1,369	960	1,372	950	1,380	923	1,369	951	1,394	924	1,372	943	1,406	887
Billings	367	176	372	169	367	172	365	177	371	172	375	167	373	175
Bottineau	2,016	1,030	1,998	1,042	2,027	991	1,996	1,045	2,046	992	2,040	997	2,050	955
Bowman	602	473	606	471	625	449	603	471	629	447	619	456	633	441
Burke	1,144	630	1,163	611	1,167	600	1,149	618	1,176	590	1,159	600	1,186	582
Burleigh	1,401	1,333	1,437	1,294	1,462	1,251	1,410	1,319	1,484	1,236	1,434	1,285	1,506	1,187
Cass	2,281	3,553	2,293	3,524	2,290	3,462	2,299	3,519	2,375	3,442	2,345	2,456	2,339	2,421
Cavalier	1,227	1,611	1,227	1,611	1,235	1,578	1,224	1,606	1,248	1,593	1,236	1,595	1,266	1,554
Dickey	891	918	898	914	907	891	896	912	910	898	905	905	907	897
Divide	1,229	600	1,259	581	1,254	564	1,240	592	1,276	554	1,254	573	1,270	558
Dunn	1,041	580	1,044	577	1,054	555	1,017	596	1,077	534	1,047	562	1,097	509
Eddy	778	341	776	339	777	333	767	344	773	341	758	354	776	331
Emmons	681	989	680	985	753	896	683	982	745	918	733	931	773	882
Foster	610	486	612	481	616	470	613	476	615	473	609	475	613	470
Golden Valley	377	710	399	685	403	676	403	680	413	670	398	682	418	661
Grand Forks	1,697	2,711	1,702	2,699	1,721	2,645	1,678	2,715	1,746	2,649	1,728	2,661	1,755	2,623
Grant	976	800	963	807	974	781	965	805	987	777	981	784	992	752
Griggs	828	516	838	502	850	484	839	503	851	489	846	490	849	484
Hettinger	864	503	857	511	878	479	839	521	862	499	864	495	873	487
Kidder	972	428	990	398	977	390	970	512	990	396	990	390	988	378
LaMoore	1,368	863	1,395	832	1,410	790	1,399	828	1,427	796	1,413	808	1,409	789
Logan	345	541	346	540	348	526	336	547	378	504	357	525	398	482
McHenry	1,974	1,055	1,981	1,043	2,002	986	1,996	1,029	2,025	989	2,008	1,009	2,022	967
McIntosh	365	713	350	731	361	707	324	754	362	714	352	724	376	682
McKenzie	1,535	687	1,551	671	1,552	663	1,544	676	1,561	659	1,554	662	1,575	637
McLean	1,620	1,352	1,631	1,337	1,641	1,303	1,630	1,334	1,678	1,282	1,647	1,315	1,718	1,230
Mercer	867	394	841	417	880	374	827	433	887	369	840	411	911	343
Morton	1,480	1,626	1,467	1,632	1,517	1,547	1,475	1,620	1,555	1,537	1,512	1,571	1,570	1,488

Mountrail	1,744	848	1,764	829	1,791	775	1,771	808	1,799	785	1,792	794	1,807	747
Nelson	995	984	1,006	964	1,014	942	988	981	1,030	936	1,021	944	1,030	922
Oliver	575	196	574	197	588	180	585	186	591	174	587	181	602	164
Pembina	1,033	1,690	1,052	1,668	1,052	1,652	1,049	1,667	1,069	1,650	1,046	1,668	1,091	1,612
Pierce	834	724	826	729	823	717	813	740	838	716	827	722	847	693
Ramsey	1,116	1,343	1,101	1,356	1,122	1,316	1,099	1,355	1,141	1,315	1,126	1,323	1,154	1,299
Ransom	1,166	861	1,185	838	1,191	817	1,173	851	1,218	807	1,190	823	1,212	802
Renville	1,122	428	1,133	414	1,146	397	1,151	399	1,147	396	1,150	396	1,157	377
Richland	1,406	2,199	1,400	2,198	1,422	2,146	1,398	2,190	1,430	2,160	1,402	2,184	1,434	2,128
Rolette	1,034	525	1,027	529	1,032	520	1,032	525	1,034	524	1,037	529	1,029	513
Sargent	860	1,106	889	1,073	893	1,060	877	1,088	911	1,053	885	1,065	908	1,048
Sheridan	709	314	715	309	721	275	706	306	734	281	723	288	738	272
Sioux	155	273	155	276	159	268	157	272	159	268	164	266	170	260
Slope	601	389	596	390	608	375	596	389	605	380	604	383	612	367
Stark	942	1,072	932	1,081	949	1,029	943	1,069	974	1,037	960	1,047	979	1,006
Steele	722	651	732	640	742	618	715	651	756	619	747	623	742	622
Stutsman	1,711	2,256	1,730	2,228	1,750	2,192	1,728	2,234	1,770	2,192	1,754	2,208	1,756	2,183
Towner	835	678	854	654	854	642	834	664	849	656	843	655	860	637
Trail	1,091	1,261	1,109	1,240	1,117	1,206	1,071	1,270	1,147	1,202	1,104	1,243	1,146	1,182
Walsh	1,450	2,069	1,462	2,047	1,473	2,009	1,445	2,057	1,486	2,020	1,441	2,041	1,476	1,993
Ward	2,553	2,173	2,614	2,107	2,630	2,050	2,601	2,114	2,667	2,041	2,652	2,054	2,694	2,003
Wells	1,205	894	1,220	879	1,229	852	1,220	872	1,243	850	1,221	867	1,251	825
Williams	2,172	1,136	2,160	1,136	2,181	1,094	2,182	1,111	2,229	1,071	2,210	1,083	2,210	1,061
Total	59,364	52,450	59,749	51,894	60,412	50,316	59,421	52,156	61,188	50,271	60,343	49,925	61,495	48,239

County Officers, State of North Dakota—1919 and 1920

COUNTY	COUNTY SEAT	AUDITOR	TREASURER	REG. OF DEEDS
Adams	Hettinger	H. J. Sticken.....	Nels J. Smith.....	Otto A. Jacobson....
Barnes	Valley City	C. W. Nelson.....	Henry E. Nelson....	O. M. Roe.....
Benson	Minnewaukan	G. A. Gilbertson....	C. T. Hopperstad...	James L. Mahoney..
Billings	Medora	J. A. Beery.....	B. H. Wilcox.....	J. J. Eaton.....
Bottineau	Bottineau	Wm. M. Martin....	H. C. Dana.....	Jos. Quamme.....
Bowman	Bowman	Frank R. Huff.....	Alex M. Norem.....	Carl Anderson.....
Burke	Bowbells	G. K. Melby.....	Lawrence Larson...	Thomas Peterson...
Burleigh	Bismarck	T. E. Flaherty....	R. Penwarden.....	G. J. Keenan.....
Cass	Fargo	W. R. Tucker.....	E. C. Eddy.....	G. A. Fraser.....
Cavalier	Langdon	Ole J. Eide.....	Jerry Kelland.....	Joseph Powers.....
Dickey	Ellendale	L. W. Sullivan....	Mark Johnson.....	Frank Northrop....
Divide	Crosby	R. H. Lynch.....	G. C. E. Goetze....	Christian Brod.....
Dunn	Manning	C. J. Hempfiling...	Gunder O. Sanden...	C. Scott.....
Eddy	New Rockford	James MacLachlan..	G. A. Ericson.....	J. V. N. Sundberg..
Emmons	Linton	E. H. Brant.....	E. T. Atha.....	A. L. Geil.....
Foster	Carrington	Ernest F. Johnson..	A. L. Waleh.....	Richard Tenborg...
Golden Valley	Beach	M. C. McCarthy....	C. I. Crone.....	A. E. Swan.....
Grand Forks	Grand Forks	Hans Anderson....	Chas. Allen.....	Don McDonald.....
Grant	Carson	Robert D. Beery...	E. L. Shane.....	P. P. Schlosser....
Griggs	Cooperstown	P. A. Melgard.....	Alph H. Overby....	A. A. Njaa.....
Hettinger	Mott	E. C. Roberts.....	F. L. Schnebly....	W. H. Johnson.....
Kidder	Steele	John W. Jacobs....	H. B. Hanson.....	J. A. Marsh.....
LaMoure	LaMoure	O. C. Temple.....	C. S. Delsen.....	O. M. Ellison.....
Logan	Napoleon	Carl Kaz.....	John J. Wentz....	Joseph J. Rott.....
McHenry	Towner	Chas. E. Fouts....	Rufus Tree.....	A. F. Berget.....
McIntosh	Ashley	John Hildenbrand...	I. A. Meidinger....	O. F. Hinz.....
McKenzie	Schafer	H. H. Johnson....	Peter S. Hallan...	John Skavlan.....
McLean	Washburn	R. W. Brownson....	Fred Gehner.....	J. E. Heck.....
Mercer	Stanton	Paul Leupp.....	C. G. Fuerst.....	Henry Giffey.....
Morton	Mandan	Lee Nichols.....	N. W. Furness....	J. I. Rovig.....
Mountrail	Stanley	H. P. Duggan.....	Ole T. Nelson.....	J. S. Hogge.....
Nelson	Lakota	Henry Telander....	H. H. Halstenson..	N. H. Mork.....
Oliver	Center	Frank J. V. Klebert	Wm. R. O'Brien...	Paul H. Wolff.....
Pembina	Cavalier	Wm. W. Felson....	I. R. Gibson.....	George Roadhouse..
Pierce	Rugby	O. A. Spillum.....	E. A. Revling.....	E. G. Borgen.....
Ramsey	Devils Lake	J. A. Kramer.....	Albert M. Powell...	Oscar F. Anderson...

Ransom	Lisbon	Thos. J. Harris	I. E. Arntson	R. S. Campbell
Renville	Mohall	Peter Carlson	N. J. Berg	W. N. Martine
Richland	Wahpeton	F. A. Burton	Frank Budack	Oscar J. Olson
Rolette	Rolla	Jas. H. Penny	J. O. Stadheim	Robert Hamilton
Sargent	Forman	Oscar Miller	G. F. Christiansen	J. E. Hudson
Sheridan	McClusky	Adolph Schlenker	Gottlieb Wagenman	H. C. Reimche
Sioux	Fort Yates	O. A. Olson	J. R. Harmon	J. C. Shields
Slope	Amidon	C. H. Dale	J. S. Douglas	Carl Knudson
Stark	Dickinson	J. L. Hughes	C. C. Turner	John Leask
Steele	Finley	Alvin F. Boe	John M. Mork	G. H. Gilbertson
Stutsman	Jamestown	Andrew Blewett	Albert F. Edfast	M. O. Ruud
Towner	Cando	Forrest F. Vaughan	J. A. Reese	D. W. Fraker
Trail	Hillsboro	Gerhard D. Olson	O. A. Kaldor	H. M. Nash
Walsh	Grafton	W. J. LaMarre	John H. Johnson	Frank J. Votava
Ward	Minot	R. W. Kennard	F. A. Weatherwax	M. J. Engeseth
Wells	Fessenden	Harry Harding	Henry F. Speiser	T. H. O'Neill
Williams	Williston	E. M. Erstad	Oscar E. Westberg	Ole E. Ingwaldson

County Officers, State of North Dakota—1919 and 1920 (Continued)

COUNTY	COUNTY SEAT	CLERK OF COURT	COUNTY JUDGE	STATE'S ATTY
Adams	Hettinger	L. M. Howell	Jacob Sonderall	P. B. Garberg
Barnes	Valley City	Harry N. Olsby	O. H. de S. Irgens	L. S. B. Richie
Benson	Minnewaukan	George Duncan	O. D. Comstock	Victor Wardrope
Billings	Medora	P. W. Lebo	J. O. Gray	J. K. Swihart
Bottineau	Bottineau	Nils I. Dokken	J. E. Martin	J. J. Weeks
Bowman	Bowman	John Williams	C. E. Taylor	W. A. Fleming
Burke	Bowbells	W. C. Martin	O. S. Hall	H. A. Hanson
Burleigh	Bismarck	Charles Fisher	I. C. Davies	Edward S. Allen
Cass	Fargo	E. C. Gearey, Jr.	A. G. Hanson	Wm. C. Green
Cavalier	Langdon	C. S. Robertson	F. W. Bleakley	G. Crimson
Dickey	Ellendale	Ed. A. Smith	W. S. Wickersham	D. L. Youker
Divide	Crosby	R. W. Frazier	Fred W. Dingler	Olaf Braatellen
Dunn	Manning	J. G. Jostin	Geo. W. Morton	T. H. H. Thoresen
Eddy	New Rockford	A. G. Gardner	P. M. Mattson	James A. Manley
Emmons	Linton	C. F. Wager	Don L. Tracy	Geo. W. Lynn
Foster	Carrington	Herbert G. Hall	J. A. Graham	C. W. Burnham
Golden Valley	Beach	F. E. Heath	Tom L. Smith	R. F. Gallagher
Grand Forks	Grand Forks	M. W. Spaulding	L. K. Hassell	Theo. B. Elton
Grant	Carson	A. J. Bodie	M. C. Rausch	Frank Lemke
Griggs	Cooperstown	Gunder Frigaard	Will H. Carleton	John Sad
Hettinger	Mott	L. F. Hoffmann	A. E. Vasey	J. K. Murray
Kidder	Steele	H. H. Armstrong	Arne Vinje	J. W. Walker
LaMoure	LaMoure	Arthur A. Stone	W. H. Murfin	W. H. Hutchinison
Logan	Napoleon	Jacob J. Rott	John J. Silbernagel	Arthur B. Atkins
McHenry	Towner	F. J. Roble	T. C. Ellis	J. H. Ulsrud
McIntosh	Ashley	T. M. Buchholz	Jacob Doerr	A. A. Ludwigs
McKenzie	Schafer	J. E. Strand	J. E. Eide	E. R. Johnson
McLean	Washburn	M. Tellefson	Geo. P. Gibson	John E. Williams
Mercer	Stanton	Wm. Haevischer	Henry Sagehorn	John Moses
Morton	Mandan	Elmer E. Carter	B. W. Shaw	L. H. Connolly
Mountrail	Stanley	Howard W. Modison	John E. Severson	R. E. Swenseid
Nelson	Lakota	Hansom H. Wood	B. A. Hall	Ingmar Swinland
Oliver	Center	William T. Hammel	Victor R. Boerner	Robert Dunn
Pembina	Cavalier	J. D. Winlaw	Robt. McBride	Wm. McMurchie
Pierce	Rugby	George Watson	J. T. Berdahl	Harold B. Nelson
Ramsey	Devils Lake	Herman Stenseth	E. H. Griffin	Rollo F. Hunt

Ransom	Liston	Almer Rufsvold	F. S. Thomas	J. Victor Backlund...
Renville	Mohall	H. P. Weber	P. S. Crewe	J. E. Bryans
Richland	Wahpeton	August Bergman	Geo. Van Arnam	Joseph G. Forbes
Rolette	Rolla	C. M. Cupp	William Bateson	Charles A. Verret
Sargent	Forman	Andrew Sathe	H. H. Taylor	S. A. Sweetman
Sheridan	McClusky	E. J. Kludt	Wm. G. Paul	F. I. Temple
Sioux	Fort Yates	Jas. A. Wells	A. McG. Beede	Edw. S. Johnson
Slope	Amidon	A. B. Landquist	Fred White	C. P. Brownlee
Stark	Dickinson	Frank X. Wanner	Fred Maser	James P. Cain
Steele	Finley	M. J. Mickelson	Adam S. Moote	P. O. Sathre
Stutsman	Jamestown	Jesse M. Cran	R. G. McFarland	John W. Carr
Towner	Cando	Henry Hammerly	Jas. V. Brooke	W. T. Moseley
Traill	Hillsboro	Carl S. Anderson	J. E. Bogstad	Karl L. Hjort
Walsh	Grafton	Thos. J. Hood	George Shepherd	H. C. DePuy
Ward	Minot	T. N. Henderson	William Murray	O. B. Herigstad
Wells	Fessenden	A. M. Greenfield	Fred Jansonius	John A. Layne
Williams	Williston	J. O. Siebert	H. B. Wingerd	H. W. Braatellen

County Officers, State of North Dakota—1919 and 1920 (Continued)

COUNTY	COUNTY SEAT	SHERIFF	SUPT. OF SCHOOLS	SURVEYOR
Adams	Hettinger	H. E. Collicott	Rose C. Wagner	Karl C. Schmidt
Barnes	Valley City	Engelhart Larson	Nellie B. Witcher	L. W. Burdick
Benson	Minnewaukan	D. O. Tollerud	Peter Anderson	
Billings	Medora	Chas. F. Will.	Mabel I. Rapp	G. H. Condit
Bottineau	Bottineau	Thos. Hennessy	Annie D. Burr	F. E. Diehl
Bowman	Bowman	C. E. Joyce	H. O. Saxwik	John H. Clark
Burke	Bowbells	Ed. Drinkwater	C. H. Hecht	T. R. Atkinson
Burleigh	Bismarck	Rollin Welch	W. E. Parsons	W. B. Stevenson
Cass	Fargo	A. M. Ross	Helen R. Porter	M. M. Darling
Cavaler	Langdon	Fred A. Thompson	Fred J. Reher	George Montoney
Dickey	Ellendale	W. D. Huffman	Faith Stevens	J. S. Sorenson
Divide	Crosby	Otto Peterson	J. H. Phelps	Geo. E. Hanson
Dunn	Manning	J. Bang	Cora A. Christerson	
Eddy	New Rockford	M. C. Stensby	Jesse Neff	
Emmons	Linton	T. B. Meinhover	Henry H. Hanson	G. W. Heinmiller
Foster	Carrington	Theron Coue	Mary K. Beaty	Thor. Plomason
Golden Valley	Beach	John Pierzina	Clara L. French	Jos. A. Ingram
Grand Forks	Grand Forks	C. C. Stewart	M. Beatrice Johnstone	A. D. LaDue
Grant	Carson	Don Stevenson	Mina Aasved	Martin A. Ueland
Griggs	Cooperstown	Emil Nelson	Tena P. Regner	Wm. Gillen
Hettinger	Mott	Wellington Wright	Shirley G. Fox	
Kidder	Steele	James Bilbin	Adria H. Williams	R. A. Kimzer
LaMoure	LaMoure	E. W. Crest	Cora E. Sabin	Gottfried Leischner
Logan	Napoleon	Andreas Baltzer	Sol. R. Eilert	Martin Solberg
McHenry	Towner	Gunder Osjord	A. C. Berg	R. C. Miles
McIntosh	Ashley	Christ Dockter	Geo. A. Boschma	R. E. Phelps
McKenzie	Schafer	S. A. Thompson	F. J. Steffek	
McLean	Washburn	Ole H. Stefferud	M. E. McCurdy	Henry Klundt
Mercer	Stanton	Edw. Walbaum	E. D. Goodwin	E. R. Griffin
Morton	Mandan	Oscar Olson	H. K. Jensen	T. N. Engdahl
Mountrail	Stanley	Forrest Rice	V. A. Lovell	K. A. Gedestad
Nelson	Lakota	Sander Peterson	P. J. Iverson	F. J. V. Kiebert
Oliver	Center	T. H. Albers	N. E. Connolly	Frank Hebert
Pembina	Cavaler	E. F. Hamilton	Charlotte A. Jones	Herbert J. Bardell
Pierce	Rugby	Martin Topness	Sara C. Guss	W. H. Spannert
Ramsey	Devils Lake	Ed. Elliott	John A. Haig	

Ransom	Lisbon	Peder Hill	Anne Rutherford	Harry Moore
Renville	Mohall	Geo. A. Scofield	L. M. Rockne	Ed. White
Richland	Wahpeton	P. O. Wold	Mrs. Ethel K. Mertz	J. Q. Burbank
Rolette	Rolla	J. L. Marcotte	Margaret A. Beede	E. J. Wright
Sargent	Forman	O. H. Flados	Henry Ulve	H. A. Soule
Sheridan	McClusky	Christian Essig	James R. Norgaard	A. C. Booth
Sioux	Fort Yates	Chas. McLaughlin	L. W. Colebank	E. F. Underhill
Slope	Amidon	W. J. Johnson	H. H. Bond	
Stark	Dickinson	T. N. Hartung	C. E. Ward	W. R. Veigel
Steele	Finley	Albert Sparrow	Aagot Raaen	
Stutsman	Jamestown	J. H. Ross	Mary E. McGinnis	H. H. Hurning
Towner	Cando	Thos. Oakland	Mamie Sorenson	E. T. Judd
Trail	Hillsboro	Albert J. Osmon	Anna G. Nestoss	K. Svaalestuen
Walsh	Grafton	Albert G. Tverberg	W. D. Hoover	W. Jay Smith
Ward	Minot	A. P. Scofield	A. M. Waller	H. C. Frahm
Wells	Fessenden	John G. Pepple	Senney Nertrost	Adam Zuber
Williams	Williston	C. C. Mackenroth	Annie McCradle	A. F. Young

SPECIAL SESSION

FIFTEENTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

At the hour of nine o'clock meridian, the twenty-third day of January, 1918, being the day and hour designated by the Governor for the convening of the extraordinary session of the Fifteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, pursuant to the following proclamation:

PROCLAMATION

In view of the extraordinary conditions existing: That our Nation needs all the food products, especially grains, that can possibly be produced; and that owing to the poor crops of the past two years, assistance is necessary in about half of the counties of our state to supply seed grains and feed; and that all means thus far devised to make provision for sufficient seed and feed have seemingly failed; and that the present laws of our State are inadequate to meet the situation; it is deemed necessary that a special session of the Legislature be called to revise the County Seed Bonding Law in order that the necessary seed and feed can be supplied to assure a good crop acreage being planted next spring, and to provide for any other war measures that may be deemed advisable.

Therefore, I, Lynn J. Frazier, Governor of North Dakota, do hereby call the Fifteenth Legislative Assembly to meet in special session at the Capitol at Bismarck on Wednesday, January 23rd, 1918, at nine o'clock a. m.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of North Dakota at Bismarck, this 8th day of January, 1918.

By the Governor:

LYNN J. FRAZIER,
Governor.

Attest:

THOMAS HALL,
Secretary of State.

INCORPORATED CITIES AND VILLAGES IN NORTH DAKOTA (As returned by the County Auditors.)

City or Village	County	City or Village	County
Abercrombie	Richland	Dunn Center	Dunn
Adams	Walsh	Dunseith	Rolette
Alexander	McKenzie	Dwight	Richland
Ambrose	Divide	East Fairview	McKenzie
Amidon	Slope	Eckman	Bottineau
Anamoose	McHenry	Edgeley	LaMoure
Aneta	Nelson	Edinburg	Walsh
Antler	Bottineau	Edmore	Ramsey
Ardoch	Walsh	Egeland	Towner
Ashley	McIntosh	Ellendale	Dickey
Balfour	McHenry	Elgin	Grant
Bartlett	Ramsey	Enderlin	Ransom
Barton	Pierce	Epping	Williams
Bathgate	Pembina	Esmond	Benson
Beach	Golden Valley	Fairdale	Walsh
Belfield	Stark	Fairmount	Richland
Benedict	McLean	Fargo	Cass
Berlin	LaMoure	Fessenden	Wells
Berthold	Ward	Finley	Steele
Beulah	Mercer	Flaxton	Burke
Bimford	Griggs	Flasher	Morton
Bisbee	Towner	Forbes	Dickey
Bismarck	Burleigh	Fordville	Walsh
Bottineau	Bottineau	Forest River	Walsh
Bowman	Bowman	Forman	Sargent
Bowbells	Burke	Fort Clark	Oliver
Bowdon	Wells	Fortuna	Divide
Braddock	Emmons	Fredonia	Logan
Brinsmade	Benson	Gackle	Logan
Brocket	Ramsey	Gardena	Bottineau
Bucyrus	Adams	Garrison	McLean
Buffalo	Cass	Gascoyne	Bowman
Callo	Cavalier	Glenburn	Renville
Cando	Towner	Glen Ullin	Morton
Canton	Pembina	Goodrich	Sheridan
Carpio	Ward	Golden Valley	Morrison
Carrington	Foster	Grafton	Walsh
Carson	Grant	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
Casselton	Cass	Grano	Renville
Cavalier	Cavalier	Granville	McHenry
Cayuga	Sargent	Great Bend	Richland
Churches Ferry	Ramsey	Grenora	Williams
Cleveland	Stutsman	Hague	Emmons
Cogswell	Sargent	Halliday	Dunn
Columbus	Burke	Hamilton	Pembina
Conway	Walsh	Hampden	Ramsey
Cooperstown	Griggs	Hannaford	Griggs
Courtenay	Stutsman	Hankinson	Richland
Crary	Ramsey	Hansboro	Towner
Crocus	Towner	Harvey	Wells
Crosby	Divide	Hatton	Trall
Crystal	Pembina	Havana	Sargent
Davenport	Cass	Haynes	Adams
Dawson	Kidder	Hazelton	Emmons
Dazy	Barnes	Hazen	Mercer
Deering	McHenry	Hebron	Morton
Des Lacs	Ward	Hettinger	Adams
Devils Lake	Ramsey	Hillsboro	Trall
Dickey	LaMoure	Hope	Steele
Dickinson	Stark	Hoople	Walsh
Dodge	Dunn	Hunter	Cass
Dogden	McLean	Inkster	Grand Forks
Donnybrook	Ward	Jud	LaMoure
Douglas	Ward	Kathryn	Barnes
Drake	McHenry	Kenmare	Ward
Drayton	Pembina	Kensal	Stutsman
		Kermitt	Divide

City or Village	County	City or Village	County
Kief	McHenry	Niagara	Grand Forks
Killdeer	Dunn	Nome	Barnes
Knox	Benson	Noonan	Divide
Kramer	Bottineau	North Fargo	Cass
Kulm	LaMoure	Northwood	Grand Forks
Lakota	Nelson	Oakes	Dickey
LaMoure	LaMoure	Onemee	Bottineau
Langdon	Cavalier	Oriska	Barnes
Lankin	Walsh	Osnabrock	Cavalier
Lansford	Bottineau	Overly	Bottineau
Larimore	Grand Forks	Page	Cass
Larson	Burke	Park River	Walsh
Lawton	Ramsey	Palermo	Mountrail
Leal	Barnes	Parshall City	Mountrail
Leeds	Benson	Pekin	Nelson
Lehr	McIntosh	Pembina	Pembina
Leith	Grant	Petersburg	Nelson
Lidgerwood	Richland	Pingree	Stutsman
Lignite	Burke	Pisek	Walsh
Linton	Emmons	Plaza	Mountrail
Lisbon	Ransom	Portal	Burke
Litchville	Barnes	Portland	Trall
Loralne	Mohall	Powers Lake	Burke
Ludden	Dickey	Ray	Williams
Luverne	Steele	Reeder	Adams
Maddock	Benson	Regan	Burleigh
Makoti	Ward	Regent	Hettinger
Mandan	Morton	Reynolds	Grand Forks
Mapleton	Cass	Rhame	Bowman
Marion	LaMoure	Richardton	Stark
Marmarth	Slope	Rock Lake	Towner
Martin	Sheridan	Rogers	Barnes
Max	McLean	Rolla	Rolette
Maxbass	Bottineau	Rolette	Rolette
Mayville	Trall	Rugby	Pierce
McClusky	Sheridan	Russell	Bottineau
McHenry	Foster	Ruso	McLean
McVile	Nelson	Rutland	Sargent
Medina	Stutsman	Ryder	Ward
Merricourt	Dickey	Sanborn	Barnes
Michigan City	Nelson	Sanish	Mountrail
Milnor	Sargent	Charles	Cavalier
Milton	Cavalier	Sawyer	Ward
Minnewaukan	Benson	Scranton	Bowman
Minot	Ward	Selfridge	Sioux
Minto	Walsh	Sentinel Butte	Golden Valley
Mohall	Renville	Sharon	Steele
Monango	Dickey	Sheldon	Ransom
Montpelier	Stutsman	Sherwood	Renville
Mooreton	Richland	Souris	Bottineau
Mott	Hettinger	Spring Brook	Williams
Munich	Cavalier	Starkweather	Ramsey
Mylo	Rolette	Stanley	Mountrail
Napoleon	Logan	Stanton	Mercer
Neché	Pembina	Steele	Kidder
Nekoma	Cavalier	St. John	Rolette
Newburg	Bottineau	Streeter	Stutsman
New England	Hettinger	Strasburg	Emmons
New Leipzig	Grant	St. Thomas	Pembina
New Rockford	Eddy	Tagus	Mountrail
New Salem	Morton		

City or Village	County	City or Village	County
Tappen	Kidder	Wabek	Mountrail
Taylor	Stark	Wahpeton	Richland
Thorne	Rolette	Walhalla	Pembina
Tioga	Williams	Washburn	McLean
Tolley	Renville	Watford	McKenzie
Tolna	Nelson	Werner	Dunn
Tower City	Cass	Westhope	Bottineau
Towner	McHenry	White Earth	Mountrail
Turtle Lake	McLean	Wildrose	Williams
Tuttle	Kidder	Williston	Williams
Underwood	McLean	Wimbledon	Barnes
Upham	McHenry	Willow City	Bottineau
Valley City	Barnes	Wilton	McLean
Van Hook	Mountrail	Woodworth	Stutsman
Velva	McHenry	Wyndmere	Richland
Venturia	McIntosh	Zap	Mercer
Verona	LaMoure	Zeeland	McIntosh

POST-OFFICES IN NORTH DAKOTA

(Corrected to April 1, 1919.)

City or Village	County	City or Village	County
Abercrombie	Richland	Bentley	Hettinger
Absaraka	Cass	Berdellia	Rolette
Ackworth	Rolette	Berg	McKenzie
Acorn	Dunn	Bergen	McHenry
Adams	Walsh	Berlin	LaMoure
Addison	Cass	Berthold	Ward
Adrian	LaMoure	Berwick	McHenry
Agate	Rolette	Bessie	Slope
Agricultural College	Cass	Beulah	Mercer
Akra	Pembina	Bierman	Slope
Alamo	Williams	Bimford	Griggs
Alden	Hettinger	Birchwood	Rolette
Alexander	McKenzie	Bisbee	Towner
Alfred	LaMoure	Bismarck	Burleigh
Alice	Cass	Blabon	Steele
Alkabo	Divide	Blackwater	McLean
Almont	Morton	Blasdel	Mountrail
Alpha	Golden Valley	Blanchard	Trails
Alsen	Cavalier	Bluegrass	Morton
Alta	Burleigh	Bonetrail	Williams
Ambrose	Divide	Bonnie View	Golden Valley
Amenia	Cass	Bordulac	Foster
Amidon	Slope	Bottineau	Bottineau
Amor	Bowman	Bowbells	Burke
Amundsville	McLean	Bowden	Wells
Anamoose	McHenry	Bowesmont	Pembina
Aneta	Nelson	Bowman	Bowman
Anselm	Ransom	Braddock	Emmons
Antelope	Stark	Brampton	Sargent
Antler	Bottineau	Brantford	Eddy
Ardoch	Walsh	Breiem	Morton
Arena	Burleigh	Bremen	Wells
Argusville	Cass	Brinsmade	Benson
Arnegard	McKenzie	Brisbane	Grant
Arthur	Cass	Brittian	Burleigh
Arvilla	Grand Forks	Brocket	Ramsey
Ashley	McIntosh	Brookbank	Mountrail
Auburn	Walsh	Buchanan	Stutsman
Aurelia	Ward	Bucyrus	Adams
Austin	Bowman	Buffalo	Cass
Ayr	Cass	Buffalo Springs	Bowman
Bachelor	Rolette	Buford	Williams
Backoo	Pembina	Burkey	Golden Valley
Baden	Ward	Burlington	Ward
Badland	Slope	Burnstad	Logan
Bahn	Morton	Burt	Hettinger
Baker	Benson	Buttzville	Ransom
Baldwin	Burleigh	Buxton	Trails
Balfour	McKenzie	Caledonia	Trails
Balta	Pierce	Calio	Cavalier
Banks	McKenzie	Calvin	Cavalier
Bantry	McHenry	Cambridge	Mercer
Barlow	Foster	Cando	Towner
Barnes	Morton	Cannon Ball	Sioux
Barney	Richland	Carbury	Bottineau
Bartlett	Ramsey	Carl	Grant
Barton	Pierce	Carpenter	Rolette
Bathgate	Pembina	Carpio	Ward
Battleview	Burke	Carrington	Foster
Beach	Golden Valley	Carson	Grant
Bealieu	Cavalier	Cartwright	McKenzie
Belcourt	Rolette	Cashel	Walsh
Belden	Mountrail	Castleton	Cass
Belfield	Stark	Cathay	Wells
Benedict	McLean	Cathmere	McKenzie
Benniepier	McKenzie	Catlin	McKenzie

City or Village	County	City or Village	County
Cavaller	Pembina	Donnybrook	Ward
Cayuga	Sargent	Dore	McKenzie
Cedar	Hettinger	Douglas	Ward
Center	Oliver	Dover	Wells
Chaffee	Cass	Dow	Williams
Chandler	Adams	Doyon	Ramsey
Charbonneau	McKenzie	Drady	Ward
Charlson	McKenzie	Drake	McHenry
Chaseley	Wells	Drayton	Pembina
Chenoweth	Slope	Dresden	Cavaller
Cherry	McKenzie	Driscoll	Burleigh
Christine	Richland	Dunn Center	Dunn
Church	Hettinger	Dunseith	Rolette
Church's Ferry	Ramsey	Durbin	Cass
Clement	Dickey	Dwight	Richland
Clements ville	Stutsman	Earl	McKenzie
Cleveland	Stutsman	Easby	Cavaller
Clifford	Traill	Eastedge	Barnes
Clyde	Cavaller	Eckelson	Barnes
Coal Harbor	McLean	Eckman	Bottineau
Cogswell	Sargent	Edgeley	LaMoure
Coldwater	McIntosh	Edinburg	Walsh
Colfax	Richland	Edmore	Ramsey
Colgan	Divide	Edmunds	Stutsman
Colgate	Steele	Egeland	Towner
Columbus	Burke	Elbowoods	McLean
Community	Stutsman	Eldridge	Stutsman
Concord	Bowman	Elgin	Grant
Concrete	Pembina	Elidah	McKenzie
Conway	Walsh	Elk Landing	McKenzie
Corinth	Divide	Elkwood	Cavaller
Cook ranch	Slope	Ellendale	Dickey
Cooperstown	Griggs	Elliot	Ransom
Coteau	Burke	Elsberry	Towner
Cotton Lake	Williams	Emblem	Cass
Coulee	Mountrail	Emerado	Grand Forks
Courtenay	Stutsman	Emerson	Dunn
Crary	Ramsey	Emmett	McLean
Crete	Sargent	Emrick	Wells
Crocus	Towner	Enderlin	Ransom
Croft	McKenzie	Englevale	Ransom
Crosby	Divide	Enloe	Richland
Crystal	Pembina	Epping	Williams
Crystal Springs	Kidder	Epworth	Mountrail
Cuba	Barnes	Erle	Cass
Cummings	Traill	Esmond	Benson
Baglum	Stark	Estes	McKenzie
Dahlen	Nelson	Evans	Oliver
Dale	Emmons	Expansion	Mercer
Danzig	McIntosh	Falsen	McHenry
Davenport	Cass	Fairdale	Walsh
Dawson	Kidder	Fairfield	Billings
Dazey	Barnes	Fairmont	Richland
Deep	Bottineau	Falsen	McHenry
Deering	McHenry	Fargo	Cass
Defiance	Mercer	Farland	McKenzie
Detsem	LaMoure	Fayette	Dunn
Dalahunt	Bowman	Fergus	Grand Forks
DeLamere	Sargent	Fertile	Divide
Denbigh	McHenry	Fessenden	Wells
Denhoff	Sheridan	Fillmore	Benson
Derrick	Ramsey	Fingall	Barnes
DeSart	Slope	Finley	Steele
Des Lacs	Ward	Flasher	Morton
Devils Lake	Ramsey	Flaxton	Burke
Dickey	LaMoure	Fleak	Grant
Dickinson	Stark	Flora	Benson
Dodge	Dunn	Fonda	Rolette
Dogden	McLean	Forbes	Dickey
		Fordville	Walsh

City or Village	County	Hankinson City or Village	Richland County
Forest River	Walsh	Hanley	Billings
Forman	Sargent	Hannaford	Griggs
Ft. Clark	Oliver	Hannah	Cavaller
Ft. Ransom	Ransom	Hannover	Oliver
Ft. Rice	Morton	Hansboro	Towner
Ft. Totten	Benson	Harlow	Benson
Ft. Yates	Sioux	Harmon	Morton
Fortuna	Divide	Hartford	Emmons
Foxholm	Ward	Hartland	Ward
Francis	Burleigh	Harvey	Wells
Freda	Grant	Harwood	Cass
Fredonia	Logan	Hastings	Barnes
Fried	Stutsman	Hatton	Trall
Fryburg	Billings	Havannah	Sargent
Fullerton	Dickey	Havelock	Hettinger
Gackle	Logan	Haymarsh	Morton
Galechutt	Richland	Haynes	Adams
Galesburg	Trall	Hazelton	Emmons
Gardar	Pembina	Hazen	Mercer
Gardena	Bottineau	Heart	Morton
Gardener	Cass	Heaton	Wells
Garrison	McLean	Hebron	Morton
Garske	Ramsey	Hell	Grant
Gascoyne	Bowman	Helmdal	Wells
Gaylord	Stark	Hellwig	McIntosh
Geneseo	Sargent	Hensel	Pembina
Gilby	Grand Forks	Hensler	Oliver
Gilma	Mercer	Hesnault	Ward
Gladstone	Stark	Hesper	Benson
Gladys	Williams	Hettinger	Adams
Glaston	Pembina	Hickson	Cass
Glenburn	Renville	Hillsboro	Trall
Glencoe	Emmons	Hirshville	Dunn
Glen Ullin	Morton	Hofflund	Williams
Glover	Dickey	Holmes	Grand Forks
Golden Valley	Mercer	Homen	Cavaller
Goldwin	Stutsman	Homestead	Richland
Golva	Golden Valley	Honeyford	Grand Forks
Gooddale	McKenzie	Hoople	Walsh
Goodrich	Sheridan	Hope	Steele
Gorham	Billings	Horace	Cass
Grace City	Foster	Howard	Williams
Grafton	Walsh	Hoff	Morton
Graham Island	Benson	Hull	Emmons
Grand Forks	Grand Forks	Hume	Slope
Grandin	Cass	Hunter	Cass
Grand Rapids	LaMoure	Hurd	Bottineau
Grano	Renville	Hurdsfield	Wells
Granville	McHenry	Independence	LaMoure
Grassy Butte	McKenzie	Inkster	Grand Forks
Great Bend	Richland	Jamestown	Stutsman
Greene	Renville	Janesburg	Grant
Grelland	Ward	Jarves	Rolette
Grenora	Williams	Jessie	Griggs
Griffin	Bowman	Johnstown	Grand Forks
Grinnell	Williams	Joe	McKenzie
Guelph	Dickey	Jollette	Pembina
Guthrie	McHenry	Josephine	Benson
Gwinner	Sargent	Juanita	Foster
Hague	Emmons	Jud	LaMoure
Haley	Bowman	Judson	Morton
Halliday	Dunn	Karlsruhe	McHenry
Hallson	Pembina	Karnak	Griggs
Hamar	Eddy	Kathryn	Barnes
Hamburg	Wells	Keene	McKenzie
Hamilton	Pembina	Kellys	Grand Forks
Hamlet	Williams	Kelso	Trall
Hampden	Ramsey		

City or Village	County	City or Village	County
Kelvin	Rolette	Marion	LaMoure
Kempton	Grand Forks	Marmarth	Slope
Kenaston	Ward	Marmoon	Williams
Kenmare	Ward	Marshall	Dunn
Kensal	Stutsman	Marstenmoor	Stutsman
Kermitt	Divide	Martin	Sheridan
Kelf	McHenry	Mary	McKenzie
Killdeer	Dunn	Max	McLean
Kindred	Cass	Maxbass	Bottineau
Kintyre	Emmons	Mayville	Trall
Kloten	Nelson	Maza	Towner
Knox	Benson	McArthur	Pembina
Kongsburg	McHenry	McCanna	Grand Forks
Kramer	Bottineau	McClusky	Sheridan
Krem	Mercer	McGregor	Williams
Kulm	LaMoure	McHenry	Foster
Kuroki	Bottineau	McKenzie	Burleigh
Lakota	Nelson	McKinney	Renville
Lamoline	Kidder	McLeod	Ransom
LaMoure	LaMoure	McVile	Nelson
Landa	Bottineau	Medbury	LaMoure
Langburg	Bowman	Medina	Stutsman
Langdon	Cavalier	Medora	Billings
Lankin	Walsh	Mekinock	Grand Forks
Lansford	Bottineau	Melville	Foster
Larimore	Grand Forks	Menoken	Burleigh
Lark	Grant	Mercer	McLean
Larson	Burke	Merricourt	Dickey
Lawton	Ramsey	Merrifield	Grand Forks
Leal	Barnes	Michigan	Nelson
Leeds	Benson	Midway	Slope
Lefor	Stark	Mikkelsen	Billings
Lehigh	Stark	Millarton	Stutsman
Lahr	McIntosh	Milnor	Sargent
Leigh	Adams	Milton	Cavalier
Leith	Grant	Miner	Morton
Leonard	Cass	Mineral Springs	Slope
Leroy	Pembina	Minnewaukan	Benson
Leyden	Pembina	Minot	Ward
Llby Butte	Dunn	Minto	Walsh
Lidgerwood	Richland	Moffitt	Burleigh
Lignite	Burke	Mohall	Renville
Lincoln Valley	Sheridan	Moline	McKenzie
Linton	Emmons	Mona	Cavalier
Lisbon	Ransom	Monango	Dickey
Litchville	Barnes	Montpelier	Stutsman
Livona	Emmons	Mooreton	Richland
Logan	Ward	Mose	Griggs
Loma	Cavalier	Mott	Hettinger
Lonetree	Ward	Mound	Slope
Loralce	Renville	Mountain	Pembina
Loring	Dunn	Mount Carmel	Cavalier
Lostwood	Mountrail	Mowbray	Cavalier
Lowell	McIntosh	Munich	Cavalier
Lucca	Barnes	Mylo	Rolette
Ludden	Dickey	Nameless	McKenzie
Lundsvall	Mountrail	Nanson	Rolette
Luverne	Steele	Napoleon	Logan
Maddock	Benson	Nash	Walsh
Maida	Cavalier	Naughton	Burleigh
Makoti	Ward	Neche	Pembina
Mandan	Morton	Nekoma	Cavalier
Manfred	Wells	Nellie	Kidder
Manitou	Mountrail	Nelson	Kidder
Manhatten	Mercer	Nesson	Williams
Manning	Dunn	New England	Hettinger
Mantador	Richland	Newburg	Bottineau
Manville	Grand Forks	Newhome	Stutsman
Mapes	Nelson	New Leipzig	Grant
Mapleton	Cass		

City or Village	County	City or Village	County
New Rockford	Eddy	Ranger	Slope
New Salem	Morton	Raub	McLean
Newville	Towner	Rawson	McKenzie
Niagara	Grand Forks	Ray	Williams
Nicholson	Sargent	Ree	Mercer
Niobe	Ward	Reeder	Adams
Nome	Barnes	Regan	Burleigh
Neonan	Divide	Regent	Hettinger
Nora	Divide	Renville	Dunn
Norma	Renville	Revere	Griggs
North Chautauqua	Ramsey	Reynolds	Grand Forks
Northgate	Burke	Rhame	Bowman
Northwood	Grand Forks	Rhelm	Oliver
Norton	Walsh	Richardton	Stark
Nortonville	LaMoure	Riga	McHenry
Norwich	McHenry	Ring	Bowman
Nowesta	Pembina	Robinson	Kidder
Numdahl	Cavalier	Rocklake	Towner
Oakdale	Dunn	Rogers	Barnes
Oakes	Dickey	Rolette	Rolette
Oakwood	Walsh	Rolla	Rolette
Oberon	Benson	Rosebud	Morton
Odense	Morton	Roseglen	McLean
Odessa	Grant	Ross	Mountrail
Ojata	Grand Forks	Roth	Bottineau
Olga	Cavalier	Rudser	Divide
Olmatad	Towner	Rugby	Pierce
Onemee	Bottineau	Ruso	McLean
Oriska	Barnes	Russell	Bottineau
Orr	Grand Forks	Rutland	Sargent
Orrin	Pierce	Ryder	Ward
Oshabrock	Cavalier	Sanborn	Barnes
Otter Creek	Oliver	Sanger	Oliver
Otterburg	Grant	Sanish	Mountrail
Overly	Bottineau	Sarles	Cavalier
Page	Cass	Sawyer	Ward
Painted Wood	Burleigh	Schafer	McKenzie
Palermo	Mountrail	Schaller	Grant
Paradise	Grant	Scheffield	Stark
Park River	Walsh	Schmidt	Morton
Parshall	Mountrail	Seranton	Bowman
Pekin	Nelson	Seifridge	Sioux
Pembina	Pembina	Selz	Pierce
Penn	Ramsey	Senschal	McKenzie
Perth	Towner	Sennef	Dunn
Petersburg	Nelson	Sentinel Butte	Golden Valley
Petrel	Adams	Seroco	Oliver
Pettibone	Kidder	Sharon	Steele
Pickert	Steele	Shawnee	Grand Forks
Pierce	Slope	Sheldon	Ransom
Pillsbury	Barnes	Sherbrooks	Steele
Pilot	Grand Forks	Sherwood	Renville
Pingree	Stutsman	Sheyenne	Eddy
Pisek	Walsh	Shields	Grant
Plaza	Mountrail	Shollsmade	Slope
Pleasant	Renville	Silva	Pierce
Pleasant Lake	Benson	Silverleaf	Dickey
Plumer	Divide	Simcoe	McHenry
Poland	Walsh	Sims	Morton
Portal	Burke	Skaar	McKenzie
Portland	Trail	Skogmo	Sheridan
Powers Lake	Burke	Snow	Billings
Pretty Rock	Grant	Solen	Sioux
Price	Oliver	Souris	Bottineau
Prosper	Cass	Southam	Ramsey
Quinion	Billings	South Hart	Stark
Rainy Butte	Slope	Spiritwood	Stutsman
Raleigh	Grant	Spring Brook	Williams
Ramsey	Ramsey	St. Anthony	Morton

City or Village	County	City or Village	County
St. John	Rolette	Valley City	Barnes
St. Joseph	Grant	Vang	Cavaller
St. Thomas	Pembina	Van Hook	Mountrail
Stady	Divide	Vanville	Burke
Stampede	Burke	Vilva	McHenry
Stanley	Mountrail	Venturia	McIntosh
Stanton	Mercer	Verona	LaMoure
Starkweather	Ramsey	Vesleyville	Walsh
Stebbins	Grant	Voltaire	McHenry
Steele	Kidder	Voss	Walsh
Stella	Williams	Wade	Grant
Sterling	Burleigh	Wahpeton	Richland
Stevenson	Morton	Walcott	Richland
Stewartsdale	Burleigh	Wales	Cavaller
Stillwater	Bowman	Walhalla	Pembina
Stillwell	Cavaller	Walum	Griggs
Stirum	Sargent	Warren	Cass
Stowers	Adams	Warsaw	Walsh
Strasburg	Emmons	Warwick	Benson
Straubville	Sargent	Washburn	McLean
Streeter	Stutsman	Watford City	McKenzie
Stewart	Slope	Watrous	Hettinger
Surrey	Ward	Weaver	Cavaller
Sutton	Griggs	Webster	Ramsey
Svoid	Pembina	Wellsburg	Wells
Swartwood	Bowman	Werner	Dunn
Swatika	Sioux	Westerhelm	Golden Valley
Sweetbriar	Morton	Westfield	Emmons
Sidney	Stutsman	Westhope	Bottineau
Sykeston	Wells	Wheatland	Cass
Tagus	Mountrail	Wheelock	Williams
Tansem	Divide	White Earth	Mountrail
Tappen	Kidder	Whitman	Nelson
Tarsus	Bottineau	Wild Rice	Cass
Tasker	Ward	Wildrose	Williams
Taylor	Stark	Willa	Hettinger
Temple	Williams	Williston	Williams
Temvik	Emmons	Willmen	Dunn
Thompson	Grand Forks	Willow City	Bottineau
Thorne	Rolette	Wilton	McLean
Tiffany	Eddy	Wimbledon	Barfles
Timmer	Morton	Windsor	Stutsman
Tloga	Williams	Wing	Burleigh
Tobacco Garden	McKenzie	Winona	Emmons
Tokio	Benson	Wirsch	Dickey
Tolley	Renville	Wishek	McIntosh
Tolna	Nelson	Woburn	Burke
Tower City	Cass	Wolf Butte	Adams
Towner	McHenry	Wolford	Pierce
Trenton	Williams	Woods	Cass
Trotters	Golden Valley	Woodworth	Stutsman
Truro	Bottineau	Wyndmere	Richland
Tunbridge	Pierce	York	Benson
Turtle Lake	McLean	Youngstown	Morton
Tuttle	Kidder	Ypsilanti	Stutsman
Tyler	Richland	Yucca	Oliver
Ukrana	Billings	Zahl	Williams
Underwood	McLean	Zap	Mercer
Union	Cavaller	Zeeland	McIntosh
University	Grand Forks	Zenith	Stark
Upham	McHenry	Zion	Towner
Urbana	Barnes		

NEWSPAPERS IN NORTH DAKOTA

Corrected to April, 1919

Adams County

Haynes Register Gazette.....	Haynes	M. Mack
Adams County Record.....	Hettinger	D. C. DeVany
Hettinger Journal	Hettinger	M. A. Fuller
Western Call	Reeder	W. R. Willard

Barnes County

Commercial Citizen	Dazey	Leo Ratcliff
Fingal Herald	Fingal	L. R. Lisle
Hastings Times	Hastings	Ray P. Colburn
Kathryn Recorder	Kathryn	Arthur Abrahamsen
Litchville Bulletin	Litchville	J. E. Nelson
		& J. W. Jongeward
Nome Tribune	Nome	Roy P. Allison
Sanborn Enterprise	Sanborn	Wm. McKean
Barnes County Citizen	Valley City	E. P. Getchell
Daily Times-Record	Valley City	P. R. Trubshaw
North Dakota Patriot	Valley City	E. P. Getchell
People's Opinion	Valley City	L. W. Hubbard
Weekly Times-Record	Valley City	P. R. Trubshaw
Wimbledon News	Wimbledon	A. F. Steffen

Benson County

Brinsmade Star	Brinsmade	John Lindellen
Esmond Bee	Esmond	H. P. Allison
Knox Advocate	Knox	H. E. Delameter
Leeds News	Leeds	Chas. B. Dean
Maddock Standard	Maddock	G. O. Haugen
North Dakota Siftings.....	Minnewaukan	Wm. Miller
Warwick Weekly Sentinel.....	Warwick	F. X. Kirsch
York Citizen	York	A. W. Mavis

Billings County

Fryburg Pioneer	Fryburg	Gerald P. Nye
Billings County Herald.....	Medora	Mrs. E. K. Jenkins
Bottineau County		
Antler American	Antler	Walter R. Lee
Bottineau Courant	Bottineau	Richard Costello
Farmers' Advocate	Bottineau	Matt Johnson
Lansford Journal	Lansford	Frank C. Nye
Maxbass Monitor	Maxbass	A. R. Jones
Overly News	Overly	John Banvard
Westhope Standard	Westhope	A. J. Drake
North Dakota Eagle.....	Willow City	T. C. Michael

Bowman County

Bowman County Pioneer.....	Bowman.....	E. J. Wheeler & H. C. Hagg
Farmers' Leader	Bowman	H. B. French
Gascoyne News	Gascoyne	Fred P. Kinyon
Farmers' Review	Rhame	A. D. Fuller
Briquette	Scranton	Roy L. Johnston

Burke County

Bowbells Tribune	Bowbells	B. A. Stefanowicz
Columbus Reporter	Columbus	V. W. Fliegel
Flaxton Times	Flaxton	Nestor E. Botton
International	Portal	F. C. Hoyt
Powers Lake Echo.....	Powers Lake	George B. Gee

Newspapers in North Dakota—Continued

Burleigh County		
Bismarck Tribune	Bismarck	George D. Mann
Burleigh County Farmers Press	Bismarck	H. P. Knappen
(Der) Staats Anzeiger	Bismarck	F. L. Brandt
McKenzie Gazette	McKenzie	C. W. Malmquist
Regan Advance	Regan	Robt. Howle
Wing Statesman	Wing	C. A. Stratton

Cass County		
Buffalo Express	Buffalo	J. U. Pavlik
Casselton Express	Casselton	Franklin Potter
Davenport News	Davenport	H. G. Broten
Co-operator's News	Fargo	Roy V. Pyles
Fargo American & Advocate	Fargo	S. F. Stone
Fargo Blade	Fargo	J. J. Jordan
Fargo Forum	Fargo	J. E. Rockwell
Fargo Post	Fargo	Walter F. Cushing
Courier-News	Fargo	R. M. McClintock
North Dakota Democrat	Fargo	G. W. Wilkinson
North Dakota Leader	Fargo	N. S. Davies
Arthur News	Hunter	Robt. W. Muir
Hunter Herald	Hunter	F. O. Eberhardt
Kindred Tribune	Kindred	Alf Ringen
Leonard Journal	Lionard	Victor E. Swanson
Page Record	Page	Brace Brown
Tower City Topics	Tower City	G. J. Heinze

Cavalier County		
Calvin Times	Calvin	G. D. Arnold
Moon	Hannah	S. J. A. Boyd
Cavalier County Republican	Langdon	M. J. Forkner & B. E. Groom
Courier Democrat	Langdon	A. I. Koehnstedt
Milton Globe	Milton	W. L. Borton
Munich Herald	Munich	N. H. Nelson
Osnabrock Independent	Osnabrock	W. J. Stone
Sarles Advocate	Sarles	C. L. George

Dickey County		
Dickey County Leader	Ellendale	H. J. Goddard
Farmers Sentinel	Forbes	Chas. L. Coy
Monango Journal	Monango	Alex. R. Wright
Oakes Journal	Oakes	Roy A. Bast
Oakes Times	Oakes	Alex. R. Wright

Divide County		
Alakabo Gazette	Alakabo	R. V. Simmons
Ambrose Tribune	Ambrose	H. C. Kenyon
Divide County Farmers Press	Crosby	Thos. P. Reddick
Divide County Journal	Crosby	H. G. Anderson
Fortuna Leader	Fortuna	James B. Hedges
Noonan Miner	Noonan	Chas. J. Fenske

Dunn County		
Dodge Dispatch	Dodge	Thos. Hayes
Dunn Center Times	Dunn Center	R. W. Robertson
Dunn County Farmers Journal	Dunn Center	W. G. Miller
Halliday Promoter	Halliday	T. Leroy Evans
Killdeer Herald	Killdeer	I. L. Doherty
Killdeer Tribune	Killdeer	C. J. Ranney
Dunn County News	Manning	Hugh Black
Werner Record	Werner	A. N. McDonald

Eddy County		
Farmer's Provost	New Rockford	P. E. Schley
New Rockford State Center	New Rockford	J. F. Richards
Transcript	New Rockford	A. C. Olsen
Sheyenne Star	Sheyenne	C. C. Manning

Newspapers in North Dakota—Continued

Emmons County

Braddock News	Braddock	H. J. Dawson
Emmons County Republican	Hazleton	R. C. Colburn
Emmons County Free Press	Linton	J. M. Stewart
Emmons County Record	Linton	Francis B. Streeter

Foster County

Carrington Record	Carrington	H. C. Darland
Foster County Independent	Carrington	George P. Collins
Grace City Gazette	Grace City	G. K. Ness
McHenry Tribune	McHenry	W. H. Chapel
Golden Valley County		
Beach Advance	Beach	W. F. Cushing
Golden Valley Progress	Beach	Martin F. Blank
Sentinel Butte Republican	Sentinel Butte	H. R. Young

Grand Forks County

Grand Forks American	Grand Forks	Paul Greer
Grand Forks Herald	Grand Forks	W. P. Davies
Normanden	Grand Forks	P. O. Thorson
North Dakota Labor Leader	Grand Forks	Peter Morgan
Inkster Enterprise	Inkster	William Roche
Larimore Pioneer	Larimore	H. E. Goertz
Northwood Gleaner	Northwood	D. L. Campbell
Reynolds Enterprise	Reynolds	F. A. Fair

Grant County

Carson Press	Carson	John C. Bell
Grant County Leader	Carson	H. E. Rolfe
Elgin Times	Elgin	A. R. Knight
Leith Index	Leith	James R. Lowell
New Leipzig Sentinel	New Leipzig	H. Vitze & O. Williams
Shields Enterprise	Shields	James McCormick

Griggs County

Binford Times	Binford	C. E. Peterson
Griggs County Sentinel Courier	Cooperstown	H. S. Rearick
Hannaford Enterprise	Hannaford	P. A. Anderson
Sutton Reporter	Sutton	F. S. Marrs

Hettinger County

Burt Echo	Burt	Ben Arndt
Mott Pioneer Press	Mott	C. M. Wicken
Hettinger County Herald	New England	M. A. Connolly
Regent Times	Regent	F. E. Elleckson

Kidder County

Dawson Press	Dawson	B. G. McElroy
Pettibone Spectator	Pettibone	N. F. Browning
Steele Ozone	Steele	Henry S. Wood
Tappen Journal	Tappen	Henry S. Wood
Tuttle Star	Tuttle	N. F. Browning

LaMoure County

Dickey Reporter	Dickey	E. O. Whipple
Edgeley Mail	Edgeley	W. E. Sample
Jud Leader	Jud	A. L. Ravely
Kulm Messenger	Kulm	C. T. Bolstad
LaMoure County Chronicle	LaMoure	W. C. Taylor
Marion Sentinel	Marion	N. N. Hermann

Logan County

Burnstad Comet	Burnstad	Wm. L. Jackman
Gackle Republican	Gackle	A. L. Ravely
Napoleon Homestead	Napoleon	O. F. Bryant

Newspapers in North Dakota—Continued

McHenry County

Anamoose Progress	Anamoose	J. C. N. Pengelly
Balfour Messenger	Balfour	A. C. Phelps
Bantry Advocate	Bantry	Chas. F. Varty
Deering Enterprise	Deering	Fred Roble
Drake News	Drake	J. W. R. H. DeLa
Granville Herald	Granville	C. R. Kendall
Mouse River Farmers Press	Towner	D. Clint Ashmun
Velva Journal	Velva	W. H. Francis

McIntosh County

Ashley Tribune	Ashley	C. C. Lowe
Wishek News	Wishek	R. O. Greiser

McKenzie County

McKenzie County Chronicle	Alexander	J. H. McGarry
McKenzie County Farmer	Arnegard	Al. Van Dahl
McKenzie County Journal	Charleson	S. Th. Westdal
Grassy Butte News	Grassy Butte	C. E. Frost
Schafer Record	Schafer	W. S. Graham
Watford Guide	Watford	W. S. Graham

McLean County

Benedict Banner	Benedict	Fred F. Jefferis
Dogden Journal	Dogden	Fred F. Jefferis
Dogden News	Dogden	E. E. Cowell
Garrison Advance	Garrison	Frances Staley
McLean County Independent	Garrison	L. C. Miller
Max Enterprise	Max	W. E. Brooks
Mercer Telegram	Mercer	E. M. Plowman
Roseglén Journal	Roseglén	Thos. Buchanan
Ruso Record	Ruso	E. C. Sargent
Turtle Lake Wave	Turtle Lake	George L. Nelson
Times	Underwood	Ira F. Surber
Washburn Leader	Washburn	John Satterlund
Wilton News	Wilton	Gilbert W. Stewart

Mercer County

Beulah Independent	Beulah	A. D. Brown
Golden Valley American	Golden Valley	L. E. Dreveskracht
Hazen Star	Hazen	J. C. Schleppegrell
Mercer County Farmer	Stanton	John L. Cass
Mercer County Republican	Stanton	C. F. Schweigert
Zap Enterprise	Zap	Thos. Hayes

Morton County

Glen Ullin News	Glen Ullin	Wallace R. Hall
Hebron Herald	Hebron	Edward Sullivan
Hebron Farmers Press	Hebron	
Mandan News	Mandan	E. J. Conrad
Mandan Daily Pioneer	Mandan	E. K. Bitzing
Mandan Pioneer	Mandan	E. K. Bitzing
Morton County Farmers Press	Mandan	Robt. L. Mackin
New Salem Journal	New Salem	Edward Sullivan

Mountrail County

Palermo Independent	Palermo	S. B. Eldsmoe
Parshall Leader	Parshall	D. Larin
Plaza Pioneer	Plaza	Grace J. Smith
Sanish Sentinel	Sanish	C. A. Pickering
Mountrail County Promoter	Stanley	O. M. Klien
Stanley Sun	Stanley	
Van Hook Tribune	Van Hook	R. J. Kane
White Earth Record	White Earth	Nels E. Olson

Newspapers in North Dakota—Continued

Nelson County

Aneta Panorama	Aneta	C. W. Baumann
Lakota American	Lakota	John Stewart
Nelson County Observer	Lakota	E. K. Jenkins
Nelson County Arena	Michigan	George C. Reeder
McVilleville Journal	McVilleville	Archie W. Soper
Pekin Budget	Pekin	E. C. Brekken
Petersburg Record	Petersburg	Wm. W. Weatherly
Tolna Tribune	Tolna	Ivan M. Hennessy

Oliver County

Center Republican	Center	W. P. Thurston
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Pembina County

Cavalier Chronicle	Cavalier	R. G. Thomson
Crystal Call	Crystal	J. A. Minder
Drayton Echo	Drayton	R. A. Gilroy
Neché Chronotype	Neché	R. H. Fadden
Pioneer Express	Pembina	G. G. Thompson
Saint Thomas Times	Saint Thomas	F. W. Deason
Walhalla Mountaineer	Walhalla	Chas. H. Lee

Pierce County

Pierce County Tribune	Rugby	L. H. Bratton
Rugby Farmers News	Rugby	Jacob Hendry
Wolford Mirror	Wolford	Michael Breen

Ramsay County

Church's Ferry Sun	Church's Ferry	C. E. Harding
Crary Public Opinion	Crary	Edgar Anderson
Devils Lake Daily Journal	Devils Lake	J. H. Bloom
Devils Lake Journal	Devils Lake	J. H. Bloom
Devils Lake World	Devils Lake	E. M. Crary
Devils Lake World	Edmore	Hugh Wells
Edmore Herald News	Edmore	Hugh Wells
Hampden News	Hampden	Kenneth B. Williams
Lawton Republican	Lawton	S. T. Scott
Starkweather Times	Starkweather	R. R. Morgan

Ransom County

Enderlin Independent	Enderlin	C. H. Potter
Ransom County Gazette	Lisbon	Jay H. Maltby
Lisbon Free Press	Lisbon	Wm. M. Jones, jr.
Sheldon Progress	Sheldon	W. M. Shaw

Renville County

Glenburn Advance	Glenburn	R. Gilbertson
Mohall Tribune News	Mohall	Chas. Lano
Renville County Republican	Mohall	W. O. Hales
Sherwood Tribune	Sherwood	E. L. Penn
Tolly Journal	Tolly	J. E. Lowe

Richland County

Fairmount News	Fairmount	B. W. Clabaugh
Hankinson News	Hankinson	W. C. Forman
Globe Gazette	Wahpeton	R. M. Falley
Independent Press	Wahpeton	H. E. Wilson
Richland County Farmer	Wahpeton	John Andrews
Lidgerwood Monitor	Lidgerwood	W. J. Irvine
Walcott Reporter	Walcott	C. C. Clemmons
Wyndmere Pioneer	Wyndmere	C. H. Ruffee

Rolette County

Dunseith Magnet	Dunseith	A. W. Mavis
Rolette Record	Rolette	Chas. W. Sibley
Turtle Mountain Star	Rolla	W. J. Hoskins

Newspapers in North Dakota—Continued

Stutsman County

Stutsman County Leader.....	Cleveland	Chas. D. Stiles
Courtenay Gazette	Courtenay	A. F. Klenk
Jamestown Daily Alert.....	Jamestown	W. R. Kellogg
Jamestown Weekly Alert.....	Jamestown	W. R. Kellogg
Stutsman County Democrat.....	Jamestown	M. P. Morris
Stutsman County Press.....	Jamestown	Edwin R. Howe
Kensal Progress	Kensal	W. P. Northrup
Medina Citizen	Medina	W. H. Nye
Montpelier Magnet	Montpelier	G. A. Weston
Pingree Patriot	Pingree	D. H. McElroy
Streeter Herald	Streeter	W. D. Putman
Woodworth Rustler	Woodworth	W. H. Wright

Towner County

Bisbee Gazette	Bisbee	J. M. Gores & A. Egeland
Cando Herald	Cando	George B. Denison
Cando Record	Cando	Carl Nelson
Egeland Enterprise	Egeland	E. S. Oederkirk
Hansboro News	Hansboro	Edith E. Oliver

Traill County

Hatton Free Press.....	Hatton	C. P. Anderson
Hillsboro Banner	Hillsboro	L. E. George
Traill County News.....	Hillsboro	A. J. Norin
People's Press	Mayville	A. J. Norin
Portland Republican	Portland	Joseph C. LeBell

Walsh County

Adams Standard	Adams	F. W. Lovestrom
Fairdale Times	Adams	F. W. Lovestrom
Fordville Chronicle	Fordville	E. M. Wilson
Grafton News and Times.....	Grafton	R. P. Luchau
Walsh County Record.....	Grafton	Grant S. Hager
Minto Journal	Minto	W. G. Mitchell
Edinburg Tribune	Park River	A. C. Thompson
Park River Herald	Park River	A. C. Thompson
Walsh County Farmers Press.....	Park River	F. J. Prochaska

Sargent County

Cogswell Enterprise	Cogswell	C. A. Jordan
Sargent County News.....	Forman	Edward Vernon
Prairie Press	Gwinner	J. J. Monghan
Havana Union	Havana	B. L. Pierce
Sargent County Teller.....	Milnor	Nels Nelson

Sheridan County

Denhoff Voice	Denhoff	George Thom, jr.
Goodrich Weekly Citizen.....	Goodrich	A. D. McKinnon
McClusky Gazette	McClusky	Ed. X. Moore
Searchlight	Martin	J. M. Smith

Sioux County

Sioux County Pioneer.....	Fort Yates	C. Christenson
Selfridge Journal	Selfridge	J. M. Fulton

Slope County

Farmers Press	Amidon	A. M. Young
Slope County News.....	Amidon	M. J. Connolly
Marmarth Mail	Marmarth	James H. Cramer

Stark County

Belfield Times	Belfield	Harry Dence
Dickinson Press	Dickinson	Ernest L. Peterson
Nord Dakota Herald.....	Dickinson	John Nadolski
Recorder Post	Belfield	Harry Dence
(Der) Volksfreund	Richardton	Vincent Wiget

Newspapers in North Dakota—Continued

Steele County

Finley Beacon	Finley	G. A. Monteith
Steel County Tribune.....	Finley	T. M. Agnew
Hope Pioneer	Hope	L. J. Bowen
Sharon Reporter	Sharon	S. Malm

Ward County

Berthold Tribune	Berthold	W. E. Krick
Des Lacs Observer.....	Des Lacs	W. E. Krick
Donnybrook Courier	Donnybrook	H. E. Johnson
Douglas Herald	Douglas	G. E. Mitchell
Kenmare Journal	Kenmare	W. B. McLaughlin
Kenmare News.....	Kenmare	C. R. Rosenberger
Makoti Sentinel	Makoti	Thos. Buchanan
Dakota State Journal.....	Minot	L. D. McGahan
Minot Daily News.....	Minot	W. M. Smart
Nordvesten	Minot	J. C. Hoff
Ward County Independent.....	Minot.....	C. F. Truax & G. D. Colcord
Ryder News and Times.....	Ryder	O. H. Lomen
Sawyer Telegraph	Sawyer	M. J. Pavlik

Wells County

Bowdon Guardian	Bowdon	Wilford J. Burt
Wells County Farmer.....	Fessenden	T. D. Monsen
Wells County Free Press.....	Fessenden	C. M. Brinton
Harvey Herald	Harvey	C. B. Thomas
Hurdsfield Herald	Hurdsfield	A. U. Jackson
Sykeston News	Sykeston	C. L. Covell

Williams County

Grenora Examiner	Grenora	John N. Page
McGregor Herald	McGregor	C. W. Kemmer
Ray Pioneer	Ray	Edwin J. Knudson
Tioga Gazette	Tioga	H. F. Irwin
Wildrose Mixer	Wildrose	F. E. Stefanowicz
Williston Graphic	Williston	John A. Corbett
Williston Herald	Williston	George Farries

LIST OF OFFICIAL NEWSPAPERS

County	Town	Paper
Adams	Hettinger	Adams County Record
Barnes	Sanborn	Sanborn Enterprise
Benson	Minnewaukan	Benson County Farmers Press
Billings	Fryberg	Fryberg Pioneer
Bottineau	Bottineau	Bottineau Courant
Bowman	Bowman	Farmers Leader
Burke	Bowbells	Bowbells Tribune
Burleigh	Bismarck	Burleigh County Farmers Press
Cavalier	Osnabrock	Osnabrock Independent
Cass	Fargo	Courier News
Dickey	Forbes	Farmers' Sentinel
Divide	Crosby	Divide County Farmers Press
Dunn	Dunn Center	Dunn County Farmers Journal
Eddy	New Rockford	Farmers Provost
Emmons	Linton	Emmons County Free Press
Foster	Carrington	Carrington Record
Golden Valley	Beach	Golden Valley Progress
Grant	Carson	Grant County Leader
Griggs	Cooperstown	Sentinel-Courier
Hettinger	Mott	Mott Pioneer Press
Kidder	Steele	*Kidder County Farmers Press
LaMoure	Edgeley	Edgeley Mail
Logan	Burnstad	Burnstad Comet
McHenry	Towner	Mouse River Farmers Press
McIntosh	Ashley	Ashley Tribune
McKenzie	Arnegard	McKenzie County Farmers Press
McLean	Garrison	McLean County Independent
Mercer	Hazen	Hazen Star
Morton	Mandan	Mandan News
Mountrail	Stanley	Stanley Sun
Nelson	Lakota	Nelson County Observer
Oliver	Center	Center Republican
Pembina	Cavalier	Cavalier Chronicle
Pierce	Rugby	Rugby Farmers Press
Ramsey	Devils Lake	**Devils Lake Journal
Ransom	Enderlin	Enderlin Independent
Renville	Mohall	Renville County Nonpartisan
Richland	Wahpeton	Richland County Farmer
Rolette	Rolette	Rolette Record
Sargent	Forman	Sargent County News
Sheridan	McClusky	McClusky Gazette
Sioux	Ft. Yates	Sioux County Pioneer
Slope	Amidon	Farmers Press
Stark	Dickinson	Recorder-Post
Steele	Finley	Steele County Farmers Press
Stutsman	Jamestown	Stutsman County Press
Towner	Cando	Cando Record
Trall	Hillsboro	Trall County News
Walsh	Park River	Walsh County Farmers Press
Ward	Kenmare	Kenmare Journal
Wells	Fessenden	Wells County Free Press
Williams	Williston	Williams County Farmers Press

*Held up awaiting opinions by attorneys.

**Daily newspapers.

STATE PAPERS

Judicial Dist. No.	1—Michigan Arena, Michigan.
" " "	2—York Citizen, York.
" " "	3—Richland County Farmer, Wahpeton.
" " "	4—Dogden News, Dogden and Burleigh County; Farmers' Press, Bismarck.
" " "	5—Williams County Farmers Press, Williston.
" " "	6—Killdeer Herald, Killdeer, Dunn County and Bowman County Farmers Press, Bowman.

ATTORNEYS IN NORTH DAKOTA

ADAMS COUNTY

O. H. Aygarn.....	Hettinger	Henry Moen	Hettinger
P. D. Norton.....	Hettinger	J. O. Wiggan.....	Hettinger
F. M. Jackson.....	Hettinger	P. B. Garberg.....	Hettinger
Paul W. Boehm.....	Hettinger	E. C. Thomas.....	Hettinger
E. C. Willson.....	Hettinger	Chas. E. Stowers.....	Stowers
E. A. Munger.....	Hettinger		

BARNES COUNTY

Herman Winterer.....	Valley City	Theo. S. Lindland.....	Valley City
D. S. Ritchie.....	Valley City	H. A. Olsberg.....	Valley City
Lee Combs.....	Valley City	M. J. Engliert.....	Valley City
L. S. B. Ritchie.....	Valley City	G. J. Clausen.....	Wimbledon
A. P. Paulson.....	Valley City	Fred J. Fredrickson.....	Valley City
E. K. Mason.....	Valley City		

BENSON COUNTY

Following is a list of the Benson County Bar at present:

L. L. Butterwick.....	Minnewaukan	Victor Wardrope	Leeds
Clyde Duffy	Minnewaukan	G. O. Haugen.....	Maddock
Torger Sinness.....	Minnewaukan	J. E. Skulstad.....	Maddock
R. A. Stuart.....	Minnewaukan	J. E. McCarthy.....	York
A. E. Buttz.....	Leeds		

BILLINGS COUNTY

W. J. Ray.....	Medora
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BOTTINEAU COUNTY

E. C. Bowen & W. A. Adams		John D. Scherer.....	Willow City
Bottineau		W. J. Cooper.....	Westhope
A. Benson	Bottineau	R. C. Morton.....	Lansford
J. J. Weeks.....	Bottineau	J. J. Colton.....	Westhope
John H. Kirk.....	Bottineau	E. O. Haraldson.....	Lansford
J. Walseth	Bottineau		

BOWMAN COUNTY

J. W. Lee.....	Rhame	Scow & Young.....	Bowman
F. E. Diehl.....	Bowman	Theo. B. Torkelson.....	Bowman
W. A. Fleming.....	Scranton	E. P. Totten.....	Bowman

BURLEIGH COUNTY

F. E. McCurdy.....	Bismarck	J. A. Hyland.....	Bismarck
G. F. Dullam.....	Bismarck	B. F. Tillotson.....	Bismarck
F. H. Register.....	Bismarck	H. F. O'Hare.....	Bismarck
F. E. McCurdy.....	Bismarck	C. L. McCoy.....	Bismarck
J. F. Philbrick.....	Bismarck	Benton Baker	Bismarck
H. C. Badley.....	Bismarck	Wm. Langer	Bismarck
I. C. Davies.....	Bismarck	H. A. Bronson.....	Bismarck
W. L. Smith.....	Bismarck	Geo. K. Foster.....	Bismarck
John F. Fort.....	Bismarck	Edw. B. Cox.....	Bismarck
F. O. Hellstrom.....	Bismarck	J. N. McCarter.....	Bismarck
Geo. M. Register.....	Bismarck	F. E. Packard.....	Bismarck
Theodore Koffel	Bismarck	C. S. Haines.....	Bismarck
J. W. Bull.....	Bismarck	Albert E. Sheets, Jr.....	Bismarck
E. T. Burke.....	Bismarck	H. H. Steele.....	Bismarck
E. S. Allen.....	Bismarck	Chester A. Marr.....	Bismarck
Andrew Miller	Bismarck	E. C. Ruble.....	Driscoll
G. W. Newton.....	Bismarck	H. B. Doughty.....	Wilton
C. L. Young.....	Bismarck	W. A. Beardsley.....	Wilton
Alfred Zuger	Bismarck	P. J. Engseth	Wilton
C. B. Little.....	Bismarck	H. G. Higgins.....	Baldwin
G. E. Wallace.....	Bismarck	C. C. Wattam.....	Bismarck

Attorneys in North Dakota—Continued

BURKE COUNTY

C. A. Sherman.....	Minot	F. E. Heckel.....	Bowbells
C. H. Marshall.....	Portal	Geo. Phelps.....	Bowbells
Bertie Nelson.....	Flaxton	H. A. Hanson.....	Bowbells
B. A. Wilson.....	Flaxton	Thomas Dougherty...	Powers Lake

CASS COUNTY

Barnett & Richardson.....	Fargo	H. F. Miller.....	Fargo
Bergesen & Elliott.....	Fargo	Lyman N. Miller.....	Fargo
Burfening & Thompson.....	Fargo	J. A. Montgomery.....	Fargo
Carmody, Loudon & Mulready	Fargo	H. G. Niles.....	Fargo
William J. Clapp.....	Fargo	C. F. Peterson.....	Fargo
A. T. Cole.....	Fargo	John G. Pfeffer.....	Fargo
Taylor Crum.....	Fargo	Chas. W. Pfeffer.....	Fargo
Engerud, Divet, Holt & France	Fargo	Pierce, Tenneson & Cupler...	Fargo
John D. Farrand.....	Fargo	Pollock & Pollock.....	Fargo
Fowler & Green.....	Fargo	Chas. A. & Chas. M. Pollock...	Fargo
Timm A. Francis.....	Fargo	W. C. Resser.....	Fargo
A. B. Guptill.....	Fargo	Augustus Roberts.....	Fargo
A. G. Hanson.....	Fargo	Emerson H. Smith.....	Fargo
J. E. Hendrickson.....	Fargo	Gordon B. Smith.....	Fargo
Fred M. Hector.....	Fargo	Walter W. Smith.....	Fargo
M. A. Hildreth.....	Fargo	Smith Stimml.....	Fargo
Melvin D. Hildreth.....	Fargo	Spalding & Shure.....	Fargo
W. H. King.....	Fargo	H. R. Turner.....	Fargo
F. G. Kirsch.....	Fargo	L. L. Twitchell.....	Fargo
Lawrence & Murphy.....	Fargo	Watson, Young & Commy....	Fargo
A. C. Lacy.....	Fargo	A. W. Wood.....	Fargo
Harry Lashkowitz.....	Fargo	S. B. Bartlett.....	Casselton
Jacob Lowell.....	Fargo	J. F. Callahan.....	Casselton
Lovell & Horner.....	Fargo	S. G. More.....	Buffalo
W. J. Lorchbough.....	Fargo	Robert W. Muir.....	Hunter
T. H. McEnroe.....	Fargo	W. J. Courtney.....	Page
Maddux & Lemke.....	Fargo	A. A. Twitchell.....	Tower City
		T. J. Hampton.....	Wheatland

CAVALIER COUNTY

Thomas Devaney.....	Langdon	E. E. Fletcher.....	Langdon
Geo. M. Price.....	Langdon	P. G. Johnson.....	Milton
G. Grimson.....	Langdon	Norris Nelson.....	Munich
		J. M. Snowfield.....	Langdon

DICKY COUNTY

W. S. Wickersham.....	Ellendale	F. F. Bergendahl.....	Ellendale
James M. Austin.....	Ellendale	Geo. T. Webb.....	Ellendale
E. E. Cassels.....	Ellendale	T. L. Brouillard.....	Ellendale
D. T. Youker.....	Ellendale	Fred Graham.....	Ellendale
H. H. Perry.....	Ellendale	A. P. Guy.....	Oakes
Benj. Porter.....	Ellendale	J. A. McKee.....	Oakes

DIVIDE COUNTY

T. G. Austinson.....	Crosby	R. H. Points.....	Crosby
C. E. Brace.....	Crosby	T. S. Stuart.....	Crosby
G. W. Baker.....	Ambrose	E. A. Tannas.....	Ambrose
Geo. P. Homnes.....	Crosby	Olaf Braatlien.....	Crosby

DUNN COUNTY

Thos. G. Johnson.....	Killdeer	T. H. H. Thoresen.....	Dunn Center
H. L. Berry.....	Killdeer	O. J. Jolley.....	Manning
R. C. Pinkham.....	Killdeer	Wm. Alva Carns.....	Manning
Alf. O. Nelson.....	Dunn Center	H. L. Malloy.....	Halliday

EDDY COUNTY

N. J. Bothne.....	New Rockford	R. F. Rinker.....	New Rockford
O. P. Fordal.....	New Rockford	Jas. A. Manley.....	New Rockford
C. J. Maddux.....	New Rockford	P. M. Mattson.....	New Rockford

Attorneys in North Dakota—Continued

EMMONS COUNTY

H. A. Armstrong.....	Hazelton	Harry C. Lynn.....	Linton
Scott Cameron	Linton	Charles Coventry	Linton
Geo. W. Lynn.....	Linton		

FOSTER COUNTY

C. B. Craven.....	Carrington	W. E. Hoopes.....	Carrington
E. P. Kelly.....	Carrington	Harrison Brown	Carrington

GOLDEN VALLEY COUNTY

John Keohane	Beach	J. A. Miller.....	Beach
R. F. Gallagher	Beach	H. L. Halliday.....	Beach
Mark F. Jones.....	Beach	C. L. Dawson.....	Sentinel Butte
R. M. Andrews.....	Beach		

GRAND FORKS COUNTY

Tracy R. Bangs.....	Grand Forks	W. A. Joy.....	Grand Forks
Geo. A. Bangs.....	Grand Forks	Henry O'Keefe, Jr.	Grand Forks
F. B. Feetham.....	Grand Forks	Theo. E. Elton.....	Grand Forks
C. J. Murphy.....	Grand Forks	Martin O. Haugen.....	Grand Forks
W. J. Mayer.....	Grand Forks	J. F. T. O'Connor.....	Grand Forks
Phillip Bangs.....	Grand Forks	H. B. King.....	Grand Forks
Sveinbjorn Johnson	Grand Forks	W. A. McIntyre.....	Grand Forks
Geo. R. Robbins.....	Grand Forks	Joseph Coghlan	Grand Forks
O. B. Burtness.....	Grand Forks	John A. Alphson.....	Grand Forks
J. B. Wineman.....	Grand Forks	S. J. Radcliffe.....	Larimore
F. H. Sibell.....	Grand Forks	W. L. T. Goodison.....	Larimore
H. A. Libby.....	Grand Forks	J. A. Walsh.....	Larimore
W. L. Wilder.....	Grand Forks	M. V. Linwell.....	Northwood
Helen Hamilton	Grand Forks	O. O. Trageton	Northwood
L. A. Chance.....	Grand Forks	Chas. Harshman	Gilby

GRANT COUNTY

Herbert Hallenberg	Carson	Frank T. Lembke.....	Elgin
L. N. Steen.....	Carson	Vincent Hogan.....	New Leipzig
A. T. Nelson.....	Carson		

GRIGGS COUNTY

Will H. Carleton.....	Cooperstown	A. M. Baldwin.....	Cooperstown
Benjamin Tufte	Cooperstown	John Sad	Cooperstown
C. W. Almklov.....	Cooperstown		

HETTINGER COUNTY

V. H. Crane.....	Mott	Hans P. Jacobson.....	Mott
J. K. Murray.....	Mott	Charles Simon	New England
M. S. Olde.....	Mott	Harvey J. Miller.....	New England

KIDDER COUNTY

J. W. Walker.....	Steele	Geo. Mussen	Steele
R. L. Phelps.....	Steele	Arne Vingle	Steele
J. F. Smith.....	Steele		

LaMOURE COUNTY

Davis & Warren.....	La Moure	W. J. Hughes.....	La Moure
Hutchinson & Lynch.....	La Moure	Doane & Porter.....	Edgeley
Knopp & Coyne.....	La Moure	R. H. Sherman.....	Kulm

LOGAN COUNTY

George M. McKenna.....	Napoleon	Arthur B. Atkins.....	Napoleon
Wm. A. O'Donnell.....	Napoleon	D. L. Anderson.....	Burnstad
Wm. L. Jackmon.....	Burnstad		

Attorneys in North Dakota—Continued

McHENRY COUNTY

Horace Bagley	Towner	E. C. Rudolph.....	Balfour
D. J. O'Connell.....	Towner	J. H. Ilstad.....	Towner
Albert Weber	Towner	J. C. Thorpe.....	Velva
J. L. Lee.....	Velva	Thos. D. Morrow.....	Drake
J. R. Meagher.....	Velva	Jno. F. Selb.....	Drake
C. W. Hookway.....	Granville	A. R. Joungegaard.....	Anamoose
Tillman Smith	Upham		

McINTOSH COUNTY

G. M. Gannon.....	Ashley	George & Rohwedder.....	Ashley
A. A. Ludwigs.....	Ashley	I. A. Mackoff.....	Ashley
Franz Shubeck.....	Ashley	H. W. Platt.....	Wishek
Wishek & Purchase.....	Ashley		

McKENZIE COUNTY

Geo. F. Shafer.....	Watford City	A. I. Haller.....	Arnegard
L. M. Burkey.....	Watford City	Norheim & Johnson.....	Alexander
Wilton Hall.....	Watford City	P. C. Arildson.....	Alexander

McLEAN COUNTY

H. B. Doughty.....	Wilton	Geo. P. Gibson.....	Washburn
John E. Williams.....	Washburn	C. L. Foster.....	Turtle Lake
M. Tellefson.....	Washburn	R. L. Fraser.....	Garrison
McCulloch & McCulloch.....	Washburn	J. E. Nelson.....	Garrison

MERCER COUNTY

Thorstein Hyland.....	Stanton	Geo. L. Reimstad.....	Beulah
John Moses.....	Hazen	A. M. Kime.....	Golden Valley
Sander Cotlow.....	Beulah		

MORTON COUNTY

H. R. Bitzing.....	Mandan	G. W. Howe.....	Judson
Sullivan & Sullivan.....	Mandan	William Langer.....	Mandan
B. W. Shaw.....	Mandan	P. S. Jungers.....	Hebron
W. H. Stutsman.....	Mandan	T. J. Krause.....	Mandan
J. E. Campbell.....	Mandan	Chas. D. Cooley.....	Mandan
L. H. Connolly.....	Mandan	J. A. Heder.....	Mandan
L. C. Broderick.....	Mandan	C. F. Kelsch.....	Mandan
E. A. Ripley.....	Mandan	S. L. Nichols.....	Mandan
J. V. McCormick.....	Mandan	E. R. Lanterman.....	Mandan
John J. Garrity.....	Glen Ullin	Thorsten Hyland.....	Mandan
A. T. Faber.....	Mandan	S. P. Halpem.....	Hebron
G. R. Brainard.....	Hebron	J. M. Hanley.....	Mandan

MOUNTRAIL COUNTY

K. E. Edwardson.....	White Earth	F. F. Wyckoff.....	Stanley
Earl Walter.....	White Earth	R. E. Swendseid.....	Stanley
Ray O. Miller.....	Stanley	E. E. Huber.....	Plaza
P. D. Jones.....	Stanley	Fred L. Alger.....	Stanley
F. W. Medbery.....	Stanley	B. E. Crippen.....	Parshall
Thomas Kroegan.....	Stanley	Clinton Cottingham.....	Van Hook
J. E. Severson.....	Stanley	George W. Olson.....	Stanley

NELSON COUNTY

Frich.....	Lakota	R. J. Roberts.....	Lakota
Frich & Blood.....	Lakota	E. G. Larson.....	Aneta
Ingman Swinland.....	Lakota	Theodore Swendseid.....	McVille

OLIVER COUNTY

Robert Dunn.....	Center
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PEMBINA COUNTY

E. W. Conmy.....	Pembina	A. L. Miller.....	St. Thomas
Wm. McMurchie.....	Cavaller	I. Steenson.....	Drayton
J. E. Garvey.....	Cavaller	Franklin Page.....	Hamilton
H. B. Spiller.....	Cavaller	George Peterson.....	Pembina
Ross McIntosh.....	Cavaller	J. E. McFadden.....	Neche
T. D. Stack.....	Walhalla		

Attorneys in North Dakota—Continued

PIERCE COUNTY

H. B. Senn.....	Rugby	R. E. Wenzel.....	Rugby
L. R. Nostdal.....	Rugby	L. N. Torson.....	Rugby
Paul Campbell	Rugby	H. B. Nelson.....	Rugby

RAMSEY COUNTY

W. M. Anderson.....	Devils Lake	L. J. Wehe.....	Devils Lake
John Burke.....	Devils Lake	Fred J. Traynor.....	Devils Lake
M. H. Brennan.....	Devils Lake	Edgar Anderson.....	Crary
D. G. Duell.....	Devils Lake	E. H. Griffin.....	Devils Lake
E. F. Flynn.....	Devils Lake	J. C. Adamson.....	Devils Lake
R. Goer.....	Devils Lake	Howard Maher.....	Devils Lake
John W. Maher.....	Devils Lake	Clarence A. Conant.....	Devils Lake
R. F. Hunt.....	Devils Lake	F. Stevens.....	Crary
T. W. Morrissey.....	Edmore	Mack V. Traynor.....	Devils Lake
F. H. Prosser.....	Devils Lake	L. C. Vobayda.....	Lawton
Homer Resler.....	Starkweather	W. G. Elmslie.....	Devils Lake
A. R. Smythe.....	Devils Lake	Harold F. King.....	Derrick
Siver Serumgard.....	Devils Lake		

RANSOM COUNTY

Alfred M. Kvello.....	Lisbon	Ed Pierce.....	Sheldon
S. D. Adams.....	Lisbon	M. O. Thompson.....	Lisbon
F. S. Thomas.....	Lisbon	F. H. Butler.....	Lisbon
Chas. S. Ego.....	Lisbon	C. G. Bangert.....	Enderlin
C. G. Mead.....	Lisbon	Hugo P. Remington.....	Lisbon
C. O. Heckle.....	Lisbon	W. H. Nollmann.....	Enderlin
W. G. Curtis.....	Lisbon		

RENVILLE COUNTY

Geo. I. Rodsater.....	Mohall	J. E. Bryans.....	Mohall
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RICHLAND COUNTY

W. E. Purcell.....	Wahpeton	S. H. Snyder.....	Wahpeton
Chas. E. Wolfe.....	Wahpeton	C. E. Lounsbury.....	Wahpeton
W. S. Lauder.....	Wahpeton	A. L. Parsons.....	Lidgerwood
Jos. G. Forbes.....	Wahpeton	W. I. Irvine.....	Lidgerwood
Gustav Schuler.....	Wahpeton	J. A. Dwyer.....	Hankinson
C. J. Kachelhoffer.....	Wahpeton	A. W. Ponath.....	Hankinson
Dan R. Jones.....	Wahpeton	Martin Scramstad.....	Wyndmere
F. B. Schneller.....	Wahpeton	G. H. Korsvik.....	Abercrombie

ROLETTE COUNTY

Charles A. Verret.....	St. John	D. J. McLennan.....	Rolette
Fred E. Harris.....	Rolla	L. D. Gooler.....	Rolla
Wm. Bateson.....	Rolla		

SARGENT COUNTY

O. S. Sem.....	Milnor	E. W. Bowen.....	Forman
S. A. Sweetman.....	Forman	A. M. Thompson.....	Cogswell
A. Leslie.....	Forman	H. B. Thompson.....	Milnor

SHERIDAN COUNTY

H. E. Dickinson.....	McClusky	Peter A. Winter.....	McClusky
F. Temple.....	McClusky	Geo. Thom, Jr.....	Denhoff

SIOUX COUNTY

E. S. Johnson.....	Salem
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SLOPE COUNTY

C. P. Brownlee.....	Amidon
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Attorneys in North Dakota—Continued

STARK COUNTY

L. A. Simpson.....	Dickinson	W. F. Burnett.....	Dickinson
H. C. Berry.....	Dickinson	H. J. Blanchard.....	Dickinson
M. L. McBride.....	Dickinson	C. H. Starke.....	Dickinson
Heffron & Baird.....	Dickinson	H. A. Burgeson.....	Dickinson
T. D. Casey.....	Dickinson	Mackoff & Pomerance.....	Belfield
J. P. Cain.....	Dickinson	Frances Burnett.....	Dickinson
H. E. Haney.....	Belfield	J. W. Sturgeon.....	Dickinson
Benj. M. Rigler.....	Richardton	Pugh & Thress.....	Dickinson
T. F. Murtha.....	Dickinson		

STEELE COUNTY

P. O. Sathre.....	Finley	C. S. Shippy.....	Hope
William Barclay.....	Finley		

STUTSMAN COUNTY

Alfred Steel.....	Jamestown	Jno. W. Carr.....	Jamestown
Knauf & Knauf.....	Jamestown	F. G. Kneeland.....	Jamestown
James A. Murphy.....	Jamestown	S. E. Ellsworth.....	Jamestown
J. S. Carr.....	Kensal	Aylmer & Aylmer.....	Jamestown
Judge Marion Conklin.....	Jamestown	Harry Rittgers.....	Jamestown
Oscar J. Sells.....	Jamestown	J. Axel Jorgenson.....	Jamestown
Thor & Chase.....	Jamestown	M. C. Freeerks.....	Jamestown
R. G. McFarland.....	Jamestown	Louis Tellner.....	Jamestown
C. S. Buck.....	Jamestown	C. G. Haglund.....	Streeter
W. H. Padden.....	Courtney		

TOWNER COUNTY

H. D. Skinner.....	Cando	W. T. Moosely.....	Cando
Jas. V. Brooke.....	Cando	Chas. H. Houska.....	Bisbee
John J. Kehoe.....	Cando	E. A. McFarlane.....	Bisbee
J. S. Moothart.....	Cando	C. E. Joseph.....	Egeland

TRAIL COUNTY

P. G. Swenson.....	Hillsboro	F. W. Ames.....	Mayville
C. E. Leslie.....	Hillsboro	Henry Leum.....	Mayville
Theo. Kaldor.....	Hillsboro	Chas. A. Lyche.....	Hatton
I. A. Acker.....	Hillsboro		

WALSH COUNTY

H. C. DePuy.....	Grafton	E. N. Swiggum.....	Grafton
J. E. Gray.....	Grafton	Edwin Swiggum.....	Grafton
Jeff. M. Myers.....	Grafton	J. L. Cashel, Jr.....	Grafton
Joel Myers.....	Grafton	H. W. Phelps.....	Grafton
H. Gavere.....	Minto	T. I. Dahl.....	Grafton
G. W. Young.....	Park River		

WARD COUNTY

C. Aurland.....	Minot	Greene & Steenersen.....	Minot
Bosard & Twiford.....	Minot	Halvor L. Halvorsen.....	Minot
Bradford & Nash.....	Minot	James Johnson.....	Minot
J. E. Burke.....	Minot	Johnson & Mielke.....	Ryder
Ben E. Combs.....	Donnybrook	M. R. Keith.....	Kenmare
H. H. Cooper.....	Kenmare	Chas. D. Kelso.....	Minot
M. M. Chatfield.....	Minot	F. B. Lambert.....	Minot
Dorr H. Carroll.....	Minot	J. C. Lowe.....	Minot
John J. Coyle.....	Minot	Lewis & Bach.....	Minot
P. M. Clark.....	Kenmare	McGee & Goss.....	Minot
L. F. Clausen.....	Kenmare	Nestos & Herigstad.....	Minot
B. A. Dickinson.....	Ryder	Palda & Aaker.....	Minot
C. E. Davis.....	Minot	Sinkler & Elde.....	Minot
L. M. Ellithorpe.....	Minot	W. H. Sibbald.....	Minot
Fisk & Murphy.....	Minot	Geo. H. Stillman.....	Minot
F. J. Funke.....	Minot	Arthur M. Thompson.....	Minot
Greenleaf, Woledge & Lesk.....	Minot	S. W. Woodhouse.....	Berthold

Attorneys in North Dakota—Continued

WELLS COUNTY

John O. Hanchett.....	Harvey	John A. Layne.....	Fessenden
Aloys Wartner	Harvey	Fred Jansonius	Fessenden
J. J. Youngblood.....	Fessenden	A. G. Covell.....	Fessenden
B. F. Whipple.....	Fessenden	J. L. Johnston.....	Harvey
G. A. Brauer.....	Fessenden		

WILLIAMS COUNTY

Van R. Brown.....	Ray	J. J. Murphy.....	Williston
P. P. Campbell.....	Ray	H. B. Wingerd.....	Williston
Geo. H. Moellring.....	Ray	T. M. Cooney.....	Williston
A. G. J. Anderson.....	Ray	T. B. Murphy.....	Williston
U. L. Burdick.....	Williston	C. C. Converse.....	Williston
E. C. Carney.....	Williston	Ivan V. Metzger.....	Williston
T. F. Craven.....	Williston	W. B. Overson.....	Williston
Geo. A. Gilmore.....	Williston	A. V. A. Peterson.....	Grenora
Wm. G. Owens.....	Williston	T. F. Burns.....	Tioga

LEGAL HOLIDAYS

January 1—New Year's Day.

February 12—Lincoln's Birthday.

February 22—Washington's Birthday.

May 30—Memorial Day.

July 4—Independence Day.

Labor Day—First Monday in September.

October 12—Discovery Day.

Thanksgiving Day—Last Thursday in November.

December 25—Christmas.

Every day is a holiday on which an election is held throughout the state, and every day appointed by the president of the United States or by the governor of this state for a public fast, thanksgiving or holiday.

Election Days—Primary, last Wednesday in June; general, first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, both elections occurring in even numbered years.

Presidential primary election occurring the third Tuesday in March every fourth year.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

STATE

Capitol	Bismarck
University	Grand Forks
School of Mines (attached to University).....	Grand Forks
Mining Sub-station (attached to University).....	Hebron
Biological Station (attached to University).....	Devils Lake
Agricultural College	Fargo
North Dakota Experiment Station.....	Fargo
(In conjunction with Agricultural College)	
Substations.....	Dickinson, Edgeley, Hettinger, Langdon, Williston
Normal School	Valley City
Normal School	Mayville
Normal School	Minot
Normal School	Dickinson
State School of Science	Wahpeton
State School of Forestry	Bottineau
State Normal and Industrial School	Ellendale
Penitentiary	Bismarck
State Hospital for the Insane	Jamestown
State Industrial School	Mandan
School for the Deaf	Devils Lake
School for the Blind	Bathgate
Institution for Feeble Minded	Grafton
Soldiers' Home	Lisbon

BISMARCK

Bismarck Indian School	Bismarck
Fort Totten Indian School	Fort Totten
Turtle Mountain Reservation School	Belcourt
Standing Rock Indian Reservation School.....	Fort Yates
Fort Berthold Indian Reservation School.....	Elbowoods
Wahpeton Indian School	Wahpeton
Northern Great Plains Field Station.....	Mandan
Trachoma Hospital	La Moure

SALARIES OF ELECTIVE AND APPOINTEE STATE OFFICIALS

ELECTIVE OFFICIALS

Governor	\$5,000.00
Secretary of State	3,000.00
State Auditor	3,000.00
State Treasurer	3,000.00
Attorney General	3,600.00
Supt. of Public Instruction	3,000.00
Commissioner of Insurance	3,000.00
Commissioner of Agric. & Labor	3,000.00
Railroad Commissioners (3 members)	each 2,000.00
Supreme Court Judges (5 members)	each 5,500.00
District Court Judges (15 members)	each 4,000.00

APPOINTEE OFFICIALS

Secretary to the Governor	2,800.00
Deputy Sec. of State	2,500.00
Deputy State Auditor	2,800.00
Deputy State Treasurer	2,800.00
Assistant Attorney Generals	
(3 assistants)	each 2,500.00
(1 assistant)	3,000.00
(1 assistant)	2,000.00
(1 assistant)	2,200.00
(1 assistant)	2,500.00
Deputy Supr. Public Instruction	2,000.00
Assistant Supr. Public Instruction	2,000.00
Deputy Comm. Insurance	2,500.00
Manager Hall Insurance Dept.	2,500.00
Three Deputies for five months, Ins. Dept. Hall.	per month 225.00
One Deputy for five months, Ins. Dept. Hall.	per month 200.00
Deputy Bonding & Fire Tornado Depts.	per month 1,800.00
Deputy Comm. Agriculture & Labor	2,500.00
Secretary to Railroad Commission	2,500.00
Mgr. Public Utilities Dept.	4,800.00
Accountant of Department of Public Utilities	2,750.00
Engineer of Department of Public Utilities	3,000.00
State Examiner	3,000.00
(12 Deputies)	each 2,000.00
Adjutant General	2,700.00
Fire Marshall	2,500.00
(Chief Deputy)	1,800.00
Land Commissioner	3,000.00
(Deputy)	2,500.00
State Inspector License Dept.	2,500.00
(Two Deputies)	each 2,500.00
Mgr. Bank of North Dakota	
Director General Bank of North Dakota	10,000.00
Deputy Credits Dept. Bank of N. D.	3,000.00
Deputy Director Statistics & Publicity	3,000.00
Deputy Director Farm Loan Dept.	3,000.00
Mgr. Home Builders Assoc.	5,000.00
Assistant Mgr. Home Builders Assoc.	3,000.00
Mgr. Mill & Elevator Assoc.	5,000.00
Secretary Mill & Elevator Assoc.	2,500.00
State Immigration Comm.	3,600.00
Secretary Immigration Comm.	2,500.00
Tax Commissioner	4,000.00
Sec. Commissioner	2,700.00
Sec. Industrial Commission	3,600.00
Board of Administration (3 members)	each 3,000.00
Sec. of Administration	3,000.00
General State School Inspector	3,000.00
Auditor & Accountant to Board of Admins.	3,000.00
Director Vocational Education	3,000.00
Commissioners Workmen's Compensation Bureau (2 Mem.)	2,500.00

Secretary Workmen's Compensation Bureau	2,400.00
State Coal Mine Insp.	2,500.00
State Engineer	2,500.00
Assistant State Engineer	2,400.00
Secretary Highway Commission	1,000.00
Registrar of Automobile Dept.	2,000.00
State Veterinarian	3,000.00
Secretary of Board of Health	1,200.00
Chief Deputy Grain Inspector	2,500.00
Chief Elevator Accountant	2,500.00
Inspector Weights & Measures	2,500.00
Curator Historical Society	2,500.00
Librarian Historical Soc.	1,500.00
Director Public Library Commission	2,000.00
Chief Deputy Oil Inspector	2,200.00
State Certification Clerk	2,500.00
High School Inspector	2,200.00
State Inspectors Rural Schools (3 members)..... each	2,200.00
Secretary State Printing Comm.	2,400.00
Dairy Commissioner	2,500.00
Assistant Dairy Commissioners (2 assistants)	each 1,800.00
Clerk Supreme Court	2,500.00
Supreme Court Reporter	2,500.00
Deputy Minimum Wage Commission	1,500.00
Director Bureau V. D.	3,000.00

POPULATION OF NORTH DAKOTA BY COUNTIES

County	1915 (State)	County	1915 (State)
Adams	4,728	McLean	15,879
Barnes	18,706	Mercer	6,790
Benson	12,705	Morton	26,717
Billings	3,250	Mountrail	11,135
Bottineau	17,337	Nelson	10,331
Bowman	5,041	Oliver	4,058
Burke	9,097	Pembina	14,341
Burleigh	14,157	Pierce	9,703
Cass	40,436	Ramsey	15,070
Cavalier	15,811	Ransom	11,045
Dickey	10,094	Renville	8,098
Divide	8,894	Richland	21,265
Dunn	8,156	Rolette	9,694
Eddy	5,684	Sargent	9,634
Emmons	10,323	Sheridan	8,169
Foster	6,054	Sioux	2,165
Golden Valley	6,038	Slope	5,101
Grand Forks	28,658	Stark	14,247
Grant .....	....	Steele	7,016
Griggs	6,567	Stutsman	24,091
Hettinger	7,711	Towner	9,147
Kidder	6,948	Trail	12,838
LaMoure	11,453	Walsh	20,373
Logan	7,037	Ward	28,068
McHenry	16,950	Wells	13,204
McIntosh	8,020	Williams	18,143
McKenzie	10,809		
		Total	636,956

POPULATION OF INCORPORATED CITIES AND VILLAGES

STATE CENSUS, 1915.

Abercrombie	313	Elgin	371
Adams	406	Ellendale	1,361
Alexander	274	Enderlin	1,813
Ambrose	201	Esmond	375
Anamoose	586	Fairdale	190
Aneta	666	Fairmount	701
Antler	294	Fargo	20,549
Ardoch	212	Fessenden	856
Arvilla	60	Finley	507
Ashley	741	Flasher	303
Balfour	292	Flaxton	402
Bartlett	106	Forbes	245
Bartley	235	Fordville	378
Barton	176	Forest River	258
Bathgate	376	Forman	358
Beach	1,542	Fullerton	190
Berlin	119	Gardena	163
Berthold	320	Garrison	635
Bimford	324	Gascoyne	63
Bisbee	471	Glenburn	183
Bismarck	6,344	Glen Ullin	887
Bottineau	1,206	Goodrich	479
Bowbells	639	Grafton	2,474
Bowdon	316	Grand Forks	13,554
Bowman	744	Grant	153
Brinsmade	164	Grantville	452
Brocket	214	Great Bend	161
Cando	1,177	Grove	249-b
Canton	134	Hague	211
Carpio	457	Hankinson	1,625
Carrington	1,328	Hannafor	322
Casselton	1,564	Hamilton	201
Cathay	210	Harvey	1,508
Cavaller	773	Hatton	821
Cayuga	206	Havana	321
Churches Ferry	363	Haynes	79
Cogswell	445	Hebron	1,005
Columbus	302	Hettinger	840
Conway	193	Hillsboro	1,299
Cooperstown	920	Hoople	195
Courtenay	466	Hope	633
Crary	330	Hunter	404
Crosby	1,011	Inkster	342
Crystal	301	Jamestown	5,510
Davenport	267	Jud	155
Dazey	233	Kenmare	1,533
Deering	170	Kensal	462
Des Lacs	188	Kermitt	61
Devils Lake	4,525	Knox	165
Dickey	149	Kramer	211
Dickinson	4,120	Kulm	628
Dogden	237	Lakota	883
Donnybrook	295	LaMoure	1,007
Douglas	213	Lansford	397
Drake	508	Langdon	1,150
Drayton	640	Lankin	325
Dunseith	450	Larimore	1,255
Dwight	160	Lawton	216
Eckman	87	Leeds	631
Edgeley	718	Lehr	156
Edinburg	264	Lidgerwood	1,127
Edmore	403	Linton	730
Egeland	272	Lisbon	1,553

Litchville	476	Regent	247
Loraine	75	Reynolds	214
Ludden	71	Rhame	222
McClusky	611	Richardton	660
McHenry	280	Rock Lake	233
McVile	401	Rogers	146
Maddock	514	Rolette	434
Mandan	4,142	Rolla	601
Mapleton	215	Rugby	1,468
Marmarth	708	Ruso	126
Mayville	1,154	Russell	153
Max	369	Rutland	280
Maxbass	212	Ryder	380
Medina	668	St. John	402
Menoken	187	St. Thomas	550
Merricourt	77	Sanborn	412
Michigan City	480	Sarles	328
Milnor	645	Scranton	181
Milton	388	Sentinel Butte	333
Minnewaukan	518	Sharon	328
Minot	10,053	Sheldon	381
Minto	630	Sherwood	415
Mohall	712	Sims	202
Monango	177	Souris	336
Mott	738	Stanley	653
Mylo	131	Starkweather	262
Neché	513	Steele	504
Nekoma	159	Sterling	137
Newburg	146	Strasburg	431
New England	553	Sykeston	333
New Leipzig	280	Tagus	136
New Rockford	1,652	Thorne	53
New Salem	652	Tioga	369
Niagara	132	Tolley	306
Nome	261	Tolna	228
Noonan	290	Tower City	492
Northwood	968	Towner	707
Oakes	1,403	Underwood	415
Omamee	293	Upham	273
Orange	188	Valley City	4,783
Oriska	205	Velva	858
Osnabrock	264	Verona	233
Overly	182	Wahpeton	2,814
Page	393	Walhalla	544
Palermo	211	Washburn	622
Park River	1,074	Westhope	606
Pekin	192	White Earth	238
Pembina	776	Wildrose	387
Perth	236	Williston	4,678
Petersburg	357	Willow City	648
Plaza	426	Wilton	713
Portal	525	Wimbledon	533
Portland	607	Wing	344
Powers Lake	194	Wishek	722
Ray	679	Wyndmere	489
Reader	177	Zeeland	200

ALTITUDES IN NORTH DAKOTA

	Feet
Bathgate	821
Belfield	2,577
Bismarck	1,677
Bismarck (Missouri river, low water)	1,616
Bottineau	1,644
Burlington	1,585
Butte St. Paul, Turtle Mountains	2,300 (about)
Cando	1,490
Carrington	1,584
Casselton	1,430
Churchs Ferry	1,461
Cooperstown	1,428
Coteau de Missouri	2,400
Gladstone	2,346
Glen Ullin	2,070
Devils Lake	1,467
Dickinson	2,403
Driscoll	1,835
Fargo	903
Fessenden	1,607
Ft. Berthold	1,773
Grafton	824
Grand Forks	826
Grand Harbor	1,460
Harvey	1,596
Hillsboro	901
Jamestown	1,408
Kenmare	1,792
Lakota	1,514
LaMoure	1,403
Langdon	1,610
Larimore	1,134
Leeds	1,519
Lisbon	1,091
Little Missouri	2,255
Mandan	1,644
Milton	1,586
Minnewaukan	1,461
Minot	1,558
Park River	998
Pembina	753
Portal	1,952
Richardton	2,464
Rugby	1,567
Sentinel Butte	2,707
Sheyenne river bed, N. P. crossing	1,409
Sims	1,960
Steele	1,857
St. Johns	1,950
Summit (Billings County)	2,830
Valley City	1,227
Velva	1,516
Wahpeton	965
Williston	1,950
Willow City	1,478
Winnipeg (Manitoba)	750

Many of these elevations were taken at railroad levels at the respective places.

STATISTICS OF NORTH DAKOTA

Land area, 44,735,039 acres or 70,183 square miles.

Water area, 416,811.68 acres or 654 square miles.

Total area, 45,151,851.25 acres or 70,837 square miles.

There are in North Dakota:

336 newspapers.

835 postoffices.

600 rural free deliveries.

75,000 miles of rural and long distance telephones.

238 incorporated cities and villages.

194 lignite coal mines reported.

Over 1,000,000 tons of lignite coal mined annually.

Value of dairy industry in the state estimated to be \$25,000,000.

In 1918, \$8,500,000 was expended in support of public schools.

Number of schools, 5,300.

Number of teachers, 7,700.

Value of school property, \$15,000,000.

In 1918 the value of principal agricultural products was estimated to be \$431,758,000.

There are 698 state banks and 167 national banks.

Over \$150,000,000 in deposits.

Assessed valuation in 1919 of all property except moneys and credits, \$1,514,310,719. Assessed valuation of moneys and credits for year 1919, \$102,000,000.

53 organized counties; no unorganized counties.

A per capita wealth of nearly \$3,000.

One bank for every 786 inhabitants.

Over 40,000,000 acres of arable land.

28,847,607 acres in farms, of which 17,926,761 acres are under cultivation.

NORTH DAKOTA CAPITOL BUILDING

The capital of the Dakotas was at Yankton until June 2, 1883, when it was moved to Bismarck, where it remained until the formation of the two states, North and South Dakota, in 1889. The territorial legislature passed an act in 1883 providing for the removal of the territorial capital from Yankton to a point designated by the commissioners appointed for the location of the new capital. The following persons were appointed as such commissioners, viz.: Alexander McKenzie, Milo W. Scott, Burleigh F. Spalding, Charles H. Myers, George A. Matthews, Alexander Hughes, Henry H. DeLong, John P. Belding and M. D. Thompson. The capital commission at a session held in the city of Fargo, on the 2nd day of June, 1883, located the territorial capital at Bismarck. The act provided that \$100,000 and 160 acres of land should be donated to the state for capital purposes as a condition of the location of the seat of government. The citizens of Bismarck by voluntary subscription contributed \$100,000 in cash and 320 acres of land.

In 1889 when North Dakota was admitted as a state, Bismarck became the state capital and the building erected in 1883 and used as the territorial capital building became the property of the State of North Dakota. This building was soon found to be inadequate, and at the third session of the Legislative Assembly of North Dakota, held in 1893, \$50,000 was appropriated for an addition to

the capitol building. In 1903 the building had again become crowded and the Eighth session of the Legislative Assembly appropriated the sum of \$100,000 to complete the capitol building. The foregoing gives the history of the North Dakota capitol building as it now stands. The sixteenth Legislative Assembly, held in 1919, appropriated the sum of \$200,000 for the purpose of erecting a Liberty Memorial building upon the capitol grounds, to be erected in honor of the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines of North Dakota who served the nation in the Great World War, and will also contain a suitable memorial to Theodore Roosevelt. This building will house the State Historical Museum, Library, etc., the Adjutant General and whatever other offices there may be room for.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION

North Dakota's Executive Mansion has a picturesque and interesting history. Within its walls have occurred many brilliant social functions while across its threshold have passed many who have been distinguished in the world for their life and deeds.

The house was built as a home, by one of the earliest of the pioneer citizens of Bismarck, Mr. Asa Fisher, who came here in the late seventies. After living in a modest cottage, for many years, this house was built in 1884 and was the scene of many brilliant entertainments, in which the officers and ladies from Forts Keough, Montana, Yates and Abraham Lincoln, North Dakota, and Fort Snelling, Minnesota, as well as the townspeople and others from over the state took a prominent part. Many church socials, meetings of charitable societies, and various club meetings have been held within its walls, territorial and state officers and ladies have been banqueted there. The state selected this lovely home, and bought it for a mansion for the chief executive. The first Governor to occupy the house being Governor Eli C. D. Shortridge in 1893, the house being occupied by each succeeding Governor since that time. The beautiful trees surrounding the mansion were planted there, after the house was built, by James Kenyon and "Farmer" Wallace, veterans of the Civil War, who made their home in the Capital City, Mr. Kenyon still being a resident here.

THE CAPITAL CANNON

The little cannon, which stands on a knoll just south of the main entrance of the Capitol building and has been such an attraction to the children, and many of the grown-ups, has quite a history. It had been used by the United States Government, at several of the frontier forts on the Missouri River, as a protection against marauders, and was finally placed on a steamboat, "The Ida Stockdale," which in the summer of 1872 carried the materials to build Fort Abraham Lincoln, on the west bank of the Missouri River, south of Mandan, North Dakota. This boat carried two small cannon mounted on wheels, one each side of her flagstaff on the hurricane deck. Many of the steamboats had been attacked by Indians, one pilot killed on duty as his boat neared Sibley Island, so it was necessary to equip the boats with guns. During the winter of 1872-73 "The Ida Stockdale" was tied up to the bank opposite Fort Lincoln; in the spring, on the third day of April, the river broke and the boat was carried down stream in the ice. Later she was boarded by three men, made fast to the bank again, near the present town of Gwyther; the men, who were citizens of



EXECUTIVE MANSION. BISMARCK. N. DAK.

Bismarck, claimed and received salvage, the steamboat was dismantled and the guns brought to the city. Bismarck, being the starting point for the Black Hills expeditions in 1876, several parties going out on the trail took this cannon with them. Each night it was loaded and fired, as a warning to the Indians, who had attacked some of the expeditions, in which several men had been killed, two from Bismarck. This cannon was finally returned to Bismarck and used in many of the celebrations of pioneer days. It was fired on the day the Northern Pacific Railroad came into the city; on the day the cornerstone of the Capitol building was laid; on various other occasions, when noted visitors were guests of the city and state, and at the homecoming of the soldier boys from the Philippines. It was brought to the Capital in the fall of 1905 and placed in the grounds. The cannon, as a weapon of defense, is of little value, being only a humble little "salute gun," but as a reminder of thrilling experiences of early frontier days, it is of historical value to the many visitors who yearly come to the Capital.

EDUCATIONAL

INDIAN SCHOOLS

That was a wise educator who once said, "What you would have in a nation you must put into its schools." This statement, transformed and applied to the North Americans Indians by the United States Government, is briefly, If you would have a nation, you must first put in schools. There is today no more concrete example of this policy than the Indian schools established by the United States Government on the various reservations. No greater tribute can be paid to the advancement of the Indian or the wisdom of those holding his future, "in trust," than to cite that in less than a quarter of a century the Indians have advanced from a stage of barbarism to a form of our own civilization and those responsible for his welfare had adopted methods entirely in keeping with this progress. Children go out annually from the schools, taking with them to their homes the knowledge and strength of purpose which will make them useful and influential in the affairs of state and nation. Here are groups, or classes of children intent upon their work or studies. Boys at work on the farm, in the shops or offices. Girls learning the arts of home-making. All receiving a training wider in scope than that offered to the white children by the public school system of our country.

Young men and women going out from these schools must take their share of responsibilities which come to the citizen of a republic. They must not only carry the gospel of "progress" to their people; they must also unite in the Declaration of the Public Schools of America:

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Republic for which it stands. One country, one language, one flag."

There are in North Dakota schools for Indian children only at Bismarck, Fort Totten, Fort Berthold, Fort Yates, Belcourt in the Turtle Mountains, and at Wahpeton.

BISMARCK INDIAN SCHOOL

The Bismarck Indian School is located within the city limits of the capital of the state of North Dakota, only one and one-half mile from the business section. A portion of land lying adjoining the Missouri River was given to the United States for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an Indian school for the benefit of the Indian children of the State of North Dakota.

About the year 1908 the school was completed and opened for the receiving of pupils. From this date up to and including the year 1917, it was used as an educational institution for Indian children only, but after a non-progressive life of about nine years, on account of the extreme cold weather and the school being in no way self-supporting, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs decided that the school was unnecessary and recommended that it be closed. It was closed in November, 1917. An explosion, which was caused by some of the steam pipes freezing, hastened the commissioner's decision.

In the summer of 1918 R. I. Thompson was sent to Bismarck as superintendent in charge. He started at once to repair the school plant, but in October O. Padgett was appointed as superintendent and took charge on December 1, 1918. The repair work was finished and school opened for the receiving of pupils on January 1, 1919. The school was filled to its capacity in three days, with children from the Standing Rock and Fort Berthold reservations, which are both located in the state of North Dakota.

The Bismarck school, although one of the small schools of the service, is run on the same plan as all the Indian schools of the United States. The academic and industrial work is correlated, so as to fit the Indian boy for any trade or class of work which he wishes to follow, and the girls are taught all the phases of home training, so that they will be able to cook, sew, take care of the house, care for the sick, and to live like their white neighbors.

All the children, both girls and boys, are divided into two sections, so that one day, while one section is in school learning to read and write, the other section is engaged on the different details, learning the industrial work. There are thirteen employes, who are to teach the different departments and train the Indian boy and girl in that work which they have charge of. The boys are taught farming, gardening, carpentry, dairying, blacksmithing, harnessmaking and how to raise and care for stock. The girls are taught home training, cooking, sewing, laundrying and nursing.

During the last school year there were enrolled 95 Indian children with an average attendance of 98 per cent, which will show that the Indian is desirous of receiving an education and that the school is doing them some good, and as a state is rated by its grade of literacy, anyone can readily see that the government is helping materially in molding the lives of the neighbors of the people of North Dakota, for most of these children come from the reservations that have not yet an incorporated county, and where it is almost impossible for the Indian child to receive an education.

To aid the boys in learning about good stock, at all the government schools the best stock that can be procured are raised. At the Bismarck school is a herd of pure bred Guernseys.

There is also a bunch of registered Duroc hogs and four geldings. This grade of stock should be an incentive to the Indian boy to raise good stock, if he goes back home and takes up farming.



U. S. GOV. INDIAN SCHOOL, BISMARCK, N. DAK.



U. S. GOV. INDIAN SCHOOL, WAHPETON, N. DAK.

All of these accommodations, modern conveniences, education, clothing, food and entertainment, are furnished by the government free. Transportation from the reservation to the schools is even paid by the government. In all schools are taught the manual of arms and military drill, and in the war with Germany it was found that the Indian boy, who had attended government schools, made a good soldier, for he had been taught how to drill. Military drill has been found to be very instrumental in teaching the Indian obedience, precision and whatever he does to do his best, although he has never tried to do it before.

FORT TOTTEN INDIAN SCHOOL

Fort Totten was one of the chain of army posts reaching west from Fort Snelling, through the territories of Dakota and Montana, which protected the frontier settlements and emigrants on their march westward. The fort, which is fourteen miles from the city of Devils Lake, North Dakota, was established in 1867, thousands of soldiers having been housed and equipped there. This fort was literally turned into a school. The present appearance of the school from a distance, with the flag flying, presents much the same picture as the fort did late in the sixties, but as one approaches the place, how different! Fields of grain are waving where the Indians once hunted the buffalo, while instead of the soldiers in the fort, there are children in the school; children and grand-children of the buffalo hunters. The Fort Totten Indian School is a vocational educational institution for Indian children; its capacity is about four hundred pupils. In addition to its regular academic work, which corresponds to that of public schools, pupils finishing work in the grades receive a certificate of completion from the County Superintendent of Schools. The diploma of the Fort Totten school will admit the holder to any high school in the state, or any other educational institution they may wish to attend; it furnishes for the boys training in the various trades, the shops being models of practical efficiency; in agriculture, including gardening and stock raising, and vocational training in agriculture, engineering and carpentry. The farm is large and well equipped with stock and modern farm machinery. The garden furnishes the vegetables for the pupils' tables. There is a large dairy herd of Holstein cattle, with a dairy barn, modern and complete in every detail. For the girls training in cooking, sewing, housekeeping, gardening, nursing and home economics; when finished they rate high in domestic attainments. The boys have a complete military organization, with competitive drills; a fine band, which gives excellent training to the different students and furnishes music for the school, and their services are always in demand outside.

The students take an active interest in athletics, the baseball and basketball teams do excellent work. The health of the students is looked after very carefully, a resident physician and trained nurse being in constant attendance; physical training in a fine new hospital is given the pupils. Religious training and instruction is provided, all students are regular attendants at the services of the church of their preference. No influence has been more potent than that of Christianity in the uplift of the Indian and every effort is made to develop in these students the elements of a strong Christian citizenship. Fort Totten has been called the "Home School," because the students enjoy many of the privileges of home, as

well as the benefits of the school. The social life is a pleasant feature of the school. All expenses are provided for by the United States Government, the school being open to all Indian children; it is under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, D. C., with P. R. Wadsworth as supervisor in charge.

THE GREY NUN'S DEPARTMENT

The early school history of Fort Totten centers around this department since it was in operation in 1874 within seven years after the military post was established in 1867. The first school was for boys and was opened on the present site of St. Michael's Mission, four and a half miles east of its present location. In 1883 the building was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt in 1885 at its present location and increased to its present capacity in 1888. Up to this time it was conducted by the Catholic Bureau. In 1890 when the fort was made an Indian school it was bought by the government and placed under the charge of the school superintendent, the Sisters, the Grey Nuns of Montreal, being retained as employees. It has since been known as the Grey Nun's Department of the Fort Totten School. This department is conducted primarily for the Sioux children of the Devils Lake Reservation. Boys are retained until they are twelve years old, but girls remain to finish their course. In all matters pertaining to enrollment the Sioux children are given the preference. It is only when they do not fill this department to its capacity that other pupils are admitted.

The work here is excellent and the training thorough. The employees bring to their work a training and a missionary zeal that cannot but have a strong influence in the future welfare of the pupils as well as the entire reservation.

Father Jerome Hunt has always been closely associated with the work of this department, as he was one of the founders of the school. His work among these people stands a monument to the man and the cause to which he has devoted his life.

About seventy-five young Indian men and women from Fort Totten School are now attending different Indian colleges throughout the United States. Many of the graduates from these higher institutions secure work as teachers or employees in Indian schools in different parts of the country.

Several of the employees at Fort Totten School are old graduates of the place, who have done work in the higher institutions.

FORT BERTHOLD INDIAN SCHOOL

For a number of years there has been in operation on the Fort Berthold Reservation, near Elbowoods in McLean County, two mission schools and two day schools for the Indian girls and boys. Practically all children of school age, physically fit, not in attendance in one or other of these schools, are in attendance at some non-reservation school, such as those at Bismarck, Wahpeton, North Dakota, or Pipestone, Minnesota. The Catholic Mission School has an enrollment of approximately fifty pupils. This school has good buildings, fine dormitory, etc., and pupils are taken through the sixth grade.

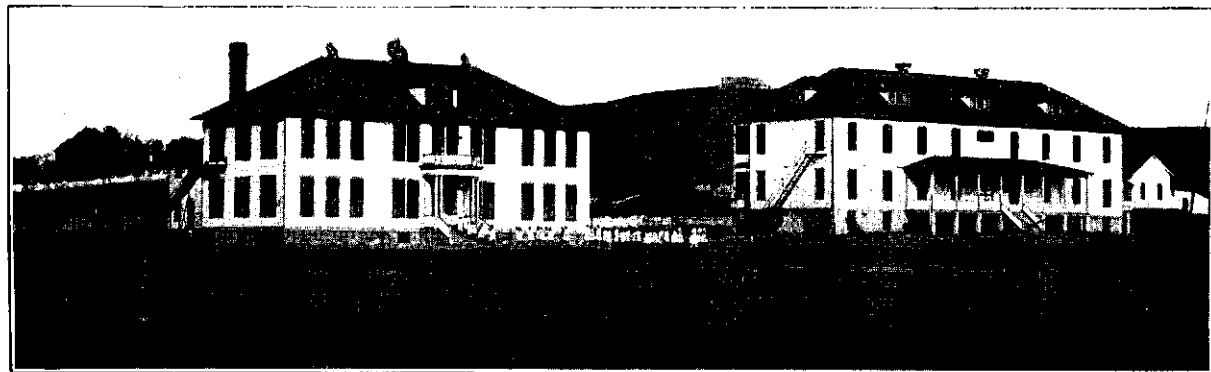
The American Missionary Association conducts the Congregational Mission School, with an enrollment of twenty-five pupils. The two day schools are conducted by the United States Government, and have an enrollment of approximately forty pupils. All



HOSPITAL U. S. INDIAN SCHOOL, FT. YATES, N. DAK.



U. S. GOV. INDIAN SCHOOL, FT. YATES, N. DAK.



U. S. GOV. INDIAN SCHOOL, FT. YATES, N. DAK.

are under the supervision of the efficient government superintendent, Mr. E. W. Jermark. The Indians on this reservation have been noted for over a hundred years as great farmers, raising fine corn and grain; they raise and own many fine cattle and horses.

There has recently been a school district organized and a public school opened at Elbowoods for both white and Indian pupils, with an enrollment of approximately fifteen children.

INDIAN SCHOOL AT FORT YATES

The school on the Standing Rock Reservation in Sioux County is located at Fort Yates; it has a capacity of about four hundred pupils. The Government Boarding School, maintained for the education of the Sioux Indians, had its inception in the heroic efforts of workers sent out from the Benedictine Abbey at St. Meinrad, Indiana, in 1876. As St. Scholastica's Indian School it ministered to the savage and hostile Sioux until being possessed of a reasonable prospect of permanency it was taken over by the United States Government in 1881. Thus freed from financial limitations, it rapidly developed under the painstaking care of those who had long served it. Today it ranks in capacity among the foremost of the reservation schools in the entire Indian Service.

Its history has always been that of correlated and co-ordinated academic and industrial instruction. Its site comprises 750 acres of prairie land along the bank of the Missouri River. This farm affords a base for systematic training and experience in agriculture and stock raising and is equipped with shops and teachers for farm engineering, blacksmithing, carpentry and painting.

Courses are given in domestic science, domestic art, laundering, nursing, home-making and sewing. Academic instruction extends through the sixth grade and prepares pupils for admission to the extensive vocational courses of the various non-reservation Indian schools.

All activities are under the immediate direction of the Indian office in Washington, D. C. The roster of local directors includes a principal-in-charge, an academic force, trained disciplinarians, health teachers and attendants, and an industrial corps who by instruction and demonstration thoroughly supervise and effect the necessary manual labor of the entire institution.

There are 918 school children on the reservation; 238 boarding school pupils, 93 in the day schools, 147 pupils in non-reservation government schools and 300 in the public schools. The rest are taken care of in the mission schools. There has been built recently a new dormitory for boys, with a capacity of 120; new class rooms and gymnasium, costing \$43,000, for boys and girls both, fitted with a stage and gallery, seating 350 people, in which the pupils give amateur theatricals. There is a fine hospital for the school, with a physician, nurses and cooks. To aid in the work there is a fine herd, 28 head, of registered Holstein cattle, a drove of 46 registered Duroc hogs; there were raised this year 60 acres of corn and 160 acres of oats for forage for the cattle and hogs, besides 28 acres of garden for the pupils. The Indians on the Standing Rock Reservation were very active in Red Cross work; the children and women worked every night for months, making tons of trench candles for the soldiers. The women and girls are experts with the needle and do wonderful work, especially in beads and porcupine quill embroidery, which has been exhibited at the several county and state fairs, winning most of the prizes offered.

There are about twenty employees and teachers at this school, under the direction of Superintendent James B. Kitch and Principal Ewald C. Witzleben.

MARTIN KENEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

Founded 1879

Nearly coincident in time and spirit with the history of the Fort Yates Indian School was that of the Martin Kenel Agricultural School, located on the Standing Rock Reservation a few miles from Fort Yates. It, too, was established by those strong-souled monks who, like Constantine of old, believed "In this sign thou shalt conquer," and came from St. Meinrad's Abbey to plant the Cross beside the turbulent Missouri and yet more turbulent Sioux. Here and there they reached, touching place after place, and at last confined themselves to the more northern Dakota bands. In 1884 the Benedictine Abbey of Conception, Missouri, sent the well-known and much-loved Father Martin (Kenel) with his companion, Father Bede, to establish a lasting institution where a beginning had been made. Already Bishop Marty, who had renounced the world for the monastery and later the monastery for the Red Man, had secured the presence of those brave nuns who, with lily faces but stout hearts and steady hands, in class room, hospital and home make real and apparent the blessings of the message which the monks spoke to the hearts of the savages. For twenty-two years, as government representative, Father Martin gave of his heart, soul and body and saw his subjects pass from the paganism of the blanket to the hope of the Christian and the civilization of the well-dressed man and woman who could not only make personal wants known but could ably interpret for others.

The school was a model of precision and efficiency until his failing health compelled relinquishment. The school has recently been officially closed and some of the teachers are now employed at the school at Fort Yates.

SCHOOL ON TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION

The Indian school on the Turtle Mountain Reservation in Rolette County is located at Belcourt and is like the other schools under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, D. C., with Mr. Henry J. McQuigg as superintendent in charge.

There are seven public schools in operation here and in addition the children are also permitted to attend the larger government schools at Fort Totten, Wahpeton, Pipestone, Minnesota, Flandreau, South Dakota, and Haskell, Kansas. The county and state school officials show a keen interest and lend their best co-operation for the education of these children, with the result that they are becoming a valuable asset to the great state of North Dakota.

The pupils are mainly from the Chippewa Indian tribe. There is a tuberculosis sanitarium connected with this school for the Turtle Mountain Reservation Indians.

The village of Belcourt was named in honor of the Rev. Father Anthony Joseph Belcourt, North Dakota's greatest pioneer priest, who evangelized the whole of the Turtle Mountain region and on the summit of the highest peak in those hills, Butte St. Paul, a few miles from Bottineau, in 1853 planted the Cross, the symbol of man's redemption. To his work is mainly due the present

civilization of the Chippewa Indians in this state and across the line in Minnesota. If in 1862-63 the Chippewa nation did not join the Sioux in their war against the whites, it is largely owing to the lessons taught by Father Belcourt.

WAHPETON INDIAN SCHOOL

The Wahpeton Indian School is a vocational educational institution for Indian children of the Northwest. It has property to the value of \$250,000 and its capacity is two hundred twenty pupils. In addition to its regular academic work, which corresponds to that of public schools, it furnishes for the boys elementary training in carpentry, blacksmithing, painting, cement work, shoe and harness repairing, agriculture, including gardening and stock raising and vocational training in agriculture, engineering and carpentry. For the girls, elementary training in cooking, sewing, housekeeping and gardening and advance training in nursing and home economics.

Physical training of pupils is given careful attention, there being a gymnasium and hospital maintained to aid in this work. Religious instruction is provided through the attendance of pupils at the churches of the city of Wahpeton, it being the regulation of the school that all pupils attend church services regularly.

The school is under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, D. C., with a local superintendent in charge, Mr. Peyton Carter.

All expenses of pupils are provided for by the United States Government, the school being open to all Indian children who have a considerable degree of Indian blood and who cannot enter a public school.

This school is situated near the city of Wahpeton, Richland County, North Dakota, and has well kept grounds, with a number of substantial brick buildings.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA

The State University, the oldest of the higher institutions of learning in the state, was founded by an act of the Territorial Assembly passed February 23, 1883. By the terms of the enabling act admitting the territory to statehood, Congress granted the University 36,080 acres of public lands, and the School of Mines, made by the state constitution a department of the University, was given a grant of 40,000 acres. The institution is supported by state appropriations and land incomes, and is under the control of a board of regents appointed by the governor.

The cornerstone of the first building was laid October 2, 1883, and the University first opened its doors to students on September 8, 1884. The faculty and officers during the first year numbered four, and the student body seventy-nine, all below college grade. Its development has been even more rapid than that of the state as a whole. From this small beginning it has grown steadily in numbers and equipment, new departments and colleges being added from time to time, until it is today a university not only in name but in fact. The admirable traditions of the earlier years of sound ideals of scholarship and service, and of wise adaptation to the conditions of the state, have been maintained and enlarged, so that it now takes rank among the strongest institutions of learning in the Middle West and its graduates are received with full credit

at all the great universities of the country and even of foreign countries. At the end of its thirty-fifth year, June, 1919, its staff of administration and instruction numbers 146 and its student body 1,294. Women are admitted to all departments on the same terms as men. Tuition is practically free. It has approximately fifteen hundred alumni.

The University organization includes:

1. The College of Liberal Arts, offering programs of study leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

2. The School of Education, which prepares for the profession of teaching in high schools and colleges, and grants the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor's Diploma in Teaching, the latter being valid as a first grade professional certificate. The University High School is maintained in connection with the School of Education for purposes of observation and practice.

3. The School of Law, which provides a three-year course in law, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

4. The School of Medicine, which gives instruction in the first two years of a medical course, based on two years of academic work, and grants the B. A. degree, together with a certificate in medicine.

5. The College of Engineering, offering courses leading to appropriate degrees in mining and allied industrial engineering, civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, and general engineering.

6. The Graduate Department, uniting under one organization the advanced courses of study leading to the higher degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

7. The Summer Session, maintained for six weeks, with a wide variety of college and elementary courses.

8. The Extension Division, having for its purpose the utilization of the educational resources of the University by individuals and communities throughout the state through correspondence courses, lecture courses, study clubs and a general information service.

9. Connected with the University are the following laboratories and stations:

The Public Health Laboratories at University, Bismarck, Fargo and Minot.

The Biological Station at Devils Lake.

The State Geological Survey.

The Mining Sub-Stations at Hebron.

The U. S. Weather Bureau Station.

The site of the University is Grand Forks; the postoffice is University, a short distance from the city. Its property includes seventeen buildings and a campus of 120 acres, which has been made attractive with trees and shrubbery and is now one of the beautiful spots of the state.

Full information may be obtained by addressing the Registrar of the University, University, North Dakota.

NORTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

The North Dakota Agricultural College is located at Fargo, North Dakota, and occupies 960 acres of land that adjoins the city on two sides. About 100 acres have been devoted to campus, which

has been laid out in beautiful driveways and ornamented with numerous clumps of trees, hedges and shrubbery—one of the most attractive landscapes in North Dakota.

The North Dakota Agricultural College is organized under four general divisions: the college proper, the agricultural experiment station, the extension division, and the state regulatory division.

In the college proper twenty collegiate courses are offered to high school graduates emphasizing agriculture; engineering, architectural, chemical, civil and mechanical; home economics; pharmacy; veterinary medicine and surgery and the applied sciences—biology, chemistry and physics—and the preparation of teachers for these subjects. Five high school courses and five shorter industrial courses along similar lines are offered common school graduates.

The experiment station, through the home farm and the sub-stations at Dickinson, Edgeley, Hettinger, Langdon and Williston, is attempting to solve the agricultural problems of the state and to develop a better system of husbandry. It demonstrates its results and methods through the twenty-two demonstration farms situated respectively at Bathgate, Beach, Carrington, Dawson, Granville, Hazleton, Hoople, Jamestown, Lakota, Larimore, Mohall, Mott, McLeod, New Salem, Oakes, Park River, Portland, Rugby, Sanborn, Tioga, Wahpeton and Washburn.

The extension division through correspondence, lecturers, the county agents and the state-wide organization of the boys and girls' clubs in stock growing, gardening, canning, etc., is carrying the message of the Agricultural College to the homes and farms of the state.

The regulatory division protects the health and welfare of the people of the state through its regulation of the sales of drugs, food, paints, beverages, oils, seed, etc., and grading of grain.

The North Dakota Agricultural College uses for educational purposes fifteen buildings. These represent an investment of \$638,500 and the class room, laboratory, shop and library equipment represents a further investment of \$310,987. The buildings are all modern, well lighted, well ventilated and thoroughly equipped for their special purposes.

The institution is supported by federal and state funds. Its land grant represents an endowment of about \$2,000,000. Its federal income for educational purposes is \$50,000, exclusive of the Smith-Hughes funds.

The college grants the degrees Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, Master of Science, Graduate in Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemist. Its degrees are certified by the regents of New York and by the North Central Association. Graduates have been accepted by the best educational institutions of the country, including California, Chicago, Cornell, Columbia and Johns Hopkins.

The fall term for collegiate and high school curricula opens about October 1 and continues 36 weeks. The industrial curricula—farm husbandry, power machinery, drafting and building and homemaking—open about October 15.

THE NORTH DAKOTA EXPERIMENT STATION

The Experiment Station division of the North Dakota Agricultural College is organized to conduct investigations in soils, crops,

animals and in any other problems related to agriculture. The main station is located at Agricultural College, near Fargo. Five substations have been established in different parts of the state to study agricultural problems more closely related to the various localities, and especially as influenced by the varying soil and climatic conditions. They are located near Edgeley, LaMoure County; Langdon, Cavalier County; Williston, Williams County; Dickinson, Stark County; and Hettinger, Adams County. A quarter section of land was donated by the community for each substation. The state has erected substantial buildings and appropriates five thousand dollars a year to each substation to be used in carrying on the investigations. The United States Department of Agriculture is co-operating in the experiments at all of the substations except Langdon.

Twenty-four demonstration farms have been authorized by the legislature to be established not more than one in a county. On the farm selected a system of crop rotation best adapted to the locality has been arranged and a contract made with the owner of the farm to conduct every operation in accordance with the directions of the Experiment Station Demonstration Farm Superintendent. No more labor is expended on the fields than is to be recommended for successful practical farming and the work is done by the farmer with his own machinery. Care is taken in the selection of the seed used on these farms and they become the centers for distribution of pure seeds.

These farms are located near the following towns: Bathgate, Beach, Carrington, Dawson, Granville, Hazelton, Hoople, Jamestown, Lakota, Larimore, McLeod, Mohall, Mott, New Salem, Oakes, Park River, Portland Junction, Rugby, Sanborn, Tioga, Wahpeton and Washburn. By the system of crop rotation established, the yield of spring wheat on the demonstration farms has been more than 50 per cent greater than the corresponding state average for the past ten years.

For purposes of administration, the work of the Experiment Station under the supervision of a director is divided into the following divisions or departments: Agronomy, Animal Husbandry (including Poultry), Biology, Chemistry, Dairy Husbandry, Demonstration Farms, Farm Management and Marketing, Horticulture, Soil Survey, Station Farm, Substations, and Veterinary.

The State Agricultural College owns a section and a half of land adjacent to the city of Fargo. Extensive grounds are set aside for the college campus and definite experimental plots are assigned to the different departments for their exclusive use. The remainder of a little over a section is operated as a station farm for the purpose of furnishing the necessary pasturage, the production of silo crops, small grains and roughage for the animal husbandry and dairy departments. It is also used for the increased production of seeds grown on the experimental plots.

For the purpose of experimental and educational work the Experiment Station maintains two breeds of beef cattle, three breeds of dairy cattle, four breeds of sheep, five breeds of hogs, four breeds of poultry, one breed of horses besides mixed breeds for general farm purposes. At the substations limited investigation is being conducted with live stock. Edgeley has hogs; Langdon, beef cattle; Williston, sheep; Dickinson and Hettinger, dairy cattle. At the McLeod demonstration farm a herd of milking



TWO VIEWS SUB-STATION, EDGELEY, N. DAK.

Shorthorns is being maintained. Space will not permit the enumeration of the activities of the different departments. It is sufficient to say that they cover practically every field of practical agriculture in which a North Dakota farmer is interested. A correspondence bureau is maintained for the prompt handling of all inquiries. The results of the investigations are published as bulletins and are free to all who will ask for them.

Funds for the support of the experimental work are obtained from three sources: (1) direct state appropriation, (2) United States Department of Agriculture, Hatch and Adams funds, and co-operation with various bureaus in special investigations; (3) donations by associations or individuals. During the fiscal year 1918-1919 funds were made available as follows: State, \$66,100; United States, \$42,635; Traill County, \$720, for soil survey; donations, \$6,675; total, \$116,130.

THE EDGELEY SUB-EXPERIMENT STATION

In a broad sense of the term, an experiment station must be considered a model farm. While many of the methods employed for demonstration purposes cannot be considered in this light, the general arrangement and management must be such as to set an example of what may be done to improve the general condition of the farming interests of the district in which the station is located. The first work, then, for an experiment station is to em-



SUB-STATION, U. S. GOV. EX. FARM, EDGELEY, N. DAK.

ploy such general methods as will be of practical value in solving the agricultural and horticultural questions of a given district, and to demonstrate the work in such a way that farmers may apply those methods to their own particular needs on the farm. There are no fixed rules in farming that may be laid down, but there are broad general principles of wide application which may be studied and put into practice. Field experiments must, of necessity extend over a considerable period of time to be of much value to farmers living in the district covered by an experiment station. Variable seasonal factors must be studied in choosing crops and tillage methods best adapted to a given district. With this idea in view the following list of experiments were authorized and put into practice when the Edgeley Sub-Experiment Station began active operations in 1903:

1. Variety test of corn and sorghums.
2. Variety test of potatoes.
3. Variety test of cereals.
4. Variety test of millet.
5. Tests of legumes and other hay crops.
6. Variety tests of root crops.

7. Cereal investigation.
8. Co-operative experiments in cultivation methods.
9. Different rates of sowing durum and hard wheat, oats and barley per acre.
10. Durum wheat studies.
11. Harrowing grain.
12. Different dates of plowing.
13. Different methods of preparing land for cereal crops.
14. Plowing experiments—depth of plowing.
15. Sub-soil experiments.
16. Soil fertility studies.
17. Live stock experiments.
18. Forestry investigations.

19. Experiments with fruit trees, bush fruits and garden crops.

As some of the experiments were carried on for a sufficient length of time to answer the questions involved, they were discarded and new ones in keeping with the times inaugurated. The newer experiments have for their object the solution of questions dealing with the production of grain and forage crops suitable for the feeding of live stock. Grain farming is rapidly becoming too much of a game of chance and is often unprofitable because of the various diseases which attack the different cereal crops, and to the general weedy condition of the land that has grown crops of small grain continuously for a number of years. Hardy tame grasses and forage crops must be introduced in this district to replace the native grasses which are rapidly becoming a thing of the past. A systematical line of experiments to demonstrate the value of improved systems of crop rotation, moisture and humus conservation methods is given considerable prominence. The breeding, care and management of swine is being worked out in a practical way. In order to cheapen production of pork, the hogs are allowed plenty of pasture throughout the season and are fattened by turning them into fields of ripe Canadian field peas and corn.

Considerable valuable data has already been secured from the above outlined experiments. These results have been printed in the annual reports of the Edgeley Station, which are sent out free to those wishing them.

O. A. THOMPSON, Superintendent.

HETTINGER SUB-EXPERIMENT STATION

The Hettinger Sub-Station is located just northwest of the city limits of Hettinger, Adams County, on the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. The elevation is 2,253 feet above sea level.

The station was started in the year of 1911 and experimental records have been kept since that time. These are incorporated in the annual reports of the sub-station each year. The work of the station has been carried on under the following heads:

1. Dry land co-operative rotations and tillage methods.
2. Meteorological and soil moisture studies.
3. Flax rotation studies.
4. Forage crop experiments.
5. Potato variety testing.
6. Tree planting.
7. Dairy herd improvements.
8. Hog breeding.
9. Extension work.
10. Miscellaneous experiments.
11. General field crops and studies.
12. Alfalfa growing.
13. Sweet clover growing.
14. New alfalfa trials (Fargo).

The aim of the sub-station is to conduct experimental work from which to gather data as to the proper rotation systems and the best tillage methods for this locality. The general farm operations



SCHOOL OF SCIENCE, WAHPETON, N. D.

are also planned for demonstrational purposes whenever this is practical. There are one hundred and twenty-six one-fifth acre plats in the co-operative dry land agricultural experiments and forty-eight one-fifth acre plats in the flax rotation series. There will be eight one-fifth acre plats added this season for forage crop trials, this being a new project at Hettinger.

The station maintains a herd of grade Guernsey cows, which will be changed to a pure bred herd, probably Holsteins, when funds permit. A start was made with pure bred Duroc hogs in 1918.

As the indebtedness of the station has been effaced the past year, more work can be done along constructive lines in the future.

STATE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE

The convention which framed the Constitution for North Dakota located the State School of Science at Wahpeton and endowed it with 40,000 acres of the Congressional grant of public lands for institutions of higher learning in the new state. The legislative act providing for the new school was approved March 10, 1903, and the institution was opened in the following September. The work of the first two years was carried on in rented rooms, but in June, 1905, the trustees purchased the building and property of the Red River Valley University.

The chief departments of the school were, and have remained, the Engineering Department, the Commercial Department, and the Department of Household Arts. In connection with these there are organized departments of History, English, Chemistry Biology, Mathematics, Physics, and Modern Languages.

The purpose of the school, as defined by statute, is "to furnish such instruction in the pure and applied sciences, mathematics, languages, political science and history as is usually given in schools of technology below the junior year, the chief object being the training of skilled workmen in the most practical phases of applied science."

Being thus defined as vocational, the school became one of the pioneers of its kind, worked steadily through the experimental stage, and today is fully organized and equipped to serve the needs of the state as a college of trades and applied sciences. The Survey Commission of 1915-16 made recommendations entirely consonant with the previously defined object of the school.

The School of Science is not a vocational high school. It is rather a college which aims to increase the efficiency of business men, of home-makers, of mechanics and of farmers. Men and women over sixteen are admitted without further limitations as to age. There are many excellent winter term courses for those who can attend school at no other time. Advanced elective courses in cultural subjects and pure science enable ambitious students to supplement their practical work by a foundation for such professions as law, medicine and engineering. For students of limited education, courses are provided which make for character and good citizenship.

The school is located within the limits of Wahpeton. At present there are five large buildings, including dormitories and a splendid gymnasium.

A copy of the annual catalogue, and other information pertaining to the school, may be obtained by request.

STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL Ellendale, North Dakota

The State Normal and Industrial School was located by the Constitutional Convention in 1889. It was opened in September, 1899, as the State Manual Training School, and offered courses in Manual Arts, Household Arts, and Fine Arts. As a school for the preparation of manual training teachers it has taken high rank from the first. In 1907 the legislature enacted a law authorizing the training of teachers for the public schools, and the school has become one of the state normal schools with recognized standing among the normal schools of the country.

In physical equipment the school has grown from one original building to an institution with five splendid brick buildings and three frame structures: the foundry, a demonstration rural school, and a school barn. The laboratories are well equipped, and the shops and mechanic arts department are especially well provided with all the machinery and equipment needed for complete training in wood and iron construction. The school owns forty-one acres of land, on which is located a beautiful campus with abundant room, an enclosed athletic park, a school garden and farm plots for demonstration work in elementary agriculture and the support of the live stock belonging to the school.

The standard normal courses are given, and special attention is given to the preparation of teachers for the rural schools. Teachers' courses of advanced standards are given in manual training and home economics. Also on the industrial side, courses are given in mechanical arts, home economics, commercial subjects, fine arts, and courses in special music. For those who have not enjoyed the privileges of a high school at home a course in academic subjects may be taken. In the winter term practical short courses are offered in the mechanic arts and home economics departments.

Young men at this school may learn the operation and repair of steam and gas engines, the elements of blacksmithing and carpentry, cabinet making, repair of farm machinery, a trade, and how to teach these manual arts in the public schools.

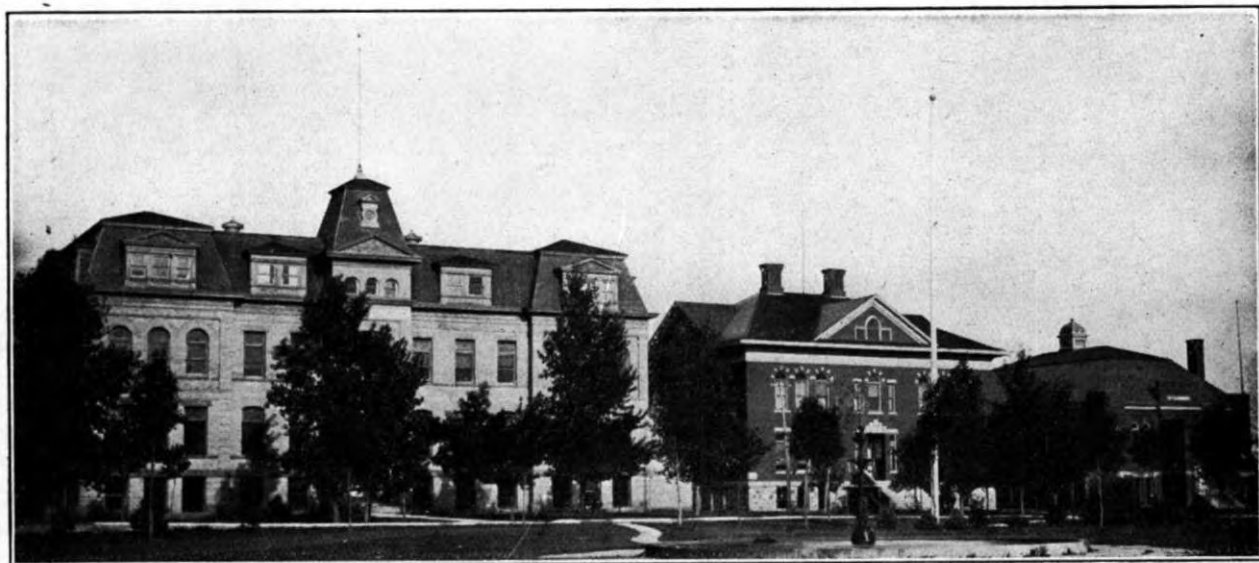
Young women may learn sewing, dressmaking, millinery, cooking, household management, home nursing and how to teach these subjects.

All students may secure training in the teaching profession. A demonstration rural school is maintained upon the campus and the city schools with an excellent modern building is used as the observation school.

The school has won a splendid reputation among mechanics and industrial people by the thorough and practical training shown by the students trained in its shops, and as a training school for teachers it holds high rank from the efficient service rendered in the public schools of several states by its graduates. It has a proud record in the Great World War and is not less proud of the achievement of its former students in the arts of peace.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL Valley City, North Dakota

This state normal school, located by the Constitutional Convention, and founded by an act passed by the first Legislative Assembly, has, through the generosity of successive Legislative Assemblies, and the loyal support of enthusiastic students, grown



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

ELLENDALÉ, N. DAK.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, VALLEY CITY, N. D.

and developed into a teacher training institution which is favorably known not only throughout the state but beyond the borders of North Dakota.

The first class, which was graduated in June, 1894, consisted of three members. The alumni now number more than 2,000, and many thousands more have been enrolled as students and have received the help and inspiration which a school with high ideals and excellent equipment cannot fail to give.

From a rented room in 1890, the physical plant has grown to nine large buildings located on a campus of some fifty acres, and there has been recently added to the permanent property of the institution a state farm with modern farm buildings. An excellent herd of Holstein cows furnishes milk for the school dormitories where 150 women students live, while the land of this farm produces vegetables for the dormitory tables.

One of the distinctive features of this school is the opportunity offered for special preparation to teach agriculture, public school art, public school music, home economics, manual training, kindergarten, physical education, and commercial subjects.

A new departure which has attracted wide and favorable attention and which marks the beginning of a popular movement in music, is the offering of free class instruction in violin, piano, and other musical instruments. This free instruction is intended primarily for those who have not had advantages in music, and who would not, without the opportunity here presented, secure any musical training. The offer of free instruction is limited to prospective teachers. Though this plan was inaugurated less than four months ago, more than one hundred young people who will soon be public school teachers in North Dakota have already enrolled for this instruction.

The wide influence of the Valley City Normal School is indicated by the fact that in the student body of this school year, 1918-1919, practically every county in North Dakota is represented, as well as eight other states and one foreign country.

THE MUSEUM OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Valley City, North Dakota

The general museum dates back to 1892, when the curator began collecting local rocks for use in the geography classes, and the first gift was received—one of fossil baculities found in the nearby Fort Pierre shales by Dr. J. E. Featherstone, an ardent believer always in the school museum. The collection of varied material for the use of the classes in geography and the other natural sciences, has continued through twenty-eight years and now the museum possesses a large stock of specimens, geological, zoological, botanical, geographical, historical, etc., only a small portion of which can be on exhibit today.

In the geological section, the first collection of two hundred and fifty ores and economic rocks from the United States Government was followed by other gifts from many friends of the school, some of whom procured fine contributions from their eastern friends and from expositions. The curator has collected to date over one thousand specimens of local drift rocks, whose great value will be even more apparent in later study.

The zoological section includes a gift of sixty fishes from the United States Government and other gifts of high value. The

representative types of the great zoological subdivisions are largely the results of the summer trips of the curator to more than a dozen collecting points on the Pacific coast, from Vancouver Island to Mexico, and at points between Marblehead and Key West and the Bahamas, in Atlantic waters.

The botanical material of the herbarium was largely obtained personally by the curator during summer vacations in the United States and adjacent territories. In 1906, through the kindness of Dr. W. R. R. Pinger, a Valley City Normal graduate, '03, then in the faculty of the University of California, came the high privilege of collecting freely for the school in the Botanic Gardens at Berkeley, a place rich in old world plants.

Among the most noticeable exhibits is a finely representative one of West Indian corals, selected by the curator in the Bahamas, and a sponge exhibit from the same islands and Key West that numbers over eighty species or varieties. The museum collections, though lacking in many points on desirable lines, boasts of several specimens of exceptional value, not often seen even in museums far more wealthy than those of this state. Some of these are a cestracion shark from Pacific deep sea (formerly supposed to be extinct), a gigantic deep sea crab from Victoria, B. C., a slate slab from Mt. Stephen, B. C., unusually rich in trilobite forms, and a sea fan coral with expanded polyps, killed in the Bahamas, a specimen rarely seen except in the richest museums of a great metropolis.

The material of this steadily growing museum has always been used more or less in the geography and natural science classes of the normal department, most of it having been collected with special reference to its use in class work. But the credit for the nucleus of the Training School museum and its initial use in the Training School belongs largely to Prof. A. P. Hollis, who, as supervisor of teaching, felt deeply the need for systematic illustration in the grades.

In response to his letters to prominent manufacturing firms in the east, there came to the school, free, except for transportation charges, exhibits of cotton, thread, wool and worsteds, silk, coffees, corn products, standard oil, rubber and many others illustrating the manufacture of paper, books, pencils, plate glass, silverware, etc. To these were added special series of illustrations, Mumford's trees and his colored pictures of birds, plants and minerals; about 500 Perry pictures dealing with art, historical and geographical subjects; 1,000 post cards, a large number of illustrated railway folders and tourist books, from home and abroad, industrial circulars, photographs and miscellaneous articles.

In January, 1910, this school museum material was placed in a room adjoining the general museum and under the care of its curator. More systematic work was then begun in sending out daily specially prepared trays of desired material to the eight grades of the Training School and to the classes of the normal department.

Since 1910 other exhibits have been received from manufacturers and seniors have prepared exhibits on native woods of the state, native birds, nests and eggs, soil-making rocks, a cotton series, the making of binder twine, etc.; besides adding to the collection more than fifteen hundred post cards and pictures. To the illustration cases have been added by the curator thousands of pictures selected largely from periodicals, old and new, nothing

being despised that in a fairly creditable manner tells a truth about art, history, the wide world or life in any of its myriad phases. In the advertising pages of our best magazines are often round pictures very true to life and especially invaluable in the language classes of the lower grades.

New exhibits, botanical and industrial, are being constantly made up in permanent form for quick addition to out-going trays whenever called for. Pressed plants like ferns, eucalyptus flowers, camphor branches, as well as stems of flax and grains and commercial fibers are sent out in their own shallow boxes, each tied securely to the bottom of the box, so that it may easily be exhibited to the entire class without danger to the frail specimen.

Practice teachers, or members of the faculty, notify the curator or her assistant sometime in advance of the material with which they wish to illustrate the subject covered in a certain lesson. Then all of the material bearing on that subject is assembled and prepared for the teacher who calls for it on the day it is to be used. Such materials vitalize teaching. A true appraisal of the value of such items as the museum now owns is impossible, due to the many essential factors entering into such an estimate. But the replaceable portion of stock would aggregate between three and five thousand dollars at pre-war prices; the choicest items are not on any market list.

Since nearly all of the mineralogical and geographical material in both museums came from sundry sources, and since a large share of its biologic material was gained in regions always restricted in climate and products, it follows that the stock in both museums must be more or less incomplete in serial and related forms and in its ability to furnish all the types needed for class instruction.

To remedy this meagerness of needed types, due directly to the nature of the sources of supply and chance opportunities in collecting, this institution has had little funds to expend to date for typical new material of any kind, however necessary to an effective scientific education. Hence, all case installations and tray exhibits must be often unproductive of the best results.

This lack of typical material needed supply the growing demands of the training school has compelled the curator to accept the use of a number of good loan collections, made especially for school use, and placed in the museum at the curator's personal risk.

A post card collection of over 30,000 cards, covering fairly well a wide range of subjects in geography, history, art and the sciences, the result of a fifteen years' search and held at a valuation of over \$750.00, a collection that could not now be duplicated for \$1,000 probably, since the assortment on sale at any one point is far more limited than ten years ago.

A large geological collection that numbers over 5,000 representative rocks and ores, mostly selected in the field by a teacher acquainted with the needs of classes in elementary geology, mineralogy, chemistry, physics, and advanced geography. This collection furnishes usually 75 per cent or more of the specimens used by the curator in the mineralogy talks before chemistry classes and is geology class work.

A good and varied collection of photographs and curios illustrating life in the old world, and this, together with another help-

ful loan collection, comprising files of magazines of high rank, as the National Geographic (fourteen years), Sunset (ten years), World's Outlook and others of similar value, help greatly in making geography lessons in the grades more vivid and accurate.

All of the above collections have been used constantly in the Training School for years, constituting a large percentage of the material used from both museums. If room and labor for its installation were available at present, another loan collection of over 4,000 specimens, comprising over a thousand varieties of shells, could be secured for study by the biology classes and the entire school as well as the public.

Only by the help of these large loan collections have the curators and the critic teachers of the Training School been enabled to make a fair trial of the museum as an essential factor in a truer educational system than the old. Intelligent use of such material must result in giving a prominent place to the good post card (despised by many teachers) as an invaluable but comparatively inexpensive colored aid in the work of the grades, and a higher teaching value to the black and white illustrations found in our first-class magazines, advertising literature, and news weeklies.

Because of crowded quarters, where the work of ten rooms must be done in two, and of a lack of funds, since the early days of the school, for the work of a proper organization of materials, their preparation, installation and care, it follows that hardly half of the museum's zoological material is usable at present, because ineffectively exhibited, and the rest is packed in shipping cases, etc.; that the herbarium specimens must be largely stored away, and so, much of the stock is inaccessible; and much geological material is either packed away or only partially registered and ineffectively exposed at great risk of loss of labels and value.

And the demand for this organization work is continually growing with the constant influx of new and much-desired material from friends who are realizing that its right use is sure to result in a richer experience and a broader, surer mental grasp to each pupil, and in the widening horizon and growing powers that must come to every teacher in training who uses all illustrative material possible in her classes.

This is one of the few school museums in the country and its main aim is to help the students in training to know the value of illustrations of every kind and how to secure much valuable material at little cost, so that they too may be able to build up helpful museums in their future schools and so promote a growing education.

Educators have been very slow to recognize the fact that every school should possess a museum as well as a library, and that the museum should precede the library in relation to the child's activities. Hon. P. P. Claxton, the United States Commissioner of Education, speaks thus concerning the acquisition of ideas by school children: "The most successful means yet found is the well-selected and carefully arranged museum put at the disposal of children and teachers in such a way that any portion of its material may be had at the time, when it is needed, for the illustration of any lesson or the extension of the child's knowledge in regard to any part of the world, its products, and industries"—a rather comprehensive proposition, but the children are worth all it will cost, for they must learn how to educate themselves.

The State of North Dakota cannot duplicate the gift of Pennsylvania to its schools, nor is it needed here, as much as in the mining districts among the mountains. Our teachers can secure for their own schools the material for several series with little effort. Very complete exhibits can be arranged in the line of native grain, wheat and flour, native woods and coal, and native flowers. Throughout the greater portion of the state the collection of drift rock specimens would result in much interesting study for all, in glacial history and mineralogy. On the tops of the knolls and in gravel pits can be found quartz in many forms, feldspars, micas, ironstones, orkers and occasionally petrifications from the regions south of Hudson Bay. Limestone of many grades, many forms of granite and gneiss, schists, and igneous rocks are strewn about from the Manitoba Escarpment to the western plains across the Missouri, many of them plainly scored by the ice sheet.

The nucleus for several commercial series may be secured from homes and stores. Many storekeepers would gladly contribute specimens of much educational value to the school museum, if assured of their preservation for future use. Friends of the pupils will often pass over to the school stray pictures and magazines with articles and illustrations of worth. And all of these objects are just as valuable and worthy of study as those of foreign lands, for they open the door to a truer knowledge of other lands.

School museums will spring up all over the state to interest and instruct both pupils and parents, when the teachers themselves awake to the fact that every one of them should have had such a training in elementary biology and geography that they could see the possibilities for good that lie in nature's lavish gifts to the state. The greatest obstacle to the formation of school museums at present is to be found in the ignorance of the average teacher who knows not how to see what lies close at hand.

The school museum must always stand for a clearer conception of the natural environment, a truer understanding of the world outside the home neighborhood, of its people, their life, commercial products and the resultant relationships to the child and the man. The museum can become a most potent factor in the education of the masses, inside and outside of the school.

MISS LURA LIVONIA PERRINE

In the building of a state many influences conspire. Every citizen makes his contribution to its life and development, some more than others. In a state like North Dakota, built up by people who are conspicuous for their intelligence and their progressive spirit, her educational institutions are certain to have a paramount influence. In this field many have served nobly, but among them all none have rendered a longer, more intelligent or conscientious service than Miss Lura Livonia Perrine, for many years instructor in science at the State Normal School at Valley City and more recently custodian of the museum in that institution, her services covering a period of more than twenty-seven years.

Miss Perrine is a native of Detroit, Michigan, a direct descendent of Henri Perrine, a French Huguenot, and of Thomas Benedict of Nottinghamshire, England, one of the earliest settlers at Norfolk, Connecticut. Her father was William Henry Perrine, A. M. D. D., a native of New York, a graduate of Hillsdale College, Mich-

igan, an eminent scholar and preacher; her mother was Miss Livonia Ellen Benedict, a native of New York state, also a graduate of Hillsdale College, and a teacher of Greek, Latin and Mathematics in Albion College, Michigan.

Miss Perrine was educated at home by her parents until ready for college and graduated from the classical course at Albion, Michigan, in 1880. She taught in the city schools of Lansing, Michigan, and in 1881 lectured on the Holy Land at the summer assemblies in Chautauqua, New York. In April, 1882, with her mother and two sisters she came to North Dakota, the first family to settle in Wano township, LaMoure County, three miles from Medberry. Miss Perrine taught in the rural schools and the graded schools of LaMoure, Oakes and Ellendale. She began her work in the State Normal School at Valley City, January 12, 1892, the second year of the school's existence, when the sessions were held in the old Times-Record block. The faculty numbered four, the principal, Rev. J. W. Sifton, Miss Emma Bates, Marcellus W. Barnes and Miss Perrine. With the coming of Prof. George A. McFarland in June, 1892, Miss Perrine became an instructor in natural sciences, in 1902 instructor in geography, geology and botany and in 1908 curator of the general museum. In 1910 she became instructor in geology, curator of the general museum and of the Model School museum for the training of teachers in the selection and preparation of illustrative material for the use of teachers in training. This work constitutes her most important contribution to modern pedagogy.

Unlike many students, Miss Perrine did not cease her work with her graduation from college; she continued her nature studies, devoting her time and energies to geography, botany, conchology, and marine life; these field trips have taken her to the extremities of the United States, to the Northwest, the Southwest, and the Southeast. Her collections of plants and minerals have been made in at least thirteen states and five foreign sections adjacent to the United States. Marine life has been studied in its habitat, at many points upon the west coast and at least seven points on the east coast.

The museum in her charge at the present time at Valley City is very much enriched by her efforts, and contains many rare specimens. With this museum collection, together with her own wonderful private collection, Miss Perrine has been enabled to enrich the minds of thousands of North Dakota's promising young people. Probably no normal school in the United States has a larger, more varied, or more interesting collection, none more serviceable as illustrative of any study, agriculture and all the sciences that enter into the education of a North Dakota teacher. This work represents the service of a lifetime, and entitles Miss Perrine to a place in any temple of fame that may be established for citizens of North Dakota. In addition to constant study, the long years of service to the Normal School she has played the part of an intelligent and active citizen; a faithful member of the Methodist Church; a member of the North Dakota Educational Association, National Educational Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, the North Dakota Academy of Science, Daughters of the American Revolution, and a number of other associations pertaining to her study and research.

To what extent a well informed and cultured life like this has contributed to the progress and development of the pioneer state, neither prophet or historian can ever estimate, but fortunate is the state that has in its service a considerable number of such teachers. Such lives are operated on the principle of "everything for others, nothing for self." Miss Perrine has a rich reward in the appreciation of thousands of young people to whom she has introduced the beauties and wonders of the solid earth beneath their feet; "the wonders of the heavens above them as well as the soul within them." Miss Perrine died in October, 1919.

GEORGE AUSTIN McFARLAND

At Present Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction

Was born at Chagrin Falls, Ohio, and was educated at the Bedford, Ohio, High School and at Hiram College, from which institution he holds the degrees of B. S., M. S. and A. M.

Mr. McFarland, after graduation from college, entered the profession of teaching; he was employed for a year in the common schools of Ohio and in 1884 came to Scotland, South Dakota, as superintendent of schools, where he served for three years, resigning to accept the secretaryship of the Territorial Board of Education, which position he held under the administration of Governor Lewis Church. After a period of nearly three years, he was appointed instructor of pedagogy and history at the State Normal School at Madison, South Dakota, which position he surrendered at the end of the year on account of ill health. After a year's rest and a year in business, he returned to Valley City, North Dakota, as president of the State Normal School, then forming there. He began his work as president August 1, 1892, and continued in that capacity until October 1, 1918, a period of continuous service of twenty-six years and two months; this length of service exceeds that of any executive educational officer in the history of the state by several years. It is exceeded by less than half a dozen normal school presidents in America.

When he first arrived at the institution, it was in the second year of its existence and comprised two instructors and five pupils, operating in a small rented building, now used as a bottling works, and supported till then largely by voluntary contributions of citizens. The school is now conducted in nine large buildings and several smaller ones, occupying eighty-two acres of ground close in to the city, some of it the most valuable real estate owned by our state. The value of its grounds, buildings and equipment is about \$450,000. It has had an enrollment in its normal department at one time in excess of 700 students and has given instruction each year for several years in all departments to more than 1,600 people. From a single curriculum of high school grade, it has expanded to many courses, offering widely varied lines of preparation for teaching. A directory of its graduates issued this present month contains more than 2,150 names. A strong music school was founded and developed that has been financially self-sustaining.

He has shown progressive constructive ability of a superior order in the building of an institution in which the people of the state take a just pride and that has well served its purpose in open-

ing a great professional field of leadership and usefulness to thousands of the state's young people.

He has faithfully served the best interests of the state with sympathy and concern for the affairs of the common people and for the enrichment of life through the education offered in our public schools and at the same time has maintained a liberal educational statesmanship and leadership.

During his presidency of the Normal School, he has been institute conductor, founder and for several years editor of the Dakota Educator, and lecturer upon educational subjects. He is a member of the National Educational Association, the North Dakota Educational Association, the National Society for the Scientific Study of Education, and the American Association of Normal School Presidents and Principals.

He was married August 7, 1884, to Duella Harris of Flushing, Ohio, whom he met and wooed at Hiram College. The family comprises six children: Elsie Winona, the wife of John A. McLean, formerly of Grafton; Genevieve, wife of Assistant Attorney General E. B. Cox; Eugene H., architect at Valley City; R. Kenneth, photographer, Valley City; Dorothy Bruce, supervisor of public school music, Lewiston, Montana; and Paulina, at present attending the high school at Bismarck.

Having served the profession of education in the Dakotas longer than any other man in either state, he has a wide acquaintance with teachers and schools not only in the Dakotas but throughout the United States and his leadership in normal school education is everywhere recognized.

He is still anxious to be of service to his fellow men and of the state and was chosen for the position of Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Mayville, North Dakota

This institution, one of the two original normal schools of the state, was established by the Constitutional Convention in 1889 and it admitted students for the first time on the first day of December, 1890.

The site comprises about twenty-five acres of land adjacent on the north side to Mayville, one of the most desirable residence and school towns in the state. The grounds with their fine lawns, concrete curbing and walks, cinder drives, trees and shrubbery are very attractive.

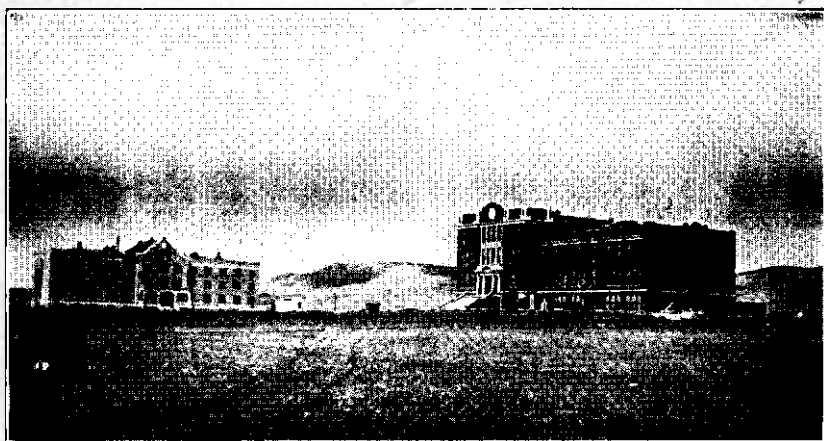
The principal buildings are the large main building containing offices, class rooms, laboratories, libraries, gymnasiums, and men's dormitory; East Hall and West Hall, two dormitories for women; and the hospital, heating plant, and greenhouse. All except the last are constructed of red brick and white sandstone.

Not the least interesting and attractive of the buildings is the model rural school house which tries to illustrate the best that is practicable and feasible in a typical, well-to-do rural locality and a model of which the United States Government sent to the San Francisco and Panama Expositions.

The school is at present organized into the Normal, Commercial, and Special Music departments. In the Normal Department are offered three, four and five-year courses for eighth-grade graduates and one and two-year courses for high school graduates, and the



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, MAYVILLE, N. DAK.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, MINOT, N. D.

work aims chiefly at the preparation of teachers for the elementary rather than the secondary schools. The Commercial Department gives such business training as is needed for shop, store, farm and home management. The Special Music Department provides an opportunity for individual musical culture chiefly by cultivation of the voice or learning to play some instrument, usually the piano or violin.

The faculty is composed of capable and enthusiastic teachers, all of whom are specially trained for their various lines of work, and the students are as fine, earnest and ambitious as are to be found anywhere.

The successful work of the school's graduates in the public schools and the large number of them whom have attained prominence in public life are matters of common remark.

The school publishes a quarterly bulletin, including an annual catalog which gives detailed information about its management and may be obtained upon request.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Minot, North Dakota

In 1909 the state legislature provided for the submission to the people of a proposed amendment to the constitution locating a state normal school at Minot. An overwhelming majority of the people voted in favor of the amendment, and steps were soon taken toward the securing of a site, the erection of buildings and the employment of a faculty. The institution opened its doors to students in the fall of 1913.

The school is located on a campus of seventy acres, situated on the north bank of the beautifully wooded Mouse River at Minot. This campus is being improved as rapidly as circumstances will permit and already is quite attractive in appearance.

On the campus are four buildings. The main building is a commodious, well-built modern structure so planned as to permit of extensive enlargement in the future. It is the center of instruction and student activity and is equipped with modern appliances in its various departments. The girls' dormitory has a plain exterior but is very attractive and well arranged on the inside. The kitchen, dining room and cafeteria are thoroughly modern and complete in their equipment. Spacious halls, parlors and sun parlors, in addition to fifty airy, well-furnished rooms, have been provided for the housing of the students. The Harrison building is used for the lower grades in the Model School and is well equipped for this purpose. The power house is adequate for the present needs of the institution.

Since the opening of its doors the institution has enrolled 1,357 different students, of whom more than two hundred have received the school's diploma. The enrollment in its Model School is gratifyingly large, affording unusually fine facilities for practice teaching.

In general the school offers the same curricula as the other normal schools of the state, which are: three-year, four-year and five-year curricula for eighth grade graduates and one-year and two-year curricula for high school graduates. These curricula are designed to prepare teachers for the elementary schools of the state.

The school enjoys a number of advantages because of its location at Minot. Chief among these is its accessibility. Through the network of railroads extending from Minot in all directions the city is brought within easy reach of about one-third the population of the state. When other roads now building or contemplated have been completed, about one-half the population of the state will be within relatively easy reach of the State Normal School at Minot.

Full information regarding the courses of study, rooming and boarding facilities, etc., will be found in the annual catalog, which will be mailed free to all who write for it to the president of the school at Minot.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Dickinson, North Dakota

The Dickinson State Normal School is North Dakota's newest educational institution. The school was created by an amendment to the state constitution, adding it to the list of normal schools maintained by the state, by a vote of the people of North Dakota at the November election in 1916.

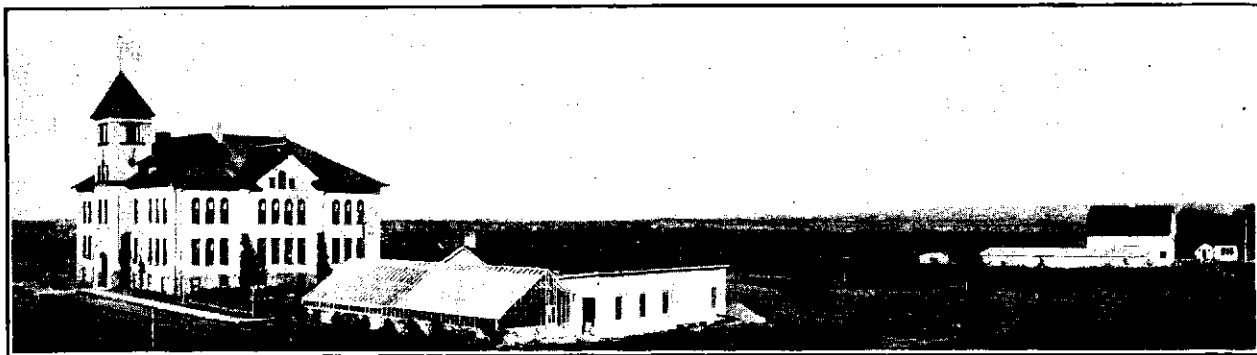
No educational work is so important as the training of teachers for the common schools. The primary purpose of the normal school is to prepare teachers for this great work. Statistics show that this part of the state is in great need of better trained teachers. The people of the "Slope" country felt that they needed a normal school to prepare their own young men and women to teach in their own schools, and to have a center around which to rally the educational interests of this part of the state.

The institution is well located. Dickinson is the most populous city in this part of the state, is situated at a central point, geographically, and readily accessible to all parts of the Slope country. Dickinson is a well-planned and a well-ordered city. It is built on the slope of Heart River. The topographic features surrounding it with their fertile fields, flat-topped buttes and rolling prairies, furnish a delightful panorama of scenery. The water supply is abundant and of the best quality. The city has a fine public school system, a well-patronized public library, and ten prosperous churches.

The school began its work with a very successful summer school in 1918 in which there were enrolled one hundred and four students. The first regular term began October 1, 1918. Thirty-three students were enrolled the first day. At the close of the first term, the enrollment had reached eighty-one; by the close of the winter term it had reached one hundred and four. Not counting the fifteen correspondence students, the total enrollment to April 15, 1919, has reached one hundred and twelve. This steady growth of the school has been very encouraging.

The temporary home of the school is the commodious Elks' Building, one of the most beautiful buildings in North Dakota. It was most fortunate that the state was enabled to secure this splendid building for the school until such time as permanent buildings could be provided.

The city of Dickinson and the county of Stark donated to the state of North Dakota sixty acres of beautiful land just on the western edge of the city as a campus for the normal school. Near the southeast corner is a beautiful rounded butte containing about fifteen acres, upon which the buildings will be erected.



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY, BOTTINEAU, N. DAK.



AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, FAGRO, N. DAK.

The school started with a faculty of five members, including the president. Since starting, two new members have been added. Two more members will be added next year. A training school faculty consisting of four critic teachers is being provided, under the direction of the city superintendent of Dickinson. Counting the training school director and teachers, the school will have a total teaching force of fourteen or more for next year.

The 1919 general assembly made an appropriation of \$90,000 to start a building program. The first buildings to be erected are a heating plant and a dormitory. The next general assembly will undoubtedly, make an appropriation for a main building.

The school offers the two standard normal courses, the five-year curriculum above the eighth grade and the two-year curriculum above the high school. They hope to offer in the near future some of the special courses. The work offered includes all of the subjects required for regular teachers' certificates, except the first grade professional, for which the work only provides in part.

The school is to publish its first annual catalog in the spring of 1919, and will continue to publish one each year thereafter. It will give detailed information about the school and its work. They are particularly anxious to get the catalog into the hands of our Slope country teachers and students.

The year 1919 is the first year, and there are many matters that have not been worked out and others that it will take time to develop. They have an elegant building, a good course of study, an efficient corps of teachers, a fine city in which to work, and a great work to do.

SCHOOL OF FORESTRY

Section 216 of the Constitution of North Dakota provides for "A School of Forestry, or such other institution as the Legislative Assembly may determine." The election to determine the location of the institution was held in 1894 and the first legislative action toward establishing the school was taken in 1897. Not until 1908 was the first of the present group of buildings erected at Bottineau. The buildings of the school now consist of a main building, a greenhouse, a shop for wood, metal and machine work, a machine shed, and a barn. The dormitory for young women will be ready for the use of the school for the next school year. The buildings are located on a campus of thirty-five acres and the school farm of 160 acres lies only a short distance from the school.

The aim of the institution in earlier days was to train foresters and to carry on vigorously afforestation work. Experience has shown that there is a service to be rendered the state of the latter sort but the demand for training in forestry on the part of the young people of the state is so slight as not to warrant an outlay of money to prosecute such an aim. The fact that North Dakota is predominantly agricultural suggests that the school could serve the state well by training persons for agriculture. In 1917 the State Board of Regents authorized the use of the name "The North Dakota State School of Agriculture and Forestry" and agriculture along with forestry service was stressed. The forestry service attempted consists in growing and shipping free of charge to applicants in the state forest trees, seeds, seedlings and cuttings. The school still carries on this work to the extent of the appropriations made therefor.

The agricultural activities of the school farm provide a laboratory for the class work, permit a limited amount of experimentation from year to year, provide feed for the stock, grain for seeding, provisions for the dormitory, and additional revenue derived from the sale of the excess products. These farm activities provide also an environment most helpful for the training of teachers for the schools in rural communities.

The departments of teacher training and business training are forging to the front as leading features of the school. The current enrollment, approximating one hundred, has been about equally divided among the normal, business, and collegiate courses. The demand for these three lines of work suggests that in these fields lie the school's chief opportunities for service. For the time being the title of the school has been changed to "The Forestry State Normal School." It is thought that when the function of the school becomes better clarified, the attention of the legislature will be given to the school's official title.

The ambition of the Forestry State Normal School confines itself to rather narrow limits. It seeks to serve intensively the immediate neighborhood, Bottineau County and those adjoining. There is ample justification for the support of many widely scattered institutions of junior college grade because attendance records of all higher institutions show that the attendance is drawn largely from adjacent territory. Therefore numerous institutions of junior college rank will increase the number of students who receive a higher training. The senior college courses can then be offered in comparatively few centers and only at institutions that are prepared to do advanced work on a high level.

PROGRAM OF EDUCATION

For 1919-1920, as Outlined by the State Department of Education and the County Superintendents of Schools

First: Americanization, with particular attention to the teaching of English, the reducing of illiteracy, and the enforcement of the North Dakota compulsory attendance law. This requires the attendance of all children up to their seventeenth birthday unless they have completed the work of the eight grades.

Second: Health. A school nurse for every county. County play days, physical training, bettering sanitary conditions and removal of physical defects.

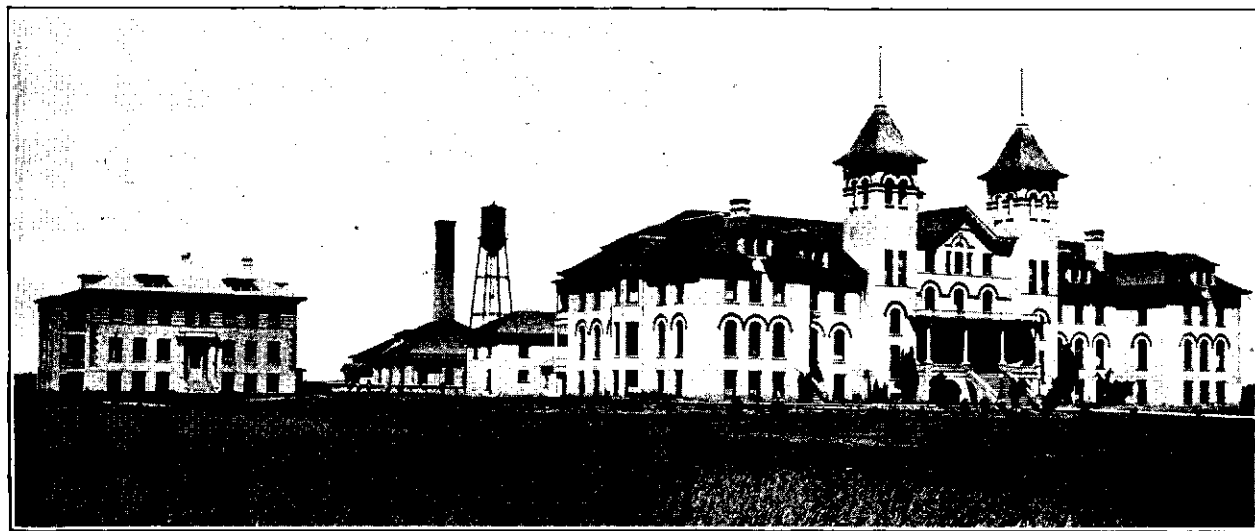
Third: Consolidation of schools wherever the conditions warrant it.

Fourth: Standardization of schools. Bringing all schools up to the requirements for state aid as shown by the state score card for standardization.

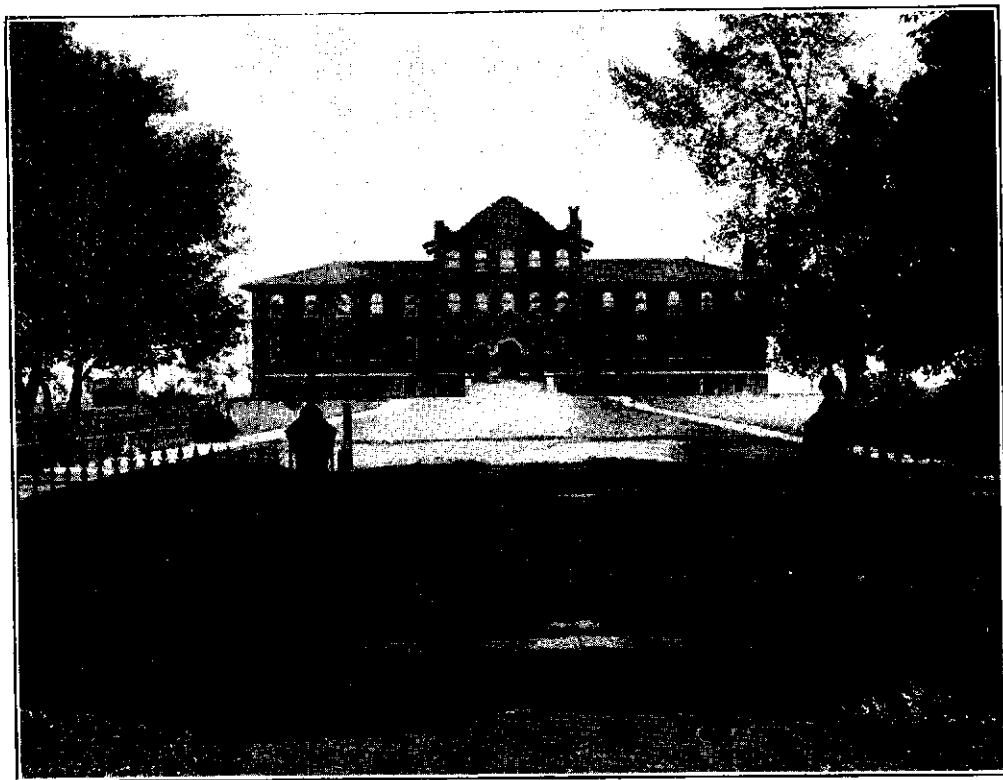
Fifth: Cream testing and grain grading taught in the schools. The legislature has provided for the purchase of outfits for this purpose by every county and by the consolidated schools; every summer school had equipment for and instruction in teaching grain grading.

Sixth: Improvement in qualifications of teachers, and hand-in-hand with better teaching must go better salaries.

Seventh: Better roads and methods of road construction taught in schools. The children of today are the road builders and road users of tomorrow.



SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE MINDED, GRAFTON, N. DAK.



SCHOOL FOR BLIND, BATHGATE, N. DAK.

PENAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

REFORM SCHOOL

The Reform School is located one mile from Mandan, in the Valley of the Heart River. The school has an average population of one hundred, and in a majority of cases, inmates, when discharged, find employment suitable to their ability, and few have failed to make useful citizens.

PENITENTIARY

The Penitentiary is located about one mile east of Bismarck. The principal industries are farming, brick-making and the manufacture of binder twine in the twine plant.

The twine plant has been very successful from a financial viewpoint. The plant is free from debt and worth from \$600,000 to \$625,000.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE

The Hospital is located two miles from Jamestown, on the James River. This institution was opened May 1, 1885, with two buildings and about forty patients. Today the property of the hospital is valued at \$1,418,616.85 and the population has increased to 1,235.

The farm, garden and dairy herd furnish employment for all patients able to work.

INSTITUTION FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED

The Institution for the Feeble Minded is located one-half mile south of Grafton and has a population of 280. While a number of the inmates are practically helpless, most of them can help at the various institution tasks and many of them make articles that find a ready sale. The girls are especially proficient at needlework and crocheting.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

This school is located one-fourth mile east of Bathgate, in the northeast corner of the state. The population averages about thirty.

The pupils are taught, in addition to the usual school subjects, music, both vocal and instrumental, and various manual arts, such as piano tuning, basketry, broom-making and the knitting of hammocks, etc. It is a pleasure to attend one of their concerts.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

The School for the Deaf is located one-half mile north of Devils Lake. The population averages about 110.

Pupils pursue the usual course of study, including the high school course, and in addition those who so desire are taught some trade. The boys seem particularly fond of the printer's trade and are very proud of their print shop, which is well equipped, including a linotype machine recently purchased.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM

The Sanatorium is located in the Turtle Mountains two miles northeast of Dunseith.

This institution has only been in operation about six years, but is doing splendid work. A large number of cures have been effected and many others have been taught to care for themselves so their lives will be prolonged and all danger of their infecting others removed. The population averages about eighty-two.

FEDERAL TRACHOMA HOSPITAL

In LaMoire County, a physical inspection of the pupils at school disclosed the fact that a large number of children were suffering from infected eyes. This condition was diagnosed as trachoma by Dr. L. W. Myers, the county health officer. Nine of the severe cases were sent to the Government Hospital in Pikeville, Kentucky, for treatment. The county health officer, Dr. Myers, and the county commissioners, Sam Feltis, L. H. Steen, John Roscoe, Herman Paulson and John Sand, petitioned the United States Public Health Service to make a survey of LaMoire County for the purpose of finding how much trachoma existed. Later a representative from LaMoire County was sent to Washington, D. C., for an interview with the Surgeon-General and North Dakota's representatives in Congress there, in behalf of the cause. Subsequent visits were made to Governor Frazier, who called a meeting of the emergency committee, the members of this committee giving their hearty assistance in urging that a survey be made. During May and June, 1918, the survey was made by Maj. J. H. Oakley, U. S. P. H. S. Six thousand people were examined, 125 advanced, and 327 suspicious cases were found. Major Oakley recommended a government hospital to be established in LaMoire and one was opened December 12, 1918, with accommodations for twenty patients. This hospital is the only one west of the Mississippi River for the treatment of trachoma and is one of the six hospitals maintained by the United States Government for this purpose. Board, lodging and treatment are free, but no other disease than trachoma will be treated. Surgeon C. E. Downes, U. S. P. H. S., and two registered nurses of the U. S. P. H. S. are in charge. Dispensary hours are from nine to four daily, except Sunday.

THE NORTH DAKOTA WELFARE COMMISSION

The Fifteenth Legislative Assembly passed a law establishing a Public Welfare Commission to be composed of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, the Attorney General and a woman to be appointed by the Governor. The duties of the commission were to investigate the economic, moral and social conditions of women and child workers in factories, hotels, restaurants, stores, laundries, and other industrial establishments, and to make a report to the Governor and Legislative Assembly covering these matters and to make suggestions as to remedial legislation, including a showing of the average wages received by female and child workers in the places mentioned in the act. Miss Ward was named secretary, pursuant to the law, by Governor Frazier on July 1, 1917, and her report of conditions which she found in an extended investigation over the entire state, was the basis for the legislation which the 1919 Legislative Assembly passed in protection of women and child labor, including the minimum wage and the eight-hour laws. With the passage of the law creating the Workmen's Compensation Bureau, the work of the Public Welfare Commission will be merged



TROCHOMA HOSPITAL, LAMOURE

into it, and the work, so splendidly started by Miss Ward, will be developed.

PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

The Public Library Commission, organized in 1907, has four departments of work: a Traveling Library System for the state, an Educational Reference Department, a Legislative Reference Bureau, and supervision of library interests of the state, known as Field Work.

July 1, 1918, the Commission owned 17,840 books and 38,628 pamphlets and clippings. In the biennium preceding, it sent by mail from the Educational Reference Department 18,863 pieces of material in answer to 5,232 applications, coming from 396 post-offices. Every county in the state was supplied with material. In the same period 518 traveling libraries (boxes containing from 25 to 50 books) were sent to 322 stations. Every county was reached by these libraries, which may be kept in one place six months, or longer, if requested. This service is free to residents of North Dakota, the only expense being postage or freight on books.

Advice is furnished by the Library Commission upon any matter pertaining to the organization, maintenance or administration of libraries. The Legislative Reference Department is of especial assistance to legislators. In the fifteenth session 329 bills, practically one-half of all introduced, passed through the Legislative Reference Bureau for information, drafting, revision or amendment.

NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Library.	Librarian.
Alexander.....	Mrs. Maude H. Johnson
Antler.....	Mrs. George C. Brown
Ashley.....	Mrs. E. H. Maercklein
Bathgate.....	Mrs. J. J. Manning
Beach.....	Isabelle S. Whitaker
Berthold.....	
Bismarck.....	Mrs. Florence H. Davis
Bowman.....	Mrs. James Touhey
Buxton.....	Bertha Jacobson
Cando.....	Mrs. James V. Brooks
Carrington.....	Hazel A. Johnson
Casselon.....	Caroline E. Newton
Cavalier.....	Mrs. J. E. Galbraith
Columbus.....	
Courtenay.....	Mrs. G. Tucker
Devils Lake.....	Marie O'Brien
Dickinson.....	Zena Irma Trinka
Edgeley.....	Mrs. G. F. Schaper
Ellendale.....	Mrs. Fred Blumer, Jr.
Enderlin.....	Mrs. Elizabeth Bangert
Fargo.....	Winnie Bucklin
Fessenden.....	Hanna Rappuhn
Finley.....	Gilbert Engen
Grafton.....	Mary Morris
Grand Forks.....	Lillian Cooke
Grenora.....	Mrs. Claybaugh
Hankinson.....	Mrs. L. E. Kinney

Library.	Librarian.
Hannah.....	Belle McKnight
Harvey.....	D. H. Larson
Hettinger.....	Mrs. J. G. Johns
Hope.....	Mrs. Kate Gumb
Jamestown.....	Alice M. Paddock
Kenmare.....	Mrs. William Putnam
Langdon.....	Mrs. J. H. Harlan
Leeds.....	Blanche Fogelson
Leonard.....	Susie E. Nystul
Lidgerwood.....	Marian Eskes
Lisbon.....	Mrs. H. S. Oliver
Mandan.....	Mrs. Ada Bartlett
Mayville.....	Henry Leun
Minot.....	Margaret Greene
Mott.....	Louise Wagner
New Rockford.....	Vannie A. Hall
Oakes.....	Mrs. Anna B. Fay
Park River.....	Runa Eyolfson
Pembina.....	Mrs. Pauline Brennan
Rugby.....	Mrs. Fox
Sanborn.....	Katherine Clure
Sykeston.....	Mrs. C. S. Atkinson
Valley City.....	Helen Griffith
Wahpeton.....	Mrs. Jessie C. Searing
Washburn.....	Mrs. C. A. Rice
Williston.....	Bessie R. Baldwin
Wimbledon.....	Mrs. C. C. Beers

NORTH DAKOTA COLLEGE, LODGE AND INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARIES

Library.	Librarian.
Agricultural College, Fargo.....	Mrs. Ethel McVeety
Fargo College, Fargo.....	F. E. Stratton
Industrial School, Ellendale.....	Carrie Tuttle
Insane Hospital, Jamestown.....	Dr. W. S. Hotchkiss, Supt.
Institute for Feeble Minded, Grafton.....	A. R. T. Wylie
Jamestown College, Jamestown.....	Dean F. B. Taylor
Masonic Grand Lodge, Fargo.....	Clara H. Richards
Normal School, Dickinson.....	S. T. May, Pres.
Normal School, Mayville.....	Edith V. Davis
Normal School, Minot.....	Huldah Winsted
Normal School, Valley City.....	Helen M. Crane
Public Library Commission.....	Mrs. M. C. Budlong
School of Forestry, Bottineau.....	Mabel Rosel
School of Science, Wahpeton.....	Lilian Mirick
State Historical Society.....	Edna A. Rupp
State Law Library.....	Joseph Coghlan
State Penitentiary Library.....	Inmate
University of North Dakota.....	Alfred D. Keator

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NORTH DAKOTA

The legislative session of 1905 enacted a law whose purpose was to promote the interests of historical work in the state. This law gives the State Historical Society a legal status and provides

for the proper co-ordination of its work with that of other departments of administration.

There is no part of the continent containing a richer field for studies in archaeology, ethnology and modern American history, than the region of the upper Missouri River and the Red River of the North. The history of this region runs back of American occupation to British occupation, and back of that to the occupation by the French, and before that to the high adventures of French explorations in this vast silent interior region, a region of mystery and danger, and of strange peoples and customs.

It is the purpose of the Society to foster public interest in all things connected with history in general and history of this state in particular. To this end a museum and library are maintained. In the library are collected and made available for reference and study by the public, books, maps, charts, manuscripts, and other documents and materials. In the museum are collections of objects exemplifying both natural and cultural history, especially of the geographical region of this state. Here are gathered, classified, arranged and properly labeled for use of the public, objects to show the palaeontology, the mineralogy and the recent and present fauna and flora; the archaeology and ethnology of this region, and the various factors and phases of its history since its European occupation. The State Historical collection of native ethnological objects has been pronounced by many visitors from Eastern states to be better than such collections of any other state seen by them.

Membership in the State Historical Society is open to any residents of the state who are interested in the state's history and who pay the annual dues of \$2.00. The members receive all the publications of the Society. The Society is governed by a board of directors, sixteen of whom are elected from among the members at the regular meetings of the Society. Besides the sixteen elected members of the board of directors there are the five following ex-officio members of the board, namely: the Governor of the state, the Auditor, the Secretary of State, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A collection of great and ever-increasing value and historical interest is that of posters on all phases and activities of the World War, which the present curator has been making during the past three years and which is still being augmented by new acquisitions. This collection, British, Canadian and French posters from 1915 forward to the present time, and American posters from 1917 to the present. There is a set of recruitment posters of the Czecho-Slovak army, a set of Italian posters from the Bank of Italy at Rome issued for promotion of the fifth national loan of Italy. There are also some recruitment posters from New Zealand. Included in the collection from Canada are special recruiting posters of several different noted army units. The most valuable of all such is the original hand-painted poster design of "The Little Black Devils," the 190th Canadian Overseas Battalion, which made such an honored name for itself at the front. The original poster design, still on its original stretcher, and now in the North Dakota collection, was used in the recruitment of "The Little Black Devils" in Winnipeg.

We have British and Canadian recruiting posters, loan posters, food posters, etc. We have almost a complete collection of Ameri-

can posters for recruiting, for the loans, for food control, fuel control, war benevolences, war gardens, etc.

These collections of posters comprise a fund of source material for future historical study and reference, making a vivid record of civilian public and domestic activities of the war which is indispensable, for no other source will portray to the future student so well just what the war activities at home were, and what was the state of mind and sentiment of the civilian population during the war time.

Besides the facilities for study offered the casual visitor in the library and museum, these opportunities are especially offered to students and teachers of the schools, members of clubs, and other organizations. Individuals make use of these facilities for preparation of work in regular courses of study and in the writing of various papers and articles. Classes come to the museum to take lectures given there by the curator. Besides giving lectures at the museum to classes, he also gives lectures and courses of lectures to schools and colleges and at confederation and educational meetings. It is the purpose of the State Historical Society to co-operate in all ways possible with all other educational agencies of the state.

The functions of the museum and library of the State Historical Society are to collect, preserve and make available for public instruction all possible material, whether in the form of documents, relics, pictures, or other objects which may have any bearing on the subjects of archaeology, ethnology or history. The museum is organized to carry on original research in the field. The State Historical Society aims to serve the public by publishing and distributing volumes of collections and bulletins, by public addresses and lectures, by answers to the questions of individual inquirers, and by directions as to further sources of information.

THE MUSEUM

Some of the noteworthy features of the museum are the following: We have installed a collection of exhibits showing something of the aboriginal agriculture and agricultural products, tools and processes of the plains region of pre-Columbian time and their bearing on present-day agriculture of this country.

Models are shown of both the temporary and permanent types of dwelling of the tribes of this region. Articles illustrative of child life, such as cradles from the various tribes, child clothing, children's toys and games are also to be seen. A very good serial exhibit of the aboriginal fine art of porcupine quill embroidery is to be found here. Illustrating aboriginal methods of transportation we have snowshoes, dogsledge, travois, skin boat, and the birch-bark canoe of the eastern woodland region which borders on the eastern boundary of our state.

The museum contains articles characteristic of some of the various elements which make up the complex of the present citizenship of our state, and it is desired to increase the number and comprehensiveness of such articles. In this collection we have a collection showing something of the homecraft of Norway and another of similar import from Iceland. We should have such collections from each of all the various nationalities immigrant into North Dakota.

Of objects illustrative of the European immigration into the region we have a bridal costume from Norway, a collection of articles of clothing and household articles from Iceland, an Icelandic spinning wheel, and various other articles from Europe.

As the Soldiers and Sailors of North Dakota return home from the service they are bringing an increasing number of interesting trophies of the World War. These are being placed on exhibition in the museum, properly labeled for the visitors' instruction, so that now may be seen here some of the arms and munitions and equipment of the armies of Germany, Great Britain, France and America.

Already we have made a considerable collection of trophies of the World War. We have a French trench helmet and gas mask, French machine gun ammunition, signal pistol, etc. We have also German helmets and gas masks, soldiers' belts, ammunition, pieces of aeroplanes, and various other articles.

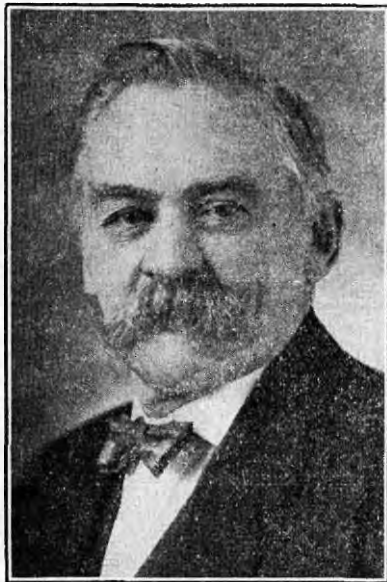
THE LIBRARY

The library has a carefully selected collection of nearly 20,000 volumes and as many pamphlets. They deal largely with North Dakota, its neighboring states and Canada. The collection contains many rare books and valuable sets of early travel and exploration. A department of family history has recently been opened which is proving of much interest. Records of the families of pioneers and early settlers within the state are being preserved, as is also other genealogical material. The library is a depository for all federal publications. A large exchange list is maintained with other institutions, and many volumes are acquired each year by gift and purchase. A special effort is made to secure all local publications. These include reports, proceedings, bulletins, catalogs, etc. of both public and private enterprises, educational institutions and religious and social societies. A file of every newspaper issued within the state is kept for permanent reference. A particularly interesting feature of the library is a collection of the literary works of persons who have lived or are living in the state. The list of authors includes many well known names, and their works cover a broad range of subjects.

The privileges of the library and the assistance of its staff are offered to students, writers, historians and other persons interested in the history of North Dakota in any of its phases. All books and papers are available to the public during the hours that the Capitol Building is open.

GREAT NORTHERN PLAINS STATION

It was some seven years ago that A. E. Thorberg, one of Mandan's most loyal and respected citizens, undertook to interest our representatives in Congress in the establishment at Mandan of an agricultural experiment station, known as the Northern Great Plains Field Station. Such a measure passed in August, 1912, locating the plant, which is today the largest of its kind in the United States.



HON. A. E. THORBERG

The station is located about one-half mile south of Mandan. It is comprised of two sections of land, one of which is used for research work on trees, grain, etc., and the other is used in connection with the Agricultural College at Fargo and is fenced and sub-divided into lots to determine the value of our land for pasture.

The need of an experimental station was first thought of after a prairie fire when the ravages of the fire, driven by a fierce northwest wind, swept the country and devastated it. Mr. Thorberg realized then that something must be done to

get the settlers to protect their property by planting trees to serve as wind and fire brakes. To find the proper kind of trees to plant and how to grow them, the government employed skilled scientists who traveled over the entire world in search of the kind of trees and shrubs suitable for this semi-arid region. The station serves the semi-arid plateau of the United States and trees and shrubs are furnished free of cost to those desiring them. In order to obtain these privileges, it is necessary to make proper application to the superintendent of the station. After nearly two weeks spent in looking over lands which would present the average conditions as to soil, topography, etc., Dr. Chilcot and Professor Mason, two of the department experts, finally selected the land adjoining the present Reform School site.

Particular attention has been paid to the development of species of tree life which will thrive on the hills and transform the country from treeless plains to one with abundant groves, which will serve the double purpose of conserving the rainfall and absorbing the heat and reducing the loss from drought and hot winds to a minimum. Attention has also been paid to the development of hardy growths of fruit trees and berries that will withstand the severe

winters. With nothing more than this accomplished, a mighty transformation in the methods of farming in the semi-arid regions will result.

With the knowledge thus gained at Uncle Sam's expense disseminated among the farmers of the western portion of the two Dakotas and eastern Montana, these sections should blossom as the rose and the tillers of the soil reap rich rewards for their labor. It would pay the farmers of this section two-fold for the time and expense of visiting the station during the growing season. Visitors are always most cordially received and shown about the farm.

We owe the establishment of this plant to A. E. Thorberg as the prompter of it, and to Congressman L. B. Hanna and Senators Gronna and McCumber as the representatives in Congress who were successful in obtaining the appropriation necessary for its foundation.



GREAT PLAINS EX. STATION, MANDAN, N. DAK.

The buildings at the Experiment Station were erected in the spring of 1913. The wind break, a fourth of a mile long and fourteen rows wide, was planted at that time.

The object of the station is to demonstrate what kind of plants, shrubs, trees, etc., can be grown in this section of the country where the climate can be described as cold and semi-arid.

The three distinct departments of work are: the department of Experimental Horticulture, which includes work in fruit, trees, vegetables and ornamental plants, with Max Pfaender in charge;

the Agronomy Department, demonstrating crop rotation, methods of cultivation, conservation of moisture, plant breeding work in developing drouth resistant varieties of grain, this department in charge of J. T. Sarvis; the Shelter Belt Department, the object of which is to stimulate interest in the planting of shelter belts and in this way to assist the farmer in improving the home surroundings, this department in charge of F. E. Cobb and Robert Wilson.

The general scope of the work in the Experimental Horticultural Department is the testing of varieties adapted to this section and to ascertain the best systems of agriculture; the creation of new varieties by bringing specimens from Siberia and China and breeding them for better fruit producing qualities.

In the work with the trees it has been ascertained that the best kinds are the Norwest poplar, native ash and box elder, Carragana (Siberian pea tree), and laurel leaf willow.



GREAT PLAINS EX. STATION, MANDAN, N. DAK.

In planting trees for shelter or ornament very little pruning should be done. Trees should be planted comparatively close, from four by four feet apart or from four by eight feet for shelter. Proper preparation of the soil is most important, the fallowing of the land the year before the trees are planted is recommended. Trees should be properly cultivated and attention given to spraying for insect diseases.

In the experimental work with trees, the station has found that the best type of tree (see cut, page —) is the bushy, compact form. Trees should be planted in hedge rows, kept low and bushy and given proper winter protection. Very little pruning should be done, only the first few years, when the summer growth is pinched back to induce a more compact growth. Some of the most promising fruits at the present time are currants, gooseberries, June berries, sand cherries and plums. With fruit trees it is very important to have hardy varieties grafted on hardy roots. In buy-

ing fruit trees, the planter should specify unpruned trees or trees with very low heads.

In the fruit breeding work one of the main lines of work is the breeding or the creation of new varieties of fruit adapted to this climate. About 100,000 fruit seedlings are growing at the



TWO VIEWS GREAT PLAINS U. S. GOV. EX. STATION NEAR
MANDAN, N. DAK.

station for the purpose of selecting the most desirable individuals when they come into fruiting.

Up to the present time the station has produced several improved June berries, a number of new plums and black currants.

In the future there will be new and better varieties of all fruits, including apples, pears and apricots. In the work with vegetables, it has been ascertained what varieties can be raised successfully and what cultural methods are most promising.



GREAT PLAINS U. S. GOV. EXPERIMENT STATION, MANDAN, N. DAK.



GREAT PLAINS EX. STATION, MANDAN, N. DAK.

In ornamentals it has been determined through experimentation what trees are adapted to ornamental planting and what hedges and flowers are best adapted to the climate.



INSANE HOSPITAL, JAMESTOWN

The Agronomy Department is experimenting with wheat, oats, barley, corn and flax variety testing. Special work is being done with flax, working on wilt and drouth resistant varieties.



GREAT PLAINS U. S. GOV. EX. STATION, MANDAN, N. DAK.

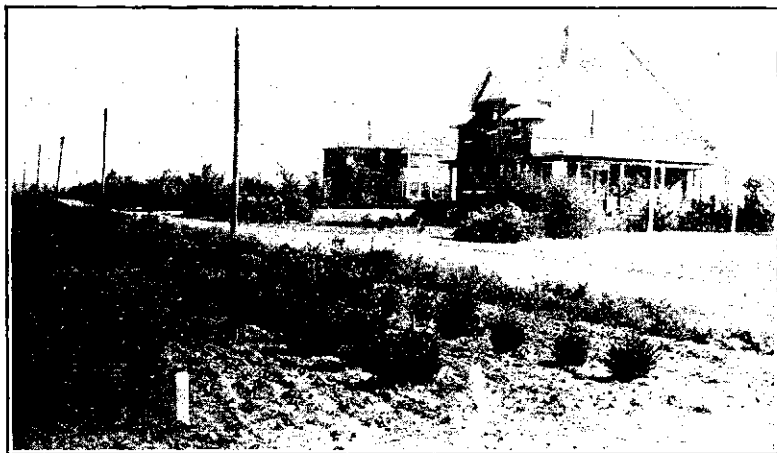


TREES AS WIND-BREAK, EX. STATION, MANDAN, N. DAK.

This department is making pasture experiments in co-operation with the state of North Dakota through the State Experiment Station at Fargo.

The object of the work is to find the carrying capacity of the range, to find out how many acres is required to pasture a steer. Experiments are made to increase the number of cattle to a certain number of acres by better method of rotation of pastures on the northwestern range.

The state sends out fifty to seventy-five head of steers every year for experimental purposes. At the end of the season, these are shipped back to Fargo or sold.



HOME OF OFFICERS, GREAT PLAINS EX. STATION NEAR MANDAN, N. DAK.

The Shelter Belt Department operates with the farmers in the northern Great Plains area, showing the feasibility of shelter belts on these farms. Trees are furnished to the people by making application and paying express charges on trees from Mandan, by promising to furnish all labor required in preparing the ground, planting and cultivating the trees, and to provide necessary protection against injury from live stock or fire.

The Northern Great Plains Station has twelve buildings and employs eight technical men and fifteen laborers.

Much of the success of the institution is due to the excellent work of W. A. Peterson, the first superintendent, who supervised the establishment of the station. Mr. J. M. Stephens, the present superintendent, who is a man of wide experience in work of this kind, came to Mandan a little more than a year ago.

With 640 acres in pasture and over 300 acres under cultivation in experimental work in trees, shrubs, fruits and grain, the station is doing a remarkable work for the semi-arid lands of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND LABOR

Election of a Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor is provided for by the state constitution and the duties of the office are directed to be prescribed by statutory enactment.

Generally these duties consist of a directory of executive power over such legislation as may be passed from time to time relating to the agricultural, manufacturing and labor activities of the state, the commissioner being named in each specific act as having such power.

In this manner the commissioner is a member of the following boards and commissions:

- Industrial Commission,
- Board of Equalization,
- Workmen's Compensation Bureau,
- State Highway Commission,
- Board of Administration,
- Director of State Fairs,
- Stallion Registration Board,
- Experimental Creamery,
- Sale of Feed and Seed Bonds,
- State Historical Society,
- Printing Commission.

Other duties devolving upon the commissioner by virtue of his office are:

The exhibition, within and without the state, of products and resources of the state, with power to co-operate with the railroads in placing such exhibits to the best advantage; to furnish blanks for and to receive, segregate and tabulate reports from elevators, grain warehouses and station agents, such reports embodying information concerning grain on hand, shipped, bought and sold, and shipped by independent buyers other than elevators during a stated period of one year; to receive reports and issue licenses to coal mine operators; to receive applications for and issue brands for live stock; to supervise expenditure of annual appropriation for North Dakota Live Stock Association; to supervise, by and with the consent and advise of the Governor, expenditure of the annual appropriation for relief of needy settlers; to receive reports from fair associations of dates for holding fairs and names of president and secretary, and to audit reports of state fairs; to prepare maps and literature pertaining to the development and resources of the state and distribute same for the purpose of promoting immigration into the state; as state statistician to collect, tabulate and present in a biennial report statistical information relating to agricultural and manufacturing activities and labor organization, vital and other statistics. The deputy commissioner is director of Farmers' Institutes.

SEED AND FEED BONDING ACT

At a special meeting of the legislature held in January, 1918, the above entitled act became law and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor was charged with the sale of bonds issued under its provisions. Over \$3,000,000 in bonds were issued. The department also assisted and co-operated in the purchase of feed and seed.

BARBERRY ACT

Legislation designed to prevent the recurrence of the rust visitation of 1916 and previous years was enacted into law at the 1917 session of the state legislature. This legislation aimed at the complete eradication of the common barberry bush, it having been satisfactorily demonstrated to a final and exact conclusion that that plant was the host on which the rust spores were enabled to live until the growing crop is ripe enough for infestation. It has been estimated that the loss of wheat in the season of 1916 exceeded 100,000,000 bushels from the ravages of rust alone. The enforcement of the new law was placed with the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor and a vigorous campaign was inaugurated and an estimated number of 10,000 bushels found and destroyed. This was supplemented by another search in 1918 and a few additional bushes and second growths were found. So complete was the work, however, that a search made in 1918 by federal authorities resulted in finding scarcely any bushes in the state. It is believed that the risk of rust infection from within the state has been practically eliminated.

DAIRY DEPARTMENT

Operating from the office of the State Department of Agriculture and Labor, and by appointment from the commissioner and under his direction and general supervision, a dairy commissioner and two assistants have charge of and direct supervision over the dairy activities of the state. The duties involve at least one annual visit to all creameries and cream-buying stations, inspection of premises, methods of enforcement of sanitary rules and regulations, issuing of testers' licenses with the object of maintaining fair standards of butterfat content and protecting the public against unsanitary products, and general authoritative and practical supervision over the dairy industry. The bureau is also concerned actively with the encouragement of dairying in the state by such methods as breeding of dairy cattle, building of silos, neighborhood co-operation both in production and selling through a shipping association operated from the department, which later method is proving effective.

SILOS IN NORTH DAKOTA

Any record of the progressive agricultural development of North Dakota would be incomplete without special reference to the



J. J. OSTERHAUS

approximate date which marks the general departure from the single crop to a more diversified system of farming. Right at the present time, 1919, that change is taking place; and no greater evidence and assurance of the permanent nature and growth of the new system can be given than to note the advent and more common use of the silo. The various kinds of live stock of better quality and in greater numbers are assuring a place of importance on a great majority of North Dakota farms. This coming is not so much a result of a desire for a change in the system of farming as from necessity. The present tendency is toward the introduction of cattle adapted for dairying, together with a sufficient number of hogs to consume the by-product of the dairy herd. The increased amount of live stock is being kept without de-

creasing the acreage put into small grain crops and the demand for feed is resulting in the raising of tame grasses for pasture and hay and in the growing of cultivated forage crops. Experience has proven that pasture and hay when depended on alone is neither satisfactory or economical in the production of dairy products. Forage crops can be successfully grown in all sections of the state, and the day has arrived when these important crops are being properly handled so that their succulence, palatability and entire feeding value are conserved and used in conjunction with cheap roughage in keeping all classes of live stock in the best of health and in condition which fits them for maximum production. The silo has made all this possible.

Various crops suitable for silage can be raised successfully in all parts of the state. In nearly every section some variety of corn planted in season and properly cared for will mature to a stage which will fit it for excellent silage. Experience has proven that the best corn silage is made when the crop is fairly mature, that is, when the kernels of corn on the ear are in the soft dough stage. Some types of fodder corn which have been developed further south are being used as a silage crop and while a greater tonnage of feed

is secured, the quality is sacrificed on account of the absence and immaturity of grain if put into the silo before affected by the usual early frost of this state. The general consensus of opinion regarding the best type of corn to be used for silage in this section is a variety which is adapted to a short growing season and which, at the same time, will yield a considerable tonnage of fodder.

Next to corn, a crop which is coming to be used quite extensively in the western and northwestern part of the state is the sunflower. Sufficient experimentation has not been done with this crop to state definitely what may be expected of it in the future, but the fact that large yields per acre and hardness and resistance to drought and frost together with palatability and high feeding value would seem to indicate that it will be an extensively raised crop for silage purposes.

Other crops which may be used advantageously for ensilage are alfalfa and sweet clover. These crops are recommended for silage, however, only when it is impossible on account of weather conditions to properly cure them into good quality hay. Russian thistle has been used to a limited extent in making silage, but there is no question but what the land used to produce this crop would be used more advantageously if put into a cultivated crop such as corn or sunflower. The use of the Russian thistle can be recommended only when there is an apparent shortage of other feeds and when some provision must be taken to conserve all food material available.

In selecting and constructing silos there are several prerequisites that should receive attention. In this section of the country particular attention should be given to the frost resisting quality of material to be used in constructing the silo. It should also be borne in mind that the permanence and stability of the building will depend very largely on the material used. First cost of the silo is too often given more attention than is warranted. A building constructed in such a manner and of such material as will reduce cost of upkeep and at the same time be permanent or comparatively indestructible is, in the long run, usually the cheapest and most desirable kind of structure.

From the standpoint of making good silage it is essential that the height of the silo be at least twice as great as its diameter. It is, however, not advisable to construct silos in this section of the country whose superstructure, that is, the part above the surface of the ground, exceed 35 feet. The cost of construction and the yearly cost of filling extremely high silos is usually greater than the cost of two silos of somewhat smaller diameter and lesser height which will provide the same storage space. It is essential that the walls of the silo be smooth and impervious to air. The roof and feeding chute should be constructed with the same degree of care and from material qualified to resist extreme weather condition as is considered in the choice of the walls of the silo itself. Freezing of the silage during the winter months would be greatly reduced if greater care were given to the type and constructing of roof and feeding chute. The silo should by all means be constructed on a very permanent foundation. This may be extended into the ground for several feet, thus providing extra storage space at a minimum of cost. In some cases the soil may be entirely, or almost entirely, an underground structure. Such a silo is known as a Pit silo. Where the subsoil is of such a nature that the walls

will not crumble or cave in and where the water table is low enough this type of silo is to be recommended, as frost is not likely to interfere with the feeding of the silage and the cost of such a structure is likely to be lower than will be necessary to construct other types of silos. The one disadvantage of a silo of this type is the extra work involved in removing the ensilage at the time of feeding, but usually some contrivance can be arranged whereby the ensilage can be easily hoisted from even the deepest pit to the level of the feeding floor.

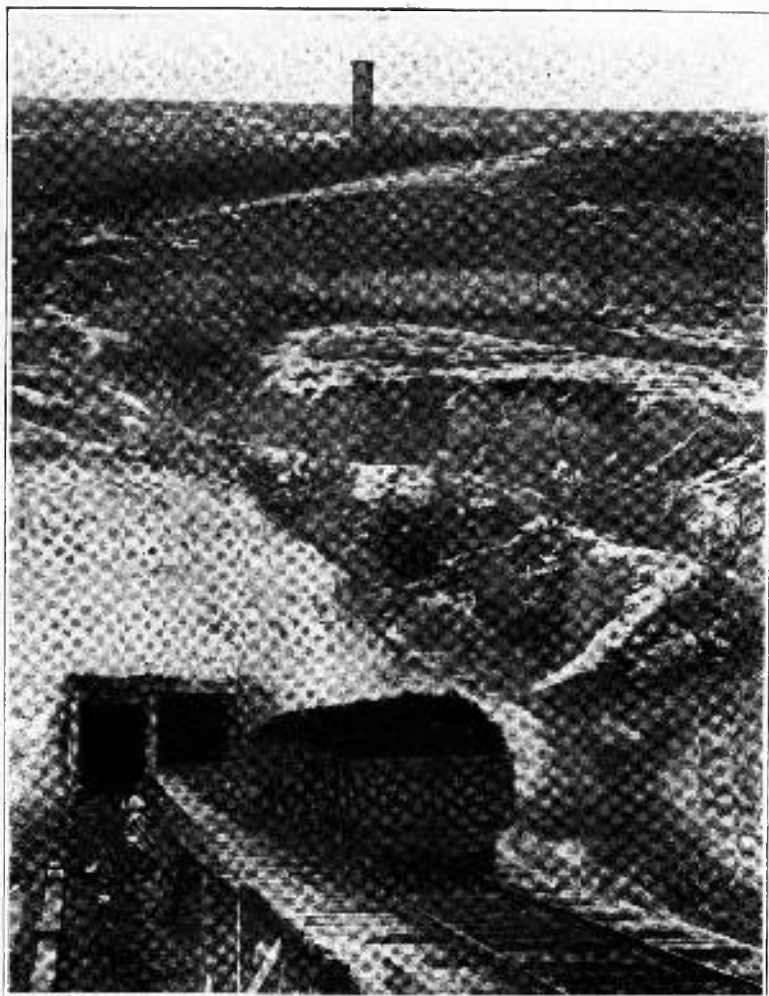
The following table indicates the common sizes of silos, giving their capacity in tons and the number of cows that may be fed at the rate of 40 pounds per day six months. The acreage required to produce sufficient crop to fill the silos is based on a five-ton crop of corn per acre.

Inside diameter of silo	Estimated capacity in tons	No. cows fed 6 months on 40 lbs. per day	Acres required at 5 tons each
12 x 20	45	12	9
12 x 22	50	14	10
12 x 24	55	15	11
12 x 26	60	16	12
12 x 28	66	18	13
12 x 30	75	20	15
12 x 32	84	23	17
12 x 34	94	26	19
12 x 36	105	29	21
14 x 20	60	16	12
14 x 22	66	18	13
14 x 24	75	20	15
14 x 26	80	22	16
14 x 28	90	25	18
14 x 30	100	28	20
14 x 32	110	30	22
14 x 34	120	33	24
14 x 36	130	36	26
14 x 38	142	40	28
14 x 40	155	43	31
16 x 24	95	26	19
16 x 26	103	28	20
16 x 28	111	30	22
16 x 30	120	33	24
16 x 32	130	36	26
16 x 34	142	40	28
16 x 36	155	43	31
16 x 38	168	46	33
16 x 40	181	50	36

The following table indicates the amount of common farm products that are required to pay initial investment of a silo costing \$500. The prices of farm products are based on government reports for the month of January, 1919:

Commodity	Price	Amount Required
Wheat.....	\$ 2.04 per bushel	245 bushels
Corn.....	1.36 per bushel	368 bushels

Oats.....	.64 per bushel	794 bushels
Butterfat.....	.62 per pound	806 pounds
Eggs.....	.50 per dozen	1,000 dozen
Hogs.....	15.40 per cwt.	3,247 pounds
Beef.....	7.90 per cwt.	4,310 pounds
Lambs.....	11.60 per cwt.	6,329 pounds
Alfalfa hay.....	22.50 per ton	22 2/9 tons



LIGNITE COAL MINE

NORTH DAKOTA RESOURCES

COAL AND CLAYS

Because of the wonderful opportunities and splendid development of the agricultural and stock raising industries in North Dakota, the possibilities which exist in the development of other natural resources and industries have been overlooked by many people. This is especially true with regard to our great coal and clay deposits which are sure to become more extensively used and to prove eventually of great economic value.



DEAN E. J. BABCOCK

Lignite

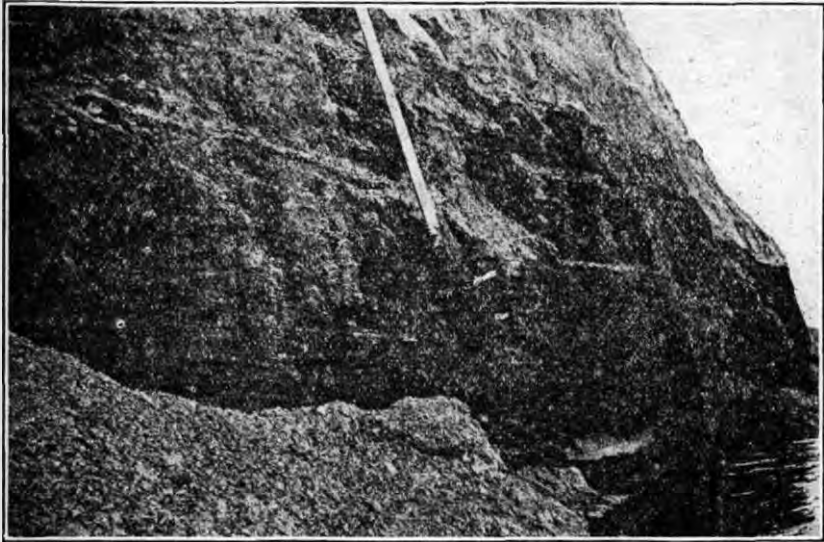
Something is known of the vast deposits of lignite coal which are found within the State of North Dakota, but the immense value of these deposits is little appreciated. There is a very large area in the western part of this state which is underlaid with deposits of lignite. North Dakota has enough coal, if properly used, to supply her fuel needs for many generations. Indeed, North Dakota has one of the largest coal areas of the states of the Union, estimated at 32,000 square miles

and capable of producing probably 500 or 600 billion tons.

While many mines have been opened in different localities, the deposits are for the most part undeveloped. The annual tonnage of lignite now mined in the state has probably reached not more than about 850,000 tons, which was a large increase in production to meet fuel requirements during the war. The seams most commonly worked usually appear at from 50 to 200 feet below the surface and vary in thickness, being from 7 to 20 feet. Roughly speaking, a ton of average lignite as mined is equal in fuel value to about one-half to two-thirds of a ton of eastern bituminous or anthracite coal.

It is largely due to a lack of familiarity with the character of lignite coal and to a lack of knowledge of the best methods of burning it, that this coal has not been more generally used. However, the use is gradually being extended as from time to time more perfect methods of burning appear.

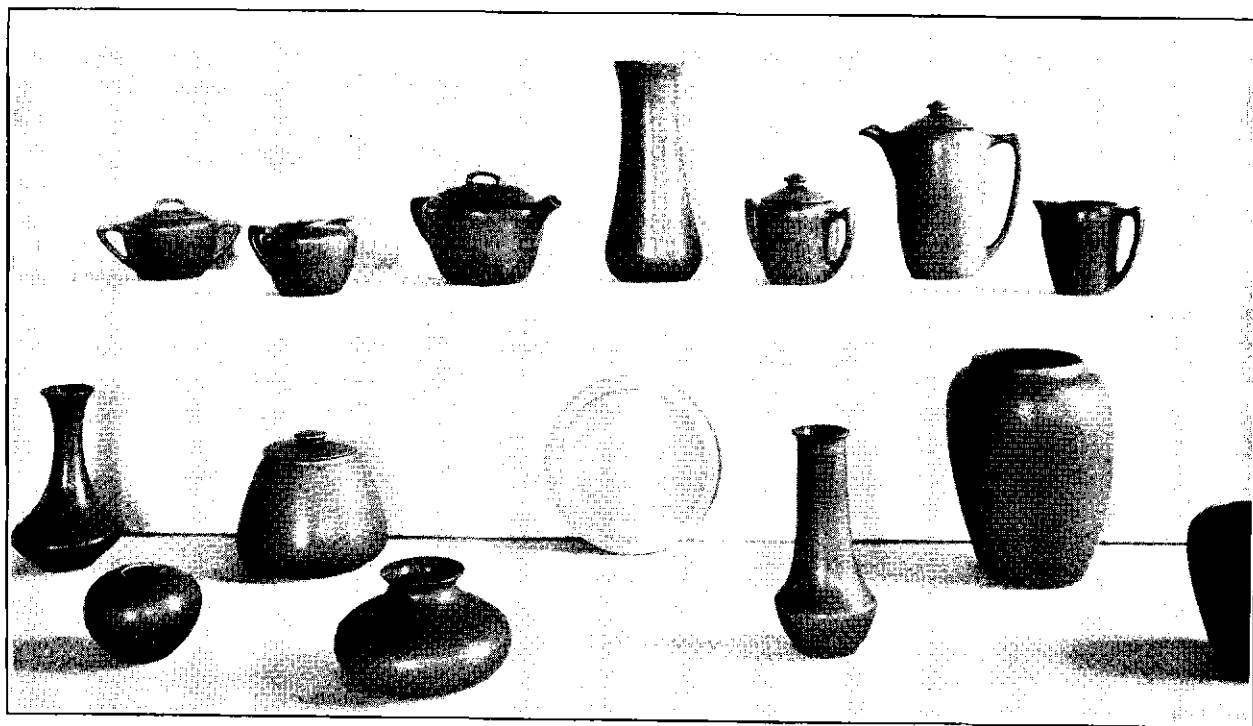
At the present time lignite coal is chiefly used in lumps in heating and cooking stoves and for power. With good judgment, care and a little experience lignite coal can be utilized far more successfully, with many types of stoves and heating plants, than most people realize. It is generally used in the most simple manner and very few special methods have been adopted for burning or utilizing this coal or for preparing it for the market. A successful and sufficiently inexpensive method for commercial briquetting of lignite is now being developed at the School of Mines of the University and its sub-station, and there can be little doubt that for general stove and furnace use briquetted lignite should prove a most economical and profitable fuel. These briquetts are of high fuel value and stand well transportation and storage. In the by-products from the manufacture of lignite briquets by this process there is obtained a large yield of gas suitable for heat,



North Dakota Lignite Outcrop 16 Feet Thick

power and other purposes, besides considerable tar, oils, and other products of value. It has also been demonstrated that lignite can be very successfully used, under proper conditions, in gas producers as well as in steam plants for the production of cheap power and electricity.

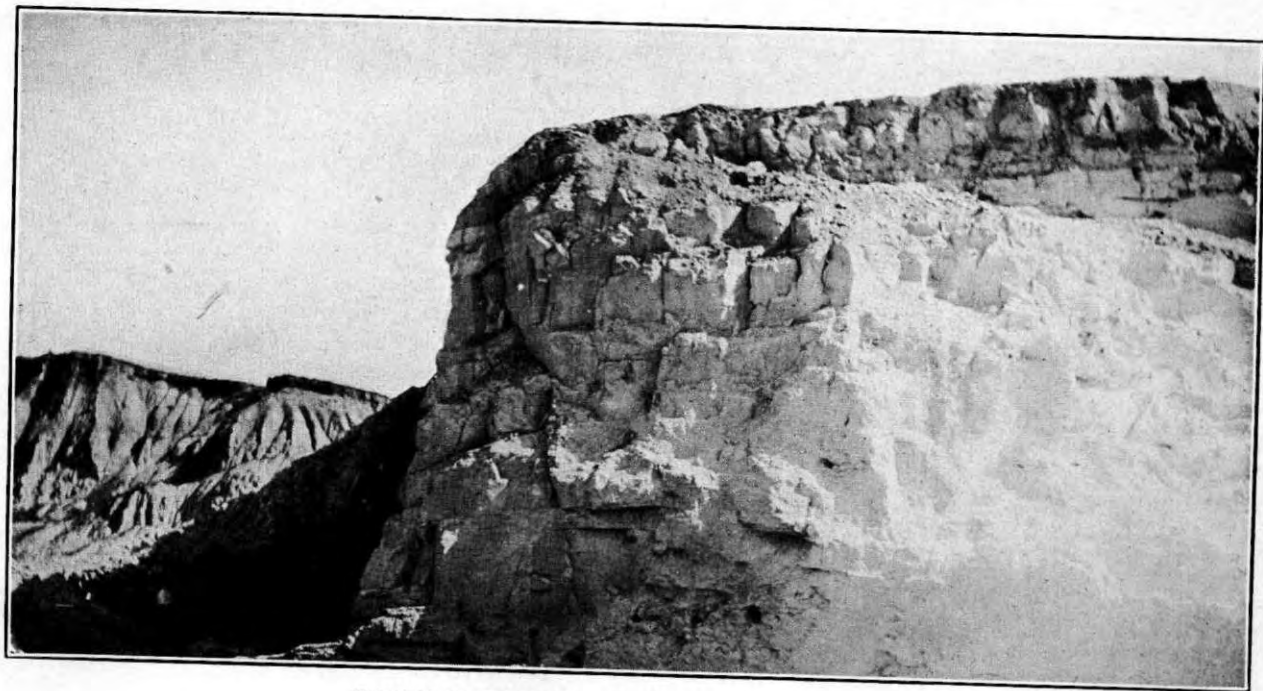
While all of this will prove of value to every part of the state, it will be especially important to those communities nearest the great lignite deposits in the western portion of the state, where this fuel can be converted so easily and cheaply into electricity which in turn can be sent to surrounding towns and villages, thus distributing power and light from numerous central power plants.



POTTERY MADE OF NORTH DAKOTA CLAY

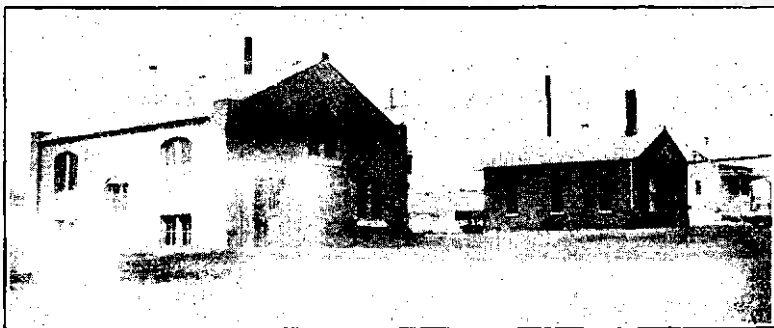


POTTERY FROM NORTH DAKOTA CLAY



BANKS OF POTTERY CLAY WESTERN N. DAKOTA

Such an arrangement will not only be a great saving of our fuel resources, but will also result in encouraging many industries which can be developed by abundant and cheap fuel and electric power.



Hebron, N. Dak., Experimental Station, Coal and Clay

The ease of obtaining cheap fuel such as can be gotten from the great lignite deposits of North Dakota is a very important consideration to every one contemplating a location for a home or an industry.

Clays

Among the mineral resources of the state, the clays are second only in extent and economic value to our coal deposits. North Dakota is remarkably well supplied with a variety of valuable clays suited to the manufacture of many important products. These deposits are quite extensive, especially in the western portion of the state, and many of them are found not far from the lignite coal beds, a fact which will greatly enhance the value of both deposits.

There is an unusually large number of varieties of clays found in this state, ranging from common brick clay to deposits in some of the western portions of the state suited to the production of a very high grade art pottery. Many of these fine clays in the southwestern part of the state are found in deposits from 40 to 60 feet in thickness and often occur near the tops of buttes left standing 100 feet or more above the surrounding country. A great deal of work has been done at the School of Mines in the testing of these clays and in making them into a variety of products for which they are found adapted, such as brick, terra-cotta, paving brick, fire brick, and other refractory materials, drain tile, stoneware, sewer pipe, earthenware, and the highest grades of art pottery. Clays are found well suited to the manufacture of all these products and many of them are of exceptionally high grade. As an illustration note the following analysis of white earthenware clay from North Dakota:

Silica	70.27 per cent.
Alumina	20.81 per cent.
Iron Oxide	0.33 per cent.
Calcium Oxide	0.23 per cent.

Magnesium Oxide	0.26 per cent.
Loss on ignition	6.38 per cent.

As will be seen by referring to the above analysis, some of the clays of North Dakota are of unusual purity and also are remarkable in having a composition, in their natural state, very similar to many of the artificially prepared clay bodies, used in potteries, which have been built up to their proper composition often by the use of several mixtures. For example the following analysis is of a sample of the artificially prepared mixture just ready to go to the molds in one of the large eastern factories:

Silica	69.03 per cent.
Alumina	23.89 per cent.
Iron Oxide	0.45 per cent.
Calcium Oxide	0.29 per cent.
Magnesia	0.05 per cent.
Loss on ignition	7.46 per cent.

By comparing this analysis with that of the North Dakota white earthenware clay it will be seen that the sample of North Dakota clay as dug, is very pure and that there is a striking similarity in composition to that of the artificially prepared pottery mixture referred to and without the addition of other material makes a remarkably fine ware.

Few people appreciate the very high quality of many of the clays of western North Dakota and the important part they are to play in the future development of the state. The careful technical work which is being done on the clays at the School of Mines is proving beyond a doubt that North Dakota has large deposits of clays unusually well adapted to the manufacture of not only the highest grades of tile, building and paving brick, but also of the highest grades of sewer pipe, stoneware, earthenware, tableware and art pottery. With such fine deposits of valuable clays there would seem to be a future for North Dakota in the development of the various phases of the great clay industry. These deposits are located at considerable distance from pottery and other clay manufacturing centers. As the population of the state and the northwest is rapidly increasing there will be a larger supporting territory and the demand for such high grade wares will be greatly increased and the growth of a great new industry stimulated.

The proper development of utilization of the great coal and clay deposits of North Dakota, the use of lignite for the production of cheap power and electricity and the development of these resources in other ways, will result in saving large sums of money for the people of this state and in the introduction of a variety of manufacturing industries, a condition which will add greatly to the stability and prosperity of a region already well known for its agricultural resources and possibilities.

GAS AND OIL

Evidence of gas and oil was found by the first settlers in the region of the Mouse River Basin. Shallow wells, pools, and creeks have for years shown a slight scum of oil and the water throughout the section has been salty. Heavy deposits of lignite coal which under analysis produces approximately 10 gallons of oil to the ton, underlie the entire district.

The first producing gas well was brought in on the farm of Jesse Powell in Renville County. This well is 292 feet deep with an initial pressure of 142 pounds, which increased later to 157 pounds. The gas is used for heating and lighting all the buildings on the farm. About 1908 a gas well was drilled to the depth of 165 feet northwest of Westhope. It came in at 65 pounds pressure. The gas was piped nine miles to Westhope and was used for upwards of a year for cooking and lighting. The supply and pressure, however, became inadequate for the service demands and the well was abandoned. Loraine secures a small amount of gas from a shallow well, and only recently five shallow wells were drilled in the vicinity of Mohall for the purpose of proving out the anticlinal structure of the basin. Gas is found throughout the entire basin from Hurd on the east to the westerly section of the Mouse River Loop. At the present time a site for a deep oil well is being prospected which will be located from 2 to 4 miles west of Mohall. A deep well is being drilled near Des Lacs which has reached the present depth of 2,800 feet, but has not yet reached the sandstone formation.

That oil may be found in commercial abundance is strongly indicated by two circumstances: First, the gas throughout the district shows from analysis that it contains 12 per cent. evaporative oil. Second, the anticlinal structure of a large portion of the northwestern part of the state is similar to that at Medicine Hat and the proved districts in Kansas and Oklahoma. The anticlinal structure is most pronounced in the Mouse River Loop district in the vicinity of Mohall and trends in a northwesterly by southeasterly direction for a distance of about 50 miles. It is believed that sufficient gas for commercial uses will be found in various districts throughout the state in the Dakota formation of porous sandstone, for at Edgeley a considerable amount of gas contaminates the water from artesian wells that pierce the sandstone formation.

All indications point to the presence of an unlimited amount of a high quality of gas. A deep well will undoubtedly bring in gas in sufficient quantity and pressure as to make it of great commercial value. Such a well would also aid in proving out the many indications of oil and place this commodity, which will undoubtedly prove to be of high grade volatile content, among the many valuable but undeveloped resources of the state.

NATIVE STONES OF NORTH DAKOTA

From the earliest period of history, gems precious and semi-precious have been greatly admired and used for personal adornment. In the Naples museum in Italy are many beautiful pieces of jewelry found when excavations were made at Pompeii. Beautiful agates, carnelians, and other semi-precious stones were set exquisitely in rings, brooches and necklaces, these settings designed so many centuries ago by the lapidaries of Naples for their wealthy patrons have been copied by modern jewelers.

Because of its beauty, the agate has been in use as an ornamental gem from pre-historic times. In the mounds of Babylon and Nineveh and on nummified forms from the tombs of Egypt, have been found beautiful cameos and intaglios cut from the agate by the artist lapidaries of that day and age.

The agate has its origin in the air spaces formed in igneous rock in cooling. As water percolated into these cavities charged with silica and various colored matter, the various colored layers were deposited. In partially filled cavities, the geode or nodule of stone, containing a cavity, lined with crystals or mineral matter, was formed, many examples of this formation are found in Iowa today.

In North Dakota have been found many beautiful and valuable agates. The late H. L. van Benschoten, who for some time was connected with the Land Department at the State Capitol, was a most enthusiastic native stone collector and interested many of the residents of Bismarck and vicinity in the search for agates. Many rambles were taken along the banks of the Heart and Knife rivers and searches were made in gravel pits where were found beautiful agates, moonstones, opals and some fine examples of the topaz.

The stones of Minnesota and North Dakota had their origin in the primitive rocks of the Great Lakes region and are found in the glacial drift all thru southern Minnesota and North Dakota. Copper fragments often accompany the agate, showing their origin in the North Shore of Lake Superior.

In the western part of North Dakota a very fine agate of the blue variety is found. In many specimens the blue of the agate is filled with mosses and landscape formed deposits. In the Killdeer mountains have been found garnets and near Hazen ultramarines of great beauty were uncovered by a gopher in digging his hole. In Grafton in blasting granite for the building of a wall, garnets imbedded in the rock were found.

Because of the many stones brought to his shop to be cut and mounted, one of the jewelers of Bismarck employed an expert lapidary to cut and mount these stones and the artistic and unusual jewelry has been greatly admired not only by North Dakota people but has been commented upon and purchased by tourists passing through the city.

Many happy and profitable hours may be spent searching for the native stones and it doubtless will be a matter of surprise to our North Dakota residents that in our own state are as beautiful specimens of semi-precious stones as may be found anywhere and that in Bismarck and Mandan have been manufactured exquisite pieces of jewelry set with semi-precious native stones that have been worth many hundreds of dollars.

THE RED OR BAD LANDS CEDAR

The Red or Bad Lands Cedar is a product of the Bad Lands of North Dakota and as far as known is not found in its native element growing in any other part of the state. It is a tree of the evergreen variety, and one of its peculiarities is that it is found in greatest abundance growing on north and northwest sides of the gumbo buttes and heads of canyons facing the north and west.

Apparently it is a tree that requires little moisture as it thrives well up on the sides of pinnacles where little of that precious element is retained after a precipitation.

The trees are usually found in groves of more or less density, and some of the trees attain to a considerable height. Where the

cedars grow isolated, they assume very symmetrical proportions, some being cylindrical in shape at the ground and continuing so while drawing in gracefully toward the top at twenty or more feet above. Others may resemble the form of a beer bottle keeping the same size for ten or more feet up, drawing in quickly and pushing on up like the neck of the bottle. The bark of the cedar is similar to that of the pine, spruce or fir tree and is of a brownish color. The foliage is a universal green but presenting a great many shades, some a very dark green, others light green or almost yellow while some of the foliage has a bluish cast. On some of the cedars grow small blue berries close to the outer extremity of the foliage, this with the variegated hues of the foliage, make a very pleasing appearance.

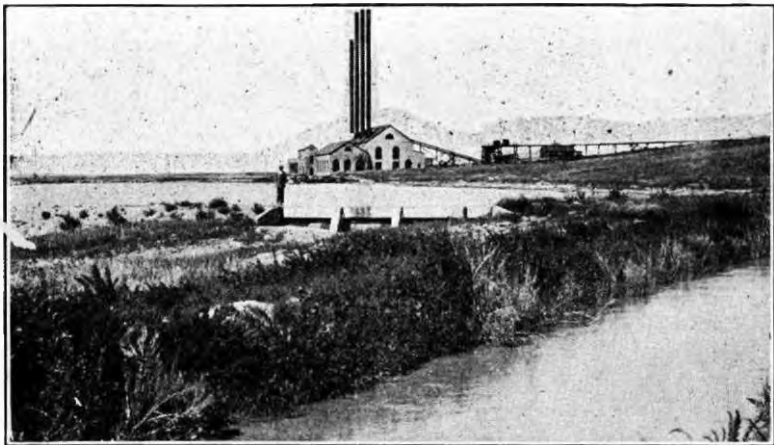
A clump or thicket of cedars with their many different shades of dark and light green interspersed with that of the elder and ash make a picture on the rugged landscape that is pleasing and refreshing to the eye, and where found growing here and there on the sides of a grassy slope are indeed very beautiful. Cedar trees can be used to advantage as ornamental trees in the setting of a lawn or as a border to a driveway to a residence.

The wood of the cedar is beautifully grained and is as variegated in color tints as the foliage itself. It is susceptible of a very fine polish and when quarter sawed across the grain has a fine appearance and would make a beautiful veneer for furniture, door panels or panel work in the walls, but as far as is known is not extensively used for this purpose. Though fine enough as a finished product to grace the walls of the rich man's mansion, yet it serves efficiently the poor man's purposes as it is used extensively by the rancher for building material. The pioneer rancher constructed his buildings of cedar. His shack had cedar logs in its walls and split cedar poles on the roof. His sheds were made of cedar, and if he had a well, it was curbed with cedar. His pastures were set with cedar posts and his corrals were made of cedar logs. The wood of the cedar though soft and somewhat brittle is very durable and will last for many years in the ground in this climate. Mr. George H. Parker of Medora has cedar posts on his ranch still doing service after having been in the ground for at least thirty years.

NORTH DAKOTA PUMPING PROJECT

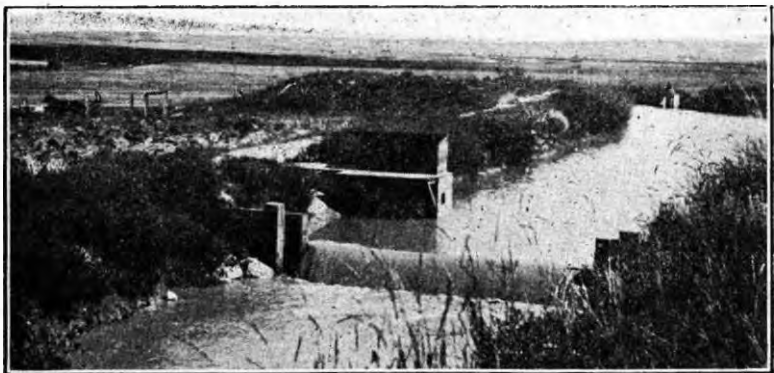
1. The irrigation plan of the North Dakota pumping project provides for a central steam-power plant located near Williston, operating pumps and generating electricity for the operation of other pumps on the Buford-Trenton and Williston units. On the Buford-Trenton unit water is pumped from a barge into a settling basin 30 feet above the river, and is then lifted by a permanent pumping station into a canal, 50 feet above the settling basin, for the irrigation of bench lands near Buford. A transmission line 28.3 miles in length delivers power for the operation of the pumps. The plan of the Williston unit provides for a series of motor-driven centrifugal pumps on a barge in the Missouri River, a settling basin receiving the water from the barge, and a main canal of 90 second-foot capacity extending along Little Muddy Creek to the power plant, where two sets of steam-driven turbines operate

centrifugal pumps to lift water 51 feet into E Canal. From the main canal, about midway between the river and the power plant electrically driven pumps raise 35 second-feet 28 feet into B Canal, and from the B Canal 20 second-feet are raised an additional 28



IRRIGATION PROJECT, WILLISTON, N. DAK.

feet into C Canal. The main power station is located close to a 9-foot vein of lignite coal, from which fuel is obtained.



IRRIGATION PROJECT CANAL, WILLISTON, N. DAK.

2. The features of the above irrigation plan which have been completed are: The central power station, coal mine and transmission lines; at Buford-Trenton unit, two pumping stations, settling basin, and canal system; at Williston unit, four pumping stations, two settling basins, and canal system.

3. Features remaining for future construction are: The enlargement of the power house and installation of additional machinery; at Buford-Trenton unit, extension of Highline Canal and Construction of Lowline Canal and laterals for irrigation of bottom lands; at Williston unit, construction of east and west bottom canal systems, with additional intake and pumping stations.

4. The operation of the coal mine is a unique features of this enterprise inasmuch as it is the only Government-operated Coal Mine. The coal produced is all consumed at the power house, except the domestic supply for employees. Recent inspections of federal and state officials report the mine and power plant in splendid physical condition and leaders in working and welfare conditions. The site of the plant and mine is now a pretty little village, almost spotless in cleanliness and order with well constructed, modern houses for employees.

5. The irrigation features of the project are being overhauled and irrigation will be resumed June 1, 1919.

ARTESIAN WELLS IN NORTH DAKOTA

It is long known that, roughly most of the eastern fourth of the state, has or can have flowing wells,—living water for livestock and general farm purposes. South of Grand Forks and Nelson counties and east of the line thru Jamestown and Ellendale, literally thousands of farmers depend on flowing wells which originally cost them \$500 to \$2,000 each.



Artesian wells are more or less a mystery to many. Why the flow? What's the source?

Simply stated, it is this: melting snow and rain on the Black Hills and the Rockies sinks into the exposed edge of a great layer

of porous sandstone found on its sides. This layer or stratum dips beneath the surface and extends down the mountain side and far out under the prairies of North and South Dakota, carrying the water deep down in its loose porous mass.

When a well hole is drilled several hundred feet down thru the earth and rock to this layer known as the Dakota sandstone, which is filled under pressure of water backed upon the mountain side, the water just naturally seeks its level and rises to the surface. If the job is well done and there is no leakage the pressure may shoot the water high above the ground at the well's mouth. Thus we have a flowing or artesian well. The "head" of this pressure is the water on the mountain side.

The shallow flow of some sections comes from a higher formation but which runs up onto some nearby hill or other elevation.

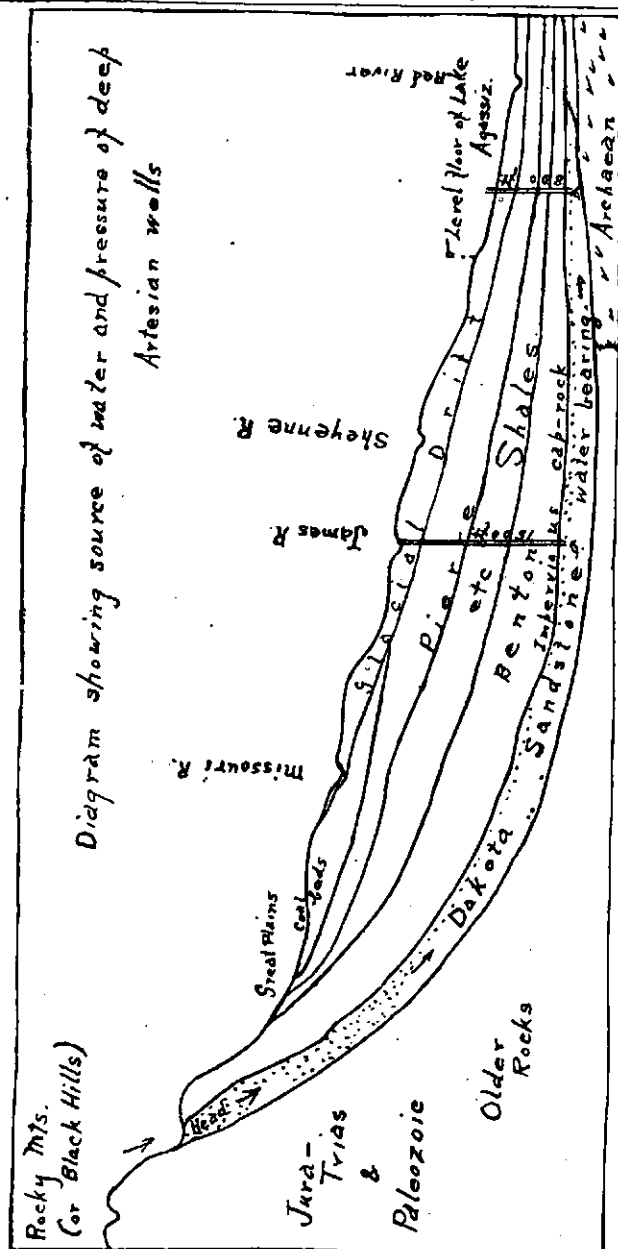
A better idea of the above facts can be got from the following sketch which represents a cross-section cut right thru the earth from the Black Hills or Rockies to the Red River, showing all formations and the water bearing Dakota sandstone. You are looking at the cut surface of the cake.

The keen awakening of interest in artesian wells comes thru several remarkable causes. (1) These wells are fast disappearing except in the lower Red Valley where they would naturally fail last, a few wells show little decrease as yet. A belt 10 miles wide thru Edgeley south has lost all its artesian wells. Eastward from this to the Red River the country gradually slopes, and down this slope the wells are gradually dying. Thousands of wells which first had 60 to 90 pounds pressure and were able to grind feed or throw water on fires, now barely flow and supply farm needs. The water is sinking about 17 inches per year in those wells which ceased to flow and a strip over a mile wide clear across the state is annually losing its wells. Federal engineers agree with state engineers that within 10 years all wells will be lost unless sensible scientific means are taken to stop this foolish waste, but that if controlled in time all can be saved.

Any well that has its pressure tested while shut off readily shows, within a short time, 50 to 100 percent increase in pressure. Many wells double their pressure; valuable as fire protection power, etc.

Systematic reducing the flow of the thousands of wells in the Dakotas will, it is naturally seen, work wonders in restoring many wells now ceased flowing and double the pressure and flow in others. The enormous losses of the past will be multiplied manifold if a radical law is not passed next winter and it behooves every citizen interested in having this loss averted to post his representative and senator, and immediately write the State Engineer.

It is remarkable that the people of the state are awakening to the fact of their ownership of a vast and indispensable resource of farm well supply at almost the time of its disappearance thru wanton waste. True, there is a game struggle being put up to "lock the stable" before it is too late; before thousands of artesian wells have been lost; wells which have cost thousands of farmers hundreds of thousands of dollars, and which are their only source of farm water supply. It is a conservative statement that these fast disappearing wells are worth many millions of dollars.



FLOODS OF THE RED RIVER VALLEY AND THEIR CONTROL

Occasional floods have occurred every 10 or 15 years to devastate the Red River Valley since its earliest exploration, but it took the enormous losses of over 15 million dollars annually in the three years, 1915-17 to arouse the people beyond point of spasmodic agitation for relief.

The valley is so vast and the flooding so extended that it is hard for the untraveled individual to faintly grasp the enormity of the loss and desolation. Vast areas in Cass, Pembina, Richland and many other counties, which had been "most productive farms for twenty-five to thirty-five years became semi-marshes, growing up to cat-tails or marsh grasses.

OLD SETTLEMENTS DESOLATED

In some of the older, well-improved sections, the traveller was struck with wonder, on finding fine houses, barns and groves standing in the waste of a wilderness of marsh lands stretching for miles in any direction. Why would anybody choose such a desolate place for fine homes? His surprise does not abate when told that this was once as populous and prosperous farming section as any in the whole northwest. Why should the state and nation stand disinterestedly by while a thrifty commonwealth, the size of several eastern states is slowly, gradually converted into a desolate waste.

For thirty years during times of floods in the Red River valley, a few enthusiastic business men and farmers have agitated means of draining the fertile lands and controlling the waters which have periodically blighted one of the most fertile valleys in the world, and impoverished the owners.

WORK OF THE FLOOD CONTROL COMMISSION

It remained for the legislature of 1919 to provide the first adequate means ever adopted by any state to cover the engineering work incident to the gigantic plans for controlling these floods. True, the session of 1917 set aside a small sum for a preliminary survey to determine what methods should be employed. The following is a sketch of the findings of the Commission's engineer which are to be found in full in the First Biennial Report of that office.

(Address Herbert A. Hard, Fargo, for this report, with 20 cents for postage, packing, etc.)

Floods in the Red River Valley result from a combination of many causes chief of which is the fact that much of the vast area (35,000 square miles in the United States alone) is nearly level and that the channels of all streams in the lower, central valley are very narrow, shallow and crooked. Combined with this condition is the fact that the stream flowing north has the snow of its upper reaches thaw out first in the spring. This causes a cumulative addition of the water of each tributary to the flood of the Red River often at about the time it is already at crest.

TWO KINDS OF FLOODS

Ordinarily, even the narrow crooked little river channels found on the flat valley land are able to carry away the rain and snow which fall on it. Local rains cause waterlogging on undrained

land, but with any system of drainage this water is usually easily handled by the rivers. In fact the disastrous floods often occur after the local rains have been drained away. Seeding is well under way when the so called "second flood" rises out of the Sheyenne or other channel and spreads out over the dry land driving the farmers from the field. Late seeding delays the crop until rust strikes it before it is matured. It comes many days later, and has its origin in the higher counties located outside the flat valley, which are drained into it by rivers, draws and sloughs.

This "second flood" causes most of the damage in the Pembina, Sheyenne, Wild Rice sections of the Red Valley. In case of the Sheyenne, water comes from the central part of the state, even as far back as Pierce and Sheridan counties. The Pembina drains lands in Cavalier county and far into Canada. The Wild Rice rises in Sargent County. All these high counties have low rainfall and therefore have serious need to conserve this very water which quickly escapes them in the spring, only to curse the flat Red Valley by flooding or by gorging its narrow channels to prevent them from draining the adjacent lands. The water then slips out to the ocean doing no good whatsoever, while the high counties where it fell and was needed for many purposes, suffer crop failure from very deficiency of moisture.

HOW THE FLOODS MAY BE CONTROLLED

The State Commission concludes that the annual losses from waterlogging or actual flooding of farm lands and occasional flooding of basements in cities of the Red Valley may be readily prevented by means of perfectly feasible flood control projects which will cost not to exceed the losses sustained in the year 1916. These projects should consist of

(1) Dams at the outlets of Minnesota lakes including Lake Traverse and in the channels of the North Dakota tributaries of the Red, as the Sheyenne.

(2) A canal to give definite channel to the Bois de Sioux slough from the site of the dam at the outlet of Lake Traverse to the mouth of Rabbit river.

(3) River channel improvement of the Red and lower reaches of its tributaries, to consist of straightening their courses where it can most cheaply be done; removing brush and obstructions, etc.

Minnesota is fortunate in having several lakes which can relatively cheaply be converted into impounding reservoirs, of capacity capable of holding back the larger rainfall on the Minnesota side. Red Lake, Traverse and Ottertail lakes are most promising sites.

With the exception of a little reservoir at Lake Tewankon in Sargent Co., North Dakota can only have reservoirs constructed with the greater relative cost in its deep river gorges. However, it is estimated that, in order to get sufficient reservoir capacity to prevent floods it will be necessary to build these dams.

Since damaging floods are usually caused by the water coming thru the tributaries from the high counties, it is recommended that reservoirs be constructed at above cited points to hold back this water for from a few days to two weeks, simply long enough to permit the small crooked channels in the flat Red Valley to drain the lands lying next to them. Later the dams can be opened and the water be allowed to escape at a rate which the lower channels can handle, or the water can be put to uses desired.

THE STATE PARK SYSTEM

North Dakota is fortunate in having made a fine beginning for an unexcelled system of public parks owned by the state. There are already six parks established, each of them located upon some well known historic spot. At Waihalla the park is beautifully situated upon the Pembina river within a short distance from where Norman W. Kittson located his trading post as far back as 1844. The log house that Kittson occupied now stands in the park, as a memorial of the early fur-trade days. The park at Abercrombie, is on the bank of the Red River and contains a portion of the military reserve upon which was built in 1858 Fort Abercrombie, the first Federal fort within the limits of the state. During the Sioux outbreak of 1862 the garrison of this fort was subject to a fierce attack by the Indians. Fort Abercrombie served in early days as a defense for the first settlers of the Red River Valley and as the gateway into the new lands of the west and northwest. The Fort Rice park is located upon the site of old Fort Rice, which was built in 1864 by General Sully as a military base during his Indian campaign of that year. It was the first Federal fort on the Missouri River within the present limits of North Dakota.

The Fort Lincoln park is located on a portion of the Fort Abraham Lincoln military reserve, two miles south of Mandan. It includes most of the old officers' quarters of Fort Lincoln and occupies a slightly point on a high bluff, offering an unexcelled view of the river valley. The park also includes the site of an old Mandan village at the foot of the bluff called by the Indians Slant Village.

The Pembina State Park was donated by the city of Pembina and is located at the junction of the Red and Pembina rivers, on the south side of the latter stream. It includes the site of the first trading post in the state, built by Chaboillez in 1797. The site has been used almost continuously ever since that time and in the early history of fur-trade in the northwest it is one of the most important points in this entire region. The area of the present park will be enlarged in the near future by the purchase of a few acres directly across the Pembina River, the site of the trading post and stockade built by Alexander Henry, Jr., in 1801, and also the spot where was built Fort Pembina in 1863, the first Federal military post in this portion of the state.

The last one of the state parks to be established is the Cavalier County State Park, situated on O'Brien's coulee. The original donation for this park was made by J. B. Beauchamp of Olga but other gifts are expected to soon largely increase the area of the park. This park is unique in being the site of one of those numerous battles fought between the buffalo hunters from Canada, the Chippewas and French halfbreeds, and their old enemies, the Sioux. The site was identified by an old Chippewa Indian resident on the Roseau reservation in Canada and called Big Indian. He took part in this fight, which occurred about the year 1848, and helped to rescue a wounded comrade who had been left behind on the battlefield. The fortification which defended the camp of the buffalo hunters on this occasion is still to be seen one mile west of Olga and about the same distance from the park.

The state parks are under the care and custody of the State Historical Society. The directors of the Society have appointed a local park commission of three or five members who are responsible for the upkeep of each of these parks. The general policy which has been adopted is to consider the parks as community centers for the special use and enjoyment of the residents of the whole region adjoining each park. The parks are to be utilized for the purpose of preserving and displaying the whole range of plants native to the state. In a lesser way some of the characteristic animals which were formerly so numerous here, will be protected and allowed to multiply, such as the beaver, prairie dog, antelope, deer, elk and buffalo. While, therefore, the park system will enable us to preserve our famous and historic sites, at the same time opportunity will be given for the building up of living museums in which can be studied not dried skins and mounted specimens but the live plants and animals in their natural environment. That such parks will also come to be community centers is the natural outcome of such a park policy, intelligently carried out through a series of years. Our state is to be congratulated on having an opportunity to work out so admirable and scientific an experiment at community betterment. Every county in the state should as soon as practicable acquire land for park purposes and co-operate with the State Historical Society in furthering the general plan. The special committee in charge of the state parks consists of Professor C. B. Waldron, Fargo, Curator Melvin R. Gilmore, Bismarck, and Secretary O. G. Libby, Grand Forks.

MOUSE RIVER PARK

The Mouse River Park is one of the beauty spots of North Dakota. Situated sixteen miles from Mohall in Renville county with an acreage of about two hundred acres it is the social and recreation center for that part of North Dakota. Over forty towns in this part of the country consider this park as their social center during the summer months as it is open to everyone and is a corporation without profit. The Mouse River flows through the property and its wooded banks form ideal picnic and camping grounds for the many visitors who come to the park each season. There are twenty-two miles of gasoline launch water and an excellent gravel bathing beach with two well equipped bath houses. During the summer for fifteen days, a Chautauqua is given, the attractions being given in a fine auditorium accommodating seven thousand people. Along the banks of the river are many cottages, people coming from long distances to enjoy the beauties of the picturesque Mouse River country. On the park grounds are a store, dining hall, and facilities for obtaining excellent drinking water. The enterprise of the citizens of Renville county in providing so attractive and beautiful a social center for the enjoyment of the people could well be emulated by other communities in North Dakota where the native beauty could be utilized to give pleasure and recreation to young and old during the summer months.

In the introduction of House Bill No. 101, in the Fifteenth Legislative Assembly, 1917, it was the intent of the author, to have the State of North Dakota, by an act of the Legislature, purchase, and preserve, to the people of North Dakota, the Killdeer Mountains, for a Park and Game preserve. But, the Committee on State

Affairs of the Senate, in the session of 1917, ordered everything stricken out, after the word "A Bill," and substituted therefor, "A Bill for an Act Creating a Commission," designated as the Killdeer Mountain Park Commission, describing the duties of said Commission.

The duties of the Commission shall be to investigate the advisability of the purchase, by the National Government, and to map out, and investigate the cost of the land included in the Killdeer Mountains, in Dunn County, North Dakota, and make a report thereon to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner of National Parks, and to each of North Dakota's Representatives in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States Congress, for the purpose of making this a National Park, instead of a State Park.

While this did not meet with the approval of the author of the project, it was the best that could be obtained at that time. The argument put forth was that the authorities in the state had neglected their parks to such an extent that it was not advisable to make a State Park of this, as the Federal Government gives proper and specific attention to all park projects under their control.

The Historical feature of the Killdeer Mountains is well worth considering in this article, as they figured prominently in the Indian War of 1864, when Gen. Sully moved westward in search of the Indians.

General Sully, when in pursuit of the Indians, when they were moving westward, discovered that they were in the vicinity of the Killdeer Mountains, and despatched Capt. Sibley, with his division, the 48th Minnesota Volunteers, after them.

Capt. Sibley, with his troops, came upon the Indians camped on the southern slope of the mountains, and estimated there were some six thousand Indians in this camp. Both water and food were very scarce, which necessitated the moving of the troops with caution. A large portion of the cavalry and provisions had to be left behind when on hunt for the Indians.

They came upon the Indians late in the afternoon, and pitched camp within six miles of the mountains, at the head of Spring Creek. Two pickets were placed on duty for the night, and when they were to be relieved in the morning, their mutilated bodies were found. The horses had been cut loose and driven off.

Evidently the Indians had intended making their attack that day, but they overlooked a small bunch of horses, picketed on the opposite side of the stream. These the soldiers used to round up the horses which had been cut loose, and succeeded in bringing the horses back before the Indians had time to make their attack.

This so thoroughly surprised the Indians that they at once began a retreat over the mountains and into the Bad Lands. It never has been known just how many Indians were killed in the retreat. Sibley only lost the two pickets.

Part of the troops followed the Indians to the Bad Lands and part remained to destroy the camp the Indians had abandoned, including their dogs, robes, and provisions.

The Indians were now in full retreat. This was the last stand that the Indians made in Dakota, and was at what is called the Dead Man's Gulch, of the Killdeer Mountains.

The Killdeer Mountains were also headquarters of the buffalo hunters in the early days. Thousands of head were slaughtered in this vicinity, just for their skins, and many ton of deer and elk were also hauled out from this point to the railroads for shipment.

The only people living here at this time were the hunters who came to this part of the country. A few years later came the large ranchers who had to give way to the smaller ranchers, and they in turn to the settlers, who turned the buffalo trodden prairies into fertile fields, built churches, schools and railroads, and established a civil government which we are all enjoying at the present day.

The Killdeer Mountains are one of nature's beauty spots in North Dakota, and, as there are altogether too few places preserved as nature made them, and as the study of nature is one of the most up-lifting to mankind, the value to the people of the vicinity for miles around, as well as to all North Dakota, of this place as a place of rest and recreation and getting back to nature, cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

Hundreds of automobiles have made their trips to the mountains on Sundays and holidays. Campers bring their tents and stay days at a time, to get into their systems what nature has in store for them.

Almost anywhere, water, clear as crystal, is to be had in abundance in the form of springs. From the summit of the mountains is an unobstructed view for fifty and more miles in all directions.

Foliage, while not dense, is in such quantities as to satisfy the soul of any worshipper at nature's shrine, and, with the services of a Park Patrol, and the placing of wild game within its preserves, we feel that the Park will become a solace, comfort and pleasure to pilgrims who may feel drawn to its confines.

The rock formations on the south and west sides of the mountains furnish an endless amount of amusement and speculation, and have been given such historic names as Solomon's Temple Colosseum and Seven Sisters.

SULLYS HILL NATIONAL PARK

Sullys Hill National Park is located one mile east of the Fort Totten Indian School, and is becoming one of the principal attractions along the Sunshine Trail which extends from the Gulf of Mexico to Winnipeg, Canada. Besides a picnic ground within the park enclosure where several thousand people enjoy themselves every year, it is a wild animal preserve maintained by the Biological Survey of the Agriculture Department, a caretaker residing there the year round. It is stocked with 14 elk, transferred from the Yellowstone National Park, 5 deer obtained from the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station at Fargo, and seven buffalo transferred from the Zoological Garden at Portland, Oregon. The addition of a few antelope will make the collection of big game fairly representative of the more important species of the northern plains of the United States, and affords an opportunity of seeing under natural conditions big game which heretofore have been accessible in only one or two of the larger parks. This park has been in existence only a short time, namely 1915, and comprises 800 acres.

WHITESTONE HILL MONUMENT

In the spring of '63 General Sully, in command of Iowa and Nebraska cavalry, moved north into Dakota territory to drive the Indians north, while General Sibley at the same time moved west from St. Paul with Minnesota troops. The plan was that they should meet and force the Indians west of the Missouri River.

When General Sully's command reached near the latitude of what is now Bismarck, he learned that Sibley had returned east, having as he thought driven the redskins across the river. General Sully then turned south, all the time keeping flankers looking for signs of Indians.

Having in October gone nearly to the line that now divides the Dakotas, one of his flanking troops of about forty men came upon a few bucks and demanded their surrender, not knowing that nearby was an Indian camp of more than two thousand fighters.

The troop was quickly surrounded by threatening Indians, but not before one of the troopers had escaped, pursued by a number of Indians. Being better mounted, the soldier succeeded in reaching the main body and reported the danger of his companions.

Sully moved at the greatest speed to the succor of his men and in an hour came to the Indian camp and attempted to surround them. It was now in the edge of the evening. The Indians made resistance, but though there were at least two thousand, yet they were no match for the cavalry who opened fire, fast killing off bucks, squaws and papooses.

After a short fight the Indians made a rush at the mounted cavalry, flinging up buffalo hides that so frightened the horses that they became unmanageable, and in that way broke through the line of troops into a gully that screened them from fire. It was too dark by this time to make it safe to follow them.

The Indians had settled for the winter; had large supplies of buffalo meat; were near a small lake and were well sheltered by higher land on three sides. Our troops burned their tepees, tons of meat and thousands of hides.

With this loss, General Sully knew the Indians must go across the river to their friends and that they could not endanger white settlers.

Sully's loss was twenty-one killed and about forty wounded. With his wounded and a wagon-load of papooses that in their hasty escape were left by the squaws in the village, he moved south, delivering the Indian babies to tribes who cared for them. The Indian loss was estimated at one hundred fifty killed.

About twenty-five years after this battle, human bones were found a few miles from Merricourt by a settler who was gathering buffalo bones. Later when the grass had dried the tract was burned off and more bones, camp kettles, canteens and belt buckles were found, proving that there had been a fight on that ground.

Notice of this being sent to the Governor of North Dakota by E. R. Kennedy, his Excellency appointed E. R. Kennedy, Theo. Northrop and H. F. Eaton a Commission to make further investigation.

By correspondence with the War Department, it was learned that Sully's troops had made the fight which Sully named in his Report as "The Whitestone Hill Battle," and that the Sixth Iowa and Second Nebraska cavalry were engaged.



WHITESTONE BATTLEFIELD MONUMENT

Through the National Tribune the Commission were able to get in touch with survivors of the fight.

Mr. Luce, a survivor, met the Commission on the battlefield, showed the position of the camp, of the troops and where the dead of the Sixth Iowa were buried. Later a Nebraska trooper pointed out the burial place of the Nebraska cavalry.

For years the Commission tried, without success, to get funds through the legislatures of North Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska to erect a monument.

It was only through the efforts of Congressman T. F. Marshall that they were able to succeed. He presented a bill by which Congress granted to the State of North Dakota the section of land on which the battle was fought, and later another bill gave the State the right to sell six hundred acres, the proceeds of the sale to be used in erecting a monument and beautifying the remaining forty acres.

The Commission through this sale placed on a commanding position on the field a monument of Barre granite, surmounted by a statue of a cavalryman, and placed the remains of those that fell around the monument, marked by headstones furnished by the U. S. Government.

At the dedication quite a number of the surviving soldiers and Indians were present.

Speeches were made by the Governors of North Dakota and Iowa, Hon. T. F. Marshall, E. R. Kennedy, and Indian Chiefs that were in the engagement.

It was through the unwearied exertions of E. R. Kennedy, ably seconded by Theo. Northrop during more than twenty years,—laboring without pay,—that this handsome and enduring monument stands to mark the place where our brave troops fought.

GREAT WORLD WAR

THE DECLARATION OF WAR

Sixty-fifth Congress of the United States of America.

At the first session, begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the second day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

Joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial German Government and the Government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same.

Whereas, the Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

Champ Clark,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Thos. R. Marshall,

Vice-President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

Approved, April 6, 1917.

WOODROW WILSON.

WHY WE WENT TO WAR

Extracts From President Wilson's Famous Address at the Opening of the War Congress, April 2, 1917.

We are now about to accept gage of battle with this natural foe to liberty, and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty.

But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.

To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured, God helping her; she can do no other.

WILSON'S FOURTEEN POINTS OF PEACE.

On January 8, 1918, President Wilson, in an address to a joint session of Congress, named fourteen points as essential in a consideration of peace. His speech, in full, will be found on pages 17-18 of the 1918 World Almanac and Encyclopedia. The fourteen points he stated as follows:

I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at; after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

IV. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the population concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.

VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory, and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy, and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

VII. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

VIII. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored; and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871

in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous developments.

XI. Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea, and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.

XII. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

XIII. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

XIV. A general association of nations must be formed, under specific covenants, for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

Mr. Wilson's declaration of fourteen peace points was made a day after the British Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, had stated in a public address to the trades unions what his country considered a basis for peace discussion.

THE SIGNING OF THE ARMISTICE.

The greatest war in history ended the morning of November 11, 1918 at six o'clock Washington time after 1,067 days of horror, during which virtually the whole civilized world had been convulsed.

At ten o'clock the morning of November 11, 1918, President Wilson issued a formal proclamation announcing that the armistice with Germany had been signed. The proclamation was as follows:

"My fellow-countrymen:

"The armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America has fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortune of duty to assist by example, by sober friendly counsel and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world.

"WOODROW WILSON."

THE ALLIES' TERMS TO GERMANY.

The text of memorandum from the Allied Governments, transmitted through President Wilson to the German Government:)

The Allied Governments have given careful consideration to the correspondence which has passed between the president of the United States and the German government. Subject to the qualifications which follow, they declare their willingness to make peace with the government of Germany on the terms of peace laid down in the president's address to Congress of January, 1918, and reserve to themselves complete freedom on this subject addresses. They must point out, however, that clause two, relating to what is usually described as the freedom of the sea, is open to various interpretations, some of which they could not accept. They must, therefore, reserve to themselves complete freedom on this subject when they enter the peace conference.

Further, in the conditions of peace laid down in his addresses to Congress of January 8, 1918, the president declared that invaded territories must be restored as well as evacuated and freed, the Allied governments feel that no doubt ought to be allowed to exist as to what this provision implies. By it they understand that compensation will be made by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea and from the air.

**DELEGATES TO THE GREATEST WORLD TRIBUNAL IN
HISTORY HELD AT PARIS, FRANCE, BEGINNING JAN-
UARY 18, 1918, AND ENDING JUNE 28, 1919.**

The formal assembling had been preceded by daily conferences of the Inter-allied Supreme War Council and by two formal meetings of the President of the United States with the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of Great Britain, the United States, France, and Italy, assisted by the Japanese ambassadors in Paris and London. At these conferences the preliminaries of the organization of the Peace Congress were arranged.

The following joint communique was issued with reference to the organization of the Congress:

It was decided that the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan should be represented by five delegates each. The British dominions and India, besides, shall be represented as follows: Two delegates respectively for Australia, Canada, South Africa, and India, including the native states, and one delegate for New Zealand.

Brazil will have three delegates. Belgium, China, Greece, Poland, Portugal, the Czecho-Slovak republic, Rumania, and Serbia will have two delegates each, Siam one delegate, and Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, and Panama, one delegate each.

Montenegro will have one delegate, but the rules concerning the designation of this delegate shall not be fixed until the moment when the political situation in that country shall have been cleared up.

The two following general principles were adopted:

First—Each delegation being a unit, the number of delegates forming it shall have no influence upon its status at the conference.

Second—In the selection of its delegation each nation may avail itself of the panel system. This will enable each state at discretion to intrust its interests to such persons as it may designate.

The adoption of the panel system will in particular enable the British Empire to admit among its five delegates representatives of the dominions, including Newfoundland, which has no separate representation, and of India.

In consequence of protests by Serbia and Belgium the representation of each of these countries was later increased from two to three delegates. The Kingdom of the Hedjaz at the same time was allowed two delegates.

PLACE OF MEETINGS.

The Congress held its sessions in the Salle de la Paix of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, across the Seine from the Place de la Concorde. Directly behind the president's seat stood a heroic statue of peace holding aloft the torch of civilization. In front of the statue was spread the council table, this table was in the form of a huge horseshoe. Across the upper end were nine seats of honor for the presiding officer, the vice presidents, and the premiers. On each side of the two arms of the horseshoe there were fifteen seats, making sixty seats besides the nine at the head of the table.

Leading from the council room was another large chamber overlooking the gardens. To this room the delegates retired for consultations. Further on was a gorgeous state dining room, where luncheon and dinner were served to the delegates when protracted sessions were held.

THE OPENING SESSION.

The opening session of the Congress began at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, January 18, 1919. As the delegations arrived they were greeted by fanfares of trumpets, and military honors were accorded by the troops. When all the delegates were seated it made an impressive array of many races from many parts of the world. It was exactly three minutes after three o'clock when President Poincare began his address and the Peace Congress came into being. Soon after making his speech, M. Poincare withdrew, saluting each delegation as he retired.

As M. Poincare made his exit President Wilson rose to propose M. Clemenceau as permanent chairman of the Congress. His nomination was seconded by Lloyd George and Baron Sonnino, and was ratified unanimously. At the conclusion of M. Clemenceau's address of acceptance the first session of the Congress came to a close.

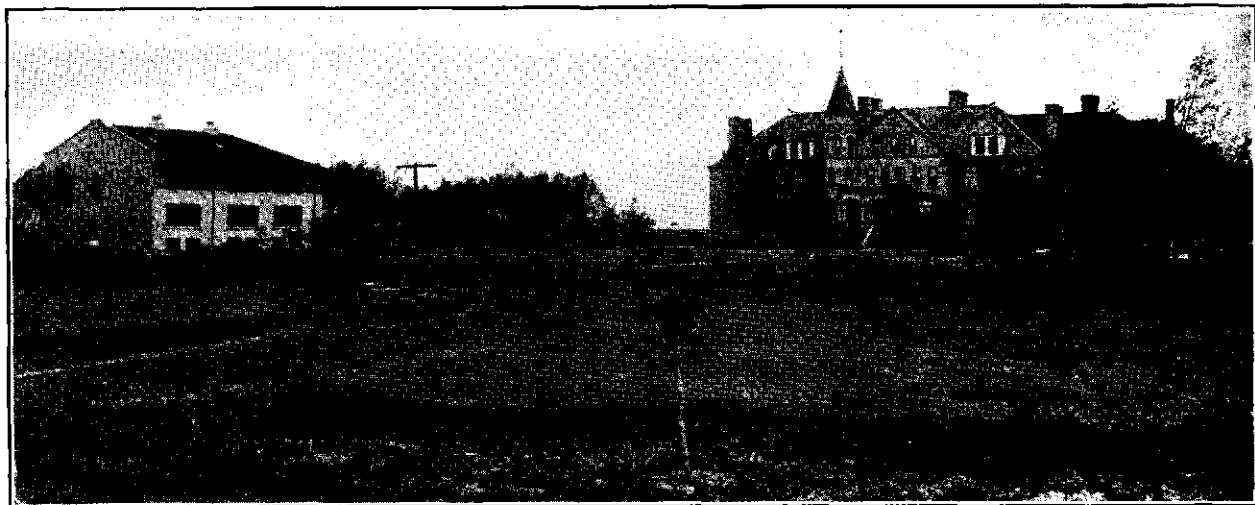
DELEGATES.

France—Georges Clemenceau, Prime Minister; Stephen Pichon, Foreign Minister; Louis Klotz, Finance Minister; Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, and Jules Cambon.

Great Britain—David Lloyd George, Prime Minister; Arthur J. Balfour, Foreign Secretary; Andrew Bonar Law, George Nicoll Barnes, the labor leader, and Lord Robert Cecil.

United States—Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States; Robert Lansing, Secretary of State; Henry White, Colonel Edward M. House, and General Tasker H. Bliss.

Italy—Vittorio Orlando, Prime Minister; Baron Sonnino, Foreign Minister; Antonio Salandra, former premier; Marquis Salvago Raggi, and Salvatore Brazilai.



SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, DEVILS LAKE, N. D.

Japan—Baron Makino; Viscount Chinda; M. K. Matsui; W. H. Ijuin.

Canada—Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier; Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Newfoundland—Sir William F. Lloyd.

Australia—William Morris Hughes, Prime Minister; Sir Joseph Cook, Minister for the Navy.

New Zealand—William F. Massey, Prime Minister.

India—Edwin Samuel Montagu, Secretary; The Maharajah of Bikaner; Sir S. P. Sinha.

South Africa—General Jan C. Smuts; General Louis Botha.

Siam—Prince Charoon, Siamese Minister to Paris; Prince Traidos Prabandhu, under secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Phya Bieadh Kosha, Siamese Minister to Rome. (These delegates alternated in their attendance at the conference.)

Arabia—S. A. L'Emir Feisal, principal leader of the Arabian people; Rustem Haidar.

Belgium—Paul Hymans; Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Van den Heuvel, Belgian Diplomat.

Serbia—Nikola Pashitch; Dr. M. Vesnitch; Ante Trumbitch, M. Zolger.

Rumania—Jean J. C. Bratiano; Nicholas Misu.

Czech-Slovakia—Charles Kramar; Dr. Edward Benes.

Poland—Roman Dmowsky.

Greece—Eleutherios Venizelos; Nicolas Politis.

China—Tseng Tsiang Lou; Vikyuin Wellington Koo; Soa Ke Alfred Sze; Sunthou Wei; Chenting Thomas Wang. (These delegates alternated in their attendance at the conference.)

Portugal—Dr. Egaz Moniz; Penha Garcia.

Brazil—Olyntho de Magalhaes; Epitacio Pessoa.

Peru—Francisco Garcia Calderon.

Ecuador—Dorn Y de Alsua.

Uruguay—Juan Carlos Blanco.

Bolivia—Ismael Montes.

Cuba—Rafael Martinez; Antonio Sanchez Bustamante. (These delegates alternated in their attendance at the conference.)

Haiti—Certullien Guilbaud.

Panama—Antonio Burgos.

Liberia—C. B. D. King, Secretary of State of Liberia; M. B. Dunbar.

Kingdom of the Hedjaz—Two delegates.

THE DELEGATES.

FRANCE.

Georges Clemenceau, "The Tiger," seventy-seven years old and yet known as "The Grand Young Man of Europe," stands today as one of the half dozen supreme figures of the world war. After a stormy life of more than the allotted span, in and out of the government, he became prime minister of France in November, 1917, when the aspect of war was blackest. The new Prime Minister set to work with characteristic energy, and before he had been in power four or five months, the flagging war spirit of France had been revived. During the war M. Clemenceau has been an unsparing critic of administrative delay and a firm advocate of getting on with the war to the exclusion of everything else. His

success as French premier is world history, and his personality in the peace conference has been most vivid.

M. Pichon. Stephen Pichon, who was born in 1857, has been a friend of M. Clemenceau since 1878, and has been associated with him in most of his journalistic enterprises. He has had wide experience as a diplomatist, and has served as foreign minister in many countries.

Louis Klotz, minister of finance and delegate to the peace conference, has held the same portfolio in seven different French governments. He left a growing practice at the bar many years ago to enter politics and specialized in customs matters.

Andre Tardieu, brilliant journalist and man of letters, did not really enter politics until shortly before the outbreak of the war. In 1914 he was made chief censor, but soon left this work for more active service in the field. In Paris he has been high commissioner in all matters between France and the United States.

Jules Cambon has, with his brother Paul, the French ambassador in London, for many years formed the keystone of French diplomacy. His early experience was gained in South America, and his last post was at the head of the embassy in Berlin. There, for many years, he watched growing up around him the huge machine of war which Germany set in motion in August, 1914. One of his important recent duties has been as adviser to the foreign office on Franco-American relations.

Leon Bourgeois, one of the elder statesmen of France, was born in Paris in 1851. He is a specialist in all questions of international or inter-party arbitration or compromise. He entered political life in 1888, defeating Boulanger by an enormous majority, and since that time until a few years ago he has always been one of the men to whom presidents in search of a cabinet turned in moments of crisis. M. Bourgeois was placed by the French government many months ago at the head of the Foreign Office Committee to deal with the League of Nations.

GREAT BRITAIN.

David Lloyd George, prime minister of England and head of Great Britain's representatives at the peace conference, became premier of his country in 1916, England's darkest period of the war. Early in life he came into prominence as a fiery advocate of various causes dear to the hearts of Welsh Nonconformists. At the outbreak of the South African war he became a national figure because of his resolute opposition to the war. His first chance of constructive statesmanship was his appointment as president of the Board of Trade. In 1908 he became Chancellor of the Exchequer and had held that position over six years when the European war cloud suddenly burst. The prompt measures which he took at the treasury enabled the fabric of British credit to stand the unexpected shock successfully. In 1916, when his pioneer work as Minister of Munitions had been accomplished, he succeeded Lord Kitchener as Secretary of State for War. At the end of 1916, he sent in his resignation. Mr. Asquith left office and Mr. Lloyd George became Prime Minister at the darkest hour of England's fortunes. He infused new vigor into the gigantic effort of the empire, and established that unity of command which contributed as much as any factor to the final triumph of allied arms. When

hostilities had ceased and a general election was held the statesman who had weathered the storm was confirmed in power by the most overwhelming vote of confidence in British history.

Arthur J. Balfour has for more than a quarter of a century been one of the most distinguished figures in English public life. He entered the House of Commons in 1874, and during the four years beginning in 1887 distinguished himself as chief secretary for Ireland. In 1891 he became leader in the House of Commons and ruled that body during the stormy South African war. During the later long period of liberal rule he became leader of the opposition, eventually yielding this leadership to Bonar Law. His active political career seemed to have come to an end. During the war he returned to office as First Lord of the Admiralty in Mr. Asquith's Coalition government, and exercised a steadying influence over one of the most vital of the war departments at a very critical period. On the formation of the second Coalition government, Mr. Balfour became Foreign Secretary. His leadership of the first British mission to America was achieved most brilliantly.

Andrew Bonar Law—No man ever rose to a commanding position in British life as rapidly as Andrew Bonar Law. He is a political product of the twentieth century, the business man in politics. Within eleven years of his entering Parliament he became leader of the opposition, and in another five years he was leader of the house. At the beginning of the war he proclaimed a party truce. In the Lloyd George ministry he served in the three-fold capacity of member of the War Cabinet, Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons. He engineered the two largest budgets in the history of the British Empire, with practically no opposition in either house.

George Nicoll Barnes is labor's representative in the British delegation at the peace conference. He entered Parliament for Glasgow in 1906 by defeating Mr. Bonar Law, his present colleague in the War Cabinet. He soon won the respect of the House of Commons by his unmistakable integrity and its interest by his wide knowledge of labor conditions and his native shrewdness in speech and counsel. His support of the national cause has been wholehearted from the beginning, and Mr. Lloyd George appointed him first Minister of Pensions when he formed the second Coalition Government with an increased representation of labor. Later Mr. Barnes took his place as member of the War Cabinet without portfolio. For nearly two years he has represented labor in the highest council of the State. The emphatic endorsement of his attitude by a great working class constituency in Glasgow at the general election has afforded him the opportunity of completing his task at the Peace Conference. Mr. Barnes is in his seventieth year.

UNITED STATES.

Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States and chief of the American delegation. Mr. Wilson, a considerable part of whose career has been spent as president of the great American University of Princeton, was elected to the presidency of the United States in 1912, and entered the White House in the spring of 1913. His only previous public office had been that of governor of New Jersey, where he made a fine record as a reformer in a state, the

politics of which had not been particularly savory. Mr. Wilson is a statesman essentially of the liberal school. In the autumn of 1916 Mr. Wilson was re-elected on a platform in which the maintenance of neutrality was the chief plank. His desire and that of a majority of the American voters to avoid war did not, however, prevent a declaration of hostilities against Germany in April, 1917, after Germany, by a return of submarine savagery, had enabled him conclusively to prove to his people that half-measures were useless, and that it was the clear duty of their country to join the posse comitatus of civilization. Mr. Wilson's war administration was effective in the extreme. He prevailed upon Congress to pass offhand a law for universal military service, backed by a measure of war finance generous enough to finance by loans allied purchases in the United States, as well as the vast American war machine. Having organized man power on a national basis, the president attacked industrial mobilization on the same scale. There was, it is true, during the autumn and winter of 1917 and 1918 considerable difficulty in starting the vast machine of American war effort. There were disappointments and delays over the air program and other things. But during the summer of 1918 the United States was, at the supreme crisis, able to produce in France the men needed, and, had the war continued, her output of men and material would by next year become irresistible. President Wilson has in a special sense made the cause of the new democracy his own. Without his championship it is doubtful whether the League of Nations would have attained the high place that it has now in the program of the conference, while the high ideals of his fourteen points serve as a useful antidote to more selfish national ambitions. The president is, in fact, though enjoying only the qualified support of the powerful opposition party in the United States, regarded by liberalism the world over as one of its chief leaders and spokesmen.

Robert Lansing is Secretary of State and chief member of Mr. Wilson's cabinet. The functions of the secretary of state correspond essentially to those of a Foreign Minister. Mr. Lansing is by training well qualified as a delegate. A lawyer by profession, he early specialized in the international field, and has frequently represented his government in international cases. Mr. Lansing succeeded Mr. Bryan as secretary of state in the spring of 1915. So far as matters of policy go, the president has been his own foreign minister; but in the last phase of American neutrality he had in Mr. Lansing an able and level-headed lieutenant. Quiet and courtly in manner, well versed in the protocol of international conferences, with an intimate knowledge of American diplomacy and policy during the war, Mr. Lansing's value in shaping conclusions on many important questions has been very great.

Henry White is a diplomatist entering the American diplomatic service in 1883, and serving as secretary of embassy in Vienna, and then in London, where later, from 1897 to 1905, he acted as First Secretary and frequently as Charge d'Affaires. In 1905 he was appointed ambassador in Rome and was promoted to be ambassador in Paris in 1907. In 1909 he retired. Mr. White was a very close friend of the late Mr. Roosevelt, who appointed him to both embassies. Partly for this success he was selected to represent the Republican party at the peace conference. The Republicans, though they would have preferred some more active member

of the party for Paris, acquiesced in the choice on account both of Mr. White's personal popularity and of his obvious qualifications as a diplomatist. Besides his embassy experience, he was the American representative in 1906 at the conference of Algeciras upon Morocco, while he knows probably more European public men than any other American.

Colonel Edward M. House has never held any official position in the United States. He has, however, in the last few years been the most influential and the most discussed figure, next to the president, in American public life. Born in Texas and possessed of a private fortune sufficient for his modest needs, Colonel House early interested himself in the policies of his state. Never seeking anything for himself, endowed with great political sagacity, with a keen judgment of human nature, and with that extraordinary memory of facts and faces that is so great an asset in public affairs, he reached a position, smoothly and silently, of almost dictatorial power in the councils of the Democratic party in his state. He became the friend and counselor of President Wilson. During the days of American neutrality Colonel House made frequent trips abroad to get into contact with the leading men on both sides and glean first-hand facts about the war. Some months after the United States entered the war Colonel House was sent abroad by the president as his personal representative, and there can be little doubt that during his stay in Paris and London in the closing weeks of 1917 he did a great deal to prepare the way for General Foch's appointment as Generalissimo. On the present occasion he preceded the president to Europe by several weeks, and since his arrival has been his chief lieutenant in Paris. His office at the Hotel de Crillon is the clearing house of virtually all the important matters that come to the American delegation.

General Tasker H. Bliss, as America's representative at the Supreme War Council, has become a familiar figure to the statesmen and soldiers of the Allies during the last year. Before coming to Europe General Bliss had been successively assistant chief and chief of the American general staff in Washington. He is, of course, a professional soldier. But, as his colleagues at Versailles have discovered, he is an experienced diplomatist and administrator as well. After the Spanish war he took a leading part in the reconstruction of Cuba under the American military authorities. More recently he was military adviser to the American commissioners at a conference with representatives of Mexico, called to consider the relations between the United States and that unfortunate republic.

ITALY.

Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, born in 1860, Italian prime minister, a Sicilian, former professor of constitutional law at Palermo university, was for many years a lieutenant of the former prime minister, Signor Giolitti. He became minister of the interior in the late Boselli cabinet and was much criticized on account of the latitude he allowed the neutralist and pacifist agitators. On perceiving the danger of their movement, he governed with a firm hand, and, having succeeded Signor Boselli as prime minister in 1917, he gained prestige by the moral courage he showed at the moment of the Caporetto disaster. He organized national resistance

to the Austro-German invasion, and in a series of patriotic speeches sustained the spirit of the country. He is personally in favor of a liberal foreign policy and is understood to favor a direct understanding with the Southern Slavs.

Earon Sonnino was born in 1847, the son of an Italian Jewish father and a British mother. He entered Parliament at the age of thirty as a Liberal Conservative, and showed considerable competence in social, financial, and economic questions. In the Crispi cabinets of 1887-1890 and 1893-1896 he made his mark as Under Secretary for Finance, and subsequently as minister of the treasury. He was alternately leader of the opposition and leader of the majority for ten years, but was prime minister for two short periods of three months each in 1906 and 1910, being overthrown on each occasion by Giolittian hostility. Sonnino took office as foreign minister in November, 1914, on the death of Marquis di San Giuliano and conducted the negotiations with Austria and Germany for recognition of the claims of Italy. He negotiated simultaneously the London treaty with England, France, and Russia, and concluded it after the failure of the negotiations with Austria.

Antonio Salandra was prime minister of Italy at the outbreak of the war and is an authority on jurisprudence and finance. As prime minister he was responsible both for Italy's position of neutrality in August, 1914, and for her declaration of war in May, 1915.

Marquis Salvago Raggi, a personal friend of Baron Sonnino, is the only trained diplomatist on the Italian delegation. He first acquired prominence as Italian minister to China during the Boxer troubles. For a short time he was ambassador in Paris.

Salvatore Brazzini is a native of Trieste and of Jewish blood. He is one of the most eloquent speakers in the Italian chamber, and was a member of the Italian parliamentary committee which organized the Rome Congress of Oppressed Austro-Hungarian Nationalities.

JAPAN.

Baron Makino, acting head of the Japanese delegation at the peace conference, made his mark as minister in Vienna during the Russo-Japanese war. He has at various times since held the portfolio of education, agriculture, commerce and foreign affairs. In 1916 he became a member of the diplomatic advisory council.

Viscount Chinda, Japanese ambassador in Washington from 1911 to 1916, and since that time ambassador in London, is one of the world figures at the peace conference. He first became prominent as vice-member for foreign affairs during the Russo-Japanese war.

M. K. Matsui has been Japanese ambassador in Paris since 1915, has served in the Washington, London and Peking legations and was vice-minister for foreign affairs in 1912.

W. H. Iwano entered the Japanese diplomatic service in 1890 and has served in London, Vienna and Peking. He was made minister to China in 1908 and ambassador in Rome in 1916.

CANADA.

Sir Robert L. Borden, prime minister of Canada and secretary of state for external affairs, has borne the chief share of the burden

of directing Canadian affairs throughout the war. After leading the opposition to Sir Wilfred Laurier for ten years he finally defeated the latter at the election which was decided on the issue of reciprocity with the United States.

Sir George E. Foster, a Canadian by birth, is the present minister of trade and commerce. He has had a long and distinguished career in Canadian politics.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Sir William F. Lloyd was born in England and became prime minister of Newfoundland only last year. He was at one time a schoolmaster.

AUSTRALIA.

William Morris Hughes, prime minister of Australia, has taken a considerable part in the peace conference discussions, not always with the approval of the British Empire and his fellow colonies. Mr. Hughes has had a difficult course to steer in Australian politics ever since he came into prominence.

Sir Joseph Cook is Australian minister for the navy in a coalition cabinet, having been prime minister at the time the war broke out. His direction of the early participation of Australia in the war was enthusiastic, and his loyalty in his new job has brought him much political credit at home.

NEW ZEALAND.

William F. Massey, prime minister of New Zealand, made a success as a farmer before his entry into politics. Since 1915 he has been governing with the assistance of the liberal party in coalition with Sir Joseph Ward.

INDIA.

Edwin Samuel Montagu has risen steadily in power in India since 1910, when he became under secretary to India. He is now secretary of that country, succeeding Austen Chamberlain in 1917.

The Maharajah of Bikaner, a member of the great warrior clan of Rathore Rajputs and one of the most picturesque figures at the peace conference. He was the first Indian prince to be delegated to the war conference and cabinet in London, where his speeches on Indian reform and progress made a great impression on British statesmen.

Sir S. P. Sinha, K. C., is probably the most romantic figure at the peace conference to those who know his history. He rose from the obscurity of an Indian village, attended school in England thirty-eight years ago when his fellow natives frowned upon foreign travel, and ultimately was the first Indian to "take silk" at the British bar. He is a member of the ministry in Whitehall and was raised to the peerage when he began to represent the India office as under secretary in the house of lords.

SOUTH AFRICA

General Jan C. Smuts broke the German hold in South Africa during the war by a series of brilliant engagements, and his abil-

ity as an administrator is considered in every way equal to his brilliancy as a soldier. He is a native of South Africa and received his early education there.

General Louis Botha, prime minister of the Union of South Africa, was commander-in-chief of the Boer armies which fought against England in the South African war, but when responsible government was granted the Transvaal he became the first prime minister. Since the outbreak of the present war he has served the British empire brilliantly.

SIAM.

Prince Charoon, Siamese minister to Paris.

Prince Traidos Prabandhu, under secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Phya Bieadh Kosha, Siamese minister to Rome.

ARABIA.

S. A. L'Emir Feisal is one of the younger sons of the king of Arabia, the general of the Arabian army and the principal leader of the Arabian people.

Rustem Haidar.

BELGIUM.

Paul Hymans is Belgian minister for foreign affairs and former minister to London.

Emile Vandervelde is minister of justice for Belgium and leader of the Belgian socialist party.

M. Van den Heuvel is a distinguished Belgian diplomat. He was until recently minister to the Vatican and constantly defended the Belgian cause at the Holy See against the intrigues of Germany.

SERBIA.

Nikola Pashitch, chief of the Serbian delegates to the conference, has served several years as prime minister and is the leader of the Serbian radical party. He was the responsible head of Serbian affairs throughout the war.

Dr. M. Vesnitch, Serbian minister to Paris, was intrusted with a special mission to the United States after the latter country declared war.

Ante Trumbitch is foreign minister of the new Serb-Croat-Slovene kingdom. He is a native of Dalmatia, but escaped from Austria at the beginning of the war and formed the Southern Slav committee.

M. Zolger.

RUMANIA.

Jean J. C. Bratiano, Rumanian prime minister and head of the liberal party in that country, was the man who organized resistance to Austria-Hungary after Rumania declared war.

Nicholas Misu is the most distinguished living Rumanian diplomatist. He has served his country for many years in Balkan capitals and in London. He negotiated with the British government the part Rumania was to play in the world war.

CZECH-SLOVAKIA.

Charles Kramar, prime minister of the Czech-Slovak government was long a leader of the Young Czech party in the Austrian reichsrat. He was arrested early in the war and condemned to death by an Austrian court, but was later reprieved and liberated. His entire public life has been devoted to the cause of Bohemian liberty.

Dr. Edward Benes is foreign minister of the Czech-Slovak nation. He joined Masaryk early in the war and with him founded the Czech-Slovak council. He helped to raise the Czech army and to secure recognition of the new republic by the Allies.

POLAND.

Roman Dmowsky is president of the Polish national committee.

GREECE.

Eleutherios Venizelos, Greek prime minister, is one of the big figures of the world, and his work at the peace conference has been in keeping with his previous performances. In the war he finally swung Greece to the side of the Allies in spite of the intrigues of King Constantine.

Nicolas Politis is a close friend and collaborator of Venizelos, with whom he has been associated several years.

CHINA.

Tseng Tsiang Lou is Chinese minister of foreign affairs.

Vikyuin Wellington Koo is Chinese minister to the United States.

Sao Ke Alfred Sze is the Chinese minister to London.

Suntchou Wei is minister from China to Belgium.

Chenting Thomas Wang was former minister of agriculture and commerce.

PORTUGAL.

Dr. Egaz Moniz, chief of the Portuguese delegation, is minister for foreign affairs for his country and previously was Portugal's representative in Madrid.

Penha Garcia was formerly president of the chamber of delegates and minister of finance.

BRAZIL.

Olyntho de Magalhaes is minister from Brazil to France and formerly minister of foreign affairs.

Epitacio Pessoa is a senator in Brazil and formerly minister of justice.

PERU.

Francisco Garcia Calderon is minister from Peru to Belgium.

ECUADOR.

Dorn y de Alsua is minister from Ecuador to Paris.

URUGUAY.

Juan Carlos is minister from Uruguay to Paris.

BOLIVIA.

Ismael Montes is minister from Bolivia to Paris.

CUBA.

Rafael Martinez is Cuban minister to Paris.

Antonio Sanchez Bustamante is professor at the University of Havana.

HAITI.

Certullien Guilbaud is Haytian minister to Paris.

PANAMA.

Antonio Burgos is minister from Panama to Spain.

LIBERIA.

C. B. D. King is secretary of state of Liberia.

M. B. Dunbar.

SIGNING OF PEACE TREATY AT PARIS.

Announced by President to Nation.

Secretary Tumulty, on June 28, 1919, made public the following message from the president:

"My Fellow Countrymen: The treaty of peace has been signed. If it is ratified and acted upon in full and sincere execution of its terms it will furnish the charter for a new order of affairs in the world.

'It is a severe treaty in the duties and penalties it imposes upon Germany, but it is severe only because great wrongs done by Germany are to be righted and repaired.

"It imposes nothing that Germany can not do; and she can regain her rightful standing in the world by the prompt and honorable fulfillment of its terms. And it is much more than a treaty of peace with Germany. It liberates great peoples who have never before been able to find the way to liberty. It ends, once for all, an old and intolerable order under which small groups of selfish men could use the peoples of great empires to serve their own ambition for power and dominion. It associates the free governments of the world in a permanent league in which they are pledged to use their united power to maintain peace by maintaining right and justice.

"It makes international law a reality supported by imperative sanctions. It does away with the right of conquest and rejects the policy of annexation and substitutes a new order under which backward nations—populations which have not yet come to political consciousness and peoples who are ready for independence but not yet prepared to dispense with protection and guidance—shall no more be subjected to the domination and exploitation of a stronger nation, but shall be put under the friendly direction and afforded the helpful assistance of governments which undertake to

be responsible to the opinion of mankind in the execution of their task by accepting the direction of the League of Nations.

"It recognizes the inalienable rights of nationality; the rights of minorities and the sanctity of religious belief and practice. It lays the basis for conventions which shall free the commercial intercourse of the world from unjust and vexatious restrictions and for every sort of international co-operation that will serve to cleanse the life of the world and facilitate its common action in beneficent service of every kind. It furnishes guarantees such as were never given or even contemplated before for the fair treatment of all who labor at the daily tasks of the world. It is for this reason that I have spoken of it as a great charter for a new order of affairs. There is ground here for deep satisfaction, universal reassurance, and confident hope.

"WOODROW WILSON."

THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY.

The treaty of peace was signed on the afternoon of Saturday, June 28, the fifth anniversary of the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand by a young Serb at Serajevo which precipitated the great war. The scene was the famous Hall of Mirrors in the palace at Versailles, where on January 18, 1871, King William of Prussia had placed the crown upon his own head and was proclaimed German emperor. Unlike that imposing ceremony the signing of the treaty was a simple, democratic and businesslike performance. Tables covered with yellow cloth were ranged in a rectangle eighty feet long, with an open side facing the windows. On the outside were seats for the seventy-two plenipotentiaries and on the inside for their secretaries. Around were standing attaches, attendants, generals and guests, too crowded to be comfortable. Fifteen private soldiers from the American, French and British forces each were admitted to witness the ceremony that crowned their efforts.

At three o'clock the representatives of the Allied and Associated Nations were in their seats with the exception of the Chinese, who refused to attend or to sign because of the alienation of Shantung to Japan. The two German plenipotentiaries were then shown in from a side door and took their seats at the end of the long table between the Japanese and Brazilian and opposite the Peruvian and Liberian delegations. They were received in silence, without recognition or rising. M. Clemenceau, Premier of France and president of the peace conference, then announced:

The session is open. The Allied and Associated Powers on one side and the German Reich on the other side have come to an agreement on the conditions of the peace. The text has been completed, drafted, and the president of the conference has stated in writing that the text that is about to be signed now is identical with the 200 copies that have been delivered to the German delegation.

The signatures will be given now and they amount to a solemn undertaking faithfully and loyally to execute the conditions embodied by this treaty of peace. I now invite the delegates of the German Reich to sign the treaty.

The German delegates, Dr. Muller, secretary for foreign affairs, and Fr. Bell, colonial secretary, went to the small tables on

which the three documents were placed and affixed their signatures. On the other side the privilege of signing first fell to President Wilson, since the United States led the great powers in the alphabetical order of the French names (*Etats-Unis d'Amerique*). He was followed by Secretary of State Lansing, Ambassador to France, White, Colonel House and General Bliss. The British delegation came next, led by Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Secretary Balfour; and followed by the delegates of the dominions; Canada—Charles J. Doherty, Minister of Justice; Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Arthur L. Sifton, Minister of Customs; Australia—Premier William M. Hughes and Sir Gilbert Cook, Minister for the Navy; New Zealand—W. F. Massey, Prime Minister and Minister of Labor; the Union of South Africa—Premier Louis Botha and Jan Christian Smuts, Minister of Defense; India—Edwin S. Montagu, Secretary for India, and the Maharajah of Bikanir. They were followed by the French, Japanese, Italian and other delegations with such celerity that within thirty-seven minutes after the opening of the session the ceremony was concluded.

The Germans were dismissed through the side door and departed as soon as possible for Weimar. The other plenipotentiaries marched in procession across the terrace to see the fountains play. The grounds in front of the palace were thronged with men and women, soldiers and civilians, of numerous nationalities, all who could by any pass or pretext get a passage through the gates. As the signal gun announced the signing to the outside world, the crowd burst into a cheer. French soldiers dropped their rifles and kissed one another, women wept, and hats and parasols were thrown into the air.

In the evening President Wilson and his party took the train for Brest where they embarked the following day on the "George Washington." Numerous telegrams of congratulation and gratitude were sent him from his colleagues of the conference.

Premier Lloyd George, returning home with peace and victory, was received with unbounded enthusiasm from all classes. He was met at the Victoria station not only by the cabinet but by the king and Prince of Wales, an honor hitherto almost exclusively reserved for royalty.

Besides the large and handsomely bound volume of the main treaty, the plenipotentiaries signed the protocol containing the alterations, additions and interpretations decided upon during the negotiations with the Germans. Conventions regarding the left bank of the Rhine and the protection of minor nationalities in Poland were also signed by the great powers.

The supreme council has decided that the blockade of Germany will be lifted as soon as the treaty is ratified by the German national assembly. This will allow the various legislative bodies to consider the treaty at leisure without fear of being handicapped in the race for German trade.

The new Council of Four which has charge of the continuance of the peace negotiations consists of Stephen Pichon, the French foreign minister; Robert Lansing, the American secretary of state; Arthur J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary, and Tomasso Tittion, the Italian foreign minister. M. Pichon is chairman in place of Clemenceau.

EDITH CAVELL.

Miss Edith Cavell, an English woman, a nurse in a London hospital, became the head nurse of a surgical institute in Brussels. She had spent her life in alleviating the suffering of others and at her school have been trained numerous nurses, who throughout the world, in Germany as in Belgium, have kept watch at the bedside of patients.

Before she was arrested, the school was used as a hospital for Belgian soldiers, and later for some German soldiers, and Nurse Cavell cared for them.

During the fighting many French and English soldiers were wounded, left stranded behind the German front. Prince de Croy who lived in a chateau near Mons was a patriot. He loved England and was determined to save her soldiers. He helped and shielded them until they could be conducted over the frontiers of Holland or France.

Happily three people were found to help in the work. They were Nurse Cavell, M. Severin, and M. Baucq, who organized a system by which the persons sent to Brussels by the Prince of Croy went to the nursing home to help as a gardener. He spied, and arrived when they could be taken over the frontier. Then a man went to the nursing home to help as a gardener. He spied, and certain people were shadowed, and on August 5, thirty-seven of them were arrested. The Prince de Croy escaped, but the others were put in jail, Nurse Cavell among them. She told the truth. When asked by her accusers what she had done, she admitted that she had helped two hundred soldiers to cross the frontier. They asked, "But why?" She replied, "Two English soldiers came first. One was a colonel and both were wounded. If I had given these men over to you, you would have shot them." Miss Cavell was held by the military governor of Brussels and was not allowed to see an attorney before trial. She admitted charges and furnished the prosecution a complete case by telling of incidents. Declared she thought it her duty to aid men to leave Belgium because she feared they would be shot by Germans.

Minister Brand Whitlock begged Baron von der Lacken, German governor, by note to spare the woman's life but his request was refused. Legation secretary, Hugh S. Gibson, accompanied by the Spanish minister, made a midnight call on von der Lacken to plead for clemency, after the promise to keep United States officials informed concerning the case, had been broken. Baron von der Lacken was told by Gibson that the woman, though technically guilty, had nursed German as well as allied wounded and was deserving of leniency but his plea was refused. The Spanish minister called von der Lacken aside and in forcible language told him clemency should be granted but all pleas were refused.

October 2, 1918, at seven o'clock in the morning, Nurse Cavell was brought in a gray motor car with Baucq, the Belgian. Both were marched near the place where there were platoon ranges. There was a chair and Nurse Cavell was seated upon it. They bound her eyes and twelve soldiers shot her dead.

Before dying, by that brick wall outside the prison of St. Gilles, in Brussels, she wished all her friends to know that she gave her life willingly for her country.

"I have no fear nor shrinking," she said. "I have seen death so

often that it is not strange or fearful to me." Other words spoken by Nurse Cavell before she died were her real message to the world: "This I would say, standing as I do in view of God and eternity: I realize that patriotism is not enough. I must have no hatred or bitterness toward any one."

On May 15, 1919, Britain paid tribute to Miss Cavell in an impressive service at Westminster Abbey before her burial in her native city of Norwich.

Great crowds were massed along the way to Westminster when the gun carriage bearing Nurse Cavell's coffin passed slowly by to the Abbey. The coffin of Edith Cavell, wrapped in her country's flag, was carried into the Abbey upon the shoulders of Coldstream Guards. Just before the coffin was carried in the band of Grenadier Guards played Sullivan's "In Memoriam" and then far away through the open doors came the strains of Massenet's "Last Sleep of the Virgin."

On each side of the nave were long lines of British womanhood—nurses who had come to pay homage to one of their heroines.

At the close of the beautiful and impressive service all rose to sing the hymn which Nurse Cavell sang very softly in her prison cell before going out to be shot:

Abide with me; fast falls the eventide;
The darkness deepens, Lord, with me abide;
When other helpers fail, and comforts flee,
Help of the helpless, O, abide with me.

To the music of the Dead March in "Saul" the coffin was borne out of the Abbey, and placed on the gun carriage and taken to the station where a special train for Norwich was waiting.

There were not many tears shed that day but people stared through the glamour of sun at the bright colors of the coffin, and thought sadly of one great crime of war among many crimes, of one tragedy to womanhood among many tragedies, and of the spirit which is stronger than the flesh and counts for victory.

PROPOSED COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
TEXT OF THE DRAFT AS REPORTED TO THE PEACE CON-
FERENCE ON FEBRUARY 14, 1919.
COVENANT.

Preamble: In order to promote international co-operation and to secure international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just, and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, the powers signatory to this covenant adopt this constitution of the League of Nations:

Article 1. The action of the high contracting parties under the terms of this covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of a meeting of a body of delegates representing the high contracting parties, of meetings at more frequent intervals of an ex-

ecutive council, and of a permanent international secretariat to be established at the seat of the league.

Article II. Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at stated intervals and from time to time, as occasion may require, for the purpose of dealing with matters within the sphere of action of the League. Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at the seat of the League, or such other places as may be found convenient and shall consist of representatives of the high contracting parties. Each of the high contracting parties shall have one vote, but may have not more than three representatives.

Article III. The executive council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, together with four other states, members of the League. The selection of these four states shall be made by the body of delegates on such principles and in such manner as they think fit. Pending the appointment of these representatives of the other states, representatives of (blank left for names) shall be members of the executive council.

Meetings of the council shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year at whatever place may be decided on, or, failing any such decision, at the seat of the League, and any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world may be dealt with at such meetings.

Invitations shall be sent to any power to attend a meeting of the council at which such matters directly affecting its interests are to be discussed and no decision taken at any meeting will be binding on such powers unless so invited.

Article IV. All matters of procedure at meetings of the body of delegates or the executive council, including the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the body of delegates or the executive council, and may be decided by a majority of the states represented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the body of delegates and of the executive council shall be summoned by the president of the United States of America.

Article V. The permanent secretariat of the League shall be established at....., which shall constitute the seat of the League. The secretariat shall comprise such secretaries and staff as may be required, under the general direction and control of a secretary general of the League, who shall be chosen by the executive council. The secretariat shall be appointed by the secretary general subject to confirmation by the executive council.

The secretary general shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the body of delegates or of the executive council.

The expenses of the secretariat shall be borne by the states members of the League, in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

Article VI. Representatives of the high contracting parties and officials of the League, when engaged in the business of the League, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities, and the buildings occupied by the League or its officials, or by representatives attending its meetings, shall enjoy the benefits of extra-territoriality.

Article VII. Admission to the League of States, not signa-

tories to the covenant and not named in the protocol hereto as states to be invited to adhere to the covenant, requires the assent of not less than two-thirds of the states represented in the body of delegates, and shall be limited to fully self-governing countries, including dominions and colonies.

No state shall be admitted to the League unless it is able to give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations and unless it shall conform to such principles as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its naval and military forces and armaments.

Article VIII. The high contracting parties recognize the principle that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest consistent with national safety, and the enforcement by common action of international obligations, having special regard to the geographical situation and circumstances of each state, and the executive council shall formulate plans for effecting such reduction. The executive council shall also determine for the consideration and action of the several governments what military equipment and armament is fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of forces laid down in the program of disarmament; and these limits, when adopted, shall not be exceeded without the permission of the executive council.

The high contracting parties agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war lends itself to grave objections, and direct the executive council to advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those countries which are not able to manufacture for themselves the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The high contracting parties undertake in no way to conceal from each other the condition of such of their industries as are capable of being adapted to warlike purposes or the scale of their armaments, and agree that there shall be full and frank interchange of information as to their military and naval programs.

Article IX. A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the League on the execution of the provisions of Article VIII, and on military and naval questions generally.

Article X. The high contracting parties shall undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all states members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the executive council shall advise upon the means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled.

Article XI. Any war, or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the high contracting parties or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the League, and the high contracting parties reserve the right to take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of the nations.

It is hereby declared and agreed to be the friendly right of each of the high contracting parties to draw the attention of the body of delegates or of the executive council to any circumstances affecting international intercourse which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

Article XII. The high contracting parties agree that should disputes arise between them which cannot be adjusted by the or-

dinary processes of diplomacy they will in no case resort to war without previously submitting the questions and matters involved either to arbitration or to inquiry by the executive council, and until three months after the award by the arbitrators or a recommendation by the executive council, and that they will not even then resort to war as against a member of the League which complies with the award of the arbitrators or the recommendation of the executive council.

In any case under this article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the recommendation of the executive council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

Article XIII. The high contracting parties agree that whenever any dispute or difficulty shall arise between them, which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole matter to arbitration. For this purpose the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed on by the parties or stipulated in any convention existing between them. The high contracting parties agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered. In the event of any failure to carry out the award the executive council shall propose what steps can best be taken to give effect thereto.

Article XIV. The executive council shall formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice, and this court shall, when established, be competent to hear and determine any matter which the parties recognize as suitable for submission to it for arbitration under the foregoing article.

Article XV. If there should arise between states, members of the League, any dispute likely to lead to rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the high contracting parties agree that they will refer the matter to the executive council; either party to the dispute may give notice of the existence of the dispute to the secretary general who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof. For this purpose the parties agree to communicate to the secretary general as promptly as possible statements of their case, all the relevant facts and papers, and the executive council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

Where the efforts of the council lead to the settlement of the dispute a statement shall be published, indicating the nature of the dispute and the terms of settlement, together with such explanations as may be appropriate. If the dispute has not been settled, a report by the council shall be published, setting forth with all necessary facts and explanations the recommendations which the council think just and proper for the settlement of the dispute. If the report is unanimously agreed to by the members of the council, other than the parties to the dispute, the high contracting parties agree that they will not go to war with any party which complies with the recommendations, that if any party shall refuse so to comply the council shall propose measures necessary to give effect to the recommendations. If no such unanimous report can be made it shall be the duty of the majority and the privilege of the minority to issue statements, indicating what they believe to be the facts, and containing the reasons which they consider to be just and proper.

The executive council may in any case under this article refer the dispute to the body of delegates. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request must be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute. In a case referred to the body of delegates, all the provisions of this article, and of Article XII, relating to the action and powers of the Executive council, shall apply to the action and powers of the body of delegates.

Article XVI. Should any of the high contracting parties break or disregard its covenants under Article XII, it shall thereby ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the League, which hereby undertakes immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all national intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the prevention of all financial, commercial, or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the League or not.

It shall be the duty of the executive council in such case to recommend what effective military or naval force the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League.

The high contracting parties agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which may be taken under this article in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking state and that they will afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the high contracting parties who are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League.

Article XVII. In the event of dispute between one state member of the League and another state which is not a member of the League, or between states not members of the League, the high contracting parties agree that the state or states, not members of the League, shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the executive council may deem just, and upon acceptance of any such invitation, the above provisions shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the League.

Upon such invitation being given the executive council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances and merits of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

In the event of a power so invited refusing to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of the League, which in the case of a state member of the League, would constitute a breach of Article XII, the provisions of Article XVI shall be applicable as against the state taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute, when so invited, refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purpose of such dispute, the executive council may take action and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

Article XVIII. The high contracting parties agree that the

League shall be intrusted with general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest.

Article XIX. To those colonies and territories which, as a consequence of the late war, have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principles that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in the constitution of the League.

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be intrusted to advanced nations, who by reason of their resources, their experience, or their geographical position can best undertake this responsibility, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandatories on behalf of the League.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities, formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire, have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized, subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory power until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wish of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory power.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory, subject to conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic, and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defense of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League.

There are territories, such as Southwest Africa and certain of the South Pacific Isles, which, owing to the sparseness of the population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the center of civilization, or their geographical contiguity to the mandatory state and other circumstances can best be administered under the laws of the mandatory states as integral portions thereof, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population.

In every case of mandate, the mandatory state shall render to the League an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control, or administration, to be exercised by the mandatory state, shall, if not previously agreed upon by the high contracting parties in each case, be explicitly defined by the executive council in a special act or charter.

The high contracting parties further agree to establish at the seat of the League a mandatory commission to receive and exam-

ine the annual report of the mandatory powers, and to assist the League in insuring the observance of the terms of mandates.

Article XX. The high contracting parties will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries in which their commercial and industrial relations extend; and to that end agree to establish as part of the organization of the League a permanent bureau of labor.

Article XXI. The high contracting parties agree that provision shall be made through the instrumentality of the League, to secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all states members of the League, having in mind, among other things, special arrangements with regard to the necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918.

Article XXII. The high contracting parties agree to place under the control of the League all international bureaus already established by general treaties, if the parties to such treaties consent. Furthermore, they agree that all such international bureaus to be constituted in future shall be placed under control of the League.

Article XXIII. The high contracting parties agree that every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any state member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the secretary general and as soon as possible published by him, and that no such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

Article XXIV. It shall be the right of the body of delegates from time to time to advise the reconsideration by states members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and of international conditions of which the continuance may endanger the peace of the world.

Article XXV. The high contracting parties severally agree that the present covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations inter se which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly engage that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof. In case any of the powers signatory hereto subsequently admitted to the League shall, before becoming a party to this covenant, have undertaken any obligations which are inconsistent with the terms of this covenant, it shall be the duty of such power to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

Article XXVI. Amendments to this covenant will take effect when ratified by the states whose representatives compose the executive council and by three-fourths of the states whose representatives compose the body of delegates.

WAR CYCLOPEDIA.

(Compiled from data published by the Committee on Public Informa-

tion in its work of the same title, and from other official sources.)

Alsace-Lorraine—The territory bounded by the Rhine on the east, the Vosges Mountains on the west, Luxemburg on the north and Switzerland on the south. The soil is fertile and Lorraine is rich in iron ore. The total area is 5,604 square miles and the population in 1910 was 1,874,014. Both Alsace and Lorraine originally lay within the Holy Roman Empire, but the former was acquired by France in Louis XIV's time, and the latter during the reign of Louis XV. After the Franco-Prussian War Germany took the provinces and they were erected into an imperial territory (Reichsland), directly subject to the German Emperor and the Federal Council. A Constitution was granted in 1911. Germanizing of the population has been sought by bringing in settlers and limiting instruction in the French language in the public schools.

Anti-aircraft Guns—These are of various types, ranging from a light machine gun up to batteries of three-inch and six-inch guns, for defense against aircraft. Shrapnel is the most effective ammunition. Bursting, it throws its bullets in all directions. When these reach the petrol tanks or other vital parts of the machine, it falls and is destroyed, often burning in its descent. German anti-aircraft guns on the western front have brought down Allied machines at a height of 10,000 or 12,000 feet. Allied artillery of this kind is equally effective. Often machines escape with the wings riddled with shrapnel, but without the tanks being punctured or the propelling or steering gear disabled. Balloons are more vulnerable in that they present a larger surface to be aimed at. Observation balloons are attacked by fire bombs dropped from aeroplanes overhead or by rockets and incendiary bullets.

Aviation—A vast new arm of military service which has undergone a most remarkable development during the present war. The combined British and French air squadrons, it was recently stated, have been increased since the war began from 1,700 to more than 20,000 machines, with a personnel of 200,000 men. England did not possess more than 200 qualified aviators at the outbreak of hostilities. Aircraft in use include airplanes, the German Zeppelins, other dirigibles, and the observation kite balloons. The Allies at the beginning were surprised to see sausage-shaped bags anchored behind the German lines at altitude reaching up to 5,000 feet. These were in position to report upon troop movements of the enemy and to guide the artillery. But the main line of development has been in the manufacture and use of airplanes. These are monoplanes, biplanes, and triplanes. They are of various types, sizes, and makes, designed for all kinds of uses. Principally they are for reconnaissance, for direction of artillery fire, for scouting and chasing, and for bombardment. The reconnaissance machines often carry cameras, and from them detailed photographs of ground to be attacked are made and returned to headquarters. They afterward direct the fire of the guns. The scout plane proceeds and feels its way for other planes. The chaser is to pursue the enemy and to protect aerial movements. The planes for bombardment of enemy positions or troop masses carry bombs. All war planes are armed, the principal reliance being upon machine guns, with which to wound and precipitate enemy machines to the earth. Some of the chasers are built to fly at the rate of 150 miles an hour. One has risen to a height of 15,000 feet in seven and one-half minutes. In battles on the west front, as at Messines Ridge, there have been first, near the earth, a squadron of fighting planes, armed with guns for attacking troops in the trenches, transports, etc.; at a height of 3,000 to 5,000 feet a division of machines for dropping bombs into the enemy lines; and above, at a height of 15,000 or 20,000 feet, fast one-man machines for engaging planes sent out by the enemy to attack the bombers from overhead.

Barbed-wire Entanglements—Made of wire with protruding points, run back and forth over ground to be defended. The wire is sometimes electrified.

Barrage—A new word in the military vocabulary—specifically, the act of barring by artillery fire. By exact measurements a line of guns is brought to bear upon a certain terrain. The fire creates a complete screen of projectiles. Behind it a body of troops is safe; through it no enemy can advance. By moving the barrage line forward ("creeping" barrage) a detachment can advance with a minimum of casualties. It

is controlled by observers at the front who find ranges and direct artillery fire by telephone or wireless, and it demolishes, in front of the attacking force, wire entanglements, trenches, and "pill boxes."

Base Hospitals—Receive the wounded from the front, treat their wounds, and then pass them on to permanent hospitals in the rear. Shortly after the beginning of the war in Europe the American Red Cross proceeded to organize base hospital units in connection with medical centres. Each of these base hospitals has a staff of twenty-two physicians, two dentists, sixty-five Red Cross nurses and 150 enlisted men of the Army Medical Corps. It costs on an average \$75,000 to equip a base hospital with beds, blankets, sterilizers, operating tables, tents, dental outfits, automobiles and kitchens.

"Boche"—A term commonly used by the French soldiers to designate the Germans. The origin is disputed. It was used before the war as the equivalent of German. It was so used by the Paris printers to designate their German assistants. The term *boche* was used, before the Franco-Prussian war at least, as equivalent to "that chump," and *tete de boche* is given by French dictionaries of slang as equivalent to "wooden-pate" or "blockhead." Some French scholars derive the present use of *boche* from *caboche*, a French word meaning head.

Bolshevik—Meaning "belonging to the majority;" originally the left or radical wing of the Russian Socialist Democratic Party. In 1905, at the time when the split in the party occurred, the radicals, led by Nikolai Lenin, were in the majority, or *Bolshinstvo*, and hence called themselves *Maximalists* of *Bolshevik*, meaning the majority faction. The moderates, similarly, are called *Minimalists* or *Menshevik*.

Bourgeoisie—The French middle classes; the middle class connected with the trade of any country.

Camouflage—A French word for military art that has assumed new importance in the present war as a result of the effort to conceal fortifications, ships, guns, trenches, etc., from the observation of hostile aircraft. It consists in painting objects of war so that they may blend readily into the landscape and thus be lost to view, or in concealing them by screens of false work, or even in "faking" fortifications or "Quaker" guns.

Dirigible—A cigar-shaped balloon driven by motors and provided with a car for passengers.

Gas Warfare—During the engagement near Ypres, April 22, 1915, the German army introduced poisonous or asphyxiating gases. These gases were generated in bombs, grenades, and other apparatus, and allowed to drift with suitable winds into the allied trenches. A week earlier, says Gen. French, the Germans had falsely announced that the British were using asphyxiating gases as a weapon of war. Later, the use of gas in explosive shells became general.

Junker—A member of a noble family, who belongs to the landed aristocracy, and, as a rule, adopts the profession of arms and enters the officer corps. Since 1862, when, under the leadership of Bismarck, the aristocratic party came into political power, the term has been applied to those who desire to preserve intact the social, military, and political privileges belonging traditionally to the "well-born."

"Kultur"—Has been defined as indicating the whole mass of customs, conventions, usages, laws, institutions, and language from which the Prussian people derives its outlook, and in which it expresses the dominant characteristic differences distinguishing it from other peoples. A *Kultur Mensch* (culture-man) is not primarily a distinctive individual, but the exponent of self-conscious national tendencies under the definition above.

Lafayette Escadrille—A body of young American aviators who, in memory of Lafayette's services to the United States during our War for Independence, volunteered to aid France. Before we had yet declared hostilities upon Germany it was stated that they had brought down thirty enemy aircraft. The pilots use Nieuport machines. They were the first to raise the Stars and Stripes on the western front in April, 1917, upon receiving news of our entry into the war.

Mines, Marine—An underwater explosive device used for the injury of shipping at sea; of two types, (1) automatic, which explodes upon contact, and may be either anchored or drifting, and (2) controlled, which can be exploded only by action at the keyboard of the control station.

Mine Sweepers—Vessels engaged in detecting and removing mines laid by the enemy. Ordinarily two small vessels patrol the mined area abreast, dragging a wire cable with an end on each vessel. The mines are caught or swept by the cable and are then destroyed.

Mustard Gas—A compound chemically known as dichlorethyl sulfide. It is called "mustard" because of its strong, pungent odor, and to the

Germans it is officially known as Yellow Cross gas, as the shells are all marked with yellow crosses and bands. Although the effects are not often deadly, it is an effective agent on account of its slow and insidious method of poisoning. The odor of mustard indicates danger, but is not in itself uncomfortable until it causes the nose and throat to become irritated. If properly protected there will be no further bad effects. In extreme cases the eyes and lids become inflamed and blistered, and severe inflammation in the lungs results in bronchitis and even pneumonia. The after effects of the poisoning lay one up for several weeks, but seldom result in death. The gas lingers in dugouts for days, and has to be forced out by means of fires and fans. In this connection a captured German document states that "gas poisoning still occurred among those who took off their masks after wearing them for twelve hours."

National Army—The largest element in the army of the United States, consisting of those young men selected for national service under the acts of 1917 and 1918.

National Guard—The organized militia, or national guard, as maintained by the States for local protection in time of peace, was made subject to draft into the national service by the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916. On August 5, 1917, the whole national guard, 450,000 men, was drafted into Federal service and ordered to sixteen cantonments. The national guard was "federalized" by Section 76 of the National Defense Act in these words: "When Congress shall have authorized the use . . . of forces . . . in excess of those of the regular army . . . the President . . . may draft into the military service of the United States . . . any or all members of the national guard," who shall thereupon "stand discharged from the militia."

"Poulu"—The word used by the French people to designate their soldiers in the present war. The term comes from the French word *pou*, meaning hair, especially the hair or fur of animals or the hair or beard of man. Hence it is commonly supposed the term *poulu* came to be applied to the French soldiers because when they were in the trenches they did not shave, as the British soldiers did. The French soldier was home-poulu, bearded man.

Proletariat—The lowest class of society; the laboring people.

Regiment—Companies under captains are combined into battalions; battalions under majors, with headquarters, supply and machine gun companies, are combined into regiments under colonels. The strength of an infantry regiment is 103 officers and 3,652 men; of a light artillery regiment (three-inch guns), fifty-five officers and 1,424 men; of a heavy field artillery regiment (six-inch howitzers), sixty-three officers and 1,703 men; of an engineering regiment, forty officers and 1,617 enlisted men, and of a cavalry regiment, fifty-two officers and 1,539 men. A regiment is both an administrative and tactical unit.

Regular Army—The United States regular army, which has been the nucleus for all national military arrangements, has always been small. In time of peace, since the end of the Indian wars, it has had few duties, and has been scattered in post and garrison in various parts of the continental area and in our insular possessions. Prior to the passage of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, it consisted of only 5,014 commissioned officers and 92,973 enlisted men, which included about 6,000 so-called Philippine scouts.

Regular Army Reserves—To obviate the disadvantages and dangers in the past from the practice of raising the regular army to war strength at need by the enlistment of wholly untrained men, a reserve force has been created. Regular army service is now for seven years, three years on active duty and four years on furlough, subject to Government call, unless the soldier has enlisted "for the present emergency" only. In case of great proficiency, an enlisted man may be furloughed to the reserve after one year of active service. The assignment to duty and the use of this valuable body of men are in the hands of the President.

Rheims—A town of northern France, famous for its Gothic cathedral and its associations with Joan of Arc. The cathedral was bombarded by the German army in September, 1914. The German charge that it was used as a range-finding point for French artillery was denied by the French Government. It has been repeatedly bombarded since 1914.

Sabotage—A French word, used to describe willful and underhand destruction of machinery, etc., by workmen. It is a method of "industrial warfare," encouraged, the United States Government alleges, by some leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World. Alleged telegraphic exchanges between the German Foreign Office and Count von Bernstorff in January, 1916, made public by the State Department on October 9, 1917, said von Bernstorff was under orders to promote sabotage in the United

States. One telegram was: "General staff desires energetic action in regard to proposed destruction of Canadian Pacific railway at several points." A second telegram, dated January 26, 1916, read: "In the United States sabotage can be carried out in every kind of factory for supplying munitions of war. Railway embankments and bridges must not be touched. Embassy must in no circumstances be compromised." The telegrams named several Americans as suitable for assisting.

"Scrap of Paper"—August 4, 1914, the British Ambassador in Berlin, Sir Edward Goschen, justified the entrance of England into the war chiefly on the ground that Germany had violated the neutrality of Belgium, which Great Britain was pledged by treaty to defend. In a despatch to the British Government he reported a conversation with the German Chancellor, Bethmann Hollweg, who said that "the step taken by His Majesty's Government was terrible to a degree; just for a word—'neutrality,' a word which in war time had so often been disregarded—just for a scrap of paper Great Britain was going to make war on a kindred nation who desired nothing better than to be friends with her." When this despatch was published by the British Government, the Associated Press correspondent obtained an interview with the German Chancellor, who said that Sir Edward Goschen had misunderstood what he had said about the scrap of paper. The Chancellor maintained that what he had said was that England entered the war to serve her interests, and that among her motives the Belgian neutrality treaty "had for her only the value of a scrap of paper."

Soviet—A Russian unofficial political organization, or society which came into great prominence after the revolution of 1917; any group of people, representing a trade, locality, etc., delegates to a constituent assembly, and the soviet thus becomes the basis of a democratic or socialistic form of government.

Submarine—Called by the Germans U-boat, i. e., undersea boat, or submersible. This type of war vessel, while it may travel upon the surface, may also submerge itself and thus hide its movements from an enemy. While beneath the water, observations can be taken by means of a projecting perpendicular arm called a periscope. The submarine can discharge torpedoes while it is thus hidden from view. Submarines are of various types, the outgrowth of American inventive genius, that of John P. Holland and Simon Lake. They are combated by nets of steel sunk in channels, in which their noses are caught by fleets of destroyers, trawlers, and specially constructed electric launches, by depth bombs, by low-flying airplanes supplied with bombing appliances, and by other means.

Superdreadnought—Name given to some vessels of the dreadnought type. The displacement is 25,000 tons or more. The speed attained may be twenty-five knots or sea miles (a sea mile is 2,000 yards), and the main battery consists of guns of 13.5 inches calibre or better.

Tanks—Heavy armored motor cars, propelled usually by "caterpillar drive" and used to break through enemy defenses, enfilade his trenches, or to cover attacks upon them. They were first used on September 15, 1916, by the British in their operations on the Somme, and were the decisive factor in Gen. Byng's advance toward Cambrai. They were of great advantage, also, in pushing back the Germans in the Foch drive of 1918.

"Tommy"—Or "Tommy Atkins" is the word used to designate the British private soldier. From 1815 the specimen or model forms issued by the Government in the official army regulations were often filled in with the name of Thomas Atkins, thus: "Description, service, etc., of Thomas Atkins, private, No. 6 troop," etc. From this practice originated the custom of referring to the private soldier as Thomas Atkins, shortened to Tommy Atkins, and then to Tommy.

Trench Warfare—The protection of troops demands stronger field intrenchments than have been necessary in previous wars; hence the so-called "trench warfare," which during the last four years has largely taken the place of former tactics. Digging trenches and throwing up breastworks for protection against the enemy's fire is, of course, not a new thing in warfare. A complicated network of trenches now protects the men on both sides. The spade has become one of the soldier's best weapons of defense. The chief improvement in methods of defending intrenched troops is the increased use of machine guns, which must be put out of operation by artillery fire or by rifle directed against the gunners before infantry can advance directly against them. There has been also a great increase during the present war in the use of barbed wire in front of the trenches as a means of defense. Through the use of wire and machine guns it is now possible to defend the front line positions

with smaller bodies of men than were considered necessary earlier in the war, thus considerably reducing the losses entailed.

Zeppelin—A type of dirigible balloon, lifted by gas bags held in an aluminum framework, and propelled by gasoline engines; designed by the late Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin, whose experiments with aircraft, about 1906, attracted wide attention. In war the Zeppelins are used for observation purposes, especially at sea; and for raids on enemy country. German aircraft, including Zeppelins, raided England thirty-four times between January 19, 1915, and October 1, 1917, killing outright 865 men, women, and children, and wounding over 2,500.

HISTORY OF THE WAR AT A GLANCE—FROM START TO FINISH

1914

June.—28. Archduke Franz Ferdinand assassinated.

July.—28. Austria declares war on Serbia.

August.—4. Germans enter Belgium. 9. Fall of Liege. 21-23. British-French defeat at Mons-Charleroi. 26. Germans destroy Louvain.

26. Hindenburg's victory at Tannenberg.

September.—2. Russians take Lemberg. 6-10. Battle of Marne. 16. Russians driven from East Prussia. 22. German submarine sinks British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue.

October.—9. Germans take Antwerp. 31. Terrific German attacks at Ypres.

November.—1. Germans defeated by British at Ypres. 1. German naval victory off Coronel, Chile. 7. Japanese take Tsing-tao. 10. Emden sunk.

December.—2. Austrians take Belgrade. 8. British naval victory off Falkland Islands. 14. Serbs recapture Belgrade. 24. First German air raid over England.

1915

January.—24. British naval victory in North Sea.

February.—18. German blockade of "War Zone" around England begun. 19. Daradenelles bombarded by English and French warships.

March.—10. British take Neuve Chapelle. 17. Russians take Przemyśl.

April.—23. First gas attack at Ypres. 26. Allied landing on Gallipoli peninsula.

May.—2. Teutons break Russian line on the Dunajec. 7. Lusitania sunk. 23. Italy declares war on Austria-Hungary.

June.—3. Teutons retake Przemyśl. 8. Resignation of William J. Bryan. 22. Teutons retake Lemberg.

July.—31. Teutons take Lublin.

August.—4. Teutons take Warsaw. 19. Arabic sunk. 25. Teutons take Brest-Litovsk.

September.—8. United States demands recall of Ambassador Dumba of Austria-Hungary. 18. Germans take Vilna; Russian retreat ends. 25. French offensive starts in Champagne.

October.—5. Allies land at Saloniki. 6. Teutons enter Serbia.

November.—5. Teutons take Nish.

December.—2. Bulgars take Monastir. 10. Boy-Ed and von Papen recalled. 15. Sir John French succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig. 19. Withdrawal from Gallipoli begun.

1916

January.—8. Evacuation of Gallipoli ended.

February.—16. Russians take Erzerum. 21. Germans attack Verdun. 25. Germans take Fort Douaumont.

March.—24. Sussex torpedoed.

April.—17. Russians take Trebizond. 24. Irish rebellion begun. 29. Surrender of General Townsend at Kut-el-Amara.

May.—16. Austrians begin offensive against Italians in Trentino. 24. Great Britain adopts conscription. 31. Naval battle of Jutland begun.

June.—4. Brusiloff's offensive begun. 5. Kitchner drowned.

July.—1. Battle of the Somme begun.

August.—9. Italians take Gorizia. 27. Rumania joins the Allies.

September.—26. British on Somme take Combles. 28. Rumanians defeated at Hermannstadt.

October.—8. German submarine attacks off American coast. 26. Mackenson defeats Rumanians in Dobrudja.

November.—15. Defeat of Rumanians at Tirgujulu.

December.—6. Lloyd George Premier of Great Britain. 6. Teutons enter Bucharest. 12. German peace offer. 18. Wilson sends peace note.

1917

January.—31. Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare.
 February.—3. United States severs relations with Germany. 24. British recapture Kut-el-Amara.
 March.—11. British occupy Bagdad. 11. Russian revolution. 15. Abdication of Czar. 17. German retreat in France.
 April.—6. United States declares war on Germany. 9. British take Vimy Ridge.
 May.—15. Petain placed in command of French armies. 17. Kerensky made Russian War Minister. 18. Wilson signs Selective Service act.
 June.—3. Root mission goes to Russia. 7. British blow up Messines Ridge. 12. King Constantine of Greece abdicates. 26. First American troops in France. 29. Greece joins Allies.
 July.—1. Russian offensive. 10. Russian retreat and debacle. 20. Kerensky becomes Russian Premier. 31. Battle of Passchendaele Ridge begun.
 August.—15. Pope's peace plea made public. 24. Italians take Monte Santo.
 September.—3. Germans take Riga. 8. Publication of Luxemburg dispatches.
 October.—23. French Aisne drive. 24. Teuton offensive in Italy. (Caporetto.) 28. Teutons recapture Gorizia.
 November.—3. First American fight with Germans. 6. Italians fall back to Piave line. 7. Kerensky overthrown by Bolsheviks. 13. Clemenceau Premier of France. 22. Byng's tank attack on Cambrai.
 December.—2. Germans counter-attack at Cambrai. 11. British occupy Jerusalem.

1918

January.—31. First Americans in front-line trenches.
 February.—21. British take Jericho.
 March.—3. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. 21. German offensive opens. 23. Big Bertha bombards Paris. 29. Foch made Commander in Chief.
 April.—9. Second phase of German offensive on Armetieres front. 12. Haig's "backs to the wall" dispatch. 28. Germans take Mount Kemmel.
 May.—27. Third phase of German attack on Chemin des Dames. 29. Germans take Solissons.
 June.—6. American victory at Chateau-Thierry. 8. New German attack west of Solissons. 11. French counter-blows begun.
 July.—14. Last German offensive in Marne. 18. Foch's great offensive opens. 31. Marshal Eichorn assassinated in Ukraine.
 August.—8. British offensive around Montdidier. 29. British recapture Bapaume. 31. British recapture Mount Kemmel.
 September.—13. Americans take St. Mihiel salient. 26. Americans open Argonne battle. 30. Bulgaria signs armistice.
 October.—1. French take St. Quentin. 1. British take Damascus. 2. Serbs enter Nish. 9. Allies take Cambrai.
 November.—4. Austrians surrender following Italian attacks. 9. Kaiser abdicates. 11. German armistice signed. 21. German fleet surrendered. 25. French enter Strasbourg.
 December.—1. Americans enter Germany. 4. Wilson sails for France. 13. Wilson reaches Brest, France. 14. President Paes of Portugal assassinated. 16. Americans reach Coblenz.

1919

January.—16. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg killed after Spartacist uprising. 18. Paderewski forms Polish coalition Cabinet.
 February.—10. New outbreaks of mobs in Berlin. 14. League of Nations plan presented at Paris. 15. Wilson sails for United States from Brest, France. 21. Civil War in Bavaria; Kurt Eisner assassinated. 23. Wilson arrives in Boston.
 March.—5. Wilson returns to Europe. 21. Bolshevik coup in Hungary.
 April.—13. Wilson reaches France. 24. Wilson's Fiume statement. 25. First German peace delegates reach Versailles. 28. Revised League of Nations covenant adopted by Peace Conference.
 May.—2. Red regime crushed at Munich, Bavaria. 7. Germans receive Peace Treaty at Versailles.
 June.—16. Revised Peace Treaty handed to Germans. 21. Crews sink most of German fleet at Scapa Flow. 22. Germans vote to accept Peace Treaty. 28. Germans sign Peace Treaty.

THE RED CROSS.

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN NORTH DAKOTA DURING THE GREAT WORLD WAR.

The Red Cross had its origin in the treaty of Geneva on August 22nd, 1864, the object of which was to relieve the sufferings incident to war.

The American Red Cross exists under the authority of an Act of Congress of the United States, January 5th, 1905, Chapt. 23, 7 U. S. Compiled Statutes of 1916, Sec. 7697 to Sec. 7706. Its purpose, as declared by the act of Congress creating it, is to carry into effect the treaty of Geneva, and in addition,

"To act in matters of voluntary relief and in accord with the military and naval authorities as a medium of communication between the people of the United States of America and their army and navy, and to act in such matters between similar national societies of other governments and the people and the army and navy of the uited governments*****"

"And to continue and carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods, and other great national calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same."

Its governing body consists of a committee of eighteen members. The president of the United States is its president.

When we entered the war President Wilson, as a part of the war program, mobilized the American Red Cross as the humanitarian with executive authority extending throughout the United States branch of the government, and placed it on a war basis. A war council of five members, headed by Henry P. Davison, was created and the war zones.

For administrative purposes the United States was divided into thirteen divisions. Each group of states constituting a division was placed in the charge of a division manager with a staff of assistants. These managers were held responsible for all Red Cross activities in the states included in their division, and they constituted an advisory body for the war council.

North Dakota was placed in the Northern Division along with South Dakota, Montana and Minnesota, with division headquarters at Minneapolis. The states were organized for service under the direction of the division managers.

On July 1, 1917, the duty was assigned to the Hon. N. C. Young of Fargo of organizing North Dakota. The work of organization was practically completed during the following month. North Dakota was organized on the county unit basis. Each county constituted a chapter, bearing the name of the county, with headquarters at the county seat. Uniform by-laws were prepared for each chapter. Just one test was applied in organization work and that was loyalty, competency and willingness to sacrifice and serve. The officers of the chapter consisted of a chairman, vice chairman, treasurer and secretary. The executive committee consisted of five members. Each chapter was made responsible for all Red Cross

activities within its county. To secure efficiency in financial accounting a banker was selected in each county for treasurer. Chapters were authorized to organize as many branches as were necessary for effective service. By Act of Congress, reports are made to the War Department and to Congress and the finances are audited as other government departments.

Mr. Young was fortunate in having as his executive secretary, Harry Curran Wilbur, whose services were invaluable. State headquarters were maintained at Fargo from July 1, 1917, until February 1, 1919. All remittances by the chapters were made to division headquarters; state headquarters handled no funds.

The names of the officers and executive committees of the fifty-three North Dakota chapters are as follows:

The first national war fund drive occurred before the state organization was put in. However, through the efforts of Dr. R. A. Beard, of Fargo, and Prof. G. A. McFarland, of Valley City, who were state directors before we entered the war, a number of chapters and auxiliaries were organized and sufficient interest was created so that without an allotment or a state-wide campaign, the state contributed to the first war fund from volunteer contributions the sum of \$139,287.28. The state's contribution to the second war fund was \$631,552.90, or a total to the two funds of \$770,840.18. In addition to the two war contributions, the official audit of June 30, 1918, show that the state had raised the following sum in addition to the above war fund at that date; dues and fees, \$242,396.17; donations, auctions, etc., \$755,074.44, making a total sum in money collected by the fifty-three chapters of North Dakota, up to June 30, 1918, but including both Red Cross war funds of \$1,768,811.79.

But more important than the amount of money which was actually raised was the work of the women of the state. For administrative purposes, the division headquarters divided the state into four parts and placed a field secretary in charge of each district, whose duty it was to supervise and correlate the work of the women of their districts. The field secretaries were:

Miss Helen M. Hamilton, Northeastern or Grand Forks district.

Mrs. E. B. Goss, Northwestern or Minot district.

Mrs. P. C. Remington, Southwestern or Bismarck district.

Mrs. N. C. Young, Southeastern or Fargo district.

The report of the chapter on June 30, 1918, shows that up to that date they had paid out for material for women's work \$542,863.83. The division records show that on December 1, 1918, there had been checked into headquarters by North Dakota chapters, Red Cross supplies of a factory value of \$1,024,218.80. These consisted of 791,312 hospital garments and knitted goods of the factory value of \$869,295.51; 49,503 refugee garments of the factory value of \$73,916.36; 1,492,695 pieces of surgical dressings of a factory value of \$81,006.93, a grand total of 2,333,510 articles of the factory value of \$1,024,218.80.

On July 1, 1917, when the state organization was put in, the state had 10,000 members. At the close of the Christmas roll call, December 31, 1917, there were 166,151 members. On December 31, 1918, at the close of the second Christmas roll call we had approximately 200,000 adult members, and in addition, 95,609 junior members. The fifty-three chapters on that date had a total of 703 branches.

Eight North Dakota men and seven North Dakota women gave up their homes and their business places and actually entered Red Cross service in connection with the war in France, Belgium, Italy, or wherever assigned.

Those to whom it was possible not only served without salary but even met all their own expenses. In no case was any one sent abroad who received an allowance greater than that actual experience had shown was the minimum amount to cover the bare necessities of living in Europe, with no allowance whatever made for luxuries.

The names of the men and women who enlisted and were accepted for this branch of Red Cross service and their sailing date are:

Louis B. Hanna, Fargo, field representative, May 7, 1918.

Ed. L. Rowan, Minot, canteen manager, May 29, 1918.

M. W. Murphy, Fargo, field representative, June 26, 1918.

Stephen A. Denoyer, Starkweather, refugee bureau, July 3, 1918.

Dean Henry F. Kloman, Fargo, chaplain, July 17, 1918.

J. G. Quinlivan, Dickinson, clerical, September 19, 1918.

Charles R. Skelly, Fargo, transportation clerk, October 14, 1918.

Brick M. Pierce, Crosby, field director, cantonment.

Mrs. L. E. Batcheller, Fingal, file clerk, July 5, 1918.

Stella E. Buchanan, Buchanan, canteen, July 31, 1918.

Blanch E. Gray, Halliday, stenographer, July 31, 1918.

Ellen Thorson, Sheldon, stenographer, August 28, 1918.

Alice Etta Douglas, Minot, stenographer, September 19, 1918.

Nell I. Skeock, Minot, clerk, October 10, 1918.

Agnes Vivian Orr, Bismarck, hospital hut, October 18 1918.

One hundred and forty-eight North Dakota nurses were assigned to overseas service or to the army cantonments when the armistice was signed. The members of the national war council, the division managers, state directors, and all chapter officers, without exception, served without compensation.

The expenses of maintaining state headquarters for 18 months, during which time they were open, viz., from July 1st, 1917, to February 1st, 1919, and which were audited and paid by division headquarters, amounted to the sum of \$8,366.09. This includes rent, heat, light, express, postage, telephone and telegraph tolls; partial compensation for the executive secretary, stenographic services, printing circulars, stationery, all war fund expenses, including traveling expenses of six returned soldiers used as speakers, and all expenses of every kind.

During the war the state Red Cross organization met all calls of both national and division headquarters promptly and fully.

The state exceeded its allotment in both membership campaigns, also its allotment for the war fund and stood near the head of the list of states in all campaigns. Every county chapter in the state exceeded every allotment made by state headquarters.

HISTORY OF THE RED CROSS EMBLEM

(By the American Red Cross.)

In answer to inquiries frequently made, as well as to correct an impression regarding the original significance of the symbol that appears to prevail in some quarters, the following facts concerning the adoption of the Red Cross emblem are presented: The Red

Cross was founded through a diplomatic convention held in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1864. The Treaty of Geneva, or, as it is sometimes called, the Red Cross Treaty, provided for a flag for hospitals and convoys and an arm badge for persons. The design proposed was a red cross on a white ground. This was in compliment to the country in which the congress was sitting; the Swiss flag being a white cross on a red ground. The Red Cross flag, therefore, is the national flag of Switzerland with the colors reversed.

Inasmuch as the cross symbolizes the Christian religion, the idea prevails with some persons, who are unfamiliar with the early history of the Red Cross, that the emblem has a distinctly religious significance—that in adopting it the signatories to the treaty had principally in mind the humanitarianism of Christianity. But the universality of the underlying idea, embracing all nations and all religions, divorced it from any such significance. In other words, the particular cross that suggested the Red Cross emblem was heraldic rather than religious. It is true that the Mohammedan antipathy to the cross in any form subsequently caused Turkish representatives to protest against operating under the emblem, and it was specially provided that the organization in Turkey should have a red crescent for a symbol. But Japan and China have the red cross for an emblem; and all the other countries of the world, in short, recognize it in its true non-sectarian and non-religious significance.

At a banquet given for the delegates to the original convention of 1864 there was in the center of the table a large piece of confederation, representing a fortress with its garrison and sanitary workers, distinguished by the Red Cross brassard, pursuing their functions. The tower was surmounted by small silk flags of the Swiss republic and Canton of Geneva, around the central flag, a red cross on a white field, the emblem of neutrality just adopted. After the first toast this flag was taken from its place by the president of the convention, who, turning to the representative of the United States sanitary commission, presented it to him as a token of appreciation of the commission's labors for the good of humanity.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION.

The North Dakota State Nurses Association organized its state Red Cross nursing service in 1912—and when war was declared 47 nurses were enrolled and 74 applications were in to be acted upon.

In April, 1918, North Dakota had 20 per cent of its registered nurses in service, which was 2 per cent higher than any other state. With the signing of the Armistice we hold seventh place among the 48 states. One hundred and eighty-nine answered our country's call for both home and foreign service.

The state has four local committees, one each at Grand Forks, Minot, Fargo and Bismarck. These committees did all they could to stimulate enrollment of nurses and helped in many ways to keep "the home fires burning." They were assisted by the 48 "Home Defense" nurses, who could not enter active service.

The nurses have been presented with a beautiful service flag by Mrs. Angela Green Boleyn, R. N., which has 190 stars, including three gold stars, one large gold star representing Miss Jane A. Delano, director of the American Red Cross Nursing service who



COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

died in France April 12th, 1919. The others represent Miss Nora Anderson and Miss Winnefred A. Morrison. The flag has been hung in the corridor between the Senate and House chambers.

NORTH DAKOTA COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

North Dakota was the first state in the Union to take up Council of Defense work in co-operation with the Council of National Defense as organized and established by the president of the United States immediately upon the entrance of the United States in war with Germany.

In immediate response to a request from Washington that a Council of Defense organization be set up in North Dakota, Governor Lynn J. Frazier commissioned on April 25, 1917, the following prominent citizens of the state to membership on the North Dakota Council of Defense:

V. H. Stickney.....	Dickinson, Chairman
C. H. Roney.....	Oakes
T. J. Nielson.....	Hoople
E. P. Quain.....	Bismarck
M. F. Murphy.....	Grand Forks
W. J. Mozley.....	Dickinson
F. O. Hellstrom.....	Bismarck, Secy.
R. J. J. Montgomery.....	Tappen
J. M. Gillette.....	Grand Forks
R. Acker.....	Valley City
C. B. Waldron.....	Fargo
A. J. Sylvester.....	Mandan
Dorn Carroll.....	Minot
Vincent Wehrle.....	Bismarck
Wm. G. Owens.....	Williston
E. A. Bowman.....	Fargo
Carl Rakow.....	Wheatland
J. Pointz Tyler.....	Fargo
J. C. Leum.....	Mayville
O. H. Opland.....	Mott
Louis Noltmier.....	Valley City
J. H. Wishek.....	Ashley
W. R. Kellogg.....	Jamestown
J. G. Moore.....	Bismarck
H. M. Wheeler.....	Grand Forks
A. J. McCannell.....	Minot
Paul Williams.....	Walhalla
E. A. Bowman.....	Kulm
E. J. Babcock.....	Grand Forks
J. P. Aylen.....	Fargo
W. M. Smart.....	Minot
C. F. Dupuis.....	Temple
Mary Darrow Weible.....	Fargo
Mildred B. Vick.....	Cavalier
Fannie Dunn Quain.....	Bismarck
Frank L. McVey.....	Grand Forks
Oscar J. Seiler.....	Jamestown
R. H. Bruch.....	University
V. J. LaRose.....	Bismarck
Herbert E. Gaston.....	Fargo
Wm. English.....	Grand Forks

This organization, which later became known as the de facto Council of Defense, immediately organized with V. H. Stickney of Dickinson, as its chairman and F. O. Hellstrom of Bismarck as secretary. This organization continued until March 8, 1919, when, under an act of the Extra-Ordinary Legislative Assembly, which met in February, 1918, specific provision was made creating a permanent Council of Defense of fourteen members, one member from each of the twelve judicial districts of the state and providing that Governor Frazier be chairman, ex-officio and Attorney General William Langer, member ex-officio.

Under authority of the Council of Defense Act, Governor Frazier, on March 8, 1918, announced the following appointments:

Governor Lynn J. Frazier, Hoople, Chairman, ex-officio.

Attorney General William Langer, Mandan, member, ex-officio.

First District—Peter Morgan, Grand Forks.

Second District—Carl Nelson, Cando.

Third District—Thomas Allen Box, Casselton, Secretary.

Fourth District—C. H. Roney, Oakes.

Fifth District—K. S. Ramsett, Fingal.

Sixth District—R. J. J. Montgomery, Tappen, Vice Chairman.

Seventh District—T. J. Nielson, Hoople.

Eighth District—Dorr Carroll, Minot.

Ninth District—Chas. G. Backeberg, Bottineau.

Tenth District—V. H. Stickney, Dickinson.

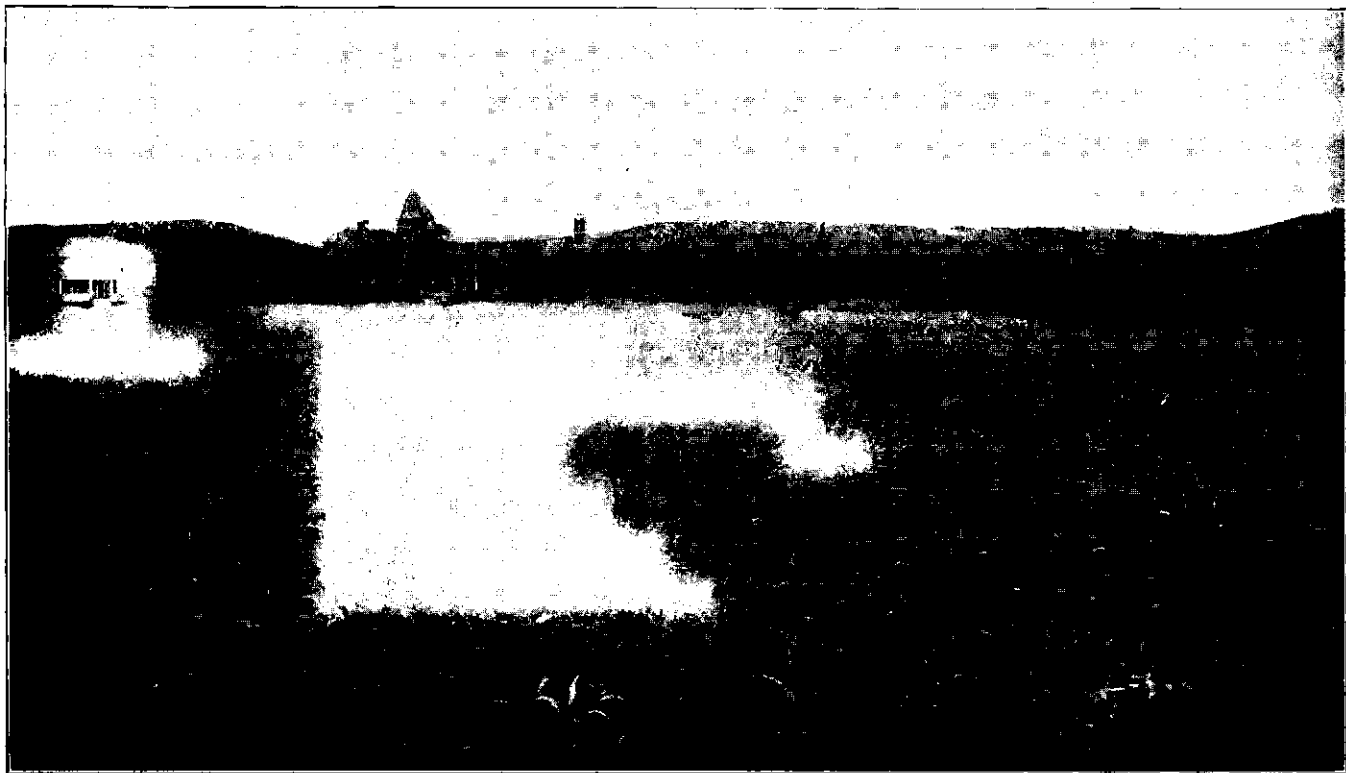
Eleventh District—M. F. Higgins, Banks.

Twelfth District—Chas. M. Whitmer, Yucca.

The organization meeting of the North Dakota Council of Defense, created under the act of the Special Legislative Assembly, was held March 14, 1918, and resulted in the election of Thomas Allen Box, Casselton, N. D., secretary, and R. J. J. Montgomery, Tappen, N. D., vice chairman. Offices for the council were immediately established at the capitol building, Bismarck, N. D., and the organization immediately started upon its most excellent record of aiding and assisting the government in the prosecution of the war.

In order to make its influence felt throughout the entire state and with a view of enlisting the co-operation and support of the largest number of people possible in the state, the first undertaking of the Council of Defense was to set up an organization in every county in the state, and at the time of the signing of the armistice in November, 1919, the Council of Defense was supported by an active organization in every county, and there had been organized through the county councils more than three thousand township councils of defense. It was with this gigantic organization that the North Dakota Council of Defense set about to assist its government in the prosecution of the war, and it goes without saying that the accomplishments of the organization were many and far reaching.

Among the most felt and effective undertakings of the council were actions to protect the rights and interests of the service men while absent from the state, the promotion of food production through various ways and means, the encouragement of patriotic endeavors among the citizens of the state, and helpful co-operation with the state committees in charge of Red Cross work, Liberty Bond sales, Y. M. C. A. drives, and other patriotic drives held in the state during the war.



STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MANDAN, N. D.

One of the most effective efforts of the council for the promotion of increased food production was taken on May 24, 1918, when a resolution was passed by the organization placing idle and vacant lands at the disposal of the farmers of the state for cultivation and providing for a fair and liberal rent to the owners. The result of this resolution was that for the year 1918 more than 550 leases were written by the Council of Defense placing some 100,000 acres of idle lands under cultivation and resulting in the production of a crop valued at approximately \$500,000.00. In addition to this the membership of the organization did active and effective work in encouraging increased acreage and assisted in taking care of the crop at the time of one of the most serious labor shortages in the state of North Dakota. Another important act of the council, which aided materially in increasing food production, was the passage of a moratorium resolution prohibiting the foreclosure or seizure of any farm machinery, horses, etc., during the period of harvest and threshing.

The Council of Defense also took direct supervision of the enforcement of the Soldiers and Sailors Moratorium Act of the special session, and numerous prosecutions were started by the Council of Defense against unpatriotic citizens of the state who attempted to violate the law by starting foreclosure proceedings against soldiers and sailors during their absence in the service. The office of the council also acted as the agent for men in service and many complications resulting from their absence were attended to by the organization.

Throughout the period of the war the North Dakota Council of Defense worked in perfect harmony and complete co-operation with the Council of National Defense, carrying out the program of the national in every detail. In North Dakota the Council of Defense was agent for the war industries board and had direct supervision of all building projects which demanded material necessary for war purposes, and it was only upon permission from the state organization that building operations could be undertaken. The distribution of the official government war films were also handled through the North Dakota Council of Defense, which resulted in a record distribution, which was not equalled any where in the United States.

In accordance with the provisions of the law, the North Dakota Council of Defense discontinued its operation on May 1, 1919, six months after the signing of the armistice.

UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN.

The record of North Dakota in the great war is one in which every citizen may feel a pride, but no greater evidence of patriotic devotion was manifested than in the large hearted generosity toward war welfare organizations. In 1917 people of the state gave over \$130,000 for army Y. M. C. A. work besides giving liberally to other welfare agencies. In September, 1918, at the request of President Wilson, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the National Catholic War Council (K. of C.), the War Camp Community Service, the Hebrew Welfare Board, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army united in a drive for funds under the name United War Work Campaign. The original amount sought was \$170,500,000 and the campaign was set for the week of

November 11-18. Before the campaign was launched, a 50 per cent oversubscription was asked for. Dr. John R. Mott was national director general; M. C. Williams, campaign director for the central department and W. L. Stockwell, director for North Dakota.

The North Dakota state committee was made up as follows: H. W. Gearey, representing Y. M. C. A., chairman; George M. McKenna, K. of C., vice chairman; Mrs. W. B. Hancock, Y. W. C. A.; Hugo Stern, Hebrew Welfare Board; George E. Wallace, War Camp Community Service; Mrs. M. L. Budlong, A. L. A.; Ensign F. W. Spiller, Salvation Army, with W. L. Stockwell, state director, and H. P. Beckwith, state treasurer, as ex-officio members.

North Dakota's original quota was \$675,000. The state was divided into twelve districts, each with a director, and each county was organized under a director. The quotas were so arranged that the eastern portion of the state carried quite properly the heavy end of the load. The spirit of co-operation between the various organizations, coupled with the fine work of all district and most county directors, put the campaign over in spite of the fact that on the very day the campaign was to begin the armistice was signed, the prevalence of influenza and weather conditions over the state were just as bad as possible. Every county but one (Eddy) made an excellent showing. This county, owing to lack of organization due to influenza, failed to respond as was expected. Ransom county, all things considered, was the banner county in the total amount of money subscribed. The total money paid in May 1st, 1919, was \$877,208.68. This will doubtless be increased so that in the final accounting the amount will reach \$900,000. The amounts paid in by counties are as follows:

STATEMENT

of collections paid in as reported to State Treasurer by County Treasurers, up to May 3rd, 1919, for the account of the

UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN OF NORTH DAKOTA.

Pembina County	\$ 29,263.12
Walsh County	37,548.40
Grand Forks County.....	55,226.59
Nelson County	23,461.50
Cavalier County	24,526.11
Ramsey County	33,255.35
Benson County	15,008.82
Towner County	15,098.39
Rolette County	7,132.87
Traill County	37,757.30
Cass County	102,412.35
Steele County	10,805.60
Richland County	49,646.55
Ransom County	36,808.63
Sargent County	21,510.00
Dickey County	19,293.85
Valley City (Barnes).....	34,970.87
Griggs County	16,207.50
Stutsman County	37,374.85
Eddy County	1,000.50
Wells County	8,224.00
LaMoure County	20,231.60
Foster County	13,501.00
Burleigh County	20,923.91
McLean County	17,514.73
Sheridan County	3,141.85
Kidder County	8,905.39
Emmons County	9,251.50
Logan County	5,617.25
McIntosh County	3,628.75
McHenry County	13,258.85

Pierce County	3,887.51
Bottineau County	7,460.95
Ward County	24,186.93
Renville County	5,812.95
Burke County	6,564.75
Divide County	5,712.85
Williams County	12,147.54
Mountrail County	6,537.48
McKenzie County	4,780.32
Morton County	15,228.25
Grant County	6,910.56
Sioux County	1,918.77
Oliver County	2,824.05
Mercer County	1,074.73
Stark County	10,748.73
Dunn County	7,304.55
Golden Valley County	2,579.06
Hettinger County	5,999.70
Rowman County	4,818.93
Adams County	4,593.84
Slope County	3,560.77
Billings County	2,412.51
Total	\$877,208.68

WOMAN'S COMMITTEE OF THE NORTH DAKOTA COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

The National Council of Defense created the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, and requested that the same program be carried out in each state. Doctor Anna Howard Shaw, national chairman, appointed Mrs. Frank White organization chairman for North Dakota. Mrs. White proceeded according to the plan suggested by the national committee and when the final organization was complete the North Dakota Council of Defense was requested to make the North Dakota division its committee on woman's affairs. This request was granted, and the state chairman given a desk in the Council of Defense office at the capitol, also stenographic aid, stationery and traveling expenses. She was invited to attend all sessions of the North Dakota council.

Aside from the work of the departments which was directed by national headquarters, the committee as a whole carried on some work purely as a state organization. Calls for nurses and doctors came to the North Dakota Council of Defense from all parts of the state and the calls for nurses were in all cases, handed to the woman's committee. The state chairman having secured eleven practical nurses and six volunteer aids to respond to Council of Defense calls, it was possible to send relief to twenty towns which otherwise would have been without nursing during the epidemic.

North Dakota was assigned 350 student nurses when the government asked the U. S. for 25,000. The North Dakota Council of Defense gave its heartiest co-operation to the woman's committee in the way of financial help and influence for the recruiting of these girls. Each judicial district had a meeting of the women composing the executive committees of its several counties, during this campaign, the state chairman being present at all of them, and Miss Newton of the food department, Miss Devine of the child welfare department, Miss Neilson of the Liberty Loan department, and Mrs. Vick first vice-chairman at part of them. These meetings were instrumental not only in encouraging enlistments in the Nurses Reserve, but also in perfecting the county organizations

and in promoting the work of all departments. The campaign resulted in the enlistments of 378 young women for the U. S. Student Nurses Reserve for North Dakota. Since only two other states in the Union were able to fill their quotas, North Dakota may justly be proud of her patriotic young women and of the woman's committee of the North Dakota Council of Defense which has been faithful and untiring in this as in all other commissions delegated to it by the government.

The personnel of the woman's committee is as follows:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman, Mrs. F. L. Conklin, Bismarck.
 Vice-Chairman, Mrs. H. G. Vick, Cavalier.
 Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Robert Clendenning, Fargo.
 Vice-Chairman, Mrs. E. P. Anderson, Fargo.
 Secretary, Mrs. Philip Meyer, Bismarck.
 Treasurer, Mrs. Maud Stanley, Casselton.
 Chairman Registration, Mrs. J. R. Featherstone, Valley City.
 Chairman Food Production, Miss Julia Newton, Fargo.
 Chairman Food Conservation, Miss Katherine Jensen, Fargo.
 Chairman Child Welfare, Mrs. Robert Devine, Wahpeton.
 Chairman Women in Industry, Miss Aldyth Ward, Bismarck.
 Chairman Coal Conservation, Mrs. A. A. Bruce, Bismarck.
 Chairman Library War Council, Mrs. Minnie C. Budlong, Bismarck.
 Chairman Farm Labor, Mrs. A. A. Liederbach, Killdeer.

ADVISORY TO NORTH DAKOTA COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

Mrs. Conklin. Mrs. Clendenning.
 Mrs. Vick. Mrs. Leiderbach.
 Mrs. Budlong.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. H. G. Vick, Cavalier.
 W. C. T. U., Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson, Fargo.
 Vote for Women, Mrs. R. Clendenning, Fargo.
 Eastern Star, Mrs. F. A. Lahr, Bismarck.
 Rebekah, Miss Annie Buckingham, Grand Forks.
 Royal Neighbors, Mrs. E. J. Schultz, Bismarck.
 Pythian Sisters, Mrs. Mable Roslig, Minot.
 W. R. C., Mrs. R. C. Pattee, Devils Lake.
 P. E. O., Mrs. C. L. Love, Mandan.
 State Nurses Association, Miss Louise Hoerman, Bismarck.
 Degree of Honor, Mrs. Frankie Lyman, Cando.
 Maccabees, Miss L. D. Jackson, Jamestown.
 Lady Isabellas, Mrs. C. O. Smith, Fargo.
 Anti Tuberculosis Association, Mrs. E. P. Quain, Bismarck.
 Women's National Demonstration Association, Mrs. M. A. Hildreth, Fargo.
 College Women's Alumni, Mrs. Margaret Stokes, Grand Forks.
 Anti Suffrage Association, Mrs. N. C. Young, Fargo.
 D. A. R., Miss Helen Crane, Valley City.
 Y. W. C. A., Miss Pearl DeJarnette, Fargo.

COUNTY CHAIRMEN, WOMEN'S COMMITTEE, NORTH DAKOTA COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

County	Name	Address
Adams	Mrs. Oscar Erlandson	Hettinger.
Barnes	Mrs. L. A. Zimmerman	Valley City.
Benson	Mrs. G. L. Richmond	Minnewaukan.
Billings	Mrs. G. L. Osterhouse	Medora.
Bottineau	Mrs. M. R. Schuler	Bottineau.
Bowman	Mrs. Emil Scow	Bowman.
Burke	Mrs. J. E. Dolphin	Flaxton.
Burleigh	Mrs. C. L. Young	Bismarck.
Cass	Mrs. R. P. Blake	Fargo, 921 4th Ave.
Cavalier		
Dickey	Mrs. Ross Canfield	Fullerton.
Divide	Mrs. Geo. Hommes	Crosby.
Dunn	Mrs. M. S. Cuskelly	Oakdale.
Eddy	Mrs. N. S. Putnam	New Rockford.
Emmons	Mrs. Harry Petrie	Linton.
Foster	Mrs. W. E. Hoopes	Carrington.
Golden Valley	Mrs. Mark Jones	Beach.

Grand Forks, Mrs. C. E. Warriner, Grand Forks, 328 S. 4th St.
 Griggs, Miss Anne Keedy, Cooperstown.
 Hettinger, Mrs. D. L. Stegenga, Mott.
 Kidder, Mrs. Geo. Hogue, Steele.
 LaMoure, Mrs. F. L. Bennett, LaMoure.
 Logan, Mrs. Frank Bryant, Napoleon.
 McHenry, Mrs. O. G. Morrison, Granville.
 McIntosh, Mrs. Louis Rubin, Ashley.
 McKenzie, Mrs. C. J. Rustad, Cartwright.
 McLean, Mrs. August Johnson, Washburn.
 Mercer, Mrs. W. H. Millard, Hazen.
 Morton, Mrs. L. N. Cary, Mandan.
 Grant, Mrs. Burt Emch, Carson.
 Mountrail, Mrs. Ray O. Miller, Stanley.
 Nelson, Mrs. H. B. Foster.
 Oliver, Mrs. Robert Dunn, Center.
 Pembina—
 Pierce, Mrs. L. R. Nostdal, Rugby.
 Ramsey, Mrs. D. L. Stewart, Devils Lake.
 Ransom, Mrs. C. E. Bangert, Enderlin.
 Renville, Mrs. L. M. Rockne, Mohall.
 Richland, Mrs. E. E. Basset, Wahpeton.
 Rolette, Mrs. L. A. Benson, Rolette.
 Sargent, Mrs. J. E. Hudson, Forman.
 Sheridan, Mrs. J. E. Davis, Goodrich.
 Sioux, Miss Lucille VanSolen, Solen.
 Slope, Mrs. H. E. Wyman, Marmarth.
 Stark, Mrs. Leslie Simpson, Dickinson.
 Steele, Mrs. Cyrus Wheeler, Hope.
 Stutsman, Mrs. Lou Osborne, Jamestown.
 Towner, Mrs. Eavilne Smith, Cando.
 Traill, Mrs. H. P. Butterfield, Mayville.
 Walsh, Mrs. A. R. T. Wylie, Grafton.
 Ward, Mrs. C. H. Coar, Minot.
 Wells, Mrs. C. R. Atkinson, Sykeston.
 Williams, Mrs. M. R. Hegge, Williston.

MRS. FRED L. CONKLIN, daughter of Judge Walter H. Winchester and Ella Kimball Winchester, was born in Fort Covington, New York. She came to Bismarck with her parents in 1885; attended the Bismarck schools, Carleton College at Northfield, Minnesota, and Emerson College at Boston, Mass. She married Fred L. Conklin of Jamestown, North Dakota, in 1897. She is a member of the Fortnightly Club of Bismarck, was elected vice-president of the 8th district of the Federated Clubs of North Dakota in 1916. She has been secretary of the Burleigh county Red Cross chapter since its beginning in April, 1917. She was elected chairman of the North Dakota division of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, February, 1918, and made an honorary member of the North Dakota Council of Defense, when the division became the woman's committee of the North Dakota Council of Defense. Mr. and Mrs. Conklin have resided in Bismarck since 1898 when Mr. Conklin returned from the Philippines, where he served as first lieutenant, Company B., North Dakota Infantry.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

One of the most active organizations in North Dakota, and throughout the United States, in ministering to the welfare of the soldiers and sailors during the great World War, and in maintaining the morale of the troops, both in this country and with the American overseas forces, was the great fraternal order of the Knights of Columbus. With councils at Grand Forks, Fargo, Lang-

don, Devils Lake, Minot, Williston, Jamestown, Bismarck and Dickinson, and a splendid membership of four thousand representative citizens under the able leadership of Geo. M. McKenna of Napoleon as state deputy, the Knights in North Dakota made an enviable record, and established for themselves a reputation for business efficiency and accomplishment, and a loyal, unselfish, patriotic devotion to their country and to the cause of liberty and humanity.

Prior to the united drive of November, 1918, the K. of C. councils in North Dakota contributed \$45,000.00 to the war camp fund; \$2,000.00 to the Red Cross; purchased \$500 worth of smileage books; and invested from their reserve \$18,000.00 in Liberty bonds and \$1,500 in War Savings Stamps. This does not include donations or investments made by the members individually, of which no record is obtainable.

The Knights maintained a K. of C. hut on the campus at the Agricultural College at Fargo, with two resident secretaries in charge who contributed largely to the comfort of the boys in training, especially during the 'Flu' epidemic. Plans were completed too for the erection of a hut at the state university at Grand Forks when the armistice was signed. Exact figures are not obtainable at this time as to the number of K. of C. boys in service from North Dakota; but there were at least 300. Napoleon Le Fleuer of Minot and John T. Curry of Jamestown were sent as overseas secretaries, and Rev. M. J. O'Driscoll of Grand Forks, Rev. John Halloran of Bismarck and Rev. Ambrose Bucher of Richardton as chaplains, all of whom rendered noble and valiant service.

The Knights of Columbus is a fraternal benefit society of Catholics organized and operated in the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, the Canal Zone, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, with an aggregate membership of nearly 700,000, rapidly increasing. In their work at home the K. of C. had in operation 294 camp buildings, 27 tents and employed 674 secretaries. Overseas the Knights maintained 250 places in France, Belgium, Italy, Germany and Great Britain, employing over one thousand secretaries operating under the slogan: "Everybody Welcome, Everything Free".

Edgar A. Guest gives a comprehensive view of the K. of C. service in these simple and beautiful lines:

They do not ask the faith or creed
Of him that comes into their hut;
True knighthood's door is never shut
Against a pilgrim warrior's need.
They question only: "Would you rest
And are you weary and oppressed?
Then, brother, lay aside your care,
And come, this sheltering roof to share.

THE SALVATION ARMY IN NORTH DAKOTA IN THE WAR.

At the beginning of hostilities the Salvation Army immediately put at the disposal of the government all its officers, buildings, etc., etc. In each corps a War Service League was formed, the purpose of which was to sew, knit and make all kinds of necessary garments for the soldiers. These were distributed through the Red Cross society.

In North Dakota there were eight corps, each forming a War Service League, i. e.; Bismarck, Devils Lake, Dickinson, Fargo, Grand Forks, Jamestown, Valley City and Williston. Every officer of the Salvation Army in North Dakota were assigned to special war work, which consisted in the raising of funds and promoting the War Service Leagues.

Two officers went from North Dakota to overseas duties, i. e. Commandant and Mrs. J. M. Hale, from Jamestown and Captain and Mrs. Harry Rhoda. Mrs. Rhoda first went to Camp Dodge for special work, and later joined her husband in France.

The amounts raised in North Dakota for the Salvation Army, other than the United War Work committee were as follows:

Bismarck	\$2240.07
Devils Lake	1803.00
Dickinson	1264.59
Fargo	3826.77
Grand Forks	3175.73
Jamestown	2283.64
Valley City	1598.00
Williston	714.37
Sundry	16.50

Total\$16,922.57

The representative of Salvation Army war work was Colonel S. Marshall and Major E. D. Hale, secretary. At the time of the United War Work campaign, needing someone in the state, Ensign Fred Spiller, Fargo, was appointed as special representative of Colonel S. Marshall.

JEWISH RELIEF WORK.

In the first time in the history of the Jewish people, it became necessary for them to put on a campaign to raise in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Twenty-five Million Dollars in the United States of America for the purpose of aiding and assisting their distressed co-religionists in the war stricken areas of Europe.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the Jews as a people have never gone out of their own folds for the solicitation of funds to sustain their institutions or charitably aid and assist their distressed brethren. It is also a matter of common knowledge that the Jewish people had their pales in the European countries usually on the boundary lines between one nation and another and so from the very beginning of the European war in 1914 and up until the signing of the armistice, the Jewish people in Europe were invariably made the victims of attack by the different contending forces, their participation being amongst the belligerents as well as the Central Powers. They, without any exception, were the very first to become the victims of the war, with their homes destroyed, their property confiscated and myriads of their lives lost. The burden of the support of these war stricken and distressed Jews was so enormous that it became a financial impossibility for the Jewish people in America to whom European Jewry was looking for help, to give the required help, and so for the first time in the history of the Jewish people, it was decided to make a country-wide campaign from Jew and Gentile alike for this great humani-

tarian cause. Every state in the union was called upon to do its share. Proclamations by governors of the different states were issued, proclaiming the clarion call of this distressed people, and a certain date set aside when such funds would be solicited.

In our own state the national committee of the Jewish War Relief had seen fit to select two men for the purpose of arranging and making a program to obtain the required results in the raising of funds. The day that our governor, the Hon. Lynn J. Frazier set aside as Jewish Relief Day was October 23rd, 1918. Hon. Alex Stern, our present president of the city commission of the city of Fargo, was the state treasurer and Mr. Dave Naftalin was the state chairman.

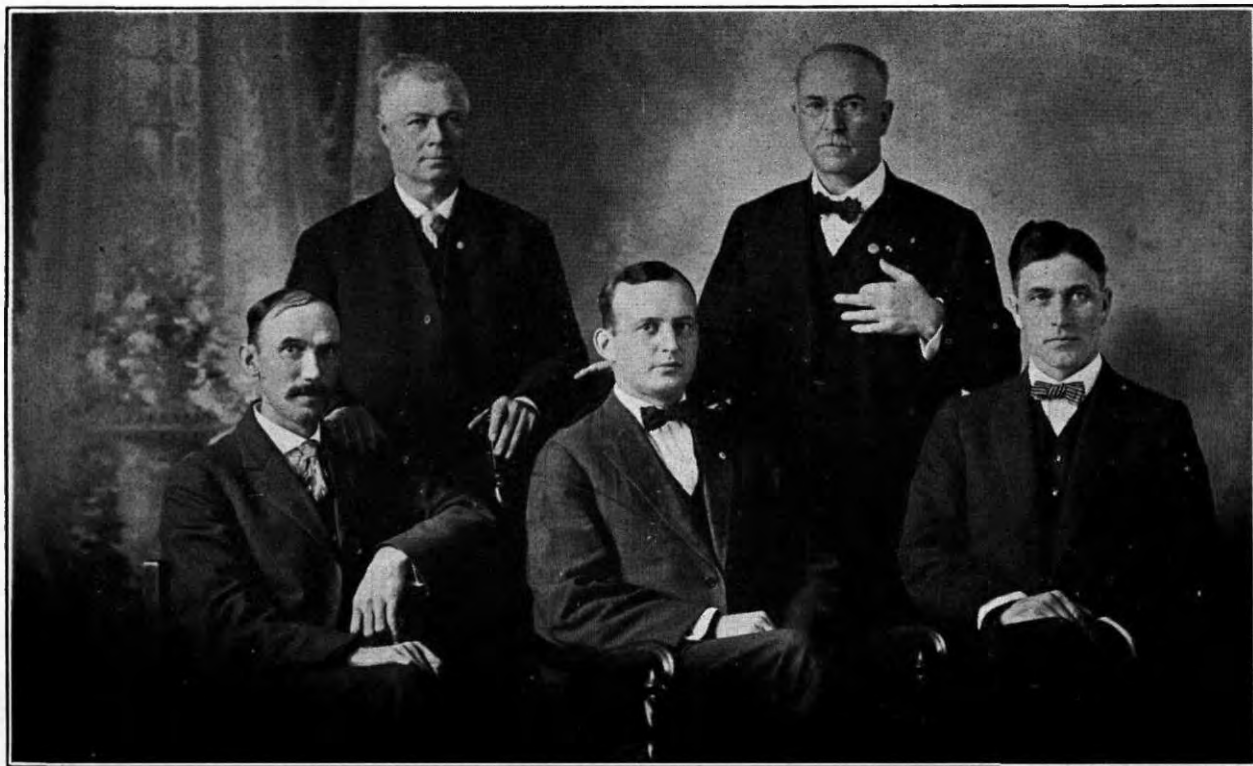
With just a sprinkling of the Jewish people in the state it is with a great deal of pride and satisfaction to report that in a week's time, over fifty thousand dollars was raised in our state for this great cause. The tremendous success of this campaign is creditably attributable to the people generally. If the writer may be permitted to use the expression, it was our other brethren who "put it over." The Jew has always been known to be an ardent supporter of government institutions and has always been a substantial contributor to all kinds of charitable institutions, and so when that time came that he had to go out of his own fold for the aid and assistance of his brethren, the public gave a hearty response.

DISTRICT BOARD FOR NORTH DAKOTA.

The Operation of the Selective Service System in North Dakota—
By L. E. Birdzell, Chairman, District Board for North Dakota.

The operation of the Selective Service System was one of the conspicuous successes of the war. It was a success viewed from the standpoint of the ability to organize the man power of the nation with the least possible disturbance to industry and at small cost compared to other forms of recruiting. But it was not alone as an achievement in the organization of physical strength that its benefits were felt, for, considered as an expression of the patriotism of the people, it has scarcely a parallel in our nation's history. Laws which have a direct effect upon almost every citizen and which touch nearly every home in the land cannot operate successfully unless they are in accord with the generally accepted ideas of the people and with the prevailing sense of justice and right, and when a law calls upon the individual to make sacrifices for the public welfare, it must also accord with the prevailing spirit of self-sacrifice. The existence of this spirit is the highest proof of patriotism. The universality, therefore, with which the Selective Service System operated successfully is a gratifying assurance that the people of the whole nation were willing to pledge everything for the successful carrying on of the war. They recognized that a challenge had been laid down to test the right of free government to exist. They met the challenge.

When put to the test, a nation is as strong as its people, and their strength depends quite as much upon their willingness to organize every resource toward a common end as upon the existence of physical resources and genius for organization. If there be an agreement upon the end, the genius for organization may readily be found.



JOHN N. HAGAN

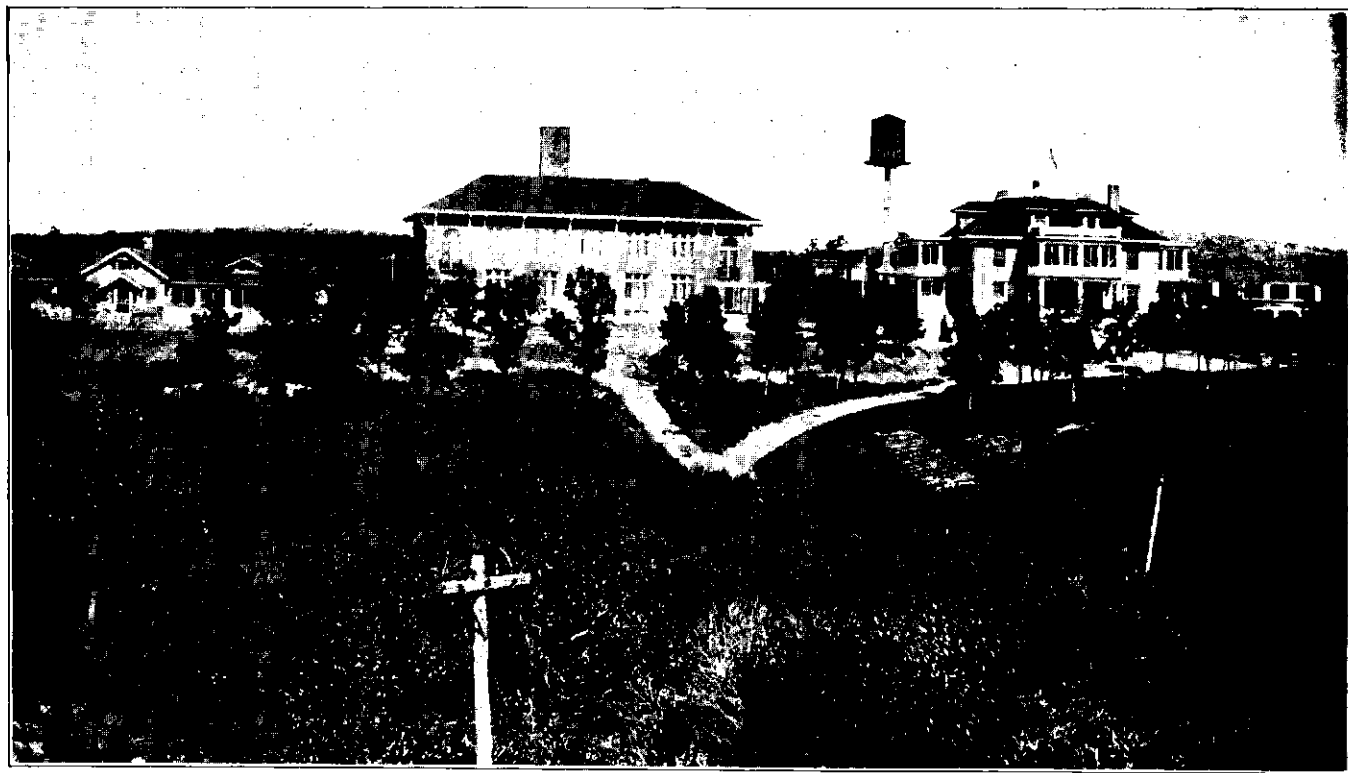
W. L. RICHARDS

JUDGE BIRDZELL

DR. DARROW

J. H. SOLSTAD

SELECTIVE SERVICE, DISTRICT BOARD



STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM, DUNSEITH, N. D.

The experiences of the recent war disprove the charge often made that democracy is inefficient. The German Kaiser probably believed, that though a great democratic republic, we would be unable to so organize our forces as to become a material or decisive factor in the war. He paid the penalty for his disbelief in American patriotism and power of resistance.

The successful operation of the Selective Service System proves two things. First, that the people have a deep appreciation of the value of their institutions and a spirit of devotion to their ideals that makes for the very highest patriotism. It is a patriotism that means more than love of country as a place, it means devotion to principles that make for human progress the world over. Second, that our country possesses a genius for organization capable of meeting the greatest emergencies in a comparatively short time.

The Selective Service System law was approved May 18, 1917, approximately six weeks after the declaration of war. Prior to that time the nation had had no experience that would justify a confident expectation that the law would prove an unqualified success. Our last experience with a system of conscription was far from satisfactory. During the Civil war period the conscription act was so unpopular in the various sections of the country that a condition bordering on anarchy prevailed in some sections, New York being a conspicuous example. As a net result of the operation of the law, less than 50,000 men were actually drafted into the union army. There was, however, several times this number whose service in the army was indirectly due to the conscription act. Under the Act of March, 1917, there were actually inducted into the National army, up to October 31, 1918, 2,666,867 men. Of this number, North Dakota furnished 18,595, our percentage of contribution to the total increment of armed forces being 2.12 per cent above the national average. The operation of the Civil war conscription act had furnished an object lesson. Its chief weaknesses were the provisions allowing substitution and the paying of bonuses for enlistments. These were carefully avoided in the Act of 1917, and it was made to apply directly to each individual registrant. Every man's obligation was personal and not capable of being discharged through a substitute. The great saving principle of the law was that all were placed upon an exact equality. The ever present single question for the administrators of the law to solve was, where will this individual best serve his country? Every registrant was examined physically, he was appraised industrially, and his relation to those with whom he was immediately connected in every day life was examined to determine the degree of their dependency upon him. The application of the law in the three respects indicated furnished the task for the district, local and medical examining boards of the country.

The allotment of space in the Blue Book does not permit an adequate description of the working of the Selective Service Law throughout the nation as a whole nor even of a detailed treatment of the work of the local and district boards in this state. In the accompanying pages, however, a table taken from the reports of the Provost Marshal General is set forth, which will suffice to furnish a basis for comparison between this and other states. An examination of the table will disclose results in North Dakota that are particularly gratifying.

Our organization consisted of the state headquarters, one district board, 53 local boards and a similar number of government appeal agents and 13 medical advisory boards. The state headquarters was under the direct and efficient management of Adjutant General G. A. Fraser, who was also made executive officer in charge of the draft by the federal war department, and in this capacity was awarded the commission of Captain, Inf. R. C. The district board consisted of five members, the following comprising its personnel: Dr. E. M. Darrow, physician and surgeon, J. N. Hagan, (Secretary) Farmer, Secretary of agriculture and labor for North Dakota; J. H. Solstad, mechanic; W. L. Richards, banker and stock raiser, and L. E. Birdzell, (Chairman) lawyer, associate justice of the supreme court of North Dakota. Each local board consisted of three members, two of whom were usually the sheriff and county auditor, the third member being a physician.

The district board was organized in July, 1917, and the local boards at about the same time. When the first call came to supply 1,582 men on September 5, 1917, the preliminary work of physical examination and selection was promptly completed and the necessary number of men were ready for entrainment. This experience was repeated with every call. North Dakota never failed to respond to the requirements of the war department.

In 1917, to supply the anticipated quota of men, the local boards called for physical examination 19,696 men. Out of the total number called, approximately 75 per cent was found to be physically fit, and of this number 7,760 filed claims requiring the action of the local boards and 3,381 filed claims with the district board for discharge upon agricultural and industrial grounds and 1,311 appealed to the district board from decisions of local boards.

The greatest difficulty, which at first confronted all the boards, was the lack of definite information concerning the various registrants, without which their claims could not be properly considered. This difficulty was early anticipated and steps taken to procure exact information concerning every registrant filing a claim. It is believed that the information thus obtained, largely through the co-operation of the registrants themselves, was the greatest single contributing factor to the successful working of the law in North Dakota. Of the first group of 3,381 agricultural and industrial claims decided by the district board in 1917, more than one-fourth were appealed to the president, all the information being forwarded with each case appealed. There were but few instances in which the previous decisions were reversed.

Beginning in January, 1918, the boards entered upon the task of classifying all registrants. Before the work was completed there were 160,292 registrants under the jurisdiction of the boards and in classifying this number the district board considered 35,815 claims in addition to the 4,692 considered during 1917. A fair percentage of these cases were considered more than once in order that the ultimate classification might justly reflect any change in status or conform to newly acquired information concerning the registrant.

In addition to the conspicuous success shown by the fact that North Dakota responded to every call, a noteworthy feature of the operation of the Selective Service System in this state was the low cost, the state ranking second in the Union, until changes were made in the regulations looking toward greater uniformity in cost.

TABLE OF COMPARISON
June 5, 1917 to October 1, 1918.

State.	Total Registration	Percent. Physically Qualified	Percent. Deferred & Exempt	Percent. Deserters.	Percent. Physically Rejected at Camp.	Cost per Man.	
						1917.	1918.
United States	24,234,021	70.41	65.20	3.40	8.10	\$7.59	\$7.90
Highest State	2,511,146	82.82	74.86	12.90	14.10	17.81	10.94
Lowest State	30,808	53.65	53.40	1.04	2.5	2.58	2.64
North Dakota	160,292	77.52	64.37	2.17**	2.5	2.66	5.72

**This figure is incorrect, due to compilation being made from an early report. The correct statement would show approximately 1 percent.

After these changes were made, North Dakota continued in the group of states where the cost was comparatively low. Another striking feature was the comparatively few rejections at camp on account of physical disqualifications. This was due to the uniformly good examinations conducted by the medical examiners of the local boards. Still another feature was the low percentage of delinquents and deserters. The records just completed in the adjutant general's office show that the deserters number about one per cent, as against a national average of 4.46 per cent.

The most significant feature, however, of the operation of the Selective Service System in North Dakota was the willingness with which the people uniformly co-operated with the officers in carrying out the law. Of course, here, as elsewhere, there were extremists, some of whom believed that the draft law was passed to enable them to force everybody to serve in the army regardless of the effect upon dependent relatives or upon necessary agricultural and industrial enterprises, and at the other extreme there were a very few who seemed to feel that the system was designed to enable them to escape a duty which they clearly owed to their country. It goes without saying that these extreme views had little place in the operation of the system, and the fact that through a careful application of the law our purely agricultural state was enabled to furnish approximately 30,000 men for the service without decreasing the cultivated acreage is the best proof of its success.

That there should be cases of individual hardship and instances where necessary enterprises suffered was to be expected. A law of the magnitude of the Selective Service Act could not be perfectly administered from the beginning. The cases of hardship resulted generally through a failure of the individuals to properly bring their cases to the attention of the boards so that the law might be applied. Instances were brought to the attention of the district board where every son had gone, leaving large farms to be cared for solely by fathers no longer able to bear the burden of physical toil. During the latter stages of the war, provision was made for handling such cases. A board of agricultural and industrial advisers was appointed, whose particular duty it was to investigate cases where claims had not been made and to present them to the district board with recommendations that the registrants be placed in deferred classes whether they desired to be so placed or not. In this way, it was made possible to keep men in necessary and useful occupations who otherwise would be reluctant to remain at home. The agricultural and industrial advisers to the district board of North Dakota were Samuel Torgerson, of Grand Forks, banker; Walter Reid of Amenia, farmer, and W. P. Macomber of Wilton, mine operator. Though their period of service was brief, they materially assisted the district board during a very active period.

Viewing the operation of the Selective Service Law in North Dakota retrospectively, every citizen has just grounds for pride in the record made. It is a record that was made possible only by the co-operation of all.

WILLIS L. RICHARDS was born in Alabama, August 16, 1862.

After the Civil war, his father moved to Texas where the subject of this sketch was reared. In 1885, he came to North Dakota with a herd of Texas cattle and worked as a cowboy on

the ranch with the people he had formerly worked with in Texas. This ranch was situated seventy-five miles northwest of Dickinson on the Little Missouri River. In 1889 he took charge of a ranch for W. L. Crosby of La Crosse, Wisconsin, eight years later he purchased this ranch and has since owned it, it is located in the beautiful Killdeer mountain country in Dunn county. In 1899 he moved to Dickinson and in 1900 established the Dakota State Bank, which later became the Dakota National Bank. In 1908 he disposed of this bank and became associated with the Merchants National Bank, of which he is now president. He is interested in cattle, land, farming and banking. As a member of the district board of North Dakota he gave valuable service to his state and country.

J. H. SOLSTAD was born on a farm near Fisher, Minnesota, in 1878. He was educated in the city schools of Crookston, Minnesota, Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, and at the University of North Dakota. He has resided for the past twenty years at Grand Forks where he has been connected with the A. B. Rheinhardt Hardware Company for the past eighteen years. He served for six years as a member of the Grand Forks city council. When the United States entered the World war, President Wilson asked Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to recommend one man from organized labor for every district board in the United States, Mr. Solstad was recommended to him by the North Dakota State Federation, received his appointment through Governor Lynn J. Frazier and was sworn in as a member of the district board of North Dakota, July 30, 1917. Mr. Solstad was a faithful working member of the board, attending every meeting during his term of office.

ALBERT W. LUEHRS, chief clerk, was born at Monee, Illinois, July 5, 1875. He moved to Iowa in February 1881 and in 1890 came to Cherokee, Iowa, where he completed the High School course. After his graduation he worked in his father's store until 1898 when he enlisted with the 52nd Iowa Infantry Volunteers in the Spanish-American war. After the close of the war, he engaged in various lines of business until 1911 when he came to North Dakota and started farming at Leith. He came to Bismarck in January, 1917, as bill recording clerk for the Senate and in August 1917, was selected as chief clerk of the district board for the state of North Dakota. As chief clerk of the district board Mr. Luehrs gave most efficient and faithful service.

DR. E. M. DARROW.

Dr. Edward M. Darrow, pioneer physician and surgeon of Fargo, and the Red River Valley, is one of the ablest representatives of his noble profession. He was born in Winnebago county, Wisconsin, January 16, 1855. He was the son of Daniel C. and Isabelle Murray Darrow, both natives of New York. His education was received in the schools of his native country, at the High School of Oshkosh, and the Lawrence university at Appleton, Wisconsin. He studied medicine under Dr. Thomas Russell of Oshkosh, before leaving college, and later in 1874 entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated in 1878. He began

practice in Fargo the same year and has practiced there continuously since that time. He has visited the principal hospitals of England, Scotland, France and of our own country. In 1878, he started the first Cass county hospital, which is still in existence; he was the first superintendent of the board of health of Dakota Territory, and issued the first license to practice in the territory, was county physician for years, and surgeon-general under Governor Burke. He is a staunch democrat. Dr. Darrow was one of the most valued members of the North Dakota state draft board in the Great World war. Was married to Miss Clara Dillon in 1879 and they have five children, Mary H. (Mrs. Mary Weible), Clara E. (Mrs. O'Neil), Kent E., Frank I., and Daniel C. Dr. Darrow is a member of the State Medical society and the American Medical association. His entire life has been devoted to his profession and he has met with most excellent success in his practice, gaining a reputation second to none in the state. Dr. Darrow died Nov. 25, 1919, at Fargo, N. D.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

By General G. A. Fraser.

The seriousness of the situation incident to the strained relations existing between the United States and Germany, early in 1917, was such as to call attention to the necessity for the safeguarding of the major public utilities and industrial activities of the country from threatened seditious disturbances, and on March 25, 1917, the secretary of war called into federal service the Second Battalion, North Dakota National Guard. In accordance therewith Companies A, F, H and K were immediately ordered mobilized at their respective home stations. Major Wright established his headquarters in Bismarck, and placed detachments on guard at the Northern Pacific bridge, Bismarck, the bridges and yards of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, at Jamestown, the High Bridge at Valley City and the Great Northern and Northern Pacific bridge at Fargo.

On July 1, 1917, these guards were relieved, and the battalion was mobilized at Fort Lincoln and an active campaign for recruits started. The battalion was promptly enlisted to full strength and during the months of July and August was given a strenuous course of training.

Adjutant General Thomas H. Tharalson was relieved from duty, and commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Second North Dakota Infantry on July 1, 1917, and Major G. A. Fraser was appointed adjutant general, placed in full charge of the Selective Service Law of North Dakota and charged with the duty of mobilizing the military forces of the state.

The patriotic spirit of North Dakota was well illustrated by the fact that on June 30, 1917, Governor Frazier authorized the organization of the Second North Dakota Regiment. Letters and telegrams poured into this office from all parts of the state from our citizens offering their services, and on July 14, 1917, the adjutant general telegraphed Washington that this regiment was ready for inspection and muster into service, with 47 officers and 1,622 men, having been organized and ready for duty in 14 days.

During the organization of the Second Regiment, Governor Lynn J. Frazier displayed great interest in the qualifications of

men who were to be commissioned as officers and every recommendation made by the adjutant general received his prompt and hearty support. It is especially fitting that mention should be made of this, for the reason that the men commissioned by Governor Frazier, were in every case appointed on their military fitness, no other consideration being allowed to enter into the selection.

On July 3, 1917, the president by proclamation called into service of the United States the remaining organizations of the National Guard and enlisted members of the National Guard reserve, except officers and members of the staff corps and departments, as of July 15, 1917, and to be drafted into the military service of the United States, as of and from the 5th day of August, 1917. Accordingly all remaining National Guard organizations of this state were ordered to assemble at their respective home stations on July 15th, and all reservists of the National Guard directed to report for duty to the nearest National Guard unit. The various companies were held at their home stations until orders from the war department directed their entrainment to concentration camps.

Field Hospital No. 1, Major Thomas C. Patterson, commanding, was entrained at Lisbon, N. D., on August 16, 1917, for Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico, as part of the 34th Division, 6 officers and 70 men.

First Regiment of Infantry, Colonel John H. Fraine, commanding, was entrained September 29, 1917, for Camp Greene, North Carolina, 51 officers and 2,057 men.

Second Regiment of Infantry, Colonel Frank White, commanding, was entrained October 1, 1917, for Camp Greene, North Carolina, 47 officers and 1,622 men.

Although the war department had announced at the time of the draft of the National Guard that state organizations would, in so far as practicable, be held intact and permitted to retain their state identity, the Second Regiment was disintegrated immediately upon its arrival at Camp Greene, and its personnel assigned to other tactical units in such a manner as to entirely destroy its original identity.

The designation of the 41st Division, to which the First and Second North Dakota Regiments had been assigned for overseas service, as a replacement division, has also served to separate many of the North Dakota men from their original organizations and thus materially affect the state identity of these organizations.

Upon reaching concentration and embarkation camps, the war department announced a redesignation for all National Guard organizations to conform to a general scheme of numerical designation of organizations comprising the then three component parts of the army, viz: Regular Army, National Guard and National Army, the latter composed of men inducted under the provisions of the Selective Service Law.

The reorganization of the National Guard at Camp Greene is shown by the following table:

Reorganized as or	
Former State Units	Assigned to
First Regiment Infantry—	164th Infantry.....41st
Second Regiment Infantry:	
2 Officers Hdqts. Co.—	Hdqts 81st Inf. Brigade.....41st
2 Officers—	148th Mch. Gun Bn.....41st

Company "H"—147th Mch. Gun Bn.....	41st
Companies A, B, C, D and Machine Gun Company—164th Infantry.....	41st
Company "E"—116th Trench Mortar Co.....	41st
Part Headquarters Co.—116th Engineers.....	41st
Part Headquarters Co.—116th Headquarters and Military Police.....	41st
Supply Company—116th Engineers Train.....	41st
Companies F, G, I, K, L and M—116th Sanitary Train....	41st
Field Hospital Co. No. 1—109th Sanitary Train.....	34th

After the reorganization of the 164th Infantry at Camp Greene, the war department issued orders that no reports were to be made to state headquarters, therefore the history of the National Guard of this state, while in France, is very incomplete, and it will be impossible to complete this until the officers have returned to their home stations. The designation of the 41st Division as a replacement division resulted in transfer of the enlisted personnel of the regiment to various units of the First division immediately upon their arrival in France; therefore the men who comprised the 1st and 2nd regiments participated in battles of Cantigny, Soissons, Toul Sector, Chateau Thierry, St. Michiel and the Argonne.

The 41st division has been demobilized and the 164th regiment was mustered out at Camp Dix. About 500 men of the old National Guard organizations of North Dakota were sent to Camp Dodge as casualties and were mustered out of service on March 12, 1919. At this time it is impossible to give a list of the killed, wounded and missing.

SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW.

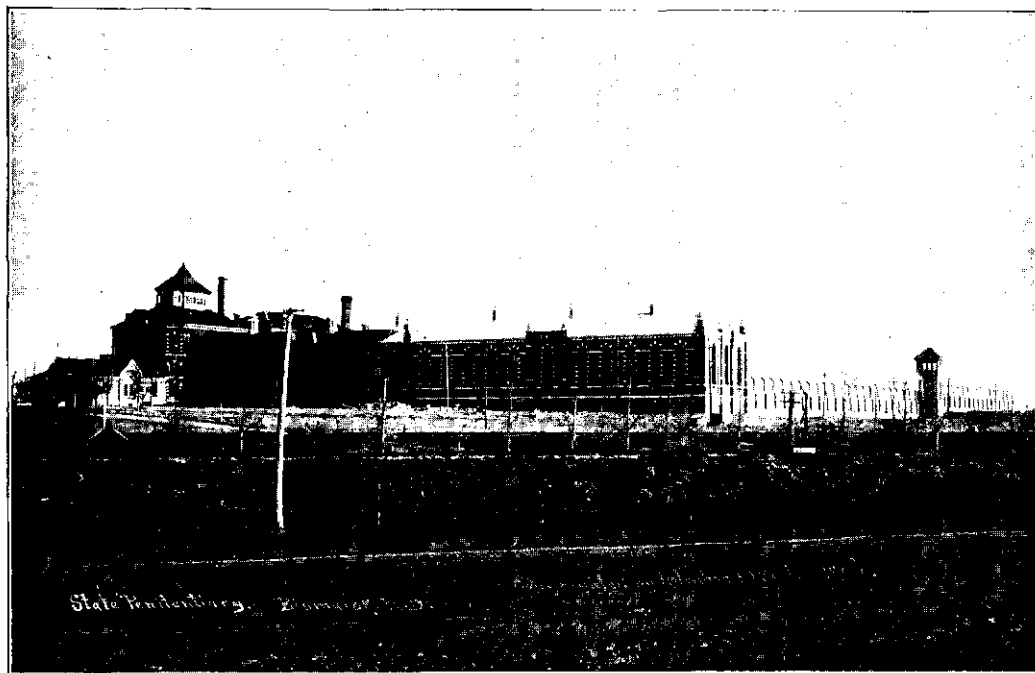
During the war with Germany and her allies, this office was the mainspring of North Dakota's war machinery. Upon it devolved the task of securing the accomplishment of the orders from the Provost Marshal General. Every order affecting local boards was forwarded here from Washington, to be in turn transmitted to the various boards. The execution of these orders depended upon the adjutant general, and to this office, therefore, fell the task of not only the transmission of the orders, but following them up until they were properly executed.

Correspondence from local boards was never directed to the Provost Marshal General, but all questions and reports pertaining to the Selective Service were forwarded to this office for transmission.

Induction calls came direct to the state draft executive from the Provost Marshal General, and the quota for each county was computed with exact mathematical precision. Thus, the Provost Marshal General, in transmitting his orders to forty-eight draft executives throughout the United States, indirectly controlled thousands of draft boards. To the draft executive, however, fell the duty of accomplishing his state's quota.

The following excerpt from the 1918 report of the secretary of war is not only of interest, but is an appropriate tribute as well:

"The selective draft has proved its worth. It has been accepted as a governmental principle throughout the length and breadth of the United States. That this is true is in no small measure due to the work of these local and district boards, and



STATE PENITENTIARY, BISMARCK, N. D.

to the untiring activities of the registration and examination officials in the various states. Had the army been placed under the necessity of creating a new set of salaried federal officials to handle the draft, we should not have a force of over two million men on European soil today. The draft secured a large army, in record time, without unjust discrimination, or destruction to industry; and it gained the respect and support of the American people. For all of this the state and local workers, who with whole-hearted enthusiasm carried the heavy burden, must receive a large share of credit."

Generally speaking, the principal activities of this office can be divided into the broad headings of:

1. Normal duties of the adjutant general, such as prevailed in years previous to the entry of the United States into the recent war.

2. The placing of North Dakota upon a military basis with this office as the main artery of military correspondence and activities since April 6, 1917.

Under the latter heading the following primary duties were necessitated:

- (a) Interpretation of those phases of the Selective Service Regulations that were perplexing to the various boards in North Dakota.
- (b) Instruction and co-operation in handling all draft work in North Dakota.
- (c) Carrying on all military correspondence, including that huge amount from civilians of North Dakota on subjects pertaining to military matters.
- (d) The execution of the Selective Service Act.
- (e) Supply station of all blank forms for use in the proper execution of military work.
- (f) Medium of transmission of the Provost Marshal General's directions to all boards in North Dakota.
- (g) Compilation and preservation of all war data and records.

Following the declaration of war April 6, 1917, this office was called upon to effect an immediate organization for the registration and induction of men in North Dakota, whose services should be called upon in this military emergency. The new principles of army organization—new both to this department and to the federal government at Washington—made necessary much initiative preparation and the establishment of a precedent in draft work. The registration of June 5, 1917, was placed in the hands of Mr. Charles Leissman, and he is entitled to commendation for the very efficient manner in which this task was accomplished. The orders from Washington were that all preparation must be made in order that there should be no delay in the prompt registration of all men between 21 and 31 years of age. This office was short of help; the regulations were new and untried; blank forms and pamphlets were received by wagon loads each morning; but with the assistance of clerks from every office in the capitol, Mr. Leissman accomplished this task and on the morning of June 5th the registration started on schedule time and was completed that day.

It became the duty of this office to effect immediately an organization that could be depended upon to carry out the exacting provisions of the draft law and to aid in every way in establishing it upon a firm basis for all future work.

The work was accomplished by the establishment of one district board, with headquarters at Bismarck, with jurisdiction covering the entire state; 53 local boards, one in each county, which would be responsible for the registration, classification and forwarding of all men to fill the draft quota from that county; the legal advisory boards, to aid all registrants in filling out and filing questionnaires, as well as the establishment of a bureau of impartial legal advisors for all those registrants who, by reason of their unfamiliarity with the Selective Service Law, must, by necessity, refer to them for information; the medical advisory boards, one for each of the thirteen districts in the state, who held appellate powers from the local board findings as to the physical condition of the registrant; and government appeal boards, to whom was delegated the duty of handling appeals from board decisions in behalf of the government, when the occasion arose. To the industrial advisory board fell the task of dealing with the labor problems that confronted the district board, and their work was efficiently performed.

It may be said here that the district board in an impartial, unbiased manner, attended to the difficult duties assigned to it as the appellate board of the state, with unhesitancy and dispatch. Members thereof considered faithfully and fearlessly each case assigned to them, regardless of individual discomforts or dissents by registrants. The local boards displayed commendable efficiency and faithfulness in the arduous duties that devolved upon them in the execution of the Selective Service Regulations, and members of the district and local boards, with few exceptions, made no charge for their services.

The work of the medical advisory boards and of the examining physician of the different local boards was under the direct charge and control of Capt. V. A. Stickney, of Dickinson, N. Dak., who received his commission and was assigned to duty at Bismarck as medical aide to the governor. As such aide it was his duty to supervise the medical work of the state in relation to the physical fitness of registrants. This onerous duty was performed by Capt. Stickney in a thorough and painstaking manner and as a result the record of the state at mobilization camps, so far as physical rejections were concerned, is among the best in the United States.

Many delicate problems were faced by the medical advisory boards in conducting the physical examination of registrants whose cases were referred to them by the local board, but their decisions as to the physical fitness of registrants for military service were eminently fair to the individual and to the service. The members of these boards donated freely their valuable time and professional ability to the cause of their country.

Practically every attorney in North Dakota gratuitously served as a member, or associate member of the legal advisory boards that were formed in every community of the state to aid registrants in the questionnaire prepared by the war department as a basis for classification by the local boards.

Lasting appreciation is also due the government appeal agents and members of the industrial advisory board for the efficient and satisfactory manner in which they performed their various duties, without compensation, and it is to the unstinted and united efforts of all these boards that much of the success of the administration of the Selective Service Law in North Dakota was due.

The successful operation of state headquarters was, in a large measure, due to the efficient assistance of Mr. R. D. Hoskins and Mrs. Helen Clemens, Mr. Hoskins having been in full charge of the detail work of furnishing the men required under each call of the war department and the handling of all reports to Washington, and Mrs. Clemens was in charge of the delinquency department. This was kept up to date at all times and a complete report could be made on any delinquent within fifteen minutes after the receipt of an inquiry.

This condensed report by its briefness cannot give well-earned credit to the men who so ably aided in the erection of such an army-building machine as is unknown in world history. Their work can never be measured in the everyday values of exchange; they worked patiently and patriotically through trying ordeals and the result of their work now more than ever stands as a monument to their toil, and as everlasting proof that a democracy can raise, organize and equip an army willing and able to fight to sustain the ideals and institutions upon which this nation was founded.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS TAKING PLACE IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN THE WORLD AT LARGE FROM 1910 TO 1919.

1910.

Jan. 5. Secretary Knox proposes to the powers that the jurisdiction of the International Prize Court at The Hague, be extended so as to make it a court of arbitral justice.

Jan. 7. President Taft dismisses Gifford Pinchot from Forestry Bureau, for insubordination.

Jan. 17. The Separate Statehood Bill for Arizona and New Mexico passes the House of Representatives.

Jan. 19. The Southern Health Conference organized at Atlanta, Ga., to fight the hook-worm disease.

March 5. The United States Postal Savings Bank Bill becomes law.

April 4. Decision of the supreme court in the Arkansas and Nebraska railroad rate cases adverse to the claims of the states.

April 5. The Socialists carry the municipal elections of Milwaukee.

May 4. Lieutenant Peary receives a gold medal from the Royal Geographical society.

May 14. Announcement from Washington of the settlement of proposed Chinese railroad loan; Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and United States to participate equally.

June 10. The Western Union Telegraph Company indicted by federal grand jury under Sherman Anti-Trust law; the company yields later to demands of government.

June 20. President Taft signs the Arizona and New Mexico Statehood bill.

June 21. The Paris Academy of Medicine announces discovery of an anti-typhoid vaccine.

July 21. Forest fires rage in Manitoba, Ontario, Montana, Washington, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Aug. 9. An attempt is made to assassinate Mayor Gaynor of New York City.

Aug. 18. A bronze statue of Washington, presented by the state of Virginia to France, was unveiled in Paris.

Aug. 31. Ex-President Roosevelt at Ossawatimie proclaims the New Nationalism.

Sept. 3. The National Conservation Association meets in Saint Paul, Minn., and is addressed by President Taft.

Sept. 7. The International Court of Arbitration at the Hague, decided the Newfoundland fisheries controversy which had endured in one form or another practically throughout the history of the United States.

Sept. 27. President Taft places all assistant postmasters under the Civil service regulations.

Oct. 16. Walter Wellman and a crew of five attempted a transatlantic flight in a dirigible airship, America IV. The experiment is unsuccessful and the party are rescued in mid-ocean by the steamer Trent.

Nov. 8. The general election results in sweeping Democratic gains, the House of Representatives becoming Democratic by a large majority.

Dec. 7. Secretary of the Interior Ballinger is vindicated by the congressional committee of investigation of all charges against him.

Dec. 12. President Taft appoints Edward D. White chief justice of the supreme court.

1911.

Jan. 3. First Postal Savings Bank opened in the United States.

Jan. 5. President Taft, Secretary Knox and Ambassador Bryce open negotiations for an arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

Jan. 11. President Taft, in a special message asks for \$5,000,000 to fortify the Panama Canal.

Jan. 19. The Ways and Means committee given power to appoint committees subject to the approval of the House.

Jan. 20. Andrew Carnegie adds \$10,000,000 to the endowment of the Carnegie institute at Washington, D. C.

Jan. 30. The bill creating a tariff board passes the House of Representatives.

Feb. 14. The Canadian Reciprocity bill passes the House of Representatives.

Feb. 21. Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and Japan signed at Washington.

March 1. The title of Senator Lorimer to his seat in the Senate is confirmed by a vote of 46 to 30.

March 3. President Taft signs a bill abolishing federal circuit courts.

March 4. President Taft calls an extraordinary session of congress to meet on April 4 to consider the reciprocity with Canada.

March 7. Resignation of Ballinger as secretary of the interior. W. L. Fisher appointed in his stead.

March 13. Constitutionality of the federal corporation tax law affirmed by the supreme court.

April 4. Congress meets in special session. Champ Clark elected speaker.

April 12. Resolution for an amendment to the constitution providing for direct election of senators passes the House of Representatives by a vote of 296 to 16.

April 21. Bill for reciprocity with Canada passes the House of Representatives.

May 1. Supreme court decided that the federal government, not that of the states, controls forest reserves.

May 8. The Farmer's Free List bill passes the House of Representatives.

May 15. The House of Representatives appoints a committee with A. O. Stanley as chairman, to investigate the affairs of the Steel Trust. Henry Stimson succeeds Jacob M. Dickinson as Secretary of War.

May 16. Supreme court decides that the Standard Oil Company is an organization in restraint of trade, and orders its dissolution within six months, distinguishes between reasonable and unreasonable restraint of trade.

May 29. Supreme court orders the dissolution of American Tobacco Company.

June 12. The Senate passes the resolution for the constitutional amendment providing the direct election of Senators.

July 17. The Senate passes with amendments the House Bill providing for publicity of campaign contributions.

July 19. The Senate ratifies the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

July 26. The Reciprocity Bill passed by Congress and signed by President Taft.

July 27. The LaFollette compromise passed by the Senate.

Aug. 1. The Senate passes the Farmer's Free List bill.

Aug. 2. Anglo-American and Franco-American Arbitration Treaties signed at Washington.

Aug. 15. President Taft vetoes bill admitting Arizona and New Mexico to statehood; recommends certain changes.

Aug. 17. President Taft vetoes Wool bill and Farmers' Free List bill.

Aug. 18. The Senate modifies the Arizona and New Mexico Statehood bill in accordance with views of the president.

Aug. 22. President Taft vetoes Cotton bill.

Sept. 9. First aerial postal service in United Kingdom instituted between Hendon and Windsor.

Sept. 15. President Taft begins a 15,000 mile campaign tour.

Oct. 19. Chairman N. W. Aldrich presents to the U. S. Monetary Commission his plan for banking and currency reform.

Nov. 9. Dedication of granite temple erected over the cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born.

Nov. 13. The Sulzer resolution providing for the abrogation of the treaty of 1832 with Russia passes the House by a vote of 300 to 1.

Nov. 15. Plan for the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company is made public.

Dec. 18. President Taft notifies the Russian government that the treaty of 1832 under which Russia has excluded Jewish American citizens, will be abrogated on Dec. 31.

1912.

Jan. 4. President Taft issues proclamation recognizing the admission of New Mexico to the American Union of States.

Jan. 14. The supreme court decides that the amendment to Employers Liability law is constitutional.

Jan. 16. President Taft notifies the Cuban government that intervention will result unless the military authorities cease to interfere with civil affairs.

Feb. 10. The Senate committee on privileges and elections exonerates Senator Stephenson, of Wisconsin, from charges of corruption.

Feb. 14. President Taft proclaims the admission of Arizona to statehood.

Feb. 19. Supreme court decides that in accordance with the constitutional guaranty, it is function of Congress to determine whether or not the adoption of the initiative and referendum renders government of a state unrepblican in form.

Feb. 25. Colonel Roosevelt writes to seven governors that he will accept the Republican nomination for president.

March 2. President Taft issues proclamation of neutrality in reference to Mexico.

March 7. Amundson, the Norwegian explorer announces the discovery of the South Pole, which he reached on December 11, 1911.

March 7. The Senate, after adopting certain amendments ratifies arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France.

March 14. President Taft forbids shipment of arms into Mexico.

April 16. Miss Harriet Quimby, a woman aviator flies over the English channel.

April 27. Committee on banking and currency in House, begin investigation of the Money Trust.

April 29. Inquiry ordered by the Senate into contributions and campaign funds for the years 1904-1908.

May 17. Eugene V. Debs nominated for president by the Socialist national convention.

The Smith committee on inquiry of the Senate make report on the sinking of the Titanic.

June 8. Memorial to Christopher Columbus unveiled at Washington, D. C.

June 17. President Taft vetoes Army Appropriation bill.

June 18. Republican national convention meets in Chicago.

June 22. President Taft renominated by Republicans; followers of Roosevelt "bolt" and propose organization of new Progressive party.

June 25. Democratic national convention assembles at Baltimore.

July 2. Dr. Woodrow Wilson nominated on 46th ballot by Democratic national convention.

July 11. House of Representatives impeaches Judge Archbald

July 13. Senator Lorimer unseated.

Aug. 2. The Monroe Doctrine extended by Lodge in the Senate, to cover foreign corporations holding land on American continents; the Stanley committee for investigating United States Steel Corporation reports to House of Representatives and suggests legislation to control industrial combinations and trusts.

Aug. 5. Progressive national convention opens in Chicago, and on the 7th nominated Theodore Roosevelt for president.

Aug. 14. Steel and Iron Tariff Revision bill which was vetoed by President Taft is passed over his veto by House of Representatives, but veto is sustained in Senate.

Sept. 13. The United States government decides to intervene in San Domingo, because of civil war obtaining there.

Oct. 6. The United States Marines capture Laon, the greatest stronghold of the Nicaraguan revolutionists; the insurrection is suppressed and order for the time restored.

Oct. 14. Attempted assassination of Colonel Roosevelt in Milwaukee.

Nov. 4. Supreme court formulates simplified rules of equity procedure in federal courts.

Nov. 5. The general election results in success of Wilson and Marshall, the Democratic nominees for president and vice-president.

Nov. 22. Cambridge university abolishes rule limiting divinity degrees to members of the Church of England.

Nov. 24. California, Arizona, Kansas and Oregon grant complete suffrage to women.

Dec. 3. Oxford university abolishes rule restricting divinity degrees to members of the Church of England.

Dec. 18. Burnett Immigration bill with illiteracy test attached passes the House of Representatives.

1913.

Jan. 1. The Parcels Post system inaugurated throughout the United States.

Feb. 1. Senate adopts the proposed amendment to the constitution restricting presidents to one term of six years.

Feb. 3. The Income Tax amendment to the Constitution is ratified by the number of states, and becomes a part of the organic law.

Feb. 4. President Taft vetoes Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill.

Feb. 8. House of Representatives passes Webb Liquor bill; 10. Senate passes Webb bill; 14. President Taft vetoes the Immigration bill; 18. the Senate overrides veto of Immigration bill, but House sustains it. 28. the Senate overrides the veto of the Webb bill.

Feb. 10. It is reported that Captain F. R. Scott, the polar explorer reached the South Pole, but that, on the return journey, he and four members of the party perished.

Feb. 12. President Taft declines to recognize the Huerta government of Mexico—a policy continued by President Wilson.

March 1. The House overrides veto of the Webb bill.

March 3. First territorial legislature of Alaska meets at Juneau.

March 4. President Taft signs bill creating Department of Labor; Woodrow Wilson inaugurated as president of the United States.

March 17. President Wilson calls special session of Congress to revise the tariff law.

March 18. President Wilson discourages American bankers continuing in the six-power Chinese loan group.

April 3. The United States government recognizes Republic of China.

April 7. Congress convenes in extraordinary session.

April 8. Seventeenth amendment to the Constitution is ratified by the requisite number of states.

April 19. President Wilson urges the state of California to make the proposed legislation concerning ownership of land by aliens less objectionable to Japan.

April 30. The Webb Anti-alien Land bill passed by legislature of California.

May 1. The National Peace Congress meets at St. Louis.

May 4. Governor Johnson signs Anti-Alien Land bill.

May 8. The Underwood Tariff bill passes the House of Representatives by a vote of 281 to 139.

May 8. First inter-denominational conference in New York to consider the possibility of uniting all Christian organizations.

May 12. International Peace Conference meets at Washington, D. C.

June 10. The supreme court decides that the states have the right to fix intra-state railroad rates so long as they do not make them confiscatory.

June 23. President Wilson reads his message to Congress urging reform of the banking and currency law.

June 24. Alaska grants complete suffrage to women.

July 26. Illinois grants partial suffrage to women.

June 28. Secretary Bryan and Ambassador Chinda sign renewal of the arbitration agreement between United States and Japan.

July 11. The Senate begins an investigation of the alleged political activities of the National Manufacturing Association.

Aug. 1. The state department announces that Great Britain, Russia and Turkey have declined to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Aug. 4. President Wilson selects ex-Governor Lind, of Minnesota, as special envoy to Mexico.

Aug. 20. The Universal Peace Congress convenes at the Hague.

Aug. 27. President Wilson outlines before Congress his Mexican policy, which among other things includes the retirement from power of Huerta, and the holding of an election for president.

Aug. 28. Dedication of the Palace of Peace, at The Hague.

18. The Administration Currency bill passes the House of Representatives. The impeachment trial of Governor Sulzer begins.

Oct. 10. President Wilson presses electric button which causes the blowing up of the Gamboa dike, the last obstruction of navigation from ocean to ocean through the Panama Canal.

Oct. 16. The Sulzer impeachment trial ends; he is found guilty of three of the offenses charged in the eight articles of impeachment; he is deposed as governor but not disqualified from holding office.

Dec. 2. President Wilson in his annual address before Congress, announces that he plans to follow a policy of "watchful waiting" with reference to Mexico.

Dec. 19. The Senate passes the Glass-Owen Currency Bill.

1914.

Jan. 5. Henry Ford announces that the Ford Motor Company will set aside \$10,000,000 of the 1914 profits for the benefit of the employees, and establishes a minimum wage of \$5 per day for all employed.

Jan. 25. The Alaska Railroad bill passes the Senate.

Feb. 3. President Wilson removes embargo on shipment of arms into Mexico.

Feb. 4. The Burnett Immigration bill passes the House of Representatives.

Feb. 9. The Senate enacts new military law to supersede that of 1806.

Feb. 18. The Alaska Railroad bill passes the House of Representatives.

March 5. President Wilson asks Congress for repeal of the tolls-exemption clause of the Panama Canal Tolls Act.

March 19. The amendment granting women suffrage defeated in Senate.

April 4. Experiments near Madrid, Spain, demonstrate that electric lamps may be lighted by wireless current.

April 4. Secretary Daniels forbids service of intoxicating liquors at the officers' mess in navy. 8. Outlines of a proposed treaty with Columbia became known, in which it is suggested that the United States is to pay Columbia \$25,000,000 for her claims to Panama, and that Columbia is to have free use of the canal; 14, the United States fleet is ordered to Tampico and other points on the Gulf of Mexico as a result of insults to the flag by the Huerta agents; 19. President Wilson requests authority from Congress to secure reparation for insults to American flag. 20. The House approves the action of the executive and authorizes use of the army and navy to secure reparation. 21. Vera Cruz is captured by United States marines, commanded by Rear Admiral Fletcher; 22. The Senate passes resolution approving the course of the president after considerable debate concerning the motives to be ascribed for action; 25. The United States accepts good offer of good offices of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile; 28, President Wilson orders federal troops into Colorado because of civil war which virtually obtains there.

May 6. The administration's Anti-trust bill is introduced in House of Representatives.

June 1. The House of Representatives votes unanimously to exempt labor organizations from prosecution under the Sherman Anti-trust law.

June 11. The Senate passes the Panama Canal Tolls Repeal law.

June 11. The House of Representatives passes the Hay bill creating an aviation service in the Army Signal Corps.

July 28. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia—starting the World War.

Aug. 3. President Wilson offers the good offices in the United States in mediating the differences between the European nations at war.

Aug. 11. Senate passes the Emergency Ship bill admitting foreign built vessels to the United States registry.

Aug. 14. Many conventions held in Southern states to devise means for alleviation of conditions incidental to the low price of cotton due to the European war.

1915.

Jan. 14. Alabama adopts prohibition.

Jan. 25. First trans-continental telephonic communication under direction of Alexander Bell.

Jan. 30. South Dakota abolishes the death penalty.

Feb. 6. Arkansas adopts prohibition.

Feb. 7. Wireless communication between moving trains established by Lackawanna railroad.

Feb. 12. At the Hague, representatives of the United States, Holland and China sign anti-opium protocol.

Feb. 14. Iowa adopts women suffrage.

Feb. 20. Panama Pacific Exposition opened.

Feb. 23. Nevada adopts "Easy Divorce" measure.

March 2. Idaho and Utah adopt prohibition.

March 5. North Dakota abolishes death penalty.

April 30. Satisfactory wireless communication today established between Washington and Panama canal zone.

- May 23. Thomas A. Edison announces invention of the tele-scribe, an apparatus for recording telephone conversations.
- June 5. New Danish Constitution gives suffrage to women.
- June 7. William J. Bryan, secretary of state, resigned.
- June 19. Superdreadnought "Arizona" launched at New York navy yard.
- June 23. Robert Lansing appointed secretary of state.
- July 1. Prohibition becomes effective in Alabama.
- July 2. Senate reception room in United States capitol wrecked by bomb.
- July 8. United States takes control of Sayville wireless station.
- July 16. Panama Canal used for first time by United States warships.
- July 21. Prohibition adopted by voters of Alberta province, Canada.
- Aug. 10. Governor establishes national camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., for military training of citizens.
- Sept. 4. Discovery of extracting dyes from coal tar announced.
- Sept. 14. South Carolina adopts prohibition (to take effect Jan. 1, 1916.)
- Sept. 16. Treaty between United States and Haiti signed at Port au Prince, provides for American supervision over Haitian finances and police.
- Sept. 17. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Arctic explorer, after an absence of 18 months, reports discovery of new Arctic land north-west of Prince Patrick Island.
- Sept. 29. Wireless telephonic conversation established between Virginia and Honolulu, a distance of nearly 5,000 miles.
- Oct. 20. United States declares an embargo on arms for Mexico, except those destined for Carranza forces.
- Nov. 29. Wireless operator at Honolulu picks up message at distance of 9,000 miles.
- Dec. 2. Four officials of the Hamburg-American line, convicted in court of conspiring to furnish false manifests to vessels engaged in supplying German warships.
- Dec. 4. Henry Ford and his peace party sail for Europe.

1916.

- Jan. 8. The committee on suffrage in the United States Senate reported favorably an amendment to the Constitution providing equal suffrage.
- Feb. 20. United States Senate ratified treaty with Nicaragua, under which the United States secured two naval bases and the right to build a canal across Nicaragua, in return for \$3,000,000.
- April 15. Panama canal reopened for traffic.
- April 17. Franz Von Papen, military attache of the German embassy at Washington; Captain Boy-ed, former German naval attache; Captain Hans Tauscher and others indicted by the United States federal grand jury for conspiracy to destroy Welland canal.
- May 15. Governor Whitman signed five preparedness measures, including bills providing for compulsory physical and military training in the public schools and empowering the governor to draft for military duty at any time all able-bodied citizens of the state of New York between the ages of 18 and 45.

May 20. Victor Carlstrom piloted a Curtiss biplane from New Port News, Va., to New York in 4 hours, 1 minute without a stop, covering between 350 and 400 miles, and establishing longest and fastest cross-country record in America.

June 1. The nomination of Louis D. Brandeis as an associate justice of the United States supreme court was confirmed by the Senate.

June 3. President Wilson signed the Army Reorganization bill.

June 4. Mr. Brandeis took his seat as an associate justice of the United States supreme court.

June 10. Charles Evans Hughes and Charles Warren Fairbanks nominated for president and vice-president.

June 15. Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall nominated by the Democratic National Convention for president and vice-president respectively.

June 18. President Wilson called out the organized militia of forty-five states and the District of Columbia for service on the Mexican border, the National Guard of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico already being in service.

June 26. The United States House of Representatives passed the largest army budget in history, approximately \$182,000,000.

Aug. 4. Secretary Lansing and Danish Minister Constantin Brun signed the treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States for \$25,000,000.

Aug. 23. The German merchant submarine Deutschland arrived in Germany from America.

Sept. 1. President Wilson signed the Child Labor bill.

Sept. 4. The Lincoln Memorial at Hodgenville, Ky., marking the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, was presented to the nation by the Lincoln Farm Association, President Wilson delivering the speech in acceptance.

Sept. 7. The first step toward demobilization of the 100,000 old National Guardsmen called into federal service for duty along the Mexican border was taken when orders were given by Secretary of War Baker, for mustering out the 15,000 guardsmen recently ordered to home stations.

Sept. 11. With the loss of eleven lives, the second attempt to bridge the St. Lawrence river at Quebec resulted in a failure when the massive central span weighing 5,100 tons suddenly collapsed and fell into the river.

Oct. 31. Virginia became the eighteenth prohibition state as the new "dry" law went into effect at midnight.

Nov. 6. President Wilson re-elected president of the United States.

Nov. 9. The Nobel prize for literature for 1915 was awarded to Romain Rolland, the French playwright and novelist, and that for 1916 to the Swedish poet Verner Heidenstam.

Nov. 19. Ruth Law, in a Curtiss aeroplane, broke the American long distance continuance record flight. She flew from Chicago to Hornell, 668 miles without alighting, breaking the record made 17 days before by Victor Carlstrom.

1917.

Jan. 3. President Wilson nominated Lieutenant Colonel Chester Harding for governor of the Panama Canal Zone, succeeding Major General Goethals.

Jan. 8. The United States supreme court upheld the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon law, prohibiting the shipment of liquor from "wet" into "dry" states.

Jan. 11. The Senate passed a bill prohibiting the sending of liquor advertisements by mail into "dry" territory.

Jan. 17. Danish West Indies pass to sovereignty of United States.

Jan. 23. North Dakota adopts woman suffrage.

Jan. 28. The war department announced that the Pershing expedition had been ordered to withdraw from Mexico.

Feb. 2. Oregon and Tennessee adopt prohibition.

Feb. 9. Indiana adopts prohibition.

Feb. 21. The House adopted the Senate measure forbidding shipment of intoxicating liquors into states which prohibit the manufacture and sale; thus nineteen states become "bone" dry.

Feb. 28. The House passed the Senate bill making the District of Columbia "dry" from November 1, 1917.

March 5. President Wilson took public oath of office for his second term and delivered his inaugural address.

March 8. The Senate abandoned its long standing rule permitting unlimited debate.

March 8. American marines landed at Santiago, Cuba, at the request of the civil government.

March 9. The president called the Sixty-fifth Congress to meet in extra session on April 16th.

March 11. The New York Senate, following action by the House, agreed to submit a woman suffrage amendment to the voters at the 1917 election.

April 17. The governor of New Hampshire signed a bill establishing prohibition, effective May 1, 1918.

Aug. 1. The Senate by a vote of 65 to 20, adopted a resolution for passing an amendment to the Federal Constitution, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, or exportation of intoxicating liquors. It was provided that the article shall be inoperative unless ratified within six years.

Sept. 10. Suffrage lost in Maine by a vote of 31,807 to 17,035.

Sept. 20. The central span of the cantilever bridge over the St. Lawrence river at Quebec, was successfully placed. Two former efforts in 1916-1917 failed with fatal results.

Oct. 25. New York City Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams urged on housewives two wheatless and two meatless days a week. In an address to 100 members of the New York State Woman Suffrage party in the White House, President Wilson indorsed equal suffrage by states. He said: "I am very glad to add my voice to those which are urging the people of the great state of New York, to set a great example by voting for woman suffrage."

Oct. 27. Twenty thousand women marched in a suffrage parade in New York City.

Nov. 6. Woman suffrage won in New York state and lost in Ohio.

Dec. 4. The new Quebec bridge, one of the longest cantilever spanned structures in the world, was opened to traffic.

Dec. 30. Coldest day in New York City in 33 years, 13 below zero. Lightless nights decreed for New York City.

1918.

- Jan. 7. Federal prohibition amendment ratified by Mississippi.
- Jan. 9. President Wilson announces support of federal woman suffrage amendment.
- Jan. 11. Federal prohibition amendment ratified by Virginia.
- Jan. 13. Southern states suffer worst blizzard in their history.
- Jan. 14. Federal prohibition amendment ratified by Kentucky.
- Jan. 24. Burleson confirmed as postmaster general.
- Jan. 26. Federal prohibition amendment ratified by North Dakota.
- Jan. 26. Food restriction decreed by Food Administrator Hoover.
- Jan. 30. Secretary Lansing announces draft agreement with Great Britain and Canada.
- Feb. 4. Federal registration of alien Germans begins.
- Feb. 13. Federal prohibition amendment ratified by Maryland.
- Feb. 15. Special import and export license required.
- Feb. 26. Hurricane sweeps New York City.
- March 3. Meatless days reduced.
- March 9. Daylight saving schedule begins in France.
- March 12. Maryland state wide prohibition bill defeated.
- March 12. Rhode Island rejects federal prohibition amendment.
- March 19. President Wilson signs Daylight Saving bill.
- March 20. Federal prohibition amendment rejected in New York.
- March 31. Daylight saving starts in United States.
- April 2. In Indiana statewide prohibition goes into effect.
- April 2. Federal prohibition amendment ratified by Massachusetts.
- April 6. Third Liberty Loan begins.
- April 16. Charles M. Schwab appointed director general of Emergency Fleet Corporation.
- April 16. Secretary Baker returns to United States from France.
- May 1. Prohibition effective in New Hampshire and Michigan.
- May 4. Third Liberty Loan ends.
- May 5. The steamer Tuckahoe, built in 27 days, launched.
- May 15. Army flier carrying mail, flies from New York to Washington in 3 hours, 22 minutes.
- May 15. New state barge canal linking New York City with Great Lakes opens.
- May 15. Regular air mail service between New York City and Washington initiated.
- May 20. President signs draft bill affecting men reaching 21 since June 5, 1917.
- May 21. Director General McAdoo relieves every railroad president from duty.
- May 23. Federal prohibition amendment rejected by Louisiana.
- May 24. Federal prohibition amendment ratified by Arizona.
- May 28. Aerial mail between London and Paris begins.
- May 28. American Railway Express organized.
- June 3. Aerial mail service between New York, Boston and Montreal initiated.

- June 5. Registration day for new draft.
1918.
- June 26. Federal prohibition amendment ratified by Georgia.
June 26. Prohibition effective in Texas.
June 27. Drawing of men registered on June 5, begins.
July 24. Lightless nights for New York City go into effect.
July 28. Wheat restrictions removed.
Aug. 8. Federal prohibition amendment ratified in Louisiana.
Aug. 9. Restrictions on use of meat abolished.
Aug. 23. Draft register day for those who have become 21 years of age since June 5.
- Sept. 1. First "motorless" Sunday in New York City.
Sept. 2. United States recognizes Czecho-Slovak government.
Sept. 6. Senate passes Food Stimulation bill prescribing total prohibition from July 1, 1919.
- Sept. 10. First postal aeroplane trip between Chicago and New York.
Sept. 12. Men of 18 to 20 and 32 to 45 registered under Man Power Act.
Sept. 18. President proclaims closing of all breweries on December 1.
Sept. 23. House adopts prohibition amendment to Food Stimulation bill.
Sept. 28. Fourth Liberty Loan opened.
Sept. 30. Draft lottery for new classes held at Washington.
- Oct. 1. Senate rejects Woman Suffrage amendment.
Oct. 17. Motorless Sunday law rescinded.
Oct. 19. Fourth Liberty Loan ended.
Oct. 27. Clocks in United States set back one hour in accordance with Daylight Saving law.
- Nov. 5. Ohio, Florida, Minnesota, Wyoming and Vermont vote "dry." California, Missouri, Minnesota "wet."
Nov. 7. "False Peace day" in United States.
Nov. 11. Germany signs armistice—actual warfare ceases.
Nov. 14. Secretary McAdoo resigns.
Nov. 15. First United States demobilization order.
Nov. 15. United States discontinues censorship.
Nov. 21. President signs Food Stimulation bill with prohibition clause.
- Nov. 22. Lightless nights' ban lifted.
Dec. 2. First large unit of returned American troops arrives in New York.
Dec. 5. President Wilson and party sail for Peace Conference.
Dec. 8. Steel Harbor net removed at New York.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth president of the United States, was born in New York City, October 21, 1858. He was the son of Theodore and Martha (Bullock) Roosevelt, and is descended in a direct line from Claus Martenszoon Van Roosevelt, who came to New Amsterdam from Holland about 1651. He attended a private school in New York for a short time, was prepared for college under private teachers in his own home; entered Harvard and graduated from there in 1880; married in the same year Alice, daughter of George Cabot and Caroline (Haskell) Lee of Boston, Mass. She died February 14, 1884 at London, leaving one daughter, Alice Lee, now the wife of Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, Ohio, a republican representative in Congress. He married for his second wife, on December 2, 1886, Edith Kermit, daughter of Charles and Gertrude (Tyler) Carow of New York City, they had five children, four sons and a daughter. After a short course in law Colonel Roosevelt took an active interest in politics, becoming a republican member of the New York state assembly in 1882-1883-1884; his legislative career was noteworthy, and as chairman of the committee on cities and of a special committee for investigating certain corrupt phases of municipal government, he acquired a national reputation. It was during this period that he became known as a leading supporter of civil service reforms, and introduced successful bills which curbed the misuse of the enormous partisan patronage controlled by the sheriff, county clerk, and register in the county of New York, and improved the business methods of their respective offices. He was chosen a delegate to the republican state convention in 1884, and delegate-at-large from New York and chairman of the New York delegation to the Republican National convention at Chicago in June, 1884.

In his boyhood and school days his health was extremely delicate, and he devoted himself to the cultivation of a strong, robust physique. He came to North Dakota for an outdoor life, buying the "Elk Horn" and "Chimney Butte" ranches near Medora where he spent much of his time from 1884 to 1886.

He was United States civil service commissioner in 1889-1895; president of the New York City police board 1895-1897; assistant secretary of the navy 1897-1898; organized and served in Cuba with the First United States cavalry (Roosevelt Rough Riders) made a colonel for military services in the war with Spain; governor of New York 1899-1900; vice-president of the United States March 4, 1901; became president on the assassination of William McKinley September 14, 1901; was elected president November 8, 1904, by largest popular majority on record; defeated for re-election by Woodrow Wilson in 1912; awarded Nobel Prize in 1906. He was special United States ambassador to Great Britain at the funeral of King Edward VII. in 1910; contributing editor of the Outlook 1909-1914; made a hunting trip in Africa, 1909-1910, during which he gathered specimens of rare fauna for the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, D. C. His party included his son Kermit, and a group of naturalists, experts in various lines. They had many interesting adventures, and sent home many trophies, over 4,897 specimens of animals, some of them very large; more

than 4,000 of birds, 2,000 of reptiles and batrachians and 500 fishes, besides a multitude of crustaceans, shells of all classes, anthropological materials and characteristic flora. At Khartum, Colonel Roosevelt was joined by Mrs. Roosevelt, and the ladies of his family, and with them began the most remarkable journey ever made by a private citizen of a republic, including short stays in leading cities of Egypt, Italy, Austria, France, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Germany and England. At every point he was a national guest. In the course of his tour, he made a number of speeches; perhaps the most notable of these was his talk to the university students at Cairo, where he talked in the plainest terms on the threatening follies of the Young Egypt movement. His addresses included a lecture at Sorbonne, France; the Nobel Prize lecture at Christiania, Norway, where the university conferred on him the degree of P. H. D.; a lecture at the University of Berlin, a speech at the Guildhall after receiving the freedom of the city of London; and the Romanes lecture at Oxford university, which made him a D. C. L., Cambridge also gave him the degree of L. L. D.

His return voyage landed him on June 18, 1910, in New York City, where the citizens, irrespective of party or other affiliation, turned the day into a holiday to join in his reception.

In 1914 he made a journey of exploration and adventure in South America. He entered the country by way of Buenos Aires, and went north over the mountains. Across rivers and jungles, for about a year he cut his way through undergrowth, canoed and climbed, nearly losing his life in a river, and almost dying of fever. Several of the party were drowned and valuable records were lost, but Colonel Roosevelt returned at last undaunted. He discovered a hitherto unknown river, which the Brazilian government has named in honor of him. He brought back many interesting specimens and wrote a volume on the trip; he wrote books and magazine articles for many years. Some of his books, "Winning of the West" and "Tales of a Ranchman" were written while on his ranch in North Dakota.

When the World War broke out in Europe, Colonel Roosevelt promptly jumped into the forum of advocacy for preparedness, a big navy and universal military training. After America entered the war Colonel Roosevelt made vigorous pleas to the American people to concentrate upon winning the war. As soon as war was declared he offered to organize a division to go to France, but the offer was refused by the war department.

Colonel Roosevelt sent all of his four sons to the front. Archie was severely wounded and invalided home. Theodore Jr. was wounded and gassed, and Quentin, the aviator, was killed in action. Kermit served through the war with the British troops.

Colonel Roosevelt gave almost his entire time to campaigning for a strenuous patriotism, directing his speeches against the pacifist and pro-German element in the country. He was taken ill with inflammatory rheumatism, and ear trouble, and had been only a few days out of the hospital, when he died early in the morning of January 6, 1919, at his home, Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York. He is survived by his wife, his three sons, Theodore Jr., Kermit, Archie and two daughters, Alice and Ethel, the latter the wife of Dr. Richard Derby, who served overseas in the medical corps.

If Colonel Roosevelt could be asked what phase of his many-sided life seems to him the most important, and fills him with the most satisfaction, we are sure that he would say, he wishes to be remembered most, as the founder and head of a family. It was peculiarly suitable that his funeral should have been that of a husband and father, rather than that of a statesman and a military hero. The services at the little Episcopal church in Oyster Bay were simple, unpretentious and genuine, but they were profoundly impressive. There was no pomp, no ceremony, no eulogy, no address, no music; simply the reading of the burial service, after which the body was laid in the village burial ground on a hillside, adorned with native trees, from which there is a charming view of the waters of Long Island Sound. Many of those who were privileged to stand on the hilltop, where the body lies must have thought as they came down the slope, of the requiem and epitaph by Robert Louis Stevenson:

Under the wide and starry sky
Dig the grave and let me lie,
Glad did I live and gladly die,
And I laid me down with a will.

This be the verse you gave for me;
Here he lies, where he longed to be;
Home is the sailor, home from the sea,
And the hunter home from the hill."

It has been said of Colonel Roosevelt that he was the one virile and courageous leader of his generation and will live in history as one of our greatest presidents. From the time of his entry into political life, as a mere lad until his last days, his keynote was "Courage." His whole career was an example of the success that can be achieved by strength of character and continued effort, worthy of all admiration and emulation by the people of America and the world.

ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Roosevelt Memorial Association has been organized for the following purposes:

To provide memorials in accordance with the plans of the National Committee which will include the erection of a suitable and adequate monumental memorial in Washington; acquiring, development and maintenance of a park in the town of Oyster Bay which may ultimately, perhaps, include Sagamore Hill, to be preserved like Mount Vernon and Mr. Lincoln's home at Springfield.

A campaign to raise a minimum of \$10,000,000 from millions of subscribers will be conducted during the week of October 20 to 27. It is desired to make this a distinctly popular movement.

A non-partisan committee of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's friends met in New York City, on March 24, 1919, and organized the Roosevelt Memorial Association.

Following are the officers:

Honorary Presidents:

William H. Taft
Charles E. Hughes
Alton B. Parker

Honorary Vice-Presidents:

Henry Cabot Lodge
John Mitchell
A. T. Hert
Hiram W. Johnson
John T. King

President:

William Boyce Thompson

Vice-President:

William Loeb, Jr.

Treasurer:

Albert H. Wiggin

Secretary:

Harry M. Blair

Sylvane M. Ferris of Dickinson, who was associated with Mr. Roosevelt in his ranching enterprises in western North Dakota, was appointed state chairman; and Mr. Geo. N. Keniston, secretary of the Bismarck Commercial Club, was retained as campaign director.

A vigorous campaign was promoted in North Dakota to reaffirm the essential, fundamental principles of American government which characterized the public deliverances of Mr. Roosevelt at home and abroad.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATIONS.

Issued during years since 1913.

1913—September 24, Fire Prevention Day; November 20, Tuberculosis Day.

1914—March 11, Arbor and Bird Day; September 3, Organization of Sioux County Day; November 26, Thanksgiving Day.

1915—May 7, Arbor and Bird Day; May 9, Mothers Day; June 14, Flag Day; September 6, Labor Day; November 6, Thanksgiving Day.

1916—January 27, Jewish Relief Day; March 25, Arbor and Bird Day; October 9, Fire Prevention Day; November 30, Thanksgiving Day; December 8, Election of presidential electors.

1917—January 21-27, Appreciation Week; April 11, Grain and Garden Planting Season; April 25, Mothers Day; May 4, Arbor Day; May 27, Liberty Loan Week; July 10, Special Election Day; September 10, Setting aside week of September 24th as a time in which to collect literature for the soldiers and sailors of our country.

1917—October 1, Creation of Adams county; October 1, Creation of Adams county; October 1, Creation of Hettinger county; October 9, Fire Prevention Day; October 24, Liberty Day; October 28 to November 4, Food Pledge Week; October 31, Food Pledge Day; November 4, Go-To-Sunday-School Day; November 29, Thanksgiving Day; December 15, Red Cross Membership Drive, from December 16th to December 24th.

1918—January 22, Providing Entertainment for Soldiers and Sailors; February 11 Enrollment of Mechanics for War Service; February 8-12, Boy Scout Week; February 17-23, National Week of Song; March 17-23, War Club Week; April 6, Win the War Day; April 21, Arbor and Bird Day; April 26, Liberty Day; May 12, Mothers Day; May 20, Red Cross Week; June 28, War Savings Stamps Pledge Day; July 26, Organization of Home Guard Company; July 29-August 11, Enrollment Student Nurses for War Work; July 23, Enforcement of "Work or Fight" law; August 11, Marine Corps Recruiting Week; August 24, Closing of Schools Until September 30; September 12, Registration Day; September 28, Liberty Loan Subscription Day; October 23, Jewish Relief Day in North Dakota; November 2, Fire Prevention Day; October 26, Urging Purchase of Liberty Bonds; October 26, Urging men to give their services to the federal government; November 9, Gas Mask Day; November 17, International Go To Sunday School Day; November 11, United War Work Campaign; November 11, Victory Day; November 25, Thanksgiving Day; December 16-23, Membership drive; Red Cross campaign.

1919—January 1219, Campaign to Raise Funds for Starving Inhabitants of Armenia and Syria; January 20, Enrollment Week, United States Boys Working Reserve; February 9, Memorial Service to Theodore Roosevelt; March 16-23, Campaign for \$125,000 in North Dakota for Armenian and Syrian relief; May 2, Arbor Day; May 4, Employment Sunday; May 11, Mothers Day; May 19, Special Election; May 23, Road Bonds of North Dakota; June 14, Flag Day; September 17, Constitution Day.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

THE EXECUTIVE

President.....Woodrow Wilson, of Virginia
Vice President.....Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana
Secretary to the President.....Joseph P. Tumulty, of New Jersey

THE CABINET

Secretary of State.....Robert Lansing, of New York
Secretary of the Treasury.....Carter Glass, of Virginia
Secretary of War.....Newton D. Baker, of Ohio
Attorney General.....A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania
Postmaster General.....Albert S. Burleson, of Texas
Secretary of the Navy.....Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina
Secretary of the Interior.....Franklin K. Lane, of California
Secretary of Agriculture.....David F. Houston, of Missouri
Secretary of Commerce.....William C. Redfield, of New York
Secretary of Labor.....William B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania

(The salary of the president is \$75,000 a year; the salary of the vice president and each of the members of the cabinet is \$12,000; the secretary to the president receives \$7,500 a year.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State.....Robert Lansing
Assistant Secretary.....William Phillips
Second Assistant Secretary.....Alvey A. Adee
Third Assistant Secretary.....Breckinridge Long
Director of the Consular Service—Wilbur J. Carr.
Chief Clerk—Ben G. Davis.
Solicitor—L. H. Woolsey
Acting Foreign Trade Adviser—Julius G. Lay.
Chief of War Trade Board Section—Lawrence Bennett.
Commissioners—Vance C. McCormick, Lawrence Bennett, William Coffin, F. T. St. John Perret, G. H. Shaw.

Chief of Bureau of—
Accounts and disbursing clerk—William McNeir.
Appointments—Miles M. Shand.
Consular—Herbert C. Hengstler.
Correspondence—Margaret M. Hanna.
Diplomatic—Sydney Y. Smith.
Indexes and Archives—David A. Salmon.
Rolls and Library—John A. Tonner, Charles B. Welsh, James L. Duncan.

Chief of Division of—
Far Eastern Affairs—Ransford S. Miller.
Latin-American Affairs—Jordan Herbert Stabler.
Passport Control—Richard W. Flournoy, Jr.
Western European Affairs—Joseph C. Grew.

Assistant Chief of Division of
Far Eastern Affairs—Frank P. Lockhart.
Mexican Affairs—Richard C. Tanis.

Translators—John S. Martin, Jr., Wilfred Stevens.
Assistant Solicitors—Joseph R. Baker, Ralph W. S. Hill, Jacob A. Metzger, W. Clayton Carpenter, Green H. Hackworth, William R. Vallance, Charles Runyon.

Law Clerks—Henry L. Bryan, John Raeburn Green, Henry C. Place, Howard S. Le Roy, Anna A. O'Neill, Stanley W. Schaefer, Henry A. Bailey.

Confidential Clerk to the Secretary of State—Richard C. Sweet.
STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.
(Superintendent's Room, No. 148, first floor, north wing.)

Superintendent—Col. Clarence S. Ridley, United States Army.
Assistant for Maintenance—Capt. F. W. Hoover.
Chief Clerk—E. L. Brown.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Secretary of the Treasury.....Carter Glass
 Assistant Secretary in charge customs—L. S. Rowe.
 Assistant Secretary in Charge Public Buildings and Miscellaneous—
 James H. Moyle.
 Assistant Secretary in Charge of Fiscal Bureaus—R. C. Leffingwell.
 Assistant Secretary in Charge of the Bureaus of Internal Revenue and
 War Risk Insurance—Jouett Shouse.
 Assistant Secretary in Charge Foreign Loan Bureau—Albert Rathbone.
 Assistant to the Secretary—George R. Cooksey.
 Director of War Loan Organization—
 Chief Clerk—Paul F. Myers.
 Private Secretary to the Secretary of the Treasury—John Kieley.
 Disbursing Clerk—J. L. Summers.
 Chief of Division of—
 Appointments—James E. Harper.
 Bookkeeping and Warrants—Charles H. Miller.
 Customs—George W. Ashworth.
 Loans and Currency—William S. Broughton.
 Mail and files—S. M. Gaines.
 Printing and Stationery—F. F. Weston.
 Public Moneys—H. P. Huddleson.
 Secret Service—W. H. Moran.
 Section of Surety Bonds—Chief, Llewellyn Jordan.
 Government Actuary—Joseph S. McCoy.

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

(Treasury Department Building.
 Comptroller—John Skelton Williams.
 Deputy Comptrollers—Thomas P. Kane, Willis J. Fowler.
 Chief Clerk—Charles A. Stewart.

TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Treasury Department Building.)
 Treasurer—John Burke.
 Assistant Treasurer—Robert G. Hand.
 Deputy Assistant Treasurer—Frank J. F. Thiel.
 Cashier—Christian S. Pearce.
 Chief Clerk—Willard F. Warner.

NATIONAL BANK REDEMPTION AGENCY.

Superintendent—Edwin W. Wilson.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

(Treasury Department Building.)
 Commissioner—Daniel C. Roper.
 Assistant to the commissioner—J. H. Callan.
 Deputy Commissioners—H. M. Gaylord, James Hagerman, C. B. Hurrey,
 John E. Walker.
 Solicitor—D. M. Kelleher.
 Acting Supervisor of Collectors' Offices—Burt Williams.
 Chief of Revenue Agents—H. M. Mager.

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

DirectorRaymond T. Baker

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

Comptroller—Walter W. Warwick.
 Assistant Comptroller—Charles H. Foree.
 Chief Clerk—W. G. Platt.
 Chief Law Clerk—Noble Moore.

AUDITORS FOR DEPARTMENTS.

Treasury—Samuel Patterson.
 War—James L. Baity.
 Interior—David C. Reay.
 Navy—Edward L. Luckow.
 State and Other Departments—Edward D. Hearne.
 Post Office—Charles A. Kram.

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

Register—Houston B. Teehee.
 Assistant Register—James W. McCarter.

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BUREAU.

Members of the Board.

Chairman (ex-officio)—Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury.
 Farm Loan Commissioner and Executive Officer—George W. Norris.
 Term expires 1920. (R. J. Hughes, private secretary.
 Herbert Quick. Term expires 1924. (Mrs. Belle S. Roberts, private secretary.
 W. S. A. Smith. Term expires 1922. (Edward M. Whitaker, private secretary.
 Charles E. Lobdell. Term expires 1926. (J. M. Burriss, private secretary.
 Secretary—William W. Flannagan.

FEDERAL LAND BANK CITIES.

District No. 1—Springfield, Mass.
 District No. 2—Baltimore, Md.
 District No. 3—Columbia, S. C.
 District No. 4—Louisville, Ky.
 District No. 5—New Orleans, La.
 District No. 6—St. Louis, Mo.
 District No. 7—St. Paul, Minn.
 District No. 8—Omaha, Nebr.
 District No. 9—Wichita, Kans.
 District No. 10—Houston, Tex.
 District No. 11—Berkeley, Cal.
 District No. 12—Spokane, Wash.

FEDERAL LAND BANK DISTRICTS

District No. 1—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey.
 District No. 2—Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.
 District No. 3—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.
 District No. 4—Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee.
 District No. 5—Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.
 District No. 6—Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas.
 District No. 7—Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota.
 District No. 8—Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming.
 District No. 9—Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico.
 District No. 10—Texas.
 District No. 11—California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona.
 District No. 12—Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

Director—James L. Wilmett.
 Assistant Director—James M. Fisher.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Surgeon General—Rupert Blue.
 Assistant Surgeons General—J. C. Perry, C. C. Pierce, W. G. Stimpson.
 J. W. Schereschewsky, A. J. McLaughlin, E. S. Warren, R. H. Creel.
 Chief Clerk—D. S. Masterson.

HYGIENIC LABORATORY.

Director—Surgeon George W. McCoy.
 Assistant Director—Passed Asst. Surg. H. E. Hasseltine.

THE COAST GUARD.

Commodore Commandant—
 Chief of Division of Operations—Oliver M. Maxam.
 Chief of Division of Material—G. H. Slaybaugh.
 Superintendent of Construction and Repair—Senior. Capt. Howard M. Broadbent.
 Engineer in Chief—Charles A. McAllister.
 Inspector—Senior Capt. D. P. Foley.
 Chief of Division of Communications—Capt. R. R. Waesche.

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT'S OFFICE.

Acting Supervising Architect—James A. Wetmore.
 Acting Executive Officer—H. G. Sherwood.

BUREAU OF WAR RISK INSURANCE.

Director—Col. R. G. Cholmeley-Jones.
 Assistant to the Director—G. A. Garrett.
 Assistant Director in Charge of Administration and personnel—George H. Rennick.
 Assistant Director in Charge of Compensation and Claims and Acting Commissioner Military and Naval Insurance—R. H. Hallett.
 Assistant Director in Charge of Finance—G. E. Ijams.
 Assistant Director in Charge of Liaison—R. W. Emerson.
 Assistant Director in Charge of Insurance—L. O. Fisher.
 Acting Assistant Director in Charge of Allotment and Allowance—D. B. Karrick.
 Secretaries to the Director—H. D. Howell, E. Specking.
 Chief of Division of—
 Administration—H. H. Howell.
 Receipts and Disbursements—C. C. Vargas.
 Accounts—L. Gillis.
 Medicine—Major W. C. Rucker.
 Personnel—C. C. Lloyd.
 Information—C. B. Albea.
 Actuary—William Macfarlane.
 Acting General Counsel—E. H. Decker.
 Special Legal Adviser—R. W. Cooley.

GENERAL SUPPLY COMMITTEE.

Superintendent of Supplies—Guy V. Norwood.
 Maitland S. Wright (representing State Department).
 A. B. Butrick (representing Treasury Department).
 Howard R. Watkins (representing War Department).
 Alexander F. Brewer (representing Department of Justice).
 ——— (representing Post Office Department).
 William J. Turkenton (representing Navy Department).
 Lloyd Prather (representing Interior Department).
 M. F. Jacques (representing Department of Agriculture).
 F. C. Clark (representing Department of Commerce).
 William A. Bevard (representing Department of Labor).

CUSTOMHOUSE.

Deputy Collector in Charge—John D. C. Koogle.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR

Secretary of War.....Newton D. Baker
 The Assistant Secretary of War—Benedict Crowell.
 Second Assistant to Secretary of War—
 Third Assistant Secretary of War—Frederick Paul Keppel.
 Assistant and Chief Clerk—John C. Scofield.
 Assistant Director of Munitions—Goldthwaite H. Dorr.
 Assistant Director of Munitions—C. W. Hare.
 Private Secretary to Secretary of War—Stanley King.
 Clerk to Assistant Secretary—Robert E. Parker.
 Assistant Chief Clerk—John B. Randolph.
 Disbursing Clerk—Sydney E. Smith.
 Principal Clerk—Frank M. Hoadley.
 Appointment Clerk—Charles S. West.
 Chiefs of Division—
 Correspondence—John T. Dillon.
 Mail and Record—Mary S. Nixon.
 Regulations and Accounts—Henry C. Lehmann.
 Supply—Albert G. Drane.
 Telegraph—Forrest D. Van Vatin.
 Telephone—Alan S. Chadwick.
 Housing and Health—Capt. Julius I. Peyser.
 United States Explosives Plants—Maj. Seely W. Mudd.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

Chief of Staff—Gen. Peyton C. March.
 Executive Assistant to the Chief of Staff—Maj. Gen. Frank McIntyre.
 Acting Director of Military Intelligence—Col. John M. Dunn.
 Director of the War Plans Division and President of the Army War College—Brig. Gen. Lytle Brown.
 Director of Operations—Maj. Gen. Henry Jervey.
 Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic—Maj. Gen. George W. Burr.

Secretary of the General Staff—Col. Fulton Q. C. Gardner.
Chief Clerk—Mark A. Watson.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Chief—Maj. Gen. Frank W. Coe.
Executive Assistant—Col. John B. Murphy.
Chief clerk—Otto Abramsky.

MILITIA BUREAU.

Chief—Maj. Gen. Jesse McL. Carter.
Assistant—Col. John W. Heavey.
Chief Clerk—W. A. Saunders.

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

The Adjutant General—Maj. Gen. P. C. Harris.
Chief Clerk—Thomas A. O'Brien.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Inspector General—Maj. Gen. John L. Chamberlain.
Senior Assistant—Brig. Gen. W. T. Wood.
Chief Clerk—John D. Parker.

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Judge Advocate General—Maj. Gen. E. H. Crowder.
Assistant—Brig. Gen. E. A. Kreger.
Executive Officer—Lieut. Col. Cassius M. Dowell.
Chief Clerk and Solicitor—F. M. Smith.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

Quartermaster General—Maj. Gen. Harry L. Rogers.
Chief Clerk—F. M. Cunley.

OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER.

Depot Quartermaster—Col. Frank H. Lawton.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

Chief—Brig. Gen. R. C. Marshall, Jr.

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Chief—Brig. Gen. Charles B. Drake.
Deputy Chief—Col. James W. Furlow.
Chief Clerk—W. F. Roe.

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.

Surgeon General—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland.
Executive Officer—Col. C. R. Darnall.
Assistant Executive Officer—Col. M. A. DeLaney.
Chief Clerk—John J. Pringle.

ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

Curator—Col. Charles F. Craig.
Librarian—
Acting Librarian—Lieut. Col. F. H. Garrison.

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Commandant—Col. Francis A. Winter.
Adjutant—Maj. R. W. Whittier.

OFFICE OF ATTENDING SURGEON.

Attending Surgeon—Col. Raymond F. Metcalfe.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

Chief—Maj. Gen. William M. Black.
Executive Clerk—P. J. Dempsey.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Members—Maj. Gen. Peter C. Hains, Brig. Gen. Charles Keller, Col.
Frederic V. Abbot, James C. Sanford, Harry Taylor, E. Eveleth
Winslow, John C. Oakes, Max C. Tyler.
Assistant Engineer and Secretary—Alexander H. Weber.
Chief Clerk—Alfred H. Ritter.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS AND WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

In Charge—Col. Clarence S. Ridley.
Assistant—Maj. Alfred B. Johnson.

Assistant and Chief Clerk—E. F. Concklin.
 Superintendent of Parks—F. F. Gillen.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE.

In Charge—Col. Maj. C. Tyler.
 Chief Clerk—Pickering Dodge.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION.

President Col. Curtis McD. Townsend
 Members—John A. Ockerson, Col. James G. Warren, Charles H. West,
 Col. Lansing H. Beach, Edward A. Glenn.
 Chief Clerk—R. N. Duffey.

CALIFORNIA DEBRIS COMMISSION.

Members—Cols. William H. Heuer, Charles L. Potter, Lewis H. Rand.
 Chief clerk—Lewis M. Kalisky.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

Chief—Maj. Gen. Clarence C. Williams.
 Assistant—Col. William S. Pierce.
 Chief Clerk—Nathan Hagen.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

Chief—Maj. Gen. George O. Squier.
 Assistant—Brig. Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman.
 Civilian Assistant—Herbert S. Flynn.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF SERVICE.

Director of the Service—Maj. Gen. Charles T. Mensher.
 Executive Officer—Col. Milton F. Davis.
 Chief Clerk—

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF MILITARY AERONAUTICS.

Director of Military Aeronautics—Brig. Gen. William Mitchell.
 Chief Clerk—John J. Mullaney.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION.

Director of Aircraft Production—Lieut. Col. J. A. Mars.
 Chief Clerk—M. W. Perley.

BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS.

Acting Chief—Col. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr.
 Chief Clerk—L. V. Carmack.

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

Governor General—Francis Burton Harrison.
 Vice Governor—Charles E. Yeater.
 Secretary of the Interior—Rafael Palma.
 Secretary of Commerce and Communications—Dionisio Jakosalem.
 Secretary of Justice—Victorino Mapa.
 Secretary of Finance—Alberto Barretto.
 Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources—Galicano Apacible.

PORTO RICO GOVERNMENT.

Governor—Arthur Yager.
 Attorney General—Howard L. Kern.
 Treasurer—Jose E. Benedicto.
 Commissioner of the Interior—Guillermo Esteves.
 Commissioner of Education—Paul G. Miller.
 Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor—Manuel Camunas.
 Commissioner of Health—Alejandro Ruiz Soler.
 Executive Secretary—Ramon Siaca Pacheco.

DOMINICAN RECEIVERSHIP.

General Receiver of Customs—Clarence H. Baxter.
 Deputy General Receiver—John T. Vance, Jr.

BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION.

President—Gen. Peyton C. March.
 Maj. Gens.—William M. Black, Clarence C. Williams, Frank W. Coe.
 Col. Claude E. Brigham.
 Hon. Fred T. Dubois.
 Recorder—Col. John M. Wright.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

Provost Marshal General—Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder.
 Adjutant—Capt. Raymond O. Wilmarth.
 Chief Clerk—G. Lyle Hughes.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

Director—Maj. Gen. William L. Sibert.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF TANK CORPS

Director—Col. Ira C. Welborn.
 Executive officer—Maj. Phil. D. Poston.

WAR CREDITS BOARDS

Governor—Lieut. Col. M. W. Thompson.
 Members—Maj. A. F. Lafrentz; Maj. Charles V. Runyon.
 Executive secretary—B. W. Jones.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Attorney General—A. Mitchell Palmer.
 Solicitor General—Alexander C. King.
 Assistant to the Attorney General—
 Assistant Attorneys General—Samuel J. Graham; Frank K. Nebeker;
 William L. Frierson; La Rue Brown; Claude R. Porter; Frank Davis, Jr.
 Assistant Attorney General, customs division—Bert Hanson.
 Chief Clerk—Charles E. Stewart.
 Private Secretary to the Attorney General—Robert T. Scott.
 Disbursing Clerk—James H. Mackey.
 Appointment Clerk—Charles E. Soenboeger.
 Attorney in charge of pardons—James A. Finch.
 Attorney in charge of titles—Charles S. Lawrence.
 Chief Division of Accounts—Calvin Satterfield.
 Superintendent of Prisons—Denver S. Dickerson.
 Division of Investigation—William J. Flynn.
 Librarian—George Kearney.

DEPARTMENTAL SOLICITORS

Solicitor for the Department of State—Lester Hood Woolsey.
 Solicitor for the Treasury—Lawrence Becker.
 Assistant—Felix A. Reeve.
 Solicitor for the Interior Department—Charles D. Mahaffie.
 Solicitor for the Post Office Department—William H. Lamar.
 Solicitor of Internal Revenue—D. W. Kelleher.
 Solicitor of the Department of Commerce—Albert Lee Thurman.
 Assistant solicitor—Edward T. Quigley.
 Solicitor of the Department of Labor—John W. Abercrombie.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Postmaster General—Albert A. Burleson.
 Private secretary to Postmaster General—R. E. Cowart.
 Chief Clerk—Ruskin McArdie.
 Assistant Chief Clerk—William W. Smith.
 Appointment Clerk—Robert S. Regan.
 Disbursing Clerk—William M. Mooney.
 Confidential Clerk to the Postmaster General—Edwin B. Smith.
 Special Assistant to the Attorney General—Joseph Stewart.
 Solicitor—William H. Lamar.
 Assistant Attorneys—J. Julien Southerland; John A. Nahs; Edwin A. Niess; Walter E. Kelley; Fleet W. Cox.
 Bond Examiner—Horace J. Donnelly.
 Purchasing Agent—James A. Edgerton; chief clerk, Thomas L. Degnan.
 Chief Inspector—George M. Sutton; chief clerk, J. R. Cox.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

First Assistant Postmaster General—John C. Koons.
 Chief Clerk—John W. Johnston.
 Superintendents of Division:

Postmasters' Appointments—Charles R. Hodges; assistant, Simon E. Sullivan; Lorel N. Morgan.
 Post-office Service—Goodwin D. Ellsworth.
 Assistants—William S. Ryan; Thomas G. Mallalieu; Lafayette G. Buehler.
 Clerk in Charge—Owen A. Keen.
 Dead Letters—Marvin M. McLean.
 Chief Division of Correspondence—John P. Miller.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Second Assistant Postmaster General—Otto Praeger.

Chief Clerk—E. Russell White.

Superintendents of Division:

Railway Mail Service—General superintendent, William I. Denning; assistant, George F. Stone.

Foreign Mails—Stewart M. Weber; assistant, Edwin Sands.

Railway Adjustments—James B. Corridon; assistant, George H. Grayson.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Third Assistant Postmaster General—Alexander M. Dockery.

Chief Clerk—William J. Barrows.

Superintendents of Divisions:

Finance—William E. Buffington.

Stamps—William C. Fitch.

Money Orders—Charles E. Matthews.

Registered Mails—Leighton V. B. Marschalk.

Classification—William C. Wood.

Postal Savings—

Director—Carter B. Keene.

Assistant Director—Charles H. Fullaway.

Chief Clerk—Charles L. Gable.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General—James I. Blakeslee.

Chief Clerk—Lansing M. Dow.

Superintendents of Division:

Rural Mails—George L. Wood.

Chief Clerk—Walter I. Villepigue.

Equipment and Supplies—J. King Pickett.

Chief Clerk—George J. Schoeneman.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE ADMINISTRATION

Chairman—A. S. Burleson, Postmaster General.

Organization and Administration—John C. Koons, First Assistant Postmaster General.

Finances—William H. Lamar, Solicitor for the Post Office Department.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—Josephus Daniels.

Assistant Secretary—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Assistant to the Assistant Secretary—Louis McH. Howe.

Chief Clerk—F. S. Curtis.

Private Secretary to the Secretary of the Navy—Edward E. Britton.

Confidential Clerk to the Secretary of the Navy—John B. May, Jr.

Private Secretary to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Renah F. Camaller.

Confidential Clerk to the Assistant Secretary—Chester H. Gray.

Disbursing Clerk—M. L. Croxall.

Superintendent Office of Naval Records and Library—Charles W. Stewart.

Chief of Appointment Division—William D. Bergman.

Chief Division of Records—Charles T. Ogle.

NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD

President—Thomas A. Edison.

Chairman—William L. Saunders.

Vice Chairman—Benjamin B. Thayer.

Secretary—Thomas Robins.

Navy Department office—D. W. Brunton, member in charge.

Special duty—Rear Admiral William Strother Smith, United States Navy.

COMPENSATION BOARD

Senior member—Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, Construction Corps, United States Navy.

Chief Clerk—William J. Graham.

OFFICE OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

Chief of Naval Operations—Admiral William S. Benson.

Aid to the Admiral—Commander Andrew F. Carter.

Assistant Chief of Naval Operations—Rear Admiral J. S. McKean.

Assistant for material—Rear Admiral Guy H. Burrage.

Chief Clerk—John T. Cuthbert.

OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

Director—Rear Admiral Albert P. Niblack.
Assistant Director—
Clerk—Harry W. Smith.

**OFFICE OF GUNNERY EXERCISES AND ENGINEERING
PERFORMANCES**

Director—Capt. W. D. Leahy.

NAVAL COMMUNICATION SERVICE

Director—Rear Admiral W. H. G. Bullard.

NAVAL AVIATION

Director—Capt. Thomas T. Craven.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

Chief—Rear Admiral Victor Blue.
Assistant to bureau—Capt. R. H. Leigh.
Chief Clerk—Edward Henkel.
Clerk to the Naval Academy—Leonard Draper.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE

Hydrographer—Capt. Edward Simpson.
Chief Clerk—H. A. Babcock.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY

Superintendent—Rear Admiral J. A. Hoogewerff.
Assistant to the superintendent—Capt. G. E. Gelm.
Librarian—W. D. Horgan.
Chief Clerk—J. E. Dickey.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Chief—Rear Admiral Charles W. Parks.
Assistant to bureau—R. E. Bakenhus, captain, Corps of Civil Engineers, United States Navy.
Special Assistant—William M. Smith.
Chief Clerk—E. W. Whitehorne.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

Chief—Rear Admiral Ralph Earle.
Assistant to chief of bureau—Capt. C. C. Bloch.
Chief Clerk—E. S. Brandt.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR

Chief—Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, Chief Constructor of the Navy.
Assistant to the bureau—Capt. Robert Stocker, Construction Corps, United States Navy.
Civil Aid—Michael D. Schaefer.
Chief Clerk—Henry C. Brunner.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING

Chief—Engineer in Chief Robert S. Griffin.
Assistant to bureau—Capt. O. W. Koester.
Chief Clerk—Augustus C. Wrenn.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

Paymaster General—Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan.
Assistant to the Paymaster General—Rear Admiral C. J. Peoples.
Special Assistant—Clyde Reed.
Civilian Assistant—Kirk Holmes.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

Chief—Rear Admiral William C. Braisted, Surgeon General United States Navy.
Assistant to bureau—Capt. J. A. Murphy, Medical Corps, United States Navy.
Chief Clerk—Dr. W. S. Gibson.

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL

Judge Advocate General—Rear Admiral George R. Clark, United States Navy.
Assistant to the Judge Advocate General—Commander Frank B. Freyer, United States Navy.
Attorney—George Melling.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Solicitor—Graham Egerton.
Chief Clerk—Pickens Neagle.

NAVY YARD AND STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Commandant and Superintendent Naval Gun Factory—Rear Admiral A. W. Grant.

Chief Clerk—F. H. Bronaugh.

Assistant Superintendent Naval Gun Factory, captain of the yard, engineer officer, navigation officer, and public works officer—Capt. D. E. Thelen, United States Navy.

Senior Inspector—Capt. W. M. Hunt, United States Navy.

Aid to Superintendent Naval Gun Factory—Commander E. J. Marquart, United States Navy.

NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

Rear Admiral E. R. Stitt, Medical Corps, United States Navy.

NAVAL HOSPITAL

Capt. Phillip Leach, Medical Corps, United States Navy, Naval Hospital.

ATTENDANCE ON OFFICERS

Commander Allen D. McLean, Medical Corps, United States Navy.

BOARD FOR EXAMINATION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS

Rear Admiral E. R. Stitt, Medical Corps, United States Navy.

BOARD FOR EXAMINATION OF DENTAL OFFICERS

Commander H. A. May, Medical Corps, United States Navy.

NAVAL DISPENSARY

Capt. John B. Dennis, Medical Corps, United States Navy.

GENERAL BOARD

President—

Admiral W. S. Benson.

Rear Admirals Charles J. Badger; F. F. Fletcher; Maj. Gen. George Barnett, United States Marine Corps; Rear Admirals A. G. Winterhalter; W. S. Sims, Naval War College; A. P. Niblack; Capt. L. A. Cotten; Lieut. Col. L. C. Lucas, United States Marine Corps; Lieut. Commander H. F. Kingman.

Secretary—Lieut. Commander F. L. Sandoz.

Chief Clerk—J. Jarvis Butler.

BOARD OF INSPECTION AND SURVEY

President—Rear Admiral George W. Kilne.

Recorder—Lieut. Commander Lindsay H. Lacy.

Chief Clerk—Edward W. Collamore.

NAVAL EXAMINING BOARD

President—Rear Admiral Thomas S. Rodgers, United States Navy.

Recorder—John C. Brennan.

NAVAL RETIRING BOARD

President—Rear Admiral Thomas S. Rodgers, United States Navy.

Recorder—John C. Brennan.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

President—Capt. Charles E. Riggs, Medical Corps, United States Navy.

Recorder—John C. Brennan.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS**MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDANT'S OFFICE**

Commandant—Maj. Gen. George Barnett.

Assistant to commandant—Brig. Gen. Charles G. Long.

Chief Clerk—Herman E. Kittredge.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT

Adjutant and Inspector—Brig. Gen. Charles H. Lauchheimer.

Chief Clerk—Claude Thigpen.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT

Quartermaster—Brig. Gen. Charles L. McCawley.

Special assistant to quartermaster—William W. Trail.

Chief Clerk—Charles E. Douglass.

PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT

Paymaster—Brig. Gen. George Richards.

MARINE BARRACKS

Commanding—Lieut. Col. John W. Wadleigh.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Secretary of the Interior—Franklin K. Lane.

First Assistant Secretary—Alexander T. Vogelsang.

Assistant Secretary—Selden G. Hopkins.

Special assistant to the Secretary—Herbert Kaufman.

Assistant to the Secretary—John W. Hallowell.

Administrative assistant to the Secretary—Joseph J. Cotter.

Chief Clerk—Ezekiel Ayers.

Private secretary to the Secretary—Ralph Evans.

Solicitor—Charles D. Mahaffie.

Board of appeals—George B. Gardner; Edward C. Finney; William B. Newman.

First assistant attorney—Alvah W. Patterson.

Chief of Division of—

Disbursing—George W. Evans.

Appointments, Mails, and Files—John Harvey.

Publications—Charles F. Glass.

Supplies—Amos Hadley.

Captain of the watch—Wade H. Ozburn.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Commissioner—Clay Tallman.

Assistant commissioner—Charles M. Bruce.

Chief Clerk—Frank Bond.

Chief law clerk—John McPhaul.

Board of law review—Dale K. Parrott; Samuel V. Proudft; William B. Pugh; Daniel A. Millrick; William H. Lewis; Frederick C. Dezendorf; William J. Howard.

Appointment clerk—James W. Donnelley.

Receiving clerk—George C. Stewart.

Recorder—Lucius Q. C. Lamar.

Chiefs of Division:

Accounts—Clarence A. Bullion.

Contest—William J. McGee.

Land grant—George B. Driesbock.

Drafting—Ithamar P. Berthrong.

Field service—John D. Yelverton.

Homestead, timber, and stone—Anthony F. Rice.

Mail and files—George J. Drewry.

Mineral—Posey J. Aitizer.

Posting and tract records—Yvon Pike.

Public surveys—Charles L. Du Bois.

Right of way and reclamation—Frederick R. Dudley.

Indian lands—Frank B. Walker.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Commissioner—Cato Sells.

Assistant commissioner—Edgar B. Meritt.

Chief Clerk—Charles F. Hauke.

Chiefs of Division:

Probate—I. C. Foster (acting).

Inspection—J. H. Dortch.

Education—B. S. Garber.

Land—William R. Layne.

Finance—Hamilton Dimick.

Purchase—Walter B. Fry.

BUREAU OF PENSIONS

Commissioner—Gaylord M. Saltzgaber.

Deputy commissioner—Edward C. Tiegan.

Disbursing clerk—Guy O. Taylor.

Chief Clerk—F. D. Byington.

Medical referee—Thomas Featherstonhaugh.

Law clerk—T. Fletcher Dennis.

Board of review, chief—A. A. Aspinwall.

Chiefs of Division:

Army and Navy—Samuel G. Rogers.

Certificate—Henry C. Duncan.

Civil War—John F. Keenan.

Finance—Walter N. Campbell.
 Record—William F. Waite.
 Special examination—Merritt L. Dawkins.

PATENT OFFICE

Commissioner—James T. Newton.
 First assistant commissioner—Robert F. Whitehead.
 Assistant commissioner—
 Chief clerk—Melvin H. Coulston.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Commissioner—Philander P. Claxton.
 Chief clerk—James F. Abel.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Director—George Otis Smith.
 Administrative geologist—Phillip S. Smith.
 Chief clerk—Henry C. Rizer.
 Executive division—Guy E. Mitchell.
 Geologic branch—David White, chief geologist.
 Water resources branch—N. C. Grover, chief hydraulic engineer.
 Topographic branch—R. B. Marshall, chief geographer, Geological
 Land classification board—W. C. Mendenhall, chief.
 Survey.

Publication branch:
 Editor—G. M. Wood.
 Engraving division—S. J. Kubel.
 Division of distribution—Ronne C. Shelse.

RECLAMATION SERVICE

Director and chief engineer—Arthur P. Davis.
 Chief counsel—Will R. King.
 Chief of construction—F. E. Weymouth.
 Assistant to the Director—Morris Bien.
 Chief clerk—Charles H. Fitch.
 Statistician—Clarence J. Blanchard.

BUREAU OF MINES

Director—Van. H. Manning.
 Chief clerk—F. J. Bailey.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Director—Stephen T. Mather.
 Assistant director—Arno B. Cammerer.
 Chief clerk—F. W. Griffith.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Superintendent—William A. White, M. D.
 First assistant physician—James C. Hassall, M. D.
 Chief of training school for nurses—Alice Vaughn, R. N.
 Chief clerk—Frank M. Finotti.
 Steward—Morrie Sanger.
 Secretary to superintendent—Arnold W. Barbour.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Patron ex officio—Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.
 President board of trustees—Ex-Chief Justice Stanton J. Peelle, LL. D.
 President—J. Stanley Durkee, A. M., Ph. D.
 Secretary and treasurer—Emmett J. Scott, A. M., LL. D.

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Chairman—George Vaux, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Merrill E. Gates, Washington, D. C.
 Warren K. Moorehead, Andover, Mass.
 Samuel A. Eliot, Boston, Mass.
 Frank Knox, Manchester, N. H.
 William H. Ketcham, Washington, D. C.
 Daniel Smiley, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.
 Isidore B. Dockweiler, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Hugh L. Scott, Princeton, N. J.
 Secretary—Malcolm McDowell, Washington, D. C.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

Surgeon in chief—William A. Warfield, M. D.
 Assistant surgeon—Peter M. Murray, M. D.

ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION

Commissioner—William C. Edes, chairman, Anchorage, Alaska.
Engineer in charge of Anchorage division—William C. Gerig, Anchorage, Alaska.
Purchasing agent—C. E. Dole.
Senior clerk—Howard M. Gillman, Jr.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Secretary of Agriculture—David F. Houston.
Assistant Secretary—Clarence Ousley.
Assistant to the Secretary—Alonzo E. Taylor.
Assistant to the Secretary—Floyd R. Harrison.
Chief clerk—R. M. Reese.
Solicitor—William M. Williams.
Private secretary to the Secretary of Agriculture—Harrison F. Fitts.

OFFICE OF FARM MANAGEMENT

Chief—H. C. Taylor.
Cost of production studies—F. W. Peck.
Farm organization—
Farm finance—
Land utilization—L. C. Gray.
Farm life studies—J. C. Galpin.
Geography of agriculture—O. E. Baker.

WEATHER BUREAU

Chief—Charles F. Marvin.
Assistant chief—Charles C. Clark.
Chief clerk—Edgar B. Calvert.
Forecasting—Edward H. Bowie; Harry C. Frankenfield; Alfred J. Henry.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Chief—John R. Mohler.
Assistant chief—B. H. Rawl.
Chief clerk—Charles C. Carroll.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

Pathologist and physiologist, and chief of bureau—William A. Taylor.
Physiologist and associate chief of bureau—Karl F. Kellerman.
Assistant to chief of bureau—James E. Jones.
Publications—J. E. Rockwell.

FOREST SERVICE

Forester and Chief—Henry S. Graves.
Associate Forester—Albert F. Potter.
Editor—Herbert A. Smith.

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY

Chief—Carl L. Alsberg.
Assistant chief—Walter G. Campbell.
Administrative assistant—F. B. Linton.
Chief clerk—S. A. Postle.
Editor—Katharine A. Smith.

BUREAU OF SOILS

Soil physicist and chief—Milton Whitney.
Chief clerk—A. G. Rice.
Editor—Charles H. Seaton.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY

Entomologist and chief—L. O. Howard.
Entomologist and assistant chief—C. L. Marlatt.
Administrative assistant—E. B. O'Leary.
Editor—Rolla P. Currie.

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

Biologist and chief—E. W. Nelson.
Assistant chief—W. C. Henderson.
Chief clerk and executive assistant—E. J. Thompson.
Editorial work—W. H. Cheesman.

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Chief of division and disbursing clerk—A. Zappone.
Administrative assistant—W. J. Nevius.

PUBLICATION WORK

Assistant Secretary in charge—Clarence Ousley.
 Chief Division of Publications—Edwy B. Reid.
 Assistant in charge of information—Harlan D. Smith.
 Assistant Chief of Division of Publications—B. D. Stallings.
 Chief clerk Division of Publications—William Ashby Jump.

BUREAU OF CROP ESTIMATES (formerly Statistics)

Chief—Leon M. Estabrook.
 Assistant chief—Nat C. Murray.
 Chief clerk—Charles Sperle.

LIBRARY

Librarian—Claribel R. Barnett.
 Assistant librarian—Emma B. Hawks.

STATES RELATION SERVICE

Director—A. C. True.
 Administrative assistant—Eugene Merritt.
 Chief clerk—Mrs. C. E. Johnston.
 Chief of editorial division—W. H. Beal.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

Chief—Thomas H. MacDonald.
 Chief engineer—P. St. J. Wilson.
 Chief clerk—F. C. More.
 Chief Editorial Division—Jules L. Goldberg.

BUREAU OF MARKETS

Chief of bureau—
 Assistant chief—Herbert C. Marshall.
 Administrative assistant in charge of operation—R V. Bailey.
 Chief clerk—C. L. Snow.

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Chairman—J. K. Haywood.
 Executive officer—J. G. Shibley.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

Chairman—C. L. Marlatt.
 Vice chairman—W. A. Orton.
 Secretary—R. C. Althouse.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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 Assistant Secretary—Edwin F. Sweet.
 Chief clerk and superintendent—E. W. Libbey.
 Disbursing clerk—Charles E. Molster.
 Private secretary to the Secretary—Victor L. Lowe.
 Private secretary to Assistant Secretary—Otis B. Goodall.
 Confidential clerk to the Secretary—Ruth E. Sudwarth.
 Chief of Division of—
 Appointments—Clifford Hastings.
 Publications—Thomas F. McKeon; assistant chief, Charles C. Barton.
 Supplies—Francis M. Shore.

BUREAU OF CENSUS

Director—Sam L. Rogers.
 Chief clerk—Thomas J. Fitzgerald.
 Chief statisticians:
 Finance and municipal statistics—Starke M. Grogan.
 Manufacturers—Eugene F. Hartley.
 Population—William C. Hunt.
 Vital statistics—William H. Davis, M. D.
 Agriculture, Cotton, and Tobacco—William L. Austin.
 Expert in charge of revision and results—Joseph A. Hill.
 Geographer—Charles S. Sloane.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Director—Burwell S. Cutler.
 Assistant director (first)—Grosvenor M. Jones.
 Assistant director (second)—Roy S. MacElvee.
 Chief clerk—Nicholas Eckhardt, Jr.
 Chief of Statistical Division (Eighteenth and D Streets)—John Hohn.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Director—S. W. Stratton.
Chief physicist—Edward B. Rosa.
Chief chemist—W. F. Hillebrand.
Secretary—Henry D. Hubbard.

BUREAU OF FISHERIES

Commissioner—Hugh M. Smith.
Deputy commissioner—H. F. Moore.
Assistant in charge officer—I. H. Dunlap.

BUREAU OF LIGHTHOUSES

Commissioner—George R. Putnam.
Deputy commissioner—John S. Conway.
Chief constructing engineer—H. B. Bowerman.
Superintendent of naval construction—Edwin C. Gillette.
Chief clerk—Thaddeus S. Clark.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Superintendent—E. Lester Jones.
Assistant superintendent—R. L. Faria.
Hydrographic and geodetic engineer in charge of office—P. A. Welker.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

Commissioner—Eugene Tyler Chamberlain.
Deputy commissioner—Arthur J. Tyrer.
Chief clerk—William M. Lytle.

STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE

Supervising Inspector General—George Uhler.
Deputy Supervising Inspector General—Dickerson N. Hoover, Jr.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Secretary of Labor—William B. Wilson.
Assistant Secretary—Louis F. Post.
Assistant to Secretary—Robert Watson.
Solicitor—John W. Abercrombie.
Chief clerk—Samuel J. Gompers.
Disbursing clerk—George W. Love.
Private secretary to Secretary—Edward S. McGraw.
Confidential clerk to Secretary—Jesse C. Watts.
Private secretary to Assistant—Hugh Reid.
Chief Division of Publications and Supplies—Henry A. Works.
Appointment clerk—Robert C. Starr.

LABOR ADJUSTMENT SERVICE (DIVISION OF CONCILIATION)

Director of Labor Adjustment—Hugh L. Kerwin.
Executive clerk—E. J. Cunningham.
Interdepartment commissioner—Rowland B. Mahany.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Director general—John B. Densmore.
Assistant director general—N. A. Smyth.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Commissioner General of Immigration—Anthony Caminetti.
Assistant commissioner general—Alfred Hampton.
Commissioners of Immigration—Frederic C. Howe, Ellis Island, N. Y.;
H. J. Skeffington, Long Wharf, Boston, Mass.; E. E. Greenawalt, Gloucester, N. J.; Bertram N. Stump, Stewart Building, Baltimore, Md.; John H. Clark, Montreal, Province of Quebec; Lawson E. Evans, San Juan, P. R.; Henry M. White, Seattle, Wash.; Edward White, Angel Island, San Francisco, Cal.; William T. Christy, New Orleans, La.

BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION

Commissioner of Naturalization—Richard K. Campbell.
Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization—Thomas B. Shoemaker.
Director of citizenship—Raymond F. Crist.
Chief naturalization examiners—James Farrell, 721 Old South Building, Boston, Mass; Merton A. Sturges, 5 Beekman Street, New York, N. Y.; John M. Gurnett, Federal Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; Oran T. Moore, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.; William M. Ragsdale, 402 Federal Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Frederick J. Schlotfeldt, 776-779 Federal Building, Chicago, Ill.; Robert S. Coleman, 314 Federal Building,

St. Paul, Minn.; M. R. Bevington, 410 Customhouse, St. Louis, Mo.; John Speed Smith, 408 Federal Building, Seattle, Wash.; George A. Crutchfield, 414 Federal Building, San Francisco, Cal.; Paul Armstrong, 352 Federal Building, Denver, Colo.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Commissioner of Labor Statistics—Royal Meeker.
Chief statistician—Charles E. Baldwin.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

Chief—Julia C. Lathrop.
Assistant chief—Caroline Fleming.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL HOUSING AND TRANSPORTATION

Director—Leroy K. Sherman.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY SERVICE

Director—Mary Van Kleek.
Assistant director—Mary Anderson.

INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS AND OFFICERS

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Commissioners:

- *Clyde B. Atchison, chairman.
- *Edgar E. Clark.
- *†Charles C. McChord.
- *Balthasar H. Meyer.
- *Henry C. Hall.
- *Winthrop M. Daniels.
- *†Robert W. Woolley.
- ||Joseph B. Eastman.

Secretary—*George B. McGinty.

Assistant secretary—*Alfred Holmead.

Chief clerk and purchasing agent—W. M. Lockwood.

Disbursing clerk—N. B. Haley.

Chief counsel—P. J. Farrell.

Director of valuation—C. A. Prouty.

Chief examiner—H. Thurtell.

Costa Rica has no representative on the governing board at present.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Commissioners—Martin A. Morrison, president.

Charles M. Galloway.

George R. Wales.

Chief examiner—

Secretary—John T. Doyle.

Chiefs of Division:

Application—Dr. Thomas A. Griffin.

Appointment—Dr. Thomas P. Chapman.

Examining—Henry A. Hesse.

Certification clerk—Matthew F. Halloran.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY

Chief—Herbert D. Brown.

Senior accountant—Victor G. Croissant.

Labor-saving devices—Wilson E. Willmot.

Efficiency ratings—William H. McReynolds.

Chief clerk and disbursing officer—Jane Ash.

Librarian—Florence C. Bell.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

Chairman—Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury; John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency; Oliver W. Birkhead, private secretary.

Governor—William P. G. Harding. Term expires August 9, 1922.
Walter L. Eddy, private secretary.

Vice governor—Albert Strauss. Term expires October 26, 1928. J. P. Moore, private secretary.

Adolph C. Miller. Term expires August 9, 1924. Jay L. Reed, private secretary.

Charles S. Hamlin. Term expires August 9, 1926. Oliver E. Foulk, private secretary.
 Secretary—J. A. Broderick.
 Assistant secretary—W. T. Chapman.
 General counsel—George L. Harrison.
 Fiscal agent—W. M. Imlay.
 Chief clerk and supply agent—John DeLaMater.
 Statistician—M. Jacobson.
 Director Division of Analysis and Research—H. Parker Willis, New York City.
 Director Division of Foreign Exchange—F. I. Kent, New York City.

UNITED STATES COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

THE COUNCIL

Chairman—The Secretary of War.
 The Secretary of the Navy.
 The Secretary of the Interior.
 The Secretary of Agriculture.
 The Secretary of Commerce.
 The Secretary of Labor.

THE ADVISORY COMMISSION

Chairman—Daniel Willard.
 Bernard M. Baruch, Howard E. Coffin, Hollis Godfrey, Samuel Gompers, Dr. Franklin H. Martin, Julius Rosenwald.
 Director of the council and of the advisory commission—Grosvenor B. Clarkson.
 Chief clerk and disbursing officer—E. K. Ellsworth.

THE PANAMA CANAL

General purchasing officer and chief of office—A. L. Flint.
 Chief clerk, purchasing department—E. D. Anderson.
 Assistant to the chief of office—Ray L. Smith.
 Appointment clerk—E. E. Weise.

ON THE ISTHMS

Governor of the Panama Canal—Col. Chester Harding, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, Balboa Heights.
 Engineer of maintenance—

BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR ALASKA

(Juneau, Alaska.)

President and engineer officer—Maj. William H. Waugh, Engineers.
 Assistant to president and assistant engineer officer—Capt. John Zug, Engineers.
 Secretary and disbursing officer—Lieut. S. L. Carter, Engineers.

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

NATIONAL OFFICERS

President—Woodrow Wilson.
 Vice presidents—William Howard Taft, New Haven, Conn.; Robert W. de Forest, 30 Broad Street, New York City.
 Treasurer—John Skelton Williams.
 Counselor—Alexander C. King.
 Secretary—Stockton Axson.

INTERNATIONAL (CANADIAN) BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS

For defining and marking boundary between United States and Canada, except on Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River. For marking and surveying boundary between Alaska and Canada.

UNITED STATES SECTION

Commissioner—E. C. Barnard.
 Engineer to the commissions—J. H. Van Wagenen.
 Chief clerk and disbursing officer—Burton Fuller.

CANADIAN SECTION

Commissioner—J. J. McArthur, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

AMERICAN SECTION

Commissioner—Lucius D. Hill, Sparta, Tenn.
 Secretary—William F. Tinsley, Clifton Forge, Va.
 Consulting engineer—Henry P. Corbin, El Paso, Tex.

MEXICAN SECTION

Commissioner—Antonio Prieto, Mexico City, Mexico.
 Secretary—F. A. Pesqueria, El Paso, Tex.
 Consulting engineer—Manuel Bancalari, Juarez, Mexico.

THE UNITED STATES SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL HIGH COMMISSION

Chairman—Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury.
 Vice chairman—John Bassett Moore, New York City.
 John H. Fahey, Boston, Mass.
 Duncan U. Fletcher, United States Senator from Florida.
 Andrew J. Peters, mayor of Boston.
 Samuel Untermyer, New York City.
 Paul M. Warburg, New York City.
 John H. Wigmore, colonel, United States Army; dean of the law school, Northwestern University.
 Secretary—L. S. Rowe, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.
 Assistant secretary—C. E. McGuire.
 Juristic expert—Guillermo A. Sherwell, Treasury Department.

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

(Headquarters, Manila.)

Governor General—Francis Burton Harrison.
 Vice Governor—Charles E. Yeater.
 Secretary of Interior—Rafael Palma.
 Secretary of Commerce—Dionisio Jakosalem.
 Secretary of Justice—Victorino Mapa.
 Secretary of Finance—Alberto Barretto.
 Secretary of Agriculture—Galicano Apacible.

PORTO RICO GOVERNMENT

(Headquarters, San Juan.)

Governor—Arthur Yager.
 Attorney General—Howard L. Kern.
 Treasurer—Jose E. Benedicto.
 Commissioner, Interior—Guillermo Esteves.
 Commissioner, Agriculture—Manuel Camunas.
 Commissioner, Health—Alejandro Ruiz Soler.
 Executive Secretary—Ramon Slaca Pacheco.

DOMINICAN RECEIVERSHIP

(Headquarters, Santo Domingo.)

General receiver of customs—Clarence H. Baxter.
 Deputy general receiver—John T. Vance, Jr.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Public Printer—Cornelius Ford.
 Deputy Public Printer—Daniel V. Chisholm.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Librarian—Herbert Putnam.
 Chief Assistant—Appleton P. C. Griffin.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Name and Birthplace	Year	Inaug'd		Politics	Died	Age
		Year	Age			
1 George Washington, Virginia.....	1732	1789	57	Federal	1799	67
2 John Adams, Massachusetts.....	1735	1797	62	Federal	1826	90
3 Thomas Jefferson, Virginia.....	1743	1801	58	Repubt	1826	83
4 James Madison, Virginia.....	1751	1809	58	Repub	1836	85
5 James Monroe, Virginia.....	1758	1817	59	Repub	1831	73
6 J. Q. Adams, Massachusetts.....	1767	1825	58	Repubt	1848	80
7 Andrew Jackson, N. Carolina.....	1767	1829	62	Dem	1846	78
8 Martin Van Buren, New York.....	1782	1837	55	Dem	1862	79
9 *Wm. H. Harrison, Virginia.....	1773	1841	68	Whig	1841	68
10 John Tyler, Virginia.....	1790	1841	51	Dem	1862	72
11 Jas. K. Polk, North Carolina.....	1795	1845	50	Dem	1849	53
12 Zachary Taylor, Virginia.....	1784	1848	65	Whig	1850	65
13 Millard Fillmore, New York.....	1800	1850	50	Whig	1874	74
14 Franklin Pierce, N. Hampshire.....	1804	1853	49	Dem	1869	64
15 Jas. Buchanan, Pennsylvania.....	1791	1857	66	Dem	1868	77
16 Abraham Lincoln, Kentucky.....	1809	1861	52	Repub	1865	56
17 Andrew Johnson, N. Carolina.....	1808	1865	57	Repub	1875	66
18 Ulysses S. Grant, Ohio.....	1822	1869	47	Repub	1885	63
19 Rutherford B. Hayes, Ohio.....	1822	1877	54	Repub	1893	70
20 James A. Garfield, Ohio.....	1831	1881	49	Repub	1881	49
21 Chester A. Arthur, Vermont.....	1830	1881	51	Repub	1886	56
22 Grover Cleveland, New Jersey.....	1837	1885	48	Dem	1908	71
23 Benjamin Harrison, Ohio.....	1833	1889	55	Repub	1901	68
24 Grover Cleveland, New Jersey.....	1837	1893	56	Dem	1908	71
25 **William McKinley, Ohio.....	1843	1897	54	Repub	1901	58
26 Theodore Roosevelt, N. York.....	1858	1901	43	Repub	1919	61
27 Wm. H. Taft, Ohio.....	1857	1909	52	Repub	....	..
28 Woodrow Wilson, Virginia.....	1856	1913	51	Dem	....	..

*Died in office, April 4, 1841, when Vice President Tyler succeeded him.

§Died in office, July 9, 1850, when Vice President Fillmore succeeded him.

†Assassinated April 14, 1865, when Vice President Johnson succeeded him.

||Assassinated and died September 20, 1881, when Vice President Arthur succeeded him.

¶The democratic party of today claims lineal descent from the first republican party and President Jefferson as its founder.

Political parties were disorganized at the time of the election of John Quincy Adams. He claimed to be a republican, but his doctrines were decidedly Federalistic. The opposition to his administration took the name of democrats and elected Jackson president.

**Assassinated and died September 14, 1901, when Vice President Roosevelt succeeded him.

VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

	Name and Birthplace	Born	Inaug	Politics	Died	Age
1	John Adams, Massachusetts.....	1735	1789	Federal	1826	90
2	Thomas Jefferson, Virginia.....	1743	1797	Repub	1826	83
3	Aaron Burr, New Jersey.....	1756	1801	Repub	1836	80
4	*George Clinton, New York.....	1739	1805	Repub	1812	73
5	*Elbridge Gerry, Massachusetts.....	1744	1813	Repub	1814	70
6	Daniel D. Tompkins, New York.....	1774	1817	Repub	1825	51
7	†John C. Calhoun, South Carolina...	1782	1825	Repub	1850	68
8	Martin Van Buren, New York.....	1782	1833	Dem	1862	79
9	Richard M. Johnson, Kentucky.....	1780	1837	Dem	1850	70
10	†John Tyler, Virginia.....	1790	1841	Dem	1862	72
11	Geo. M. Dallas, Pennsylvania.....	1792	1845	Dem	1864	72
12	||Millard Fillmore, New York.....	1800	1849	Whig	1874	74
13	§*Wm. R. King, North Carolina.....	1786	1853	Dem	1853	67
14	John C. Breckenridge, Kentucky.....	1821	1857	Dem	1875	54
15	Hannibal Hamlin, Maine.....	1809	1861	Repub	1891	81
16	¶Andrew Johnson, North Carolina...	1808	1865	Repub	1875	66
17	Schuyler Colfax, New York.....	1823	1869	Repub	1885	62
18	*Henry Wilson, New Hampshire.....	1812	1873	Repub	1875	63
19	Wm. A. Wheeler, New York.....	1819	1877	Repub	1887	68
20	**Chester A. Arthur, Vermont.....	1830	1881	Repub	1886	56
21	*Thomas A. Hendricks, Ohio.....	1819	1885	Dem	1885	66
22	Levi P. Morton, Vermont.....	1824	1889	Repub	....	..
23	Adlai E. Stevenson, Kentucky.....	1835	1893	Dem	....	..
24	Garret A. Hobart, New Jersey.....	1844	1897	Repub	1899	55
25	***Theodore Roosevelt, New York...	1858	1901	Repub	1919	61
26	Charles W. Fairbanks, Ohio.....	1852	1905	Repub	....	..
27	James S. Sherman, New York.....	1855	1909	Repub	....	..
28	Thomas R. Marshall, Indiana.....	1854	1917	Dem	....	..

*Died in office.

†Resigned December 28, 1832.

‡Became president by death of Harrison.

§Ex-officio as president pro tem of the senate.

||Became president by death of Taylor.

¶Became president by death of Lincoln.

**Became president by death of Garfield.

***Became president by death of McKinley.

THE JUDICIARY
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

	Born	App.
Chief Justice of United States..Edward Douglas White, Ill...	1845	1910
Associate Justice.....Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mass.	1841	1902
Associate Justice.....William R. Day, Ohio.....	1849	1903
Associate Justice.....Joseph McKenna, Calif.....	1843	1898
Associate Justice.....Willis Van Devanter, Wyo.....	1859	1910
Associate Justice.....Mahlon Pitney, N. Jersey.....	1858	1912
Associate Justice.....James Clark McReynolds,		
Tennessee.....	1862	1914
Associate Justice.....Louis Dembitz Brandeis, Ky.	1856	1916
Associate Justice.....John Hessin Clarke, Ohio.....	1857	1916
Clerk.....James D. Maher.....		
Deputy Clerk.....H. C. McKenney.....		
Marshal.....Frank Key Green.....		
Reporter.....Ernest Knaebel.....		

CIRCUIT JUDGES OF UNITED STATES

Cir.	Judges	App.	Cir.	Judges	App.
1.	Geo. H. Bingham, N. H.....	1913	6.	Arthur C. Denison, Mich.....	1911
	Chas. F. Johnson, Me.....	1917		John W. Warrington, Ohio.....	1909
2.	Henry G. Ward, N. Y.....	1907		Loyal E. Knappen, Mich.....	1910
	Henry W. Rogers, Ct.....	1913	7.	Francis E. Baker, Ind.....	1902
	Chas. M. Hough, N. Y.....	1916		Samuel Alschuler, Ill.....	1916
	Martin T. Mantou, N. Y.....	1912		Julian W. Mack, Ill.....	1911
3.	Victor E. Wooley, Del.....	1914		Evan A. Evans, Wis.....	1916
	Joseph Buffington, Pa.....	1906	8.	Walter H. Sanborn, Minn.....	1892
	John B. McPherson, Pa.....	1912		William C. Hook, Kan.....	1903
4.	Charles A. Woods, S. C.....	1913		John Emmett Carland, D. C.....	1911
	Jeter C. Pritchard, N. C.....	1904		Walter I. Smith, Iowa.....	1911
	Martin A. Knapp, D. C.....	1910	9.	Kimbrough Stone, Mo.....	1916
5.	Don A. Pardee, Ga.....	1881		William B. Gilbert, Ore.....	1892
	Richard W. Walker, Ala.....	1914		Erskine M. Ross, Cal.....	1895
	Robert Lynn Batts, Texas.....	1917		William W. Morrow, Cal.....	1897
	Salaries, \$7,000 each. The Judges of each circuit and the Justice of			Wm. H. Hunt, D. C.....	1911
	the Supreme Court for the circuit constitute a Circuit Court of Appeals.				
	The FIRST CIRCUIT consists of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire,				
	Rhode Island, Porto Rico. SECOND—Connecticut, New York, Vermont.				
	THIRD—Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. FOURTH—Maryland,				
	North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia. FIFTH—Ala-				
	bama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Canal Zone. SIXTH				
	—Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee. SEVENTH—Illinois, Indiana,				
	Wisconsin. EIGHTH—Arkansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Iowa, Kansas,				
	Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Da-				
	kota, Utah, Wyoming. NINTH—Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Mon-				
	tana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii.				

COURT OF CLAIMS OF THE UNITED STATES

Chief Justice—Edward K. Campbell, Ala. Associate Judges—Fenton W. Booth, Ill.; Samuel S. Barney, Wis.; George E. Downey, Ind.; James Hay, Va. Salaries: Chief Justice, \$6,500; Justices, \$6,000.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES

(Annual Salary, \$6,000.)

Districts	Judges	Address	App
Ala.: N. & M.	Henry D. Clayton	Montgomery	1914
" N.	Wm. I. Grubb	Birmingham	1909
" S. D.	Robert T. Ervin	Mobile	1917
Alaska	R. W. Jennings	Juneau	1913
"	Wm. A. Holzheimer	Nome	1917
"	F. M. Brown	Valdez	1917
"	Chas. E. Bunnell	Fairbanks	1915
Ariz.	Wm. H. Sawtelle	Tucson	1913
Ark.: E. D.	Jacob Trieber	Little Rock	1900
" W. D.	F. A. Youmans	Fort Smith	1911
Cal. N. D.	M. T. Dooling	San Francisco	1913
"	Wm. C. Van Fleet	San Francisco	1907
" S. D.	Oscar A. Trippet	Los Angeles	1915
"	Benj. F. Bledsoe	Los Angeles	1914
Canal Zone.	Wm. H. Jackson	Ancon	1914
Colorado	Robert E. Lewis	Denver	1906
Connecticut	Edwin S. Thomas	New Haven	1913
Delaware		Wilmington	1897
Fla.: N. D.	W. B. Sheppard	Pensacola	1907
" S. D.	Rhydon M. Call	Jacksonville	1913
Ga.: N. D.	Wm. T. Newman	Atlanta	1886
" S. D.	Emory Speer	Macon	1885
"	Beverly D. Evans	Savannah	1917
Hawaii	H. W. Vaughan	Honolulu	1916
"	Jos. B. Poindexter	Honolulu	1917
Idaho	Frank S. Detrich	Boise	1907
Ill.: N. D.	Ken. M. Landis	Chicago	1905
" S. D.	G. A. Carpenter	Chicago	1910
"	Louis Fitz Henry	Peoria	1918
" E.		Danville	
Indiana	A. B. Anderson	Indianapolis	1902
Iowa: N. D.	Henry T. Reed	Cresco (P. O.)	1904
" S. D.	Martin J. Wade	Davenport	1915
Kansas	John C. Pollock	Kansas City	1903
Ky.: W. D.	Walter Evans	Louisville	1899
" E. D.	A. M. J. Cochran	Covington	1901
La.: E. D.	Rufus E. Foster	New Orleans	1909
" W. D.	George W. Jack	Shreveport	1917
Maine	Clarence Hale	Portland	1902
Maryland	John C. Rose	Baltimore	1910
Mass.	Jas. M. Morton	Boston	1912
Mich.: E. D.	Arthur J. Tuttle	Detroit	1912
" W. D.	C. W. Sessions	Grand Rapids	1911
Minnesota	Wilbur F. Booth	Minneapolis	1914
"	Page Morris	Duluth	1903
Miss.: N. & S.			
Mo.: E. D.	David P. Dyer	St. Louis	1907
" W. D.	A. S. Van Valkenburgh	Kansas City	1910
Montana	G. M. Bourquin	Butte	1912
Nebraska	Jas. W. Woodrough	Omaha	1916
"	Thos. C. Munger	Lincoln	1907
Nevada	E. S. Farrington	Carson City	1907
N. Hamp.	Edgar Aldrich	Littleton	1891
New Jersey	John Reilstab	Trenton	1909
"	Thos. G. Halght	Newark	1914
"	J. Warren Davis	Trenton	1916
New Mexico	Collin Neblett	Santa Fe	1917
N. Y.: N. D.	George W. Ray	Binghamton	1902
" W. D.	John R. Hazel	Buffalo	1900
" S. D.	Julius M. Mayer	N. Y. City	1912
" S. D.	Augustus N. Hand	N. Y. City	1914
" S. D.	John C. Knox	N. Y. City	1918
" S. D.	Learned Hand	N. Y. City	1909
" E. D.	T. I. Chatfield	Brooklyn	1907
" E. D.	Edwin L. Garvin	Brooklyn	1918
N. C.: E. D.	H. G. Conner	Wilson	1909
" W. D.	James E. Boyd	Greensboro	1900

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES.—Continued.

Districts	Judges	Address	App
N. Dakota	Chas. F. Amlund	Fargo	1896
Ohio: N. D.	John M. Killits	Toledo	1910
" N. D.	D. C. Westenhaver	Cleveland	1917
" S. D.	H. C. Hollister	Cincinnati	1910
" S. D.	John E. Sater	Columbus	1907
Okla.: E. D.			
" W. D.	John H. Cotteral	Guthrie	1907
Oregon	C. E. Wolverton	Portland	1905
	Robert S. Bean	Portland	1909
Pa.: E. D.	J. W. Thompson	Philadelphia	1912
" E. D.	O. B. Dickinson	Philadelphia	1914
" M. D.	Chas. B. Witmer	Sunbury	1911
" W. D.	W. H. S. Thompson	Pittsburgh	1914
" W. D.	Chas. P. Orr	Pittsburgh	1909
Porto Rico	P. J. Hamilton	San Juan	1917
Rhode Island	A. L. Brown	Providence	1896
S. Car.: E. D.	H. A. M. Smith	Charleston	1911
" W. D.	Joseph T. Johnson	Greenville	1915
So. Dakota	Jas. D. Elliott	Sioux Falls	1911
Tenn.: E. & M.	Ed. T. Sanford	Knoxville	1908
" W. D.	John E. McCall	Memphis	1905
Tex.: E. D.	Gordon Russell	Sherman	1910
" W. D.	Du Val Smith	San Antonio	1916
" W. D.	W. R. Smith	El Paso	1917
" N. D.	Edw. R. Meek	Dallas	1898
" S. D.	Jos. C. Hutcheson	Houston	1918
Utah	Till. D. Johnson	Ogden City	1916
Vermont	Harland B. Howe	Windsor	1915
Va.: E. D.	E. Waddill, Jr.	Richmond	1898
" W. D.	H. C. McDowell	Lynchburg	1901
Wash.: W. D.	Ed. E. Cushman	Tacoma	1912
" W. D.	J. Neterer	Seattle	1913
" E. D.	F. H. Rudkin	Spokane	1911
W. Va.: N. D.	A. G. Dayton	Philippi	1905
" S. D.	B. F. Keller	Charleston	1901
Wis.: E. D.	F. A. Geiger	Milwaukee	1912
" W. D.	A. L. Sanborn	Madison	1905
Wyoming	John A. Riner	Cheyenne	1890

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

(*Chief Justices.)

Name	Services		Born	Died
	Term	Yrs.		
*John Ray, N. Y.	1789-1795	6	1745	1829
John Rutledge, S. C.	1789-1791	2	1739	1800
William Cushing, Massachusetts	1789-1810	21	1733	1810
James Wilson, Pennsylvania	1780-1798	9	1742	1798
John Blair, Virginia	1789-1796	7	1732	1800
Robert H. Harrison, Maryland	1789-1790	1	1745	1790
James Iredell, North Carolina	1790-1799	9	1751	1799
Thomas Johnson, Maryland	1791-1793	2	1732	1819
William Paterson, New Jersey	1793-1806	13	1745	1806
*John Rutledge, South Carolina	1795-1795	..	1739	1800
Samuel Chase, Maryland	1796-1811	15	1741	1811
Oliver Ellsworth, Connecticut	1796-1800	5	1745	1807
Bushrod Washington, Virginia	1798-1829	31	1762	1829
Alfred Moore, North Carolina	1799-1804	5	1755	1810
*John Marshall, Virginia	1801-1835	34	1755	1835
William Johnson, South Carolina	1804-1834	30	1771	1834
Brock Livingstone, N. Y.	1806-1823	17	1757	1823
Thomas Todd, Kentucky	1807-1826	19	1765	1826
Joseph Story, Massachusetts	1811-1845	34	1779	1845
Gabriel Duval, Maryland	1811-1836	25	1752	1844
Smith Thompson, New York	1823-1843	20	1767	1843
Robert Trimble, Kentucky	1826-1828	2	1777	1828
John McLean, Ohio	1829-1861	32	1785	1861
Henry Baldwin, Pennsylvania	1830-1844	16	1779	1844
James M. Wayne, Georgia	1835-1864	32	1790	1867
*Roger B. Taney, Maryland	1836-1864	28	1777	1864
Philip P. Barbour, Virginia	1836-1841	5	1783	1841
John Catron, Tennessee	1837-1865	28	1786	1865
John McKinley, Alabama	1837-1852	15	1780	1852
Peter V. Daniels, Virginia	1841-1860	19	1785	1860
Samuel Nelson, New York	1845-1872	27	1792	1873
Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire	1845-1851	6	1789	1851
Robert C. Grier, Pennsylvania	1846-1870	23	1794	1870
Benjamin R. Curtis, Massachusetts	1851-1857	6	1809	1874
John A. Campbell, Alabama	1853-1861	8	1811	1889
Nathan Clifford, Maine	1858-1881	23	1803	1881
Noah H. Swayne, Ohio	1861-1881	20	1804	1884
Samuel F. Miller, Iowa	1862-1890	28	1816	1890
David Davis, Illinois	1862-1877	15	1815	1885
Stephen J. Field, California	1863-1897	34	1816	1899
*Salmon P. Chase, Ohio	1864-1897	34	1816	1899
William Strong, Pennsylvania	1870-1880	10	1808	1895
Joseph P. Bradley, New Jersey	1870-1892	22	1813	1892
Ward Hunt, New York	1872-1882	10	1811	1886
*Morrison R. Waite, Ohio	1874-1888	14	1816	1888
John M. Harlan, Kentucky	1877-1911	34	1833	1911
William B. Woods, Georgia	1880-1887	7	1824	1887
Stanley Matthews, Ohio	1881-1889	8	1824	1889
Horace Gray, Massachusetts	1881-1902	21	1828	1902
Samuel Blatchford, New York	1882-1893	6	1825	1893
Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Mississippi	1888-1893	5	1825	1893
*Melville W. Fuller, Illinois	1888-1910	22	1833	1910
David J. Brewer, Kansas	1889-1910	21	1837	1910
Henry B. Brown, Michigan	1890-1906	6	1836	..
*George Shiras, Jr., Pennsylvania	1892-1903	5	1832	..
Howell E. Jackson, Tennessee	1893-1895	2	1832	1895
Edward D. White, Louisiana	1894-....	..	1845	..
Rufus W. Peckham, New York	1895-....	..	1838	..
Joseph McKenna, California	1898-....	..	1843	..
Oliver Wendell Holmes, Massachusetts	1902-....	..	1841	..
W. R. Day, Ohio	1903-....	..	1849	..

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.—Continued.

Name	Services		Born	Died
	Term	Yrs.		
W. H. Moody, Massachusetts.....	1906-1910	..	1853	....
Horace Harmon Lurton.....	1910-....	..	1844	....
Charles Evans Hughes.....	1910-....	..	1866	....
Willis Van Devanter.....	1910-....	..	1859	....
Joseph Rucker La Mar.....	1911-....	..	1887	....
Mahlon Pitney	1912-....	..	1858	....
James Clark McReynolds, Tennessee.....	1914-....	..	1862	....
Louis Dembitz Brandeis, Kentucky.....	1916-....	..	1856	....
John Hessin Clarke, Ohio.....	1916-....	..	1857	....

*Retired.

UNITED STATES CABINET OFFICERS

(State and date of appointment.)

SECRETARIES OF STATE

Thomas Jefferson, Virginia	1789
Edmund Randolph, Virginia	1794
Timothy Pickering, Massachusetts	1795
Timothy Pickering, Massachusetts	1797
John Marshall, Virginia	1800
James Madison, Virginia	1801
Robert Smith, Maryland	1809
James Monroe, Virginia	1811
John Quincy Adams, Massachusetts	1817
Henry Clay, Kentucky	1825
Martin Van Buren, New York	1829
Edward Livingston, Louisiana	1831
Louis McLane, Delaware	1833
John Forsyth, Georgia	1834
John Forsyth, Georgia	1837
Daniel Webster, Massachusetts	1841
Daniel Webster, Massachusetts	1841
Hugh S. Legare, South Carolina	1843
Abel P. Upshur, Virginia	1843
John C. Calhoun, South Carolina	1844
James Buchanan, Pennsylvania	1845
John M. Clayton, Delaware	1849
Daniel Webster, Massachusetts	1850
Edward Everett, Massachusetts	1852
William L. Marcy, New York	1853
Lewis Cass, Michigan	1857
Jeremiah S. Black, Pennsylvania	1861
William H. Seward, New York	1861
William H. Seward, New York	1865
Ellihu B. Washburn, Illinois	1869
Hamilton Fish, New York	1869
William M. Evarts, New York	1877
James G. Blaine, Maine	1881
F. T. Frelinghuysen, New Jersey	1881
Thomas F. Bayard, Delaware	1886
James G. Blaine, Maine	1889
John W. Foster, Indiana	1892
Walter Q. Gresham, Illinois	1893
Richard Olney, Massachusetts	1895
John Sherman, Ohio	1897
William R. Day, Ohio	1897
John Hay, Indiana	1898
John Hay, Indiana	1901
John Hay, Indiana	1905
Ellihu Root, New York	1905
Philander Knox, Pennsylvania	1909
William Jennings Bryan, Nebraska	1913
Robert Lansing, New York	1915

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY

George Cabot, Massachusetts	1798
Benjamin Stoddert, Maryland	1798
Benjamin Stoddert, Maryland	1801
Robert Smith, Maryland	1801
Jacob Crowninshield, Massachusetts	1805
Paul Hamilton, South Carolina	1809
William Jones, Pennsylvania	1813
B. H. Crowninshield, Massachusetts	1814
B. W. Crowninshield, Massachusetts	1817
Smith Thompson, New York	1818
Samuel L. Southard, New Jersey	1823
Samuel L. Southard, New Jersey	1825

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.—Continued.

John Branch, North Carolina	1829
Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire	1831
Mahlon Dickerson, New Jersey	1834
Mahlon Dickerson, New Jersey	1837
James K. Paulding, New York	1838
George E. Badger, North Carolina	1841
George E. Badger, North Carolina	1841
Abel P. Upshur, Virginia	1841
David Henshaw, Massachusetts	1843
Thomas W. Gilmer, Virginia	1844
John Y. Mason, Virginia	1844
George Bancroft, Massachusetts	1845
John Y. Mason, Virginia	1846
William B. Preston, Virginia	1849
William A. Graham, North Carolina	1850
John P. Kennedy, Maryland	1852
James C. Dobbin, North Carolina	1853
Isaac Toucey, Connecticut	1857
Gideon Wells, Connecticut	1861
Gideon Wells, Connecticut	1865
Adolph E. Borie, Pennsylvania	1869
George M. Robeson, New Jersey	1869
Richard W. Thompson, Indiana	1877
Nathan Gott, Jr., West Virginia	1881
William H. Hunt, Louisiana	1881
William E. Chandler, New Hampshire	1882
William C. Whitney, New York	1885
Benjamin F. Tracy, New York	1889
Hilary A. Herbert, Alabama	1893
John D. Long, Massachusetts	1897
William H. Moody, Massachusetts	1902
Paul Morton, Illinois	1904
Paul Morton, Illinois	1905
Chas. J. Bonaparte, Maryland	1905
Victor H. Metcalf, California	1907
G. Von L. Meyer, Massachusetts	1909
Josephus Daniels, North Carolina	1913
Josephus Daniels, North Carolina	1915

*POSTMASTERS GENERAL

Samuel Osgood, Massachusetts	1789
Timothy Pickering, Massachusetts	1791
Joseph Habersham, Georgia	1795
Joseph Habersham, Georgia	1797
Joseph Habersham, Georgia	1801
Gideon Granger, Connecticut	1801
Gideon Granger, Connecticut	1809
Return J. Meigs, Jr.	1814
Return J. Meigs, Jr.	1817
John McLean, Ohio	1823
John McLean, Ohio	1825
William T. Barry, Kentucky	1829
Amos Kendall, Kentucky	1835
Amos Kendall, Kentucky	1837
John M. Niles, Connecticut	1840
Francis Granger, New York	1841
Francis Granger, New York	1841
Charles A. Wickliffe, Kentucky	1841
Cave Johnson, Tennessee	1845
Jacob Collamer, Vermont	1849
Nathan K. Hall, New York	1850
Samuel D. Hubbard, Connecticut	1852
James Campbell, Pennsylvania	1853
Aaron V. Brown, Tennessee	1857
Joseph Holt, Kentucky	1859
Horatio King, Maine	1861
Montgomery Blair, Maryland	1861

POSTMASTERS GENERAL.—Continued.

William Dennison, Ohio	1864
William Dennison, Ohio	1865
Alex. W. Randall, Wisconsin	1866
John A. J. Cresswell, Maryland	1869
James W. Marshall, Virginia	1874
Marshall Jewell, Connecticut	1874
James N. Tyner, Indiana	1876
David McK. Key, Tennessee	1877
Horace Maynard, Tennessee	1880
Thomas L. James, New York	1881
Timothy O. Howe, Wisconsin	1881
Walter Q. Gresham, Indiana	1883
Frank Hatton, Iowa	1884
William F. Vilas, Wisconsin	1885
Don M. Dickinson, Michigan	1888
John Wanamaker, Pennsylvania	1889
Wilson S. Blsel, New York	1893
Williams L. Wilson, West Virginia	1895
James A. Gary, Maryland	1897
Chas. Emory Smith, Pennsylvania	1898
Henry C. Payne, Wisconsin	1902
Robert J. Wynne, Pennsylvania	1904
George B. Cortelyou, New York	1905
Geo. L. Von Meyer, Massachusetts	1907
Frank H. Hitchcock, Massachusetts	1909
Albert Sidney Burleson, Texas	1913
Albert Sidney Burleson, Texas	1915

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY

Alexander Hamilton, New York	1789
Oliver Wolcott, Connecticut	1795
Oliver Wolcott, Connecticut	1797
Samuel Dexter, Massachusetts	1801
Samuel Dexter, Massachusetts	1801
Albert Gallatin, Pennsylvania	1801
Albert Gallatin, Pennsylvania	1805
Albert Gallatin, Pennsylvania	1809
George W. Campbell, Tennessee	1814
Alexander J. Dallas, Pennsylvania	1814
William H. Crawford, Georgia	1816
William H. Crawford, Georgia	1817
Richard Rush, Pennsylvania	1825
Samuel D. Ingham, Pennsylvania	1829
Louis McLane, Delaware	1831
William J. Duane, Pennsylvania	1833
Roger B. Taney, Maryland	1833
Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire	1834
Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire	1837
Thomas Ewing, Ohio	1841
Thomas Ewing, Ohio	1841
Walter Forward, Pennsylvania	1841
John C. Spencer, New York	1843
George M. Bibb, Kentucky	1844
Robert J. Walker, Mississippi	1845
William M. Meredith, Pennsylvania	1849
Thomas Corwin, Ohio	1850
James Guthrie, Kentucky	1853
Howell Cobb, Georgia	1857
Philip F. Thomas, Maryland	1860
John A. Dix, New York	1861
Salmon P. Chase, Ohio	1861
William P. Fessenden, Maine	1864
Hugh McCulloch, Indiana	1865
Hugh McCulloch, Indiana	1864
William A. Richardson, Massachusetts	1873

*The postmaster general was not considered a cabinet officer until 1829.

SECRETARIES OF TREASURY.—Continued.

Benjamin H. Bristow, Kentucky	1874
George S. Boutwell, Massachusetts	1860
Lot M. Morrill, Maine	1876
John Sherman, Ohio	1877
William Windom, Minnesota	1881
Charles J. Folger, New York	1881
Walter Q. Gresham, Indiana	1884
Hugh McCulloch, Indiana	1884
Daniel Manning, New York	1885
Charles S. Fairchild, New York	1887
William Windom, Minnesota	1889
Charles Foster, Ohio	1891
John G. Carlisle, Kentucky	1893
Lyman J. Gage, Illinois	1897
Leslie M. Shaw, Iowa	1902
Leslie M. Shaw, Iowa	1905
Geo. B. Cortelyou, New York	1907
Franklin McVeagh, Illinois	1909
Wm. Gibbs McAdoo, New York	1913
Carter Glass, Virginia	1915

SECRETARIES OF WAR

Henry Knox, Massachusetts	1789
Timothy Pickering, Massachusetts	1795
James McHenry, Maryland	1796
James McHenry, Maryland	1797
John Marshall, Virginia	1800
Samuel Dexter, Massachusetts	1800
Roger Griswold, Connecticut	1801
Henry Dearborn, Massachusetts	1801
William Eustis, Massachusetts	1809
John Armstrong, New York	1813
James Monroe, Virginia	1814
William H. Crawford, Georgia	1815
Isaac Shelby, Kentucky	1817
Geo. Graham (ad in.), Virginia	1817
John C. Calhoun, South Carolina	1817
James Barbour, Virginia	1825
Peter B. Porter, New York	1828
John H. Eaton, Tennessee	1829
Lewis Cass, Ohio	1831
Benjamin F. Butler, New York	1837
Joel R. Poinsett, South Carolina	1837
John Bell, Tennessee	1841
John Bell, Tennessee	1841
John McLean, Ohio	1841
John C. Spencer, New York	1841
James M. Porter, Pennsylvania	1843
William Wilkins, Pennsylvania	1844
William L. Marcy, New York	1845
George W. Crawford, Georgia	1849
Edward Bates, Missouri	1850
Charles M. Conrad, Louisiana	1850
Jefferson Davis, Mississippi	1853
John B. Floyd, Virginia	1857
Joseph Holt, Kentucky	1861
Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania	1861
Edwin M. Stanton, Ohio	1862
Edwin M. Stanton, Ohio	1865
U. S. Grant (ad in.), Illinois	1867
Lor. Thomas (ad in.)	1868
John M. Schofield, New York	1868
John A. Rawlins, Illinois	1869
William T. Sherman, Ohio	1869
William T. Belknap, Iowa	1869
Alphonso Taft, Ohio	1876
James Don Cameron, Pennsylvania	1876
George W. McCrary, Iowa	1877

SECRETARIES OF WAR.—Continued.

Alexander Ramsey, Minnesota	1879
Robert T. Lincoln, Illinois	1881
Robert T. Lincoln, Illinois	1881
William C. Endicott, Massachusetts	1886
Redfield Proctor, Vermont	1889
Stephen B. Elkins, West Virginia	1891
Daniel S. Lamont, New York	1893
R. A. Alger, Michigan	1897
Elihu Root, New York	1899
Elihu Root, New York	1901
William Taft, Ohio	1904
William Taft, Ohio	1905
Luke E. Wright, Tennessee	1907
J. M. Dickinson, Tennessee	1909
Lindley Miller Garrison, New Jersey	1913
Newton Diehl Baker, Ohio	1916

SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.

Thomas Ewing, Ohio	1849
James A. Pearce, Maryland	1850
Thos. M. T. Kernon, Pennsylvania	1850
Alex. H. H. Stewart, Virginia	1850
Robert McClelland, Michigan	1853
Jacob Thompson, Mississippi	1857
Caleb B. Smith, Indiana	1861
John P. Usher, Indiana	1863
John P. Usher, Indiana	1865
James Harlan, Iowa	1865
Orville H. Browning, Illinois	1866
Jacob D. Cox, Ohio	1869
Columbus Delano, Ohio	1870
Zachariah Chandler, Michigan	1875
Carl Schurz, Missouri	1877
Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa	1881
Henry M. Teller, Colorado	1882
Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Mississippi	1885
William F. Vilas, Wisconsin	1888
John W. Noble, Missouri	1889
Hoke Smith, Georgia	1893
David R. Francis, Missouri	1896
Cornellius N. Bliss, New York	1897
Ethan A. Hitchcock, Missouri	1899
Ethan A. Hitchcock, Missouri	1901
Ethan A. Hitchcock, Missouri	1905
James R. Garfield, Ohio	1907
R. A. Ballinger, Washington	1909
Walter Lawrie Fisher	1911
Franklin Knight Lane, California	1915

SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE

Norman J. Coleman, Missouri	1889
Jeremiah M. Rusk, Wisconsin	1889
J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska	1893
James Wilson, Iowa	1897
James Wilson, Iowa	1901
James Wilson, Iowa	1905
James Wilson, Iowa	1909
David Franklin Houston, Missouri	1913
David Franklin Houston, Missouri	1916

ATTORNEYS GENERAL

Edmund Randolph, Virginia	1789
Edmund Randolph, Virginia	1793
William Bradford, Pennsylvania	1794
Charles Lee, Virginia	1795
Charles Lee, Virginia	1797
Theophilus Parsons, Massachusetts	1801
Levi Lincoln, Massachusetts	1801

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.—Continued.

Robert Smith, Maryland	1805
John Breckinridge, Kentucky	1805
Caesar A. Rodney, Delaware	1807
Caesar A. Rodney, Delaware	1809
William Pinckney, Maryland	1811
William Pinckney, Maryland	1813
Richard Rush, Pennsylvania	1814
Richard Rush, Pennsylvania	1817
William Wirt, Virginia	1817
William Wirt, Virginia	1825
John McP. Berrien, Georgia	1829
Roger B. Taney, Maryland	1831
Benjamin F. Butler, New York	1833
Benjamin F. Butler, New York	1837
Felix Grundy, Tennessee	1838
Henry D. Gilpin, Pennsylvania	1840
John J. Crittenden, Kentucky	1841
John J. Crittenden, Kentucky	1841
Hugh S. Legare, South Carolina	1841
John Nelson, Maryland	1843
John Y. Mason, Virginia	1845
Nathan Clifford, Maine	1846
Isaac Toucey, Connecticut	1848
Reverdy Johnson, Maryland	1849
John J. Crittenden, Kentucky	1850
Caleb Cushing, Massachusetts	1853
Jeremiah S. Black, Pennsylvania	1857
Edwin M. Stanton, Ohio	1860
Edward Bates, Missouri	1861
Titian J. Coffey, Pennsylvania (ad. in.)	1863
James Speed, Kentucky	1864
James Speed, Kentucky	1865
Henry Stanbery, Ohio	1866
William M. Evarts, New York	1868
Ebenezer R. Hoar, Massachusetts	1869
Amos T. Ackerman, Georgia	1870
George H. Williams, Oregon	1871
Edwards Pierrepont, New York	1875
Alphonso Taft, Ohio	1876
Charles Devens, Massachusetts	1877
Wayne MacVeagh, Pennsylvania	1881
Benjamin H. Brewster, Pennsylvania	1881
Augustus H. Garland, Arkansas	1885
William H. H. Miller, Indiana	1889
Richard Olney, Massachusetts	1893
Judson Harmon, Ohio	1895
Joseph McKenna, California	1897
John Wm. Griggs, New Jersey	1898
Philander C. Knox, Pennsylvania	1901
William H. Moody, Massachusetts	1904
William H. Moody, Massachusetts	1905
Chas. J. Bonaparte, Maryland	1907
J. W. Wickersham, New York	1909
Wm. Cox Redfield, New York	1913
Thomas Watt Gregory, Texas	1915

SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

George B. Cortelyou, New York	1903
Victor H. Metcalf, California	1904
Victor H. Metcalf, California	1905
Oscar S. Straus, New York	1907
Chas. Nagel, Missouri	1909
Wm. Bauchop Wilson, Pennsylvania	1913
William Bauchop Wilson, Pennsylvania	1915

Note.—Since the foundation of the government, the individual states have been represented the following number of times in cabinet positions: Massachusetts, 32; New York, 31; Pennsylvania, 26; Virginia, 22; Ohio, 20; Kentucky, 15; Indiana, 10; Connecticut, 9; Georgia, 8; Tennessee, 10; Illinois, 8; Maine, 6; South Carolina, 6; Delaware, 5; Missouri, 5; Wisconsin,

sin, 6; Iowa, 7; Michigan, 4; Mississippi, 4; New Jersey, 4; North Carolina, 4; Louisiana, 3; Minnesota, 3; New Hampshire, 3; West Virginia, 3; California, 2; Vermont, 2; Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Colorado, 1; Nebraska, 1; Oregon, 1; Washington, 1. The states which have not been represented in the cabinet are: Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Wyoming.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES 1790-1918
WITH ESTIMATES BY THE CENSUS BUREAU, FOR 1916, 1917
AND 1918

State	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Alabama				127,901	590,527	590,756
Arizona						
Arkansas			1,062	14,273	30,388	97,574
California						
Colorado						
Connecticut	237,946	251,002	261,942	275,248	297,675	309,978
Delaware	59,096	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748	78,085
Dist. Columbia		14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834	43,712
Florida					34,730	54,477
Georgia	82,548	162,686	252,433	340,989	616,823	691,392
Idaho						
Illinois			12,282	65,211	157,445	476,183
Indiana		5,641	24,520	147,178	343,031	685,866
Iowa						43,112
Kansas						
Kentucky	73,677	220,955	406,511	564,317	687,917	779,828
Louisiana			76,556	153,407	215,739	352,411
Maine	98,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	399,455	501,793
Maryland	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,044	470,019
Massachusetts	378,787	422,845	472,040	523,287	610,408	737,699
Michigan			4,762	8,896	31,639	212,267
Minnesota						
Mississippi		8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621	375,651
Missouri			19,783	66,586	140,455	383,702
Montana						
Nebraska						
Nevada						
N. Hampshire	141,885	183,858	214,460	244,161	269,328	284,574
New Jersey	184,139	211,149	245,562	277,575	320,823	373,306
New Mexico						
New York	340,120	589,051	959,049	1,372,812	1,918,608	2,428,921
N. Carolina	393,751	478,103	565,600	538,829	737,987	753,419
No. Dakota						
Ohio		45,365	230,760	581,434	937,903	1,519,467
Oklahoma						
Oregon						
Pennsylvania	434,373	602,365	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,233	1,724,033
Rhode Island	68,825	69,122	76,931	83,059	97,199	108,830
So. Carolina	249,073	345,594	415,115	502,741	581,185	594,398
So. Dakota						
Tennessee	35,691	105,602	261,727	422,823	681,904	829,210
Texas						
Utah						
Vermont	85,425	154,465	217,895	235,981	280,652	291,948
Virginia	747,610	880,200	974,600	1,065,366	1,311,405	1,239,797
Washington						
West Virginia						
Wisconsin						30,945
Wyoming						
Total	3,929,214	5,308,483	7,229,881	9,638,458	12,836,020	17,069,453

In the 1916 column, the figures of the State censuses of 1915 are use for Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Wyoming. The population of Oklahoma includes, in 1890 and 1900, the population of the Indian Territory, which was in 1890—180,182 and in 1900—392,060. The total for those in the Military and Naval service includes 5,318 in 1830 and 6,100 in 1840. They were on public ships in the service of the United States and were not accredited to any State. The total for 1890 includes the population (325,482), of Indian Territory and Indian Reservations especially enumerated in 1890 but not included in the general report on population.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES 1790-1918—Continued
WITH ESTIMATES BY THE CENSUS BUREAU, FOR 1916, 1917
AND 1918

State	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
Alabama	771,633	964,201	996,992	1,262,505	1,513,401
Arizona .....	.....	.....	9,658	40,440	88,243
Arkansas	209,897	435,450	484,471	802,525	1,128,211
California	92,597	379,994	560,247	864,694	1,218,398
Colorado .....	.....	34,277	39,864	194,327	413,249
Connecticut	370,792	460,147	537,454	622,700	746,258
Delaware	91,632	112,216	125,015	146,608	168,493
Dist. Columbia	51,687	75,080	131,700	177,624	230,392
Florida	87,445	140,424	187,743	269,493	391,422
Georgia	906,185	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353
Idaho .....	.....	.....	14,999	32,610	88,648
Illinois	851,740	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,826,352
Indiana	988,416	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301	2,192,404
Iowa	192,214	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,912,297
Kansas .....	.....	107,206	364,399	996,096	1,428,108
Kentucky	982,405	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,858,635
Louisiana	517,762	708,002	726,915	939,946	1,118,588
Maine	583,169	628,279	626,915	648,936	661,086
Maryland	583,034	687,049	780,894	934,943	1,042,390
Massachusetts	994,514	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085	2,238,947
Michigan	397,654	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,890
Minnesota	6,077	172,023	439,706	780,773	1,310,283
Mississippi	606,526	791,305	827,922	1,181,597	1,289,600
Missouri	652,044	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,679,185
Montana .....	.....	.....	20,595	39,159	142,924
Nebraska .....	.....	28,841	122,993	452,402	1,062,656
Nevada .....	.....	6,857	42,491	62,266	47,855
N. Hampshire	317,976	326,073	318,300	346,991	376,530
New Jersey	489,555	672,035	906,096	1,181,116	1,444,933
New Mexico	61,547	93,516	91,874	119,565	160,282
New York	3,087,894	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871	6,003,174
North Carolina	869,039	992,622	1,071,361	1,071,750	1,617,940
North Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190,983
Ohio	1,980,329	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,082	3,672,329
Oklahoma .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	258,657
Oregon	13,294	52,465	90,923	174,768	317,704
Pennsylvania	2,311,786	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,113
Rhode Island	147,645	174,620	217,535	276,531	345,506
South Carolina	668,507	703,708	705,606	995,677	1,151,149
South Dakota .....	.....	4,837	14,181	135,177	348,600
Tennessee	1,002,717	1,109,801	7,258,520	1,542,359	1,787,518
Texas	212,592	604,215	818,579	1,591,749	2,285,527
Utah	11,380	40,273	86,786	143,968	210,779
Vermont	314,120	315,098	330,551	332,286	332,422
Virginia	1,421,661	1,596,318	1,225,163	1,512,656	1,655,980
Washington .....	.....	11,594	23,955	75,116	357,232
West Virginia .....	.....	.....	442,014	618,467	762,794
Wisconsin	305,391	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,693,330
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	9,118	20,789	62,655
Total	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	62,947,714

In the 1916 column, the figures of the State censuses of 1915 are used for Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Wyoming. The population of Oklahoma includes, in 1890 and 1900, the population of the Indian Territory, which was in 1890—180,182 and in 1900—392,060. The total for those in the Military and Naval service includes 5,318 in 1830 and 6,100 in 1840. They were on public ships in the service of the United States and were not accredited to any State. The total for 1890 includes the population (325,462), of Indian Territory and Indian Reservations especially enumerated in 1890 but not included in the general report on population.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES 1790-1918—Continued
WITH ESTIMATES BY THE CENSUS BUREAU, FOR 1916, 1917
AND 1918

State	1900	1910	1916	1917	1918
Alabama	1,828,697	2,138,093	2,332,608	2,363,939	2,395,270
Arizona	122,931	204,354	255,544	263,788	272,034
Arkansas	1,311,564	1,574,449	1,739,723	1,766,343	1,792,965
California	1,485,053	2,377,549	2,938,654	3,029,032	3,119,412
Colorado	539,700	799,024	962,060	988,320	1,014,581
Connecticut	908,420	1,114,756	1,244,479	1,265,373	1,286,268
Delaware	184,735	202,322	213,380	215,160	216,941
Dist. Columbia	278,718	331,069	363,080	369,282	374,584
Florida	528,542	752,619	921,569	916,185	938,877
Georgia	2,216,331	2,609,121	2,850,065	2,895,941	2,935,617
Idaho	161,772	326,594	428,586	445,176	461,766
Illinois	4,821,550	5,638,591	6,152,257	6,234,995	6,317,734
Indiana	2,516,462	2,700,876	2,816,876	2,835,492	2,854,167
Iowa	2,231,853	2,224,771	2,358,066	2,224,771	2,224,771
Kansas	1,470,495	1,690,949	1,672,645	1,861,870	1,874,195
Kentucky	2,147,174	2,289,905	2,379,639	2,394,093	2,408,547
Louisiana	1,381,625	1,656,388	1,829,130	1,856,954	1,884,778
Maine	694,468	742,371	772,489	777,340	782,191
Maryland	1,188,044	1,295,346	1,362,807	1,373,673	1,384,539
Massachusetts	2,805,346	3,366,410	3,693,310	3,775,973	3,832,790
Michigan	2,420,982	2,810,173	3,054,854	3,094,266	3,133,678
Minnesota	1,751,394	2,075,708	2,279,603	2,312,445	2,345,287
Mississippi	1,551,270	1,797,114	1,951,674	1,976,570	2,001,466
Missouri	3,106,865	3,293,335	3,410,692	3,429,595	3,448,498
Montana	243,329	376,053	459,494	472,935	486,376
Nebraska	1,066,300	1,192,214	1,271,375	1,284,126	1,296,877
Nevada	42,335	81,875	106,734	110,738	114,742
N. Hampshire	411,588	430,572	442,506	444,429	446,352
New Jersey	1,883,669	2,537,167	2,844,342	3,014,194	3,080,371
New Mexico	195,310	327,301	410,283	423,649	437,015
New York	7,268,894	9,113,614	9,687,744	10,460,182	10,646,989
North Carolina	1,893,810	2,206,287	2,402,738	2,434,381	2,466,025
North Dakota	319,146	577,056	636,956	765,319	791,437
Ohio	4,157,545	4,767,121	5,150,356	5,212,085	5,273,814
Oklahoma	790,391	1,657,155	2,212,081	2,289,855	2,377,629
Oregon	413,536	672,765	835,741	861,992	888,243
Pennsylvania	6,302,115	7,065,111	8,522,017	8,660,042	8,798,067
Rhode Island	428,556	542,610	595,086	625,865	637,415
South Carolina	1,340,316	1,515,400	1,625,475	1,643,205	1,660,934
South Dakota	401,570	583,888	582,765	716,972	735,434
Tennessee	2,020,616	2,184,789	2,288,004	2,304,629	2,321,253
Texas	3,048,710	3,896,542	4,429,566	4,615,423	4,601,279
Utah	276,749	373,351	434,083	443,866	453,648
Vermont	343,641	355,956	363,699	364,946	366,192
Virginia	1,854,184	2,061,812	2,192,019	2,213,025	2,231,030
Washington	518,103	1,141,990	1,534,400	1,597,400	1,660,578
West Virginia	958,800	1,221,119	1,386,038	1,412,602	1,439,165
Wisconsin	2,069,042	2,333,860	2,509,350	2,527,167	2,553,983
Wyoming	92,531	145,965	141,705	184,970	190,380
Total	75,994,575	91,972,266	101,032,339	104,444,303	105,253,800

In the 1916 column, the figures of the State censuses of 1915 are used for Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Wyoming. The population of Oklahoma includes, in 1890 and 1900, the population of the Indian Territory, which was in 1890—180,182 and in 1900—392,060. The total for those in the Military and Naval service includes 5,318 in 1830 and 8,100 in 1840. They were on public ships in the service of the United States and were not accredited to any State. The total for 1890 includes the population (325,462), of Indian Territory and Indian Reservations especially enumerated in 1890 but not included in the general report on population.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	Capitals.	Governors	Politics.	Term of service.	Expiration of term.	Salary.
STATES						
Alabama	Montgomery	Thomas F. Kilby	D.	4	Jan., 1923	\$5,000
Arizona	Phoenix	Thomas E. Campbell	R.	2	Jan., 1921	6,500
Arkansas	Little Rock	Charles H. Brough	D.	2	Jan., 1921	4,000
California	Sacramento	William D. Stephens	R.	4	Jan., 1923	10,000
Colorado	Denver	Oliver H. Shoup	R.	2	Jan., 1921	5,000
Connecticut	Hartford	Marcus H. Holcomb	R.	2	Jan., 1921	5,000
Delaware	Dover	John G. Townsend, jr.	R.	4	Jan., 1921	4,000
Florida	Tallahassee	Sidney J. Catts	D.	4	Jan., 1921	8,000
Georgia	Atlanta	Hugh M. Dorsey	D.	2	June, 1921	5,000
Idaho	Boise	D. W. Davis	R.	2	Jan., 1921	5,000
Illinois	Springfield	Frank O. Lowden	R.	4	Jan., 1921	12,000
Indiana	Indianapolis	James P. Goodrich	R.	4	Jan., 1921	8,000
Iowa	Des Moines	William L. Harding	R.	2	Jan., 1921	a5,000
Kansas	Topeka	Henry J. Allen	R.	2	Jan., 1921	5,000
Kentucky	Frankfort	James D. Black	D.	4	Dec., 1919	b8,500
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Ruffin G. Pleasant	D.	4	May, 1920	7,500
Maine	Augusta	Carl E. Milliken	R.	2	Jan., 1921	5,000
Maryland	Annapolis	Emerson C. Harrington	D.	4	Jan., 1920	4,500
Massachusetts	Boston	Calvin Coolidge	R.	1	Jan., 1920	10,000
Michigan	Lansing	Albert E. Sleeper	R.	2	Jan., 1921	5,000
Minnesota	St. Paul	J. A. A. Burnquist	R.	2	Jan., 1921	7,000
Mississippi	Jackson	Theo. G. Bilbo	D.	4	Jan., 1920	5,000
Missouri	Jefferson City	Frederick D. Gardner	D.	4	Jan., 1921	c5,000
Montana	Helena	Samuel Vernon Stewart	D.	4	Jan., 1921	7,500
Nebraska	Lincoln	Samuel R. McKelvie	R.	2	Jan., 1921	2,500
Nevada	Carson City	Emmet D. Boyle	D.	4	Jan., 1923	7,200
New Hampshire	Concord	John H. Bartlett	R.	2	Jan., 1921	3,000
New Jersey	Trenton	Walter E. Edge	R.	3	Jan., 1920	10,000
New Mexico	Santa Fe	O. A. Larrazolo	R.	2	Jan., 1921	5,000
New York	Albany	Alfred E. Smith	D.	2	Jan., 1921	c10,000
North Carolina	Raleigh	Thomas W. Bickett	D.	4	Jan., 1921	d8,500
North Dakota	Bismarck	Lynn J. Frazier	R.	2	Jan., 1921	5,000
Ohio	Columbus	James M. Cox	D.	2	Jan., 1921	10,000
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	J. B. A. Robertson	D.	4	Jan., 1923	4,500
Oregon	Salem	B. W. Olcott	R.	4	Jan., 1923	5,000
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	William C. Sproul	R.	4	Jan., 1923	10,000
Rhode Island	Providence	R. Livingston Beeckman	R.	2	Jan., 1921	8,000
South Carolina	Columbia	Robert A. Cooper	D.	2	Jan., 1921	3,000
South Dakota	Pierre	Peter Norbeck	R.	2	Jan., 1921	e3,000
Tennessee	Nashville	A. H. Roberts	D.	2	Jan., 1921	4,000
Texas	Austin	W. P. Hobby	D.	2	Jan., 1921	4,000
Utah	Salt Lake City	Simon Bamberger	D.	4	Jan., 1921	6,000
Vermont	Montpelier	Horace F. Graham	R.	2	Jan., 1921	8,000
Virginia	Richmond	Westmoreland Davis	R.	4	Feb., 1922	5,000
Washington	Olympia	Louis F. Hart	R.	4	Jan., 1921	6,000
West Virginia	Charleston	John J. Cornwell	R.	4	Mar., 1921	c5,000
Wisconsin	Madison	Emanuel L. Philipp	R.	2	Jan., 1921	5,000
Wyoming	Cheyenne	Robert D. Carey	R.	4	Jan., 1923	4,000
TERRITORIES						
Alaska	Juneau	Thomas Riggs, jr.	D.	4	Apr., 1922	7,600
Hawaii	Honolulu	Charles J. McCarthy	D.	4	June, 1922	7,000
ISLAND POSSESSION*						
Philippines	Manila	Francis Burton Harrison .....	...	...	Indefinite	20,000
Porto Rico	San Juan	Arthur Yager .....	...	...	Indefinite	10,000

a Also \$1,200 per annum as a member of the council and \$600 rent allowance.

b In addition to residence and \$3,000 for expenses.

c And use of executive mansion.

d Also water, lights, servant hire, etc., for mansion, and \$800 for traveling expenses.

e Also \$50 per month for rent and executive mansion.

f Governors nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

TERMS OF SERVICE

EXPIRATIONS OF THE TERMS OF SENATORS.

CLASS III.—SENATORS WHOSE TERMS OF SERVICE EXPIRE MAR. 3, 1921.

(Thirty-two Senators in this class.)

Name.		Residence
Beckham, J. C. W.....	D	Frankfort, Ky.
Brandegee, Frank B.....	R	New London, Conn.
Chamberlain, George E.....	D	Portland, Oreg.
Cummins, Albert B.....	R	Des Moines, Iowa.
Curtis, Charles.....	R	Topeka, Kans.
Dillingham, William P.....	R	Montpelier, Vt.
Fletcher, Duncan U.....	D	Jacksonville, Fla.
Gay, Edward J. d.....	D	Plaquemine, La.
Gore, Thomas P.....	D	Lawton, Okla.
Gronna, Asle J.....	R	Lakota, N. Dak.
Harding, Warren G.....	R	Marion, Ohio.
Henderson, Charles B.....	D	Elko, Nev.
Johnson, Edwin S.....	D	Yankton, S. Dak.
Jones, Wesley L.....	R	North Yakima, Wash.
Kirby, William F. b.....	D	Little Rock, Ark.
Lenroot, Irvine L. c.....	R	Superior, Wis.
Moses, George H. d.....	R	Concord, N. H.
Nugent, John F. a.....	D	Boise, Idaho.
Overman, Lee S.....	D	Salisbury, N. C.
Penrose, Boies.....	R	Philadelphia, Pa.
Phelan, James D.....	D	San Francisco, Cal.
Sherman, Lawrence Y.....	R	Springfield, Ill.
Smith, Ellison D.....	D	Florence, S. C.
Smith, Hoke.....	D	Atlanta, Ga.
Smith, John Walter.....	D	Snow Hill, Md.
Smith, Marcus A.....	D	Tucson, Ariz.
Smoot, Reed.....	R	Provo, Utah.
Spencer, Selden P. d.....	R	St. Louis, Mo.
Thomas, Charles S.....	D	Denver, Colo.
Underwood, Oscar W.....	D	Birmingham, Ala.
Wadsworth, James W., jr.....	R	Groveland, N. Y.
Watson, James E. b.....	R	Rushville, Ind.

CLASS II.—SENATORS WHOSE TERMS OF SERVICE EXPIRE
MAR. 3, 1925.

(Thirty-two Senators in this class.)

Ball, L. Heisler.....	R	Marshallton, Del.
Bankhead, John H.....	D	Jasper, Ala.
Borah, William E.....	R	Boise, Idaho.
Capper, Arthur.....	R	Topeka, Kans.
Colt, LeBaron B.....	R	Bristol, R. I.
Dial, Nathaniel B.....	D	Laurens, S. C.
Edge, Walter E.....	R	Atlantic City, N. J.
Elkins, Davis.....	R	Morgantown, W. Va.
Fall, Albert B.....	R	Three Rivers, N. Mex.
Fernald, Bert M. a.....	R	West Poland, Me.
Harris, William J.....	D	Cedartown, Ga.
Harrison, Pat.....	D	Gulfport, Miss.
Kenyon, William S.....	R	Fort Dodge, Iowa.
Keyes, Henry W.....	R	Haverhill, N. H.
McCormick, Medill.....	R	Chicago, Ill.
McNary, Charles L. b.....	R	Salem, Oreg.
Martin, Thomas S.....	D	Charlottesville, Va.
Nelson, Knute.....	R	Alexandria, Minn.
Newberry, Truman H.....	R	Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.
Norris, George W.....	R	McCook, Nebr.
Owen, Robert L.....	D	Muskogee, Okla.
Phipps, Lawrence C.....	R	Denver, Colo.
Ransdell, Joseph E.....	D	Lake Providence, La.
Robinson, Joseph T.....	D	Lonoke, Ark.
Sheppard, Morris.....	D	Texarkana, Tex.
Shields, John K.....	D	Knoxville, Tenn.
Simmons, Furnifold M.....	D	Newbern, N. C.
Stanley, A. Owsley.....	D	Henderson, Ky.
Sterling, Thomas.....	R	Vernonilton, S. Dak.
Walsh, David I.....	D	Fitchburg, Mass.
Walsh, Thomas J.....	D	Helena, Mont.
Warren, Francis E.....	R	Cheyenne, Wyo.

a Elected Sept. 11, 1916.

b Appointed by the governor.

CLASS I.—SENATORS WHOSE TERMS OF SERVICE EXPIRE
MAR. 3, 1923.

(Thirty-two Senators in this class.)

Ashurst, Henry F.....	D	Prescott, Ariz.
Calder, William M.....	R	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Culberson, Charles A.....	D	Dallas, Tex.
France, Joseph I.....	R	Port Deposit, Md.
Frelinghuysen, Joseph S.....	R	Raritan, N. J.
Gerry, Peter G.....	D	Warwick, R. I.
Hale, Frederick.....	R	Portland, Me.
Hitchcock, Gilbert M.....	D	Omaha, Nebr.
Johnson, Hiram W.....	R	San Francisco, Cal.
Jones, Andrieus A.....	D	East Las Vegas, N. Mex.
Kellogg, Frank B.....	R	St. Paul, Minn.
Kendrick, John B.....	D	Sheridan, Wyo.
King, William H.....	D	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Knox, Philander C.....	R	Pittsburgh, Pa.
La Follette, Robert M.....	R	Madison, Wis.
Lodge, Henry Cabot.....	R	Nahant, Mass.
McCumber, Porter J.....	R	Wahpeton, N. Dak.
McKellar, Kenneth.....	D	Memphis, Tenn.
McLean, George P.....	R	Simsbury, Conn.
Myers, Henry L.....	D	Hamilton, Mont.
New, Harry S.....	R	Indianapolis, Ind.
Page, Carroll S.....	R	Hyde Park, Vt.
Pittman, Key.....	D	Tonopah, Nev.
Pondexter, Miles.....	R	Spokane, Wash.
Pomerene, Atlee.....	D	Canton, Ohio.
Reed, James A.....	D	Kansas Ctiy. Mo.
Sutherland, Howard.....	R	Elkins, W. Va.
Swanson, Claude A.....	D	Chatham, Va.
Townsend, Charles E.....	R	Jackson, Mich.
Trammell, Park.....	D	Lakeland, Fla.
Williams, John Sharp.....	D	Yazoo City (star route) Miss.
Wolcott, Josiah O.....	D	Dover, Del.

a Appointed by the governor. b Elected Nov. 7, 1916. c Elected Apr. 2, 1918.
d Elected Nov. 5, 1918.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY
IN THE UNION.

In all States except Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming the right to vote at general elections is restricted to males of 21 year of age and upward. Women are entitled to vote at school elections in several states. They are entitled by law to full suffrage in the states of Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming.

Alabama—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of the United States or alien who has declared intention; previous residence required, in state 2 years, in county 1 year, in town 3 months, in precinct 3 months. Disqualifications: Convicted of treason or other felonies.

Arizona—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of the United States or alien who has declared intention; previous residence required, in state 1 year, in county 30 days, in precinct 30 days. Disqualifications: Idiot, insane, felon.

Arkansas—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of the United States or alien who has declared intention; previous residence required, in state 1 year, in county 6 months, in town 30 days, in precinct 30 days. Disqualifications: Idiot, insane, convicted of felony, failure to pay poll tax, United States soldiers or marines.

California—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen by nativity, naturalization 90 days prior to election or treaty of Queretaro; previous residence required, in state 1 year, in county 60 days, in precinct 30 days. Disqualifications: Chinese; idiots, insane, embezzlers of public moneys, convicted of infamous crime.

Colorado—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen, native or naturalized, male or female, who is duly registered; previous residence required, in state 1 year, in county 90 days, in precinct 10 days. Disqualifications: While confined in public prison, under guardianship, non compos mentis, insane.

Connecticut—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of the United States who can read the English language; previous residence required, in state 1 year, in town 6 months. Disqualifications: Convicted of heinous crime, unless pardoned.

Delaware—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen who shall have paid a registration fee of \$1; previous residence, in state 1 year, in county 3 months, in precinct 30 days. Disqualifications: Insane persons and paupers or persons convicted of felony.

Florida—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of the United States; previous residence required, in state 1 year, in county 6 months, in town 6 months, in precinct 30 days. Disqualifications: Idiots, duelists, convicted of felony or any infamous crime.

Georgia—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of the United States who has paid all his taxes since 1817; previous residence required, in state 1 year, in county 6 months. Disqualifications: Convicted of felony, bribery or larceny, unless pardoned, idiots and insane.

Idaho—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of United States, male or female; previous residence required, in state 6 months, in county 30 days. Disqualifications: Idiots, insane, convicted of felony, bigamists, polygamists, under guardianship.

Illinois—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of United States; previous residence required, in state 1 year, in county 90 days, in town 30 days, in precinct 30 days. Disqualifications: Convicted of felony or bribery in elections.

Indiana—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen or alien who has declared intention and resided one year in United States; previous residence required, in state 6 months, in county 60 days, in town 60 days, in precinct 30 days. Disqualifications: United States soldiers, sailors and marines and persons convicted of infamous crime.

Iowa—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of United States; previous residence required, in state 6 months, in county 60 days. Disqualifications: Idiots, insane, convicted of infamous crime.

Kansas—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of the United States or alien who has declared intention and resided one year in United States; previous

- residence required, in state 6 months, in county 30 days, in town 30 days, in precinct 30 days. Disqualifications: Convicted of treason or felony, insane, under guardianship.
- Kentucky—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of United States; previous residence required, in state 1 year, in county 6 months, in town 60 days, in precinct 60 days. Disqualifications: Convicted of treason, felony, or bribery, idiots and insane.
- Louisiana—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of United States; previous residence required, in state 2 years, in county 1 year, in precinct 6 months. Disqualifications: Idiots, insane, felons, under indictment, inmates of prison or charitable institutions except Soldiers' Home.
- Maine—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of United States; previous residence required, in state 3 months, in county 3 months, in town 3 months, in precinct 3 months. Disqualifications: Paupers and persons under guardianship and Indians not taxed.
- Maryland—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of United States; previous residence required, in state 1 year, in county 6 months, in town 6 months, in precinct 1 day. Disqualifications: Felons not pardoned, lunatics, non compos mentis, bribery.
- Massachusetts—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen who can read and write; previous residence required, in state 1 year, in county 6 months, in town 6 months, in precinct 6 months. Disqualifications: Paupers and persons under guardianship.
- Michigan—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of the United States or alien who declared intention six months prior to election; previous residence required, in state 6 months, in county 20 days, in town 20 days, in precinct 20 days. Disqualifications: Indians with tribal relations, duelist and accessories.
- Minnesota—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of the United States who has been such for three months preceding election; previous residence required, in state 6 months, in county 30 days, in town 30 days, in precinct 30 days. Disqualifications: Convicted of treason or felony, unpardoned, under guardianship, insane, Indians lacking customs of civilization.
- Mississippi—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of United States who can read or understand constitution; previous residence required, in state 2 years, in county 1 year, in town 1 year, in precinct 1 year. Disqualifications: Insane, idiots, Indians not taxed, felons, persons who have not paid taxes, bigamists.
- Missouri—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of the United States alone who has declared intention not less than one year or more than five years before election; previous residence required, in state 1 year, in county 60 days, in town 60 days, in precinct 60 days. Disqualifications: Persons in poorhouses or asylums at public expense, those in prison or convicted of infamous crimes.
- Montana—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of the United States; previous residence required, in state one year, in county 30 days, in town 30 days, in precinct 30 days. Disqualifications: Felons not pardoned, idiots, insane, United States soldiers, seamen and marines, Indians.
- Nebraska—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of the United States or alien who has declared intention thirty days before election; previous residence required, in state six months, in county 60 days, in town 40 days, in precinct 10 days. Disqualifications: Convicted of treason or felony, unless restored to civil rights, persons non compos mentis.
- Nevada—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of the United States; previous residence required, in state three months, in county 40 days, in town 30 days. Disqualifications: Idiots, insane, unpardoned convicts, Indians, Chinese.
- New Hampshire—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of the United States; previous residence required, in state six months, in county six months, in town six months, in precinct six months. Disqualifications: Paupers.
- New Jersey—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizens of the United States; previous residence required, in state one year, in county five months. Disqualifications: Idiots, paupers, insane, convicted of crime unless pardoned or restored by law.

- New Mexico—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of the United States; previous residence required, in state six months, in county three months, in town 30 days, in precinct 30 days. Disqualifications: Convicted of felony, unless pardoned, United States soldiers, sailors, or camp follower Indians.
- New York—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen who shall have been a citizen for ninety days prior to election; previous residence required, in state one year, in county four months. Disqualifications: Offenders against elective franchise rights, and persons convicted of bribery or infamous crime and not restored to citizenship by the executive, convicts in house of refuge or reformatory not disqualified.
- North Carolina—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of the United States; previous residence required, in state two years, in county six months, in precinct four months. Disqualifications: Convicted of felony or infamous crime, idiots, lunatics.
- North Dakota—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of the United States and civilized Indian; previous residence required, in state one year, in county six months, in precinct 90 days. Disqualifications: Under guardianship, persons non compos mentis, or convicted of felony and treason, unless restored to civil rights.
- Ohio—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of the United States; previous residence required, in state one year, in county 30 days, in town 20 days, in precinct 20 days. Disqualifications: Idiots, insane and felons, persons in United States military and naval service on duty in Ohio.
- Oklahoma—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of the United States; previous residence required, in state one year, in county six month, in town 60 days, in precinct 30 days. Disqualifications: Felons, idiots, insane, paupers.
- Oregon—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of the United States or alien who has declared intention more than one year prior to election; previous residence required, in state six months. Disqualifications: Idiots, insane, convicted of felony, Chinese.
- Pennsylvania—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of the United States at least one month, and if 22 years old or more must have paid tax within two years; previous residence required, in state one year, in precinct two months. Disqualifications: Convicted of perjury and fraud as election officers, or bribery of voters.
- Rhode Island—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of the United States; previous residence required, in state two years, in town six months. Disqualifications: Paupers, lunatics.
- South Carolina—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of the United States; previous residence required, in state two years, in county one year, in town four months, in precinct four months. Disqualifications: Felons, bribery unless pardoned, insane, paupers.
- South Dakota—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizens of the United States or alien who has declared intention, Indian who has severed tribal relations; previous residence required, in state six months, in county 30 days, in town 10 days, in precinct 10 days. Disqualifications: Under guardianship, insane, convicted of treason or felony, unless pardoned, United States soldiers, seamen and marines.
- Tennessee—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of the United States who has paid poll tax of preceding year; previous residence required, in state one year, in county six months. Disqualifications: Convicted of bribery or other infamous offense.
- Texas—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of the United States or alien who has declared his intention six months prior to election; previous residence required, in state one year, in county six months. Disqualifications: Idiots, lunatics, paupers, convicted of felony, United States soldiers, seamen and marines.
- Utah—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of the United States, male or female; previous residence required, in state one year, in county four months in precinct 60 days. Disqualifications: Idiots, insane, convicted of treason or crimes against elective franchise, unless pardoned.
- Vermont—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizens of the United States, previous residence required, in state one year, in county three months, in town three months, in precinct three months. Disqualifications: Those who have not obtained the approbation of the local board of civil authority.

Virginia—Requirements as to citizenship: All persons who six months before the election have paid their state poll taxes for three preceding years; also any person who served in time of war in the army or navy of the United States or of the Confederate states; previous residence required, in state two years, in county one year, in town one year, in precinct 30 days. Disqualifications: Idiots, lunatics, paupers.

Washington—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of the United States and all residents of territory prior to statehood; previous residence required, in state one year, in county 90 days, in town 30 days, in precinct 30 days. Disqualifications: Idiots, lunatics, convicted of infamous crimes, Indians not taxed.

West Virginia—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of the United States; previous residence required, in state one year, in county 60 days, in town 60 days. Disqualifications: Paupers, idiots, lunatics, convicted of treason, felony or bribery at elections.

Wisconsin—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of the United States or alien who has declared intention and civilized Indians, previous residence required, in state one year, in county 10 days, in town 10 days, in precinct 10 days. Disqualifications: Under guardianship, insane, convicted of crime or treason, betting on elections.

Wyoming—Requirements as to citizenship: Citizen of the United States male or female; previous residence required, in state one year, in county 60 days, in town 10 days, in precinct 10 days. Disqualifications: Idiots, insane, felons, unable to read state constitution in the English language.

PRIMARY ELECTION LAW

Text of Law (Chapter 100) Enacted By the Legislature of 1907 with Amendments by Legislative Assemblies of 1911 and 1913.

AN ACT Providing for the Selection of Candidates for Election by Popular Vote, and Relating to Their Nomination and the Perpetuation of Political Parties.

Be It Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota:

SECTION 1. INTENT OF ACT.) It is the intention of this act to reform the methods by which political parties shall make nominations of candidates for all public offices by popular vote. It shall be liberally construed so that the real will of the electors may not be defeated by any informality or failure to comply with all provisions of law in respect to either the giving of any notice or the conducting of the primary or certify the results thereof.

SEC. 2. HELD, WHEN, WHAT OFFICES FOR.) On the last Wednesday in June of every year in which occurs a general election, there shall be held, in lieu of party caucuses and conventions, a primary election in the various voting precincts of this state, for the nomination of candidates for the following offices to be voted for at the ensuing general election, viz: Members of congress, state officers, county officers, district assessors and the following officers on the years of their regular election, viz: Judges of the supreme and district court, members of the legislative assembly and county commissioners, and United States senator in the year previous to his election by the legislative assembly; provided, however, that the provisions of this act shall not be construed to include or provide for the nomination of presidential electors or delegates to national conventions. Such delegates to national conventions shall be nominated and elected, and presidential electors nominated as now or hereafter may be provided for by the various state central committees. For special elections for the officers enumerated herein the nominations shall be made as otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 3. PETITION REQUIRED. FEES FOR FILING. AFFIDAVIT OF CANDIDATES.) Every candidate for United States senator, members of congress, state officers, judge of the supreme court and district courts, shall, not more than sixty days nor less than thirty days prior to said primary election, present to the secretary of state a petition giving his name, post office address, the title to the office to which he aspires and the party which he represents, containing the names of 3 per cent of the total vote cast for the candidate of the party with which he affiliates, for the same position at the last general election; provided, however, that in no case shall more than three hundred names be required. Each name on the petition shall be that of a legal voter and be subscribed under a certified party heading.

Upon receipt by the secretary of state of such petition and the payment to him of an amount equal to one per cent of the annual salary of the office to which he aspires, and when accompanied by the following affidavit he shall place the applicant's name upon the primary election ballot in the columns of his party as hereinafter provided; provided, however, that no fee shall be required of candidates for United States senator. Said affidavit may be substantially as follows:

State of North Dakota,

ss.

County of.....

I,, being duly sworn, depose and say that I reside in the county of.....and state of North Dakota; that I am a qualified voter therein and a.....; that I am a candidate for nomination to the office of.....to be chosen at the primary election to be held on the..... 19...., and I do hereby request that my name be printed upon the primary election ballot as provided by law, as a candidate of the..... party for said office.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this.....day of....., 19....

Notary Public, North Dakota.

The fees designated in this section to be paid to the secretary of state shall be turned over by him to the state treasurer to be covered into the general fund.

SEC. 4. (As amended, Laws of 1911.) PARTY REGISTRATION REQUIRED, WHEN.) A party registration of the voters in their respective

political parties shall be taken in each precinct of this state in the following manner. In the months of April and May of each even numbered year in which a primary election is held, the assessor of each district shall at the time he makes his assessment of the real and personal property take down in an enrollment book the name of each voter in his district, grouping alphabetically and according to the precinct of such voters in substantially the following form:

County,
City,
Ward,
Election precinct.

Date	Enrolled Number	Name	P. O. Address	Age	Nativity	Str. No.	Party Affil.
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And also have each voter sign and swear to before the assessor or notary as the case may be a registration blank "A" which shall be in the following form:

State of North Dakota,

County of..... } ss.

I, the undersigned, elector do solemnly swear or (affirm) that my name and signature as signed below is my true name and signature. If I have not personally signed it, it is because..... and it was signed at my request by the attesting officer. My age is..... years and occupation.....; nativity.....; naturalized or declared my intention in..... court, in..... county,..... State, on....., 19....., as appears by the naturalization papers exhibited herewith. Present residence is in section....., township....., range....., county, North Dakota; or (if in city or town) at No. street, in the city of..... post office address..... I belong to the..... party; that I have resided in this state for one year immediately preceding this election. In testimony whereof I sign my name two times.

(1)..... (1).....
(2)..... (2).....
Elector.

Note.—"Verification to be in usual form." If unable to sign, let the officer write his name and so state.

REGISTRATION AND ENROLLMENT BOOKS. HOW FURNISHED.)

These party enrollment books and blanks shall be prepared and furnished by the secretary of state and by him sent to each county auditor in the state and by each county auditor distributed to each assessor. The assessors shall complete this work of taking the party registration in the months of April and May of each even numbered year and shall return the blanks and enrollment books to the county auditors of the respective counties on or before thirty days before each primary election day and shall receive as compensation the sum of ten cents (10c) for entry of the name of each party voter in addition to the compensation now allowed by law for this work as such assessor. He shall cause the names to be entered in the party enrollment book alphabetically and according to the respective precincts of the voters within that district.

Any voter who is unavoidably absent from the assessor's district during the time of taking the party registration may go before any notary public and sign and verify a registration blank as shown by form "A" and mail the same in to the county auditor of his county.

WHEN PERSON MAY CAUSE NAME TO BE ENROLLED ON PRIMARY DAY.) Any person who was a qualified voter in any election precinct in this state on the day of enrollment and registration provided for in this act, and who failed to have his name enrolled on that day by reason of sickness or unavoidable absence from the election precinct, and who is a qualified voter in said district at the time of the primaries thereafter held therein, or who may have become twenty-one years of age after the day of enrollment, may have his name enrolled by the election board on any primary day upon making oath as provided in the general election law in relation to registration of electors on election day. Any person who was a qualified voter in any election precinct in this state on the day of enrollment, provided for in this act, and who was duly enrolled as provided herein, who has had occasion to transfer his place of residence to an election precinct other than that in which he was enrolled,

may be entitled to a new enrollment on primary day in such election precinct and be entitled to a vote therein, provided that he has resided in the election precinct to which he has lately removed for a period to comply with general laws governing residence of electors. He may obtain from the assessor of the precinct in which he formally resided a certificate stating that he was duly enrolled in such precinct, and that he has changed his residence therefrom to such other precinct and that he is entitled to enrollment therein.

The county auditor shall cause duplicates to be made of all the party enrollment books on file in his office and cause a copy of the party enrollment book for each precinct to be delivered to the inspector of elections of such precinct at the same time that the other election supplies and ballot boxes are delivered to such inspector as now provided by law.

The inspector and judges at such primary elections shall require each voter to vote the party ballot under which he has registered.

COUNTY AND LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES. PETITION, FILING FEE AND PLEDGE.) Every candidate for a county or district office shall not more than forty days nor less than thirty days, and before 4 o'clock p. m. of the thirtieth day prior to any primary election, present to the county auditor a petition giving his name, postoffice address, the title of the office to which he aspires and the party which he represents, containing the names of five per cent of the total vote cast for the candidate of the party which he represents, for the same position at the last general election; such names to be procured from at least one-fifth of the precincts of his district; provided, however, that in no case shall there be more than two hundred names; and, provided, further, that the petitions of all candidates for members of the legislative assembly may, in addition to the requirements hereinbefore provided, contain the following pledge, namely: "I, the undersigned, a candidate for the office of member of the legislative assembly of the state of North Dakota, do obligate myself to the people of the state of North Dakota and to the people of my legislative district that during my term of office I will support and vote for that candidate for United States senator in congress of the party of which I am a member, who has received a majority of such party votes, or who by law received the party nomination for that position at the primary election next preceding the election of United States senator in congress." In case such legislative candidate signs the foregoing pledge, he shall be entitled to have printed below his name upon the primary and general election ballot the following words, to-wit: "Pledged to the people's choice for U. S. senator." In case such legislative candidate does not sign for the foregoing pledge there shall be printed below his name upon the primary election and general election ballots the following words, to-wit: "Not pledged to the people's choice for U. S. Senator."

Each name on the petition shall be that of a qualified voter, and be subscribed under a party heading. Each signer of a nomination paper shall sign but one such paper for the same office; he shall add his residence with the street number, if any, and the date of signing. Upon the receipt of such petition by the county auditor and the payment to him of the filing fee of three dollars (\$3.00), excepting candidates for county commissioners, district assessors, surveyor, coroner, county constables and county justices of the peace, who shall pay no filing fee and when accompanied by an affidavit as provided in section 3 of chapter 109 of the 1907 Session Laws relating to petitions required, fees and filing affidavit of candidate, such county auditor shall place the name of such applicant upon the primary election ballot in the columns of his party as hereinbefore provided.

When a legislative district is composed of more than one county, the petition herein provided for shall be filed with the county auditor of the county where the candidate resides, and such county auditor shall certify to the county auditors of the other counties comprising such legislative districts the names of the candidates filing such petitions. The filing fees received as above by the county auditor shall be turned over by him to the county treasurer to be covered into the general fund.

SECTION 5. (1913 Amendment.) NAMES ON PRIMARY BALLOT. HOW SECURED. VACANCIES. HOW FILLED.) Application to have a name placed on the primary election ballots for nomination may be made by five qualified electors for any office designated in this Act, by presenting the petition required in Sections 3 or 4 to the proper official, and paying the amount required, accompanied by the following affidavit:
State of North Dakota,

County of } ss.

"I, A....., B....., C....., D....., and E..... being duly sworn, each for himself, deposes and says that he is a qualified voter in the state of North

Dakota, that he hereby makes application to have the name of printed on the primary election ballot of the part, for the office of to be voted for at the primary election to be held on the day of 19....; that said is to the best of his knowledge, information and belief, a and a qualified voter and eligible to hold the office of under the constitution.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of 19....

Notary Public, North Dakota.

When such application is received by the proper officer, accompanied by the necessary fee, as required in Sections 3 and 4 of this Act, he shall place the name on the primary election ballot as a candidate of the party named in said petition; provided, that such affidavit and petition shall not be filed without the written consent of such person to be nominated endorsed thereon; and provided, further, that when the time has expired at which a petition may be filed, and a vacancy exists in the primary election ballot of any political party by reason of no petition having been filed for such nomination, then and in that case the same may be filed by affidavit and petition as provided in this Section, on the payment of one-half of the usual fee, and such affidavit and petition must be filed with the proper officers at least twenty-five days before the primary election; and provided, further, that no petition shall be circulated or signed more than ninety days previous to the time when any petition is required to be filed as herein provided for, and any signatures to a petition secured prior to ninety days shall not be counted.

SEC. 6. FORM OF PETITION.) The petition required in sections 3, 4 and 5 of this act may be one continuous list of names under the proper title or principle, or there may be a number of such petitions using the same title, giving the aggregate of names required.

SEC. 7. NOMINATIONS BY STICKERS.) A candidate may be nominated by having his name written on or by printed stickers placed over the name or in a blank line left for that purpose underneath the group in each official position; but not more than one name shall be written or printed on any such stickers.

SEC. 8. ELIGIBILITY OF CANDIDATES.) All persons nominated in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be eligible as candidates to be voted for at the ensuing general election.

SEC. 9. (1913 Amendment.) BALLOTS, FORM OF. DUTIES OF JUDGES AND INSPECTORS.) The primary election and primary election ballot shall be provided for, arranged and conducted and all expenses paid as now provided by law for general elections, except as otherwise provided for in this Act.

There shall be separate ballots for each party or principle and they shall all be of the same size, texture and color, except sample ballots, which shall be printed on tinted paper.

The ballot shall be entitled "Primary Election Ballot."

The names of all aspirants for nomination of each political party or principle for the different offices shall be arranged in separate groups in their order, on separate ballots under a proper political designation, leaving one or more blank lines or spaces below each group of names on which may be written or placed a name of a printed sticker attached for the nomination of the committee. No squares shall be left at the head of the ballot.

At the head of each ballot shall be placed the title of the political party or principle that it represents.

At the left of each group shall be placed the title of the office, followed by a bracket, indicating the number of names in such group. Above each group there shall be a space in which shall be printed the number of names in that group to be voted for as follows:

"Vote for name (or number names) only."

Immediately above the names of the candidates to be voted for shall be printed the following:

"To vote for a person whose name is printed on the ballot mark a cross (X) in the square at the right of the name of the person for whom you desire to vote."

"To vote for a person whose name is not printed on the ballot, write or paste his name in the blank space provided for that purpose."

Each ballot shall contain two columns, and each column is to have as nearly as possible the same number of names of candidates thereon, except that no groups or spaces beneath any group shall be divided, and the candidates for the various offices shall appear upon the ballot in the following order, commencing at the column to the left, viz:

Congressional—	
United States Senator.....	Vote for one
Representative in congress.....district.....	Vote for.....
State Officers—	
Governor	Vote for one
Lieutenant governor.....	Vote for one
Secretary of State.....	Vote for one
State Auditor.....	Vote for one
State Treasurer.....	Vote for one
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	Vote for one
Attorney General.....	Vote for one
Commissioner of Insurance.....	Vote for one
Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor.....	Vote for one
Commissioner of Railroads.....	Vote for three
Legislative—	
State Senator.....District.....	Vote for one
Members of House of Representatives.....	Vote for.....
County Officers—	
Sheriff	Vote for one
Auditor	Vote for one
Treasurer	Vote for one
Clerk of District Court.....	Vote for one
Register of Deeds.....	Vote for one
State's Attorney.....	Vote for one
County Judge.....	Vote for one
Superintendent of Schools.....	Vote for one
Public Administrator.....	Vote for one
County Surveyor.....	Vote for one
County Coroner.....	Vote for one
County Commissioner.....district.....	Vote for.....
County Constable.....	Vote for.....

A square shall be placed following the name to the right of every candidate and the voter shall place a cross (X) in such square following the name of each person he desires to vote for.

The judges and inspectors of election when handing a ballot to a voter shall inform him that he must vote for the candidates of the political party such ballot represents only, and the voter shall call for the ballot representing the party or principle with which he affiliates and he shall receive such ballot and no other.

SEC. 10. MUST VOTE PARTY BALLOT.) Any citizen otherwise eligible by law, affiliated with or representing the principles enumerated in the national platform of the following parties, are eligible to nomination under this act. The republican party, the democratic party, or any party designation that cast 5 per cent of the votes cast for governor at the last general election, and it shall be unlawful for any person to call for or vote a ballot at the primary election herein provided for, except a ballot representing the party of principle with which he affiliates, and any person who has reason to believe that the ballot called for by the voter does not represent the party or principle with which said voter affiliates, may challenge such vote, and he shall not be entitled to cast his ballot unless he makes and files with the inspector of such primary election an affidavit to the effect that such ballot represents the political party with which he affiliates.

SEC. 11. VACANCIES FILLED BY PARTY COMMITTEES.) Should a vacancy occur in any of the offices for which nominations are made under this act by reason of resignation or death, where there is only one aspirant for such office, before the printing of the primary ballot such vacancy may be filled by the regularly constituted committee of the party to which such vacancy belongs, and no petition fee shall be required.

SEC. 12. (1913 Amendment.) PERCENTAGES OF VOTES REQUIRED FOR NOMINATIONS.) If the total vote cast for any party candidate or candidates for any office for which nominations are herein provided for, shall equal less than 25 per cent of the average total number of votes cast for governor, secretary of state and attorney general of the political party, he or they represented at the last general election, then no nomination shall be made in that party for such office, but it (if) 25 per cent or more of such party vote is

cast and there is more than one candidate for any such office, the person receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared the nominee of such party for such office: provided further that where there is more than one person to be elected to the same office the persons to the number to be elected receiving the highest number of votes cast for such office shall be declared the nominee of the party for such office.

SEC. 13. (As Amended by Chapter 207, Laws of 1911.) NOMINATIONS FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.) Party candidates for the office of United States senator shall be nominated in the manner herein provided for nominations of candidates for state officers.

The candidate receiving the highest number of votes at such primary election shall be the nominee of his party for the office of United States senator, at the succeeding session of the legislative assembly which is to elect a United States senator. The votes for candidates for United States senator shall be canvassed and returned in the same manner as the votes cast for state officers.

It is hereby made the duty of the secretary of state to certify to the next session of the legislative assembly the name of the candidate of each party who receives the highest number of votes for the office of United States senator.

SEC. 14. BALLOTS, HOW PREPARED.) The primary election ballot shall be prepared, unless otherwise provided in this act, as defined in sections 614 and 616 of the revised codes of 1905.

SEC. 15. ARRANGEMENT OF NAMES ON BALLOT.) The names of candidates for each office upon the sample ballot shall be arranged alphabetically, according to surnames. The names of candidates under headings designating each official position shall be alternated on the official ballot in the printing, in the following manner, viz.:

First: The forms shall be set up with the names in the order in which they are placed upon the sample ballots prepared by the secretary of state for the state and district offices, and by the county auditor for the county offices.

In printing each set of official ballots for the various election precincts the position of the names shall be changed in each office division as many times as there are candidates in the office division or group in which there are the most names.

As nearly as possible an equal number of tickets shall be printed after each change.

In making the changes of position the printer shall take the line of type at the head of each office division and place it at the bottom of that division, shoving up the columns so that the name that was second before the change shall be first after the change.

After the ballots are printed, before being cut, they shall be kept in separate piles for each change of position, and shall then be piled by taking one from each pile and placing it upon the other pile to be cut, the intention being that every other ballot in the pile of printed sheets shall have names in different positions.

After the piles are made in this manner they shall be cut and placed in blocks as provided by the general election laws.

SEC. 16. LIST OF OFFICERS TO BE NOMINATED.) The secretary of state between the first day of April and the first day of May in such year, direct and cause to be delivered to the county auditor of each county, a notice specifying the officers to be nominated under this act, whose term of office will expire between the first Monday in December and the first Monday in March, next succeeding, also specifying the several officers to be nominated in such county at the next primary election. The auditor to whom such notices is delivered shall cause notice of the same to be given as provided in section 637 of the revised codes of 1905.

SEC. 17. PROVISIONS OF ELECTION LAW APPLICABLE.) Excepting as herein otherwise provided, the following sections of chapter 8 of the political code of 1905, entitled "Elections," are hereby made applicable to primary elections and primary election ballots, under this act, to-wit: 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 613, 614, 615, 616, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 630, 635, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 669, 671, 672, 673, 674, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699 and 700.

SEC. 18.—TALLY BOOKS. ARRANGEMENT OF NAMES.) Two tally books of two sets of tally sheets shall be provided for each political party or principle, having candidates to be voted for, at each voting precinct, the same to be furnished by the county auditor, at the same time and in the same manner that the poll books and ballots are furnished. The names of the candidates shall be placed on the tally sheets in the order in which they appear on the official sample ballot, and in each case shall have the proper party designation at the head thereof.

SEC. 19. POLLS, OPEN WHEN. CANVASS.) The polls shall be opened at 8 o'clock a. m. and remain open continuously until 5 o'clock p. m. When the polls are closed the judges and inspectors of such primary election shall open the ballot boxes, count the votes and compare the same with the clerk's lists, and should any irregularity appear they shall proceed as now provided by law. When the ballots compare with the clerk's lists, they shall proceed to canvass and place those of each political party in separate piles. The tally of the votes shall be separate for each political designation or principle and so returned by the judges and inspectors of election, giving the full vote for every candidate. The men's and women's votes shall be kept separately and so returned by the judges. The county canvassing board shall aggregate these for the candidates voted for.

SEC. 20. RETURNS.) The judges of such primary election in each precinct shall make a statement on blanks to be provided for that purpose, which shall be subscribed by them and filed in the office of the county auditor with the returns as follows: They shall contain the names of all persons voted for at the primary election, with the number of votes cast for each candidate and for what office. A separate statement shall be made for each political party or principle.

SEC. 21. POLL LIST DELIVERED TO BOARDS OF REGISTRATION.) Clerks of primary election shall keep a list of the names of all persons voting at said election, and shall return one list as now required and one tally sheet shall be a part of the record, and deliver the other list to the board of registration within thirty days following any primary election. No registration of voters shall be required under this act to vote at any primary election. The poll list so kept at a primary election and delivered to the boards of registration shall take the place of the first registration of the voters now required, and notice only shall be given of the date of the second day of registration, which shall be held and conducted as now provided; and no other shall be required to vote at the general election following.

SEC. 22. COUNTY CANVASSING BOARD.) The county canvassing board shall be composed of the clerk of the district court, county auditor, chairman of the board of county commissioners and the chairman of the county committee of the two political parties that cast the highest votes for governor at the preceding general election. The members of said board shall meet in the county auditor's office in the court house at 10 o'clock on the eighth day after any primary election, and shall proceed, after taking the usual oath of office, to open and publicly canvass the primary returns made to the county auditor. Any three members of said board shall constitute a quorum, and are authorized to make the canvass therein provided and to certify to the results thereof.

SEC. 23. STATEMENT OF CANVASSING BOARD. CONTESTS.) The canvassing board shall make and prepare a statement, the same to be signed by said board and filed in the office of the county auditor, as follows:

First. A statement containing the names of all candidates voted for at the primary election, with the number of votes received by each and for what office, said statement to be made as to each political party or principle separately.

Second. A statement of the names of the persons or candidates of each political party who are nominated, to-wit: Those persons or candidates of such political party or principle who received the highest number of votes for the respective office, and where there is more than one person to be elected to a given office at the ensuing general election there shall be included in said statement of nomination the names of so many candidates of such party receiving the next highest number of votes for that office as there are persons to be elected to such office at said ensuing general election. Said statement shall in like manner be made separately as to each political party.

Third. A statement of the whole number of electors registered and the number of ballots cast, men and women separately, at such primary election.

Fourth. A separate statement shall be made of the votes cast for United States senator, member of congress, state officers, judges of the supreme and district court and members of the legislative assembly, which shall be transmitted to the secretary of state as provided in this act.

Fifth. It shall be the duty of the county auditor upon the completion of the canvass to mail or deliver in person to each candidate so nominated for any county or district office a notice of such fact and that his name will be put upon the official ballot, except as otherwise provided. He shall also cause a copy of the findings of said board to be published in the official newspaper of the county.

SEC. 24. ABSTRACT OF VOTES TRANSMITTED TO SECRETARY OF STATE.) It shall be the duty of the county auditor of each county, under his official seal, excepting as provided in section 25 of this act, to return to the secretary of state on or before the first Tuesday of August following any primary election, a certified abstract under separate political designation or principle, of the number of votes cast in his county for every candidate for

nomination for United States senator, member of congress, state officers, judges of the supreme and district courts and members of the legislative assembly. He shall seal up such abstracts and without delay transmit them to the secretary of state by registered mail.

SEC. 25. TWO OR MORE COUNTIES IN DISTRICT.) When two or more counties are embraced in one legislative district the respective county auditors shall attend at the office of the county auditor of the senior county of such district, within fifteen days after a primary election, and in conjunction with the auditor of the senior county shall compare the votes cast in the several counties comprising such district and such auditors shall immediately make out certificates of nomination for the persons of each political party or principle having the highest number of votes in such district for members of the legislative assembly, as provided in section 24 of this act, which certificates of nomination shall be forwarded without delay to the secretary of state by registered mail by the county auditor of the senior county, who shall give notice in writing to all the members of the legislative assembly nominated in such district.

SEC. 26. STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.) For the purpose of canvassing and ascertaining the result of any primary election the state board of canvassers shall meet at the office of the secretary of state on the first Tuesday in September next following a primary election, and be composed of the following members, viz.: Clerk of the supreme court, secretary of state, superintendent of public instruction and the chairman of the state central committee of the two political parties that cast the highest vote for governor at the last general election. After taking the usual oath of office the said board shall proceed to open and publicly canvass the primary election returns made by the several county auditors. Three members of said board shall constitute a quorum and are authorized to make the canvass herein provided and to certify to the result thereof.

SEC. 27. STATEMENT BY STATE BOARD.) The state board of canvassers shall make and prepare a statement, the same to be signed by said board and filed in the office of the secretary of state as provided in subdivisions 1, 2 and 3, of section 23 of this act. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state upon the completion of the canvass to mail to each candidate so nominated a notice of such fact, and that his name will be put upon the official ballot to be voted for at the ensuing general election, except as otherwise provided. He shall cause a copy of findings of the said board to be filed in his office and published in a newspaper printed at the seat of government.

SEC. 28. OFFICIAL BALLOT, NAMES PLACED THEREON.) The secretary of state shall place the names of all the candidates of each political party or principle, who are shown to have been nominated for the respective offices in accordance with the certificates of nomination received from the several county auditors of this state on the official ballot to be voted for at the general election following.

SEC. 29. VACANCIES, HOW FILLED.) When there is but one aspirant and a vacancy occurs by death or resignation of such aspirant for nomination before the primary election and ballots are printed in legislative districts containing more than one county, the chairman of the party in which such vacancy occurs, of each county committee of the counties of which such district is composed and the members of the state central committee from that legislative district shall meet and by a majority vote of such shall fill such vacancy and by a certificate of nomination notify the county auditors of the several counties of which such district is composed, and the auditors of such counties shall place the name on the primary election ballot where the vacancy exists. Should a vacancy occur in a legislative office in a county composed of more than one district, or in a commissioner's district, then the county central committee of the party in which such vacancy occurs shall meet and fill such vacancy. On receipt of a certificate of nomination from said committee, the county auditor shall place the name of such nominee upon the primary election ballot where such vacancy exists.

SEC. 30. ERRORS, HOW CORRECTED.) Whenever it shall be made to appear by affidavit to the supreme court or to the district court of the proper county, that an error or omission has occurred, or is about to occur in the placing of any name on an official primary election ballot; that any error has been or is about to be committed in printing such ballot, or that any wrongful act has been or is about to be done by any judge or clerk of a primary election, county auditor, canvassing board, member thereof, or other person charged with and duty concerning the primary election; or that any neglect of duty has occurred or is about to occur, such judge shall order the officer or person charged with such error, wrong or neglect, to forthwith correct the error, desist from the wrongful act, or perform the duty, or show cause at a time and place to be fixed by the court why he should not do so. Failure to obey the order of such judge shall be contempt of court.

SEC. 31. NOMINATIONS, HOW CONTESTED APPEAL.) Any candidate at a primary election desiring to contest the nomination of another candidate or candidates for the same office, may proceed by affidavit within ten days after the completion of the canvass. In case the contestant set forth in his affidavit, upon information and belief, that the ballot in any precinct have not been correctly counted, and that he has been prejudiced thereby, the judge shall make an order requiring the custodian of such ballots to appear before him at such time and place, and abide the further order of the court. At the time and place stated, the ballot boxes shall be opened and the ballots recounted in the presence of the court. If it should be found that a mistake has been made in counting such ballots, then the contestant shall be permitted, upon application, to amend his affidavit of contest by including such additional facts therein.

All testimony and depositions taken in contests brought under the provisions of this article shall be taken in the same manner as in civil actions and depositions may be taken in more than one place at the same time on leave of the court, and all matters relating to such contests shall be heard and tried as nearly as may be as civil actions are tried, except as otherwise provided herein. The court shall make its findings of fact and conclusions of law. Appeals from final judgment and decisions of such contests may be taken without making a motion for a new trial in the district court in the manner provided for in the code of civil procedure, except that the undertaking on appeal shall be in a sum to be fixed by the judge, not less than five hundred dollars, and shall be approved by the judge and by the clerk of the district court of the proper county or subdivision under the direction of the judge.

Appeals to the supreme court under the provisions of this article must be taken within ten days after notice of entry of final judgment and the party appealing must immediately procure the transmission of the record on such appeal to the clerk of the supreme court and such appeal may be brought on for hearing before the supreme court at any time such court shall be in session, upon five days notice from either party; and the same shall be heard, and determined in a summary manner, except as otherwise provided in this article. The provisions of the code of civil procedure are applicable to and constitute the rules of practice in the proceedings mentioned in this article and the provisions of the civil code of procedure relative to appeals in civil actions, except in so far as they are inconsistent herewith, apply to the proceedings mentioned in this article.

SEC. 32. PRESENT ELECTION STATUTES APPLY.) The provisions of the statute now in force in relation to the holding of elections, the solicitation of votes, the manner of conducting elections, of counting the ballots and making return thereof, and all other kindred subjects shall apply to all primaries in so far as they are consistent with this act; the intent of this act being to place the primary election under the regulation and protection of the laws now in force as to election.

SEC. 33. TIE VOTE DETERMINED HOW.) In case of a tie vote the same, shall be determined by the canvassing board or boards concerned, at a time and place fixed by them in such manner as they may designate in the presence of the candidates, upon at least five days notice to such candidates.

SEC. 34. NOT REPEALED.) Nothing herein contained shall be construed as repealing or being in conflict with section 501 of the revised codes of 1905. (1899.)

SEC. 35. FEES PAID COUNTY.) All fees paid to the secretary of state by candidates for the legislative assembly shall be paid by the secretary of state forthwith to the various county auditors in the state where such candidates resides and in case any legislative district is composed of more than one county such fee shall be paid to such counties in equal proportions, which fees are to be turned into the general fund of said county by the auditor.

SEC. 36. ACT VALID.) In case any of the provisions of this act should be declared unconstitutional, that shall not affect the validity of any of the other provisions of this act.

SEC. 37. PENAL CODE APPLICABLE.) All of the provisions of chapter 5 of the penal code in so far as the same relates to crimes against the elective franchise, are hereby made applicable to elections held pursuant to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 38. PRESENT COMMITTEES CONTINUE.) Every state, county, district and city committee of each political party now eligible under the provisions of this act shall remain the regularly constituted committee of the respective parties until succeeded as provided for in this act.

SEC. 39. (As Amended by Chapter 211, Laws, 1911.) PRECINCT COMMITTEEMEN. HOW ELECTED.) At the primary each voter may write in the space left on his ticket for that purpose the name of one qualified elector

who is a member of his own party and a resident of his precinct, and the one receiving the highest number of votes shall be the precinct committeeman. The official returns made by the election board from each precinct shall show the name and address of such precinct committeeman thus chosen by each party. Upon the canvass of the returns the county auditor shall immediately notify in writing each precinct committeeman so selected, together with those provided for in section 40 of this act, of their selection and the date of the meeting of the county central committee.

SEC. 40. (As Amended by Chapter 211, Laws 1911.) COUNTY AND STATE COMMITTEE. HOW SELECTED. TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING.) The county committee of each party shall be composed of all the precinct committeemen of each party in addition to committeemen chosen at large by the following named county nominees of each party, selected in the following manner, to-wit: The nominees for the following county officers, namely: Clerk of court, county treasurer, county auditor, register of deeds, sheriff, states attorney, superintendent of schools and county judge, and the legislative nominees residing in such county shall be entitled to select and appoint in writing one committeeman at large, which appointment shall be immediately filed with the county auditor. The committeeman thus appointed, together with the precinct committeemen elected as prescribed in section 39 hereof, shall constitute the county committee of each county, and they shall meet in the court house at the county seat of each county at two o'clock P. M., on the third Wednesday after each primary election and organize by selecting a chairman, a secretary and a treasurer, by adopting rules and modes of procedure, and by selecting an executive committee consisting of from five to nine persons chosen from the county committee, of which executive committee the chairman and secretary shall be members. Such county committee shall at the same time select one person who shall be a legal voter to act upon and be a member of the state central committee of such party in all counties consisting of one legislative district, and in counties having more than one legislative district, the precinct committeemen from each legislative district shall select one person from their respective legislative district; and when two or more counties are embraced in one legislative district; and county committee of each county shall meet at the court house of the county seat of the senior county of such district at two o'clock P. M., on the fourth Wednesday after such primary election, and select one person, who shall be a legal voter, to act upon and be a member of the state central committee of such party. The members so selected as state central committee shall meet at the state capitol on the first Wednesday in September and organize by selecting a chairman, a secretary and treasurer, and shall adopt rules and modes of procedure and promulgate and publish a platform or principle upon which its candidates shall stand. Each member of any committee shall retain such position until his successor is chosen. Every member so selected shall be a legal voter. Vacancies shall be filled by a majority of the committee by appointment from the district in which such vacancy exists.

SEC. 41. REPEAL.) All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, in so far as they relate to the provisions of this act.

Approved March 19, 1907.

CHANGES IN PRIMARY LAW AS EFFECTED BY SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

(Chapter 109, Laws of 1907.)

The act as a whole is constitutional.

Johnson vs. Grand Forks County, 16 N. D. 363, 113 N. W. 1071.

State ex rel. Montgomery vs. Anderson, 18 N. D. 149, 118 N. W. 22.

State ex rel. James vs. Secretary of State, 18 N. D. 55, 11. N. W. 141.

SEC. 3. All provisions as to fees to be paid by candidates for nomination in this and other sections of this act are void.

Johnson vs. Grand Forks County, 16 N. D. 363.

That part of the affidavit of a candidate beginning with the words "that I am a candidate" to the end of the affidavit is unconstitutional.

State ex rel. James vs. Secretary of State, supra.

SEC. 4. The pledge for candidates for the legislature is void.

State ex rel. James vs. Secretary of State, supra.

SEC. 9. Duties of judges and inspectors of elections with reference to informing electors to vote on party ballot only, held to apply to separate United States senatorial ballots.

State ex rel. James vs. Secretary of State, supra.

SEC. 10. Individual nominations under section 501 R. C. 1899, unheld. Further, held that the provisions for printing of ballots for parties casting 5

per cent of the votes for governor at the next preceding general election is a reasonable regulation of an election to make party nominations.

State ex rel. Hagendorf vs. Secretary of State, 20 N. D. 622, 127 N. W. 720.

SEC. 12. Held unconstitutional the provision that no nominations shall be made unless the vote cast for state, district or county officers is at least 30 per cent of the total number of votes cast for the candidate for secretary of state of each political party at the last general election.

State ex rel. Dorval vs. Hamilton, 20 N. D. 502, 129 N. W. 916, overruling State ex rel. Montgomery vs. Anderson, supra.

PRIMARY ELECTION OF NATIONAL DELEGATES

Chapter 208, 1911 Session Laws.

(S. B. No. 353—Committee on Election and Privileges.)

AN ACT to Provide for the Expression by the Qualified Voters of the Several Political Parties of Their Choice for Nomination by Their Party for President and Vice-President of the United States; to Provide for and Regulate Direct Primary Election for the Election of said Political Party's Delegates to Their Respective National Conventions, Fixing a Time for Said Election and Harmonizing Therewith the Time of City Elections Every Presidential Year, and for the Payment of Delegates' Necessary Expenses, Not Exceeding \$200.00 Each, for the Election of Party Candidates for the Office of Presidential Elector, and for the Election of National Committeemen.

Be It Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota:

SECTION 1. In the presidential election years, the qualified electors of the political parties subject to this law shall have opportunity to vote for their preference, on ballots provided for that purpose, for their choice among those aspiring to be candidates of their respective parties for president and vice president of the United States, shall have their party delegates to their national conventions, their presidential electors, and shall nominate and recommend their choice for national committeemen. The names of the aspirants in each such party for election for the office of president, for office of vice president of the United States, for national committeeman, for delegates to their national conventions, and for presidential electors, shall be printed on the party nominating ballot, provided for that purpose, and the ballot shall be marked, and the votes shall be counted, canvassed and returned under the same conditions as to names, petitions and other matters so far as the same are applicable, as the name and petitions of party aspirants for the party nominations for the office of governor and of the United States senator in congress are, or may be by law required to be marked, filed, counted, canvassed and returned; provided, that aspirants for such presidential nominations need not file any personal petition nor signature; that certificates of the number of votes received by each such candidates shall be issued to the delegates who are elected for said party to the party national convention; that petitions to place on the nomination ballot the names and aspirants for such office or delegates to said national convention, presidential elector and national committeemen to be chosen and elected, as provided herein, shall be sufficient if they contain a number equal to one per cent of the party vote in the state at the next preceding election for representatives in congress, or not less than five hundred signatures of party voters. Every qualified voter shall have the right to vote for as many candidates for national delegates for his party and for the election of as many candidates for presidential electors as there are delegates and electors to be elected respectively, and each elector shall have a right to vote for one candidate of his party for national committeeman. A number of such candidates equal to the number of delegates to be elected and the number of presidential electors to be elected and the candidate for national committeeman, receiving, respectively, each for himself, the highest number of votes for such office or nomination, shall be declared elected.

SEC. 2. On the eighth day after the election provided for herein, the county canvassing board shall meet as provided in section 582 of the revised codes of 1905, and shall canvass the returns in the manner now provided by law. The powers and duties of the board shall be the same in so far as applicable, as now are prescribed by law for canvassing the returns of other elections.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of ascertaining the results of the election provided for in this act, the state canvassing board shall meet at the office of the secretary of state on the first Tuesday in May after such election and the secretary of state shall notify the other members of the board of canvassers of such meeting.

SEC. 4. All persons desiring to be candidates for delegates to the national convention of their party and all persons desiring to be candidates for presi-

dential electors and for national committeemen of their party shall, not later than the first day in March of each year, when a presidential election will take place, file with the secretary of state their petitions, as provided herein.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state immediately after the first day in March of each year in which a presidential election will take place, to prepare and print ballots, at the expense of the state, with the names of all candidates of each party for the offices named in this act. In printing such ballots the secretary of state shall be guided by the provisions of law now in force relating to the preparation and printing of ballots for general elections. The provisions of the general election law applicable relating to the distribution of ballots, posting of sample ballots and of notices of the election shall apply to the distribution of ballots, posting of sample ballots and of notices of the election herein provided for, except as otherwise required herein. The secretary of state shall distribute the ballots among the county auditors, who in turn must deliver the same to the inspectors of election in the voting precincts of their respective counties. Notices of the election provided for herein shall be given in the manner prescribed by law for giving notices of city, village and township elections in such cities, villages and townships and in any other precincts, notice of the election shall be given as now provided by law for general elections.

SEC. 6. On the third Tuesday of March of every fourth year, when a presidential election is to be held, the members of the respective political parties shall express their choice for the election of the persons and officers named in this act, and whose names appear upon the ballot according to the provisions herein. Each elector shall be handed the ballot of the party with which he declares himself affiliated, or with which he may have registered at the last preceding registration or election, and such elector shall mark and vote the same in the manner provided herein. The polls shall be open during the same hours as at general elections. For the purposes of the election herein provided for, in all cities, villages and civil townships the regular election officers thereto shall also act without further compensation as the election officers, and in unorganized townships and voting precincts outside of cities, villages and civil townships, the inspector and two judges of election, who acted as such at the last general election, or those who have been or may be appointed to fill such vacancies occurring in their offices, pursuant to law, shall act therein as the inspector and judges of election. In all matters not herein expressly otherwise provided for the provisions of any election law of this state, applicable to the case, shall govern. In every fourth year, when a presidential election is held, the time of all city elections shall take place on the third Tuesday in March, so as to conform to the provisions of this act, and in such event the city officers elected to office shall have until the second Tuesday in April in which to qualify for such office.

SEC. 7. Every delegate to a national convention of a political party recognized as such organization by the laws of North Dakota, shall receive from the state treasurer the amount of his actual necessary traveling expenses, as his account may be audited and allowed by the secretary of state or state auditor, for actual attendance upon said convention, but not in any case to exceed \$200.00 for one delegate. The election of such national delegates for political parties are not subject to the direct primary law shall be certified in like manner as nominations of candidates of such parties for election to public office. Every such delegate to a national convention which nominated candidates for president and vice president shall subscribe an oath of office that he will uphold the constitution and the laws of the United States and North Dakota, and that he will, as such officer and delegate, to the best of his judgment and ability, faithfully carry out the wishes of his political party as expressed by the voters at said election.

SEC. 8. REPEAL.) All acts or parts of acts in conflict with any of the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

PUBLICATION OF CANDIDATES' NAMES BEFORE PRIMARY ELECTION AN ACT Providing for the Publication of the Names of the Candidates Before the Primary.

Be It Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota:

SECTION 1. CERTIFIED LISTS OF NOMINEES.) At least twenty-five days before any primary preceding a general election, the secretary of state shall transmit to each county auditor a certified list containing the names and post office addresses of each person for whom nomination papers have been filed in his office and entitled to be voted for at such primary, together with a designation of the office for which he is a candidate, and the party or principle he represents.

SEC. 2. PUBLICATION OF NOTICES.) The auditor to whom such list is delivered shall forthwith upon the receipt thereof, publish under the proper party designation the title of each office, the names and addresses of all persons for whom nomination papers have been filed, both in his office and in the office of the secretary of state, giving the names and addresses of each, the date of the primary, the hours during which the polls will be opened, and that the primary will be held in the regular polling place in each precinct. It shall be the duty of such auditor to publish said notice once each week for at least two consecutive weeks prior to said primary in each official newspaper in the county.

SEC. 3. POSTING OF NOTICES.) Such auditor shall also forthwith mail copies of such notices to each township and village clerk and inspector of elections in unorganized townships, and to each city auditor of his county, who shall immediately post copies of the same in at least three public places in each precinct in his town, city or village, designating therein the location of the polling places in each election precinct.

Approved March 6, 1911.

NON-PARTISAN JUDICIARY

(Chapter 8, Laws 1909.)

AN ACT to provide for the nomination and election of judges of the Supreme and District Courts.

Be It Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota:

SECTION 1. In all petitions and affidavits to be filed by or in behalf of candidates for nomination at the primary election to the office of judge of the supreme court, no reference shall be made to a party ballot or to the party affiliation of such candidate.

SEC. 2. All primary elections at which candidates for judge of the supreme or district court are to be nominated there shall be separate ballots upon which shall be placed the names of the candidates for such offices, which ballot shall be entitled the "judiciary ballot," and the names of such candidates shall be placed thereon without party designation, and there shall be designated thereon the number of judges each elector is entitled to vote for. This ballot shall be delivered to each elector by the proper election officer, and the candidate on such "judiciary ballot" receiving the highest number of votes to the extent of double the number of those to be elected, provided there are that many or more candidates running for such office or offices, shall be duly nominated.

SEC. 3. At the general election there shall be a separate ballot, upon which shall be placed the names of the candidates for judge of the supreme court and judge of the district court, who have been nominated as herein provided, which ballot shall be entitled the "judiciary ballot," and the names of all candidates shall be placed thereon without party designation, and there shall be designated thereon the number of judges each elector is entitled to vote for. This ballot shall be delivered to each elector, and the candidates on such "judiciary ballot" receiving the highest number of votes to the number of those to be elected shall be duly elected.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts in so far as they conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved March 6, 1909.

NON-PARTISAN SCHOOL OFFICERS

(Chapter 153—1913 Session Laws.)

(H. B. No. 111—Curry.)

AN ACT to Provide for the Non-partisan Nomination and Election of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and County Superintendent of Schools.

Be It Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota:

SECTION 1. NO PARTY BALLOTS.) In all petitions and affidavits to be filed by or in behalf of any candidate for nomination at any primary election to the offices of state superintendent of public instruction and county superintendent of schools, no reference shall be made to any party ballot or to the party affiliation of such candidate.

SEC. 2. SEPARATE BALLOTS FOR SCHOOL NOMINATIONS.) At all primary elections at which candidates for the offices herein referred to are to be nominated, there shall be separate ballots, which ballots shall be entitled, "Non-partisan school ballot," and the names of such candidates shall be placed thereon without party designation, and there shall be designated thereon the number of persons to be elected to each office. Except as herein provided, this

ballot shall be prepared, printed, distributed, canvassed and returned in the manner now provided by law for primary election ballots, and shall be delivered to each elector by the proper election officer and, where there are three or more candidates for same office, the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes for such office shall be duly nominated thereto, and when there are only two candidates for the same office, both candidates shall be duly nominated thereto.

SEC. 3. BALLOTS AT GENERAL ELECTION.) At the general election there shall be a separate ballot upon which shall be placed the names of all candidates who have been nominated as herein provided, which ballot shall be entitled "School Ballot" and the names of all such candidates shall be placed thereon without party designation and there shall be designated thereon the number of candidates for each office for whom each elector is entitled to vote. Except as hereinafter provided, this ballot shall be prepared, printed, distributed, canvassed and returned in the manner provided by law for general election ballots. This ballot shall be delivered to each elector, and the candidate for each office on such "Non-partisan school ballot" receiving the highest number of votes shall be duly elected to such office.

SEC. 4. REPEAL.) All acts and parts of acts in so far as they conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved March 11, 1913.

DIGEST OF NORTH DAKOTA GAME LAWS

The enforcement of the game laws is under the supervision of the North Dakota Game and Fish Board of Control of three members, one of whom acts as secretary. The board is named by the governor and appoints chief game wardens for each of the two districts, two deputies, and deputies for five months for each of the twelve judicial districts of the state. Each chief game warden appoints several hundred local deputies. The state fish commissioner is appointed by the governor and his expenditures are under the direction of the board.

A hunting license of \$1 is charged residents and is issued by the county auditors. Non-resident hunters are charged \$25, the licenses being issued by the state board through the chief game warden and auditors.

The open season is as follows: Prairie chicken, grouse, woodcock, upland or golden plover—Sept. 7 to Nov. 1; wild duck, geese, brant, crane—Sept. 7 to Dec. 15; crows, blackbirds, English sparrows, owls and hawks can be killed at all seasons.

There is a perpetual closed season on quail, partridge, pheasants of all kinds, turtle doves, swans, insect-eating birds and song birds. Deer are protected till Nov. 10, 1918, and after that only males can be killed. Antelope, otter and beaver are protected till Jan. 1, 1920. Mink and muskrat cannot be taken from April 15 to Nov. 15.

Spring shooting of all kinds is entirely eliminated.

The bag limit for prairie chickens, grouse or crane is ten per day; for ducks, geese, brant, woodcock, snipe, plover, twenty-five per day.

Resident hunters can have in their possession not to exceed two days bag limit.

Non-resident hunters can ship out of the state the same.

Persons in the fields with shot guns between July 1 and Sept. 6 are considered as violators of the law.

Dogs are not permitted to run in the fields where there is or may be game between April 1 and Aug. 15.

There is no rod or fishing license. Trout and land-locked salmon may be caught from May 1 to Oct. 1; bass of all kinds from May 15 to Oct. 15; any variety of pike, croppies or perch from May 15 to Oct. 15; number of fish per day fifteen. Only hook and line can be used for the foregoing. Pickerel, suckers, red horse, carp, bullheads, may be speared at any time, but artificial lights are not permitted. Set lines are allowed in the Red, the Mouse and the Missouri rivers. All explosives, drugs, nets of all kinds are prohibited.

Possession of either game or fish in the closed season, except what is held in special license in cold storage, is regarded as prima facie evidence of a violation of the law.

The penalties for the violation of the different provisions of the game law vary in fines from \$10 to \$100, jail sentences from ten to sixty days, or both. Guns, dogs, and boats may be confiscated under certain conditions.

Rewards of \$10 are paid all persons furnishing information that will lead to convictions for violations of the game or fish laws.

A state fish hatchery is maintained from which lakes, rivers, creeks and ponds are stocked.

CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT
CHAPTER 129, 1911 SESSION LAWS.
(S. B. No. 31—Duncan.)

AN ACT to Secure the Purity of Elections, to Limit Candidates' Election Expenses, to Define, Prevent and Punish Corrupt and Illegal Practices in Nominations and Elections, to Provide for Furnishing Information to the Electors; and to Provide for the Violation of this Act.

Be It Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota:

SECTION 1. PRIMARY CAMPAIGN EXPENSES LIMITED.) No sum of money shall be paid, and no expenses authorized or incurred by or on behalf of any candidate to be paid by him, except such as he may pay to the state for printing, as herein provided, in his campaign for nomination to any public office or position in this state, in excess of fifteen (15) per cent of a year's compensation or salary of the office for which he is a candidate; provided, that no candidates shall be restricted to less than two hundred dollars (\$200.00) in his campaign for such nomination; provided, that the provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to the candidate's personal traveling expenses. No sum of money shall be paid and no expenses authorized or incurred contrary to the provisions of this act, for or on behalf of any candidate for nomination.

Sec. 2. (1913 Amendment.) PUBLICITY PAMPHLET, CANDIDATE'S STATEMENT.) Any candidate for nomination to any state or district office, when the district is composed of one or more counties, may file with the secretary of state for publication as herein provided, not later than fifty (50) days before the biennial primary nominating election, with his portrait cut if he wishes, a printed or typewritten statement, on the conditions set forth, over his signature, stating the reasons why he should be nominated.

Each candidate shall be allowed one (1) page of printed matter, and those opposing him shall each be allowed one page of space on equal terms with him, as herein provided.

SEC. 3. (1913 Amendment.) RATES.) Candidates for nomination shall pay for one page of space in the publication herein provided for as follows: For the office of United States senator one hundred dollars; for representative in congress one hundred dollars, for justice of the supreme court seventy-five dollars; for governor one hundred dollars; for secretary of state one hundred dollars; for state treasurer, one hundred dollars; for state auditor one hundred dollars; commissioner of insurance, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general and commissioner of labor, each seventy-five dollars; for railroad commissioner and lieutenant governor twenty-five dollars; for senator or representative in the legislative assembly ten dollars; for district judge fifty dollars; for county judge, register of deeds, county auditor, county treasurer, state's attorney, sheriff, clerk of court and county superintendent each twenty-five dollars. All payments required by this section shall be made to the secretary of state when the statement is offered to him for filing, and be by him paid into the general fund of the state treasury. Any candidate for state offices may have additional space, not exceeding three pages, at the rate of one hundred dollars a page and any candidate for county or legislative office may have additional space, not exceeding two pages, at the rate of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) a page.

SEC. 4. (1913 Amendment.) PRINTING STATEMENTS.) Not later than forty days before the primary nominating election the secretary of state shall properly complete, edit, prepare, and index for printing all of such statements and portrait cuts and cause the same to be printed in pamphlet form, printing and pictures of candidates with and as a part of their several statements, where such portrait cuts are offered; statements of those who directly oppose any candidate shall follow next after his statement. All of the statements filed for and against all the candidates for nomination to each office shall be printed in the order in which the candidate's names are grouped under the title of their offices on the official ballot at the nominating election. No picture, statement or argument for or against any candidate for nomination shall be included in the copy of the pamphlet going to any county where such candidate is not to be voted for. The said pamphlet shall be printed and delivered to the secretary of state as quickly as possible and the delivery shall be completed not later than twenty (20) days before the nominating election.

SEC. 5. ADDRESS OF VOTERS.) The several county auditors shall obtain the post office addresses of all voters in their respective counties, which shall be taken from the registration lists in case of party registration, and in case of no party registration then such addresses may be procured from the personal property tax books of that year and other authentic source, and on or

before the thirtieth (30th) day preceding the nominating election, mail to the secretary of state the name, post office address and party registration of every such person, and at least twenty (20) days before the regular biennial primary nominating election, the secretary of state shall forward by mail to every such person a copy of the pamphlet containing the names and statements herein provided for. The pages of the pamphlet required by this act shall be six by nine inches in size, and the printed matter therein shall be set in eight point type, single leaded, and twenty-five ems pica in width, with proper headings.

SEC. 6. GENERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN EXPENSES LIMITED.)

No sum of money shall be paid and no expenses authorized or incurred by or on behalf of any candidate who has received the nomination to any public office or position in this state, except such as he may contribute toward payment for his political party's or independent statement in the pamphlet herein provided for in excess of fifteen (15) per cent of the annual salary of the office for which he is nominated; provided, that no candidate shall be restricted to less than two hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. ITEMIZED STATEMENTS FILED.)

Every candidate for nomination or election to public office, including the offices of senators of the United States, shall within fifteen days after the primary or general election at which he was a candidate, file with the secretary of state, if a candidate for senator of the United States, representative in congress, or for any state or district office, in a district composed of one or more counties, but with the county auditor for legislative districts composed of not more than one county, an itemized statement setting forth in detail all the moneys contributed, expended or promised by him to aid and promote his nomination or election, or both, as the case may be, and for the election of his party candidates, and all existing unfulfilled promises of every character and all liabilities in force at the time of such statement, and if no money or other valuable thing was paid or promised, he shall file a statement to that effect within fifteen days after the election at which he was a candidate. Any candidate who shall fail to file such statement shall be fined twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for every day on which he was in default, unless excused by the court.

SEC. 8. ACTUAL CONTRIBUTORS' NAMES.)

No person shall make a payment of his own money or of another person's money to any other person in connection with a nomination or election in any other name than that of the person who in truth supplies such money; nor shall any person knowingly receive such payment or enter or cause the same to be entered in his accounts or record in any other name than that of the person by whom it was actually furnished.

SEC. 9. PRE-ELECTION PROMISES OF APPOINTMENT.)

No person shall, in order to aid or promote his nomination or election, directly or indirectly promise to appoint another person or to secure or aid in securing the appointment, nomination or election of another person to any public or private position or employment, or to any position of honor, trust or emolument.

SEC. 10. (1913 Amendment.) CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS BY CANDIDATES OR OFFICE-HOLDERS AND SOLICITATION THEREOF.)

No person shall demand, solicit, ask or invite any payment or contribution for any religious, charitable, or other such cause from any person who seeks to be, or has been nominated to any office, and no such candidates shall make any such payment or contribution, or promise or agree to make the same if it shall be demanded or asked during the time he is a candidate for nomination or election. No payment or contribution for any purpose shall be made a condition precedent to the putting of a name on any caucus or convention ballot or nominating paper or petition, or the performance of any duty imposed by law on a political committee.

Provided, however, that this Section shall not be construed as prohibiting any candidate for office from making contributions for a religious or charitable purpose to any organization or purpose to which he has theretofore ordinarily or customarily contributed; and no person shall be deemed prohibited at any time from contributing to any church organization or association of which he is actually a member.

Provided, further, this Section shall not be construed as making it unlawful for a candidate for office to make contribution to the central committees of the political party with which he is affiliated, but any such contribution so made shall be deemed a part of the expenditures limited in Section 6 of this Act.

SEC. 11. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS BY CORPORATIONS PROHIBITED.)

No corporation, trustee or officer thereof as such, shall pay or contribute in order to aid, promote or prevent the nomination or election of any person, or in order to aid or promote the interest, success or defeat of any person or any political party or organization. And no person shall solicit or receive such payment from any corporation.

SEC. 12. TREATING.) Any person or candidate who shall, either by himself or by any other person, either before or after election, or while such person or candidate is seeking a nomination or election, directly or indirectly, give or provide, or pay, wholly or in part, the expense of giving or providing any drink or intoxicating liquors to or for any person for the purpose or with the intent or hope to influence that person or any other person to give or refrain from giving his vote at such election to or for any candidate or political party ticket or measure before the people, or on account of such person or any other person having voted or refrained from voting for any candidate or the candidates of any political party or organization or measure before the people, or being about to vote to refrain from voting at such election, shall be guilty of treating. Every elector who accepts or takes any such drink or intoxicating liquors shall also be guilty of treating, and such acceptance shall be ground of challenge to his vote and of rejecting his vote on a contest.

SEC. 13. PENALTY.) Any person shall be guilty of corrupt practice within the meaning of this act if he expects any money for election purposes contrary to the provisions of this statute, or if he is guilty of treating, undue influence, personation, or the giving of promising to give any money or valuable thing to an elector with the intent to induce him to vote or to refrain from voting for any candidate for public office.

SEC. 14. EXPENSES OF VOTING. TRANSPORTATION PROHIBITED.) It shall be unlawful for any person to pay another for any loss or damage due to attendance at the polls, or in registering or for the expenses of transportation to or from the polls. No person shall pay for personal services to be performed on the day of a caucus, primary convention or any election for any purpose connected therewith, tending in any way, directly or indirectly, to affect the result thereof, except for the hiring of persons whose sole duty is to act as challengers and watch the count of official ballots. No person shall buy, sell, give or provide any political badge, button or any insignia to be worn at or about the polls on the day of an election, and no such political badge, button or insignia shall be worn at or about the polls on any election day.

SEC. 15. POLITICAL ADVERTISING LABELED PAID.) No publisher of a newspaper or other periodical shall insert either in its advertising or reading columns or any paid matter, which is designed or tends to aid, injure or defeat any candidate or political party or organization or measure before the people, unless it is stated therein that it is a paid advertisement. No person shall pay the owner, editor, publisher or agent of any newspaper or other periodical to induce him to editorially advocate or oppose any candidate for nomination or election, and no such owner, editor, publisher or agent shall accept such payment. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be punished as for a corrupt practice.

SEC. 16. ELECTIONEERING ON ELECTION DAY.) It shall be unlawful for any person at any place on the day of any election to ask, solicit or in any manner try to induce or persuade any voter on such election day to vote or refrain from voting for any candidate, or the candidates or ticket of any political party or organization, or any measure submitted to the people, and upon conviction thereof, he shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars for the first offense, and for the second and each subsequent offense occurring on the same or different election days he shall be punished by a fine as aforesaid, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than five nor more than thirty days, or both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 17. FAILURE TO FILE STATEMENT. NAME OMITTED FROM BALLOT.) The name of a candidate chosen at a primary nominating election or otherwise, shall not be printed on the official ballot for the ensuing election unless there has been filed by on or behalf of said candidate the statements of accounts and the expenses relating to nominations required by this act, but delay in making such statement beyond the time prescribed shall not preclude its acceptance or prevent the insertion of the name on the ballot, if there is a reasonable time thereafter after the receipt of such statements.

SEC. 18. CANDIDACY BONA FIDE.) It shall be unlawful for any person to accept, receive or refrain from becoming a candidate for nomination or election, or by himself or in combination with any other person or persons to become a candidate for the purpose of defeating the nomination or election of any person and not with a bona fide intent to obtain the office.

SEC. 19. CORRUPT PRACTICE. FORFEITURE OF OFFICE OR NOMINATION.) If upon the trial of any action or proceedings under the provisions of this act for the contesting of the right of any person declared to be nominated to any office or elected to any office, or to annual or set aside such election, or to remove any person from his office, it shall appear that such person was guilty of any corrupt practice, illegal act, or undue influence in or

about such nomination or election, he shall be punished by being deprived of the nomination or office as the case may be, and the vacancy therein shall be filled in the manner provided by law.

SEC. 20. CONTEST COMMENCEMENT.) Any action to contest the right of any person declared elected to any office, or to annul and set aside such election, or to remove from or deprive any person of an office of which he is the incumbent for any offense mentioned in this act must, unless a different time be stated, be commenced within forty (40) days after the return of the election at which such offense was committed, unless the ground of the action or the proceeding is for illegal payment of money or other valuable things subsequent to the filing of the statements prescribed by this act, in which case the action or the proceeding may be commenced within forty (40) days after the discovery by the complainant of such illegal payment.

SEC. 21. GENERAL PENALTY.) Whoever violates any provisions of this act, the punishment of which is not specifically provided by law, shall on conviction thereof be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved March 8, 1911.

DIGEST OF GOVERNMENT LAND LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

1. No lands are subject to private cash entry. The timber culture and pre-emption laws have been repealed.

2. Homestead entries can be made for not more than one-quarter section, or 160 acres of land.

3. All applicants must stand upon equal footing, with equal rights and privileges to enter the public lands. "First come, first served."

4. The land office fees and commissions, payable when application is made, areas follows:

On land outside the railroad limits, \$14 for 160 acres; \$13 for 120 acres; \$7 for 80 acres; \$6 for 40 acres.

Lands within the railroad limits, \$18 for 160 acres; \$16 for 120 acres; \$9 for 80 acres; \$7 for 40 acres.

An entry of 81 acres or more will cost \$10 fee besides the regular commission, at either \$1.25 or \$2.50 per acre; on less than 81 acres, a fee of \$5.00, etc.

In the Pacific states and Rocky mountain region the charges are a little more.

5. The applicant must in every case state in his application his place of actual residence, and the post office address to which notices relative to his entry shall be sent, and his full name.

6. Amendments of filings and entries are allowed by the general land office for real errors, where improvements were made by mistake on the wrong tract, but not for blunders which the claimant could have avoided by reasonable care and investigation.

Application for amendment must be sworn to and corroborated under seal by an officer qualified to administer oaths in Homestead cases and in no case need be more than two pages in length; must show how the error was made; that applicant has not sold or incumbered the tract, and that the amendment is not asked for the purpose of letting some one else enter the tract vacated. He must also furnish a non-mineral affidavit covering the new tract described, and also show that he has not denuded the land to be dropped of its timber or in any way impaired its value.

7. When a person desires to enter a tract of land, he may appear personally at the district land office and present his application and make the required affidavit before the register and receiver. A homestead applicant must show that he or she is over 21 years of age or the head of a family. If he states that he is the head of a family and fails to show that he is over 21 years of age, it is necessary to set forth the facts which constitute him the head of a family, also stating his age. A female applicant must show whether she is married or unmarried. If married, she must set forth the facts upon which she relies to qualify her to make entry. If she claims the right to make entry by reason of being a deserted wife, she must state the facts relative to the alleged desertion, and whether her husband since the alleged desertion has in any manner contributed to her support.

He must establish his residence in a house to be built on the land within six months from the date of entry, and must, in order to maintain his entry, reside on and cultivate the tract for five years, unless he desires to commute and pay for the land in cash or equivalent, which can be done after fourteen months actual residence on and cultivation of the tract. Prior to November 1, 1907, six months constructive residence, followed by eight months residence was required, but since that date full fourteen months actual and continuous residence immediately prior to the date of making application to make final proof is required.

8. The homestead affidavit can be made before the judge or clerk of a court of record, in the county in which the land lies, or before a commissioner of the United States district court, who is the nearest or most accessible officer to the land, and save the journey to the land office.

9. Entries under the homestead law can be completed after five years actual residence; but the applicant is required to file with the register his notice of intention to make proof and it is the duty of the register to have said notice published, when the applicant will appear with any two witnesses of the four necessary to be named in the notice and make proof on day named, and before officer mentioned. Claimant must pay the publication fees direct to the publisher of the paper, in which his notice of intention to make proof is advertised and must see that the affidavit of publication is filed in the United States land office, designated (in case proof is taken before that office) on or before date set for proof, or if proof is set to be taken before some outside officer, said affidavit of publication must be filed with such officer on or before the date set for proof.

10. In case of death of entryman, his widow has the right, at the proper time, to make proof of his residence, and her residence or cultivation of the

tract for the required time, and in case of the death of the widow, then the heirs or devisees.

A homestead right cannot be devised away from the widow or minor children.

11. Under acts of congress approved March 2, 1889, and April 28, 1904, a party who entered lands, prior to said acts, has the right, where his said entry was canceled for any cause, to enter again, and where his entry is of record, he having failed to comply with the laws as to residence, has the right to relinquish his claim to the United States, and enter the same or other tract, provided no other right has attached; the acts further provide that, when an entry has been made, and an applicant is residing on the land entered, which was for less than 160 acres, he has the right to enter, if adjoining, enough land to make 160 acres; the residence upon the original in this case being applicable to the additional; and if none is adjoining he has the right to make entry elsewhere, after having proved up his first entry, the two entries not to contain over 160 acres, but the full period of residence on the additional non-contiguous tract must be shown before proof can be made on same.

In the act of congress approved June 5, 1900, section 2 provides that any person who has theretofore made a homestead entry and commuted same under section 2301, revised statutes, and the amendments thereto, shall be entitled to the benefits of the homestead laws as though such former entry had not been made but commutation under section 2301, revised statutes, shall not be allowed of an entry made under this section.

The act of February 8, 1908 (Public—No. 18), allows a person otherwise qualified to make a second homestead entry where such persons has made and lost, forfeited or abandoned a former homestead entry prior to the passage of said act, and such former entry was not canceled for fraud nor abandoned or relinquished for a consideration.

The person applying to make second homestead entry under this act must file in the local land office an application to enter a specific tract of public land subject to homestead entry, accompanied by his affidavit executed before an officer authorized to administer oaths in homestead cases, stating description of former entry by section, township and range number, or number of entry and name of office where made; date of entry; when he lost, forfeited or abandoned the same; that it was not canceled for fraud, and whether he, received anything for abandoning his claim or relinquishing his entry, nor any monetary or other valuable consideration, for the improvements thereon. This affidavit must be corroborated by the affidavit of one or more persons having knowledge of the facts relative to the abandonment of his claim or the relinquishment of the former entry, which corroborated affidavit may be executed before any officer authorized to administer oaths, and having an official seal.

12. Under act of congress approved August 30, 1890, one person can enter only 320 acres of public land. This act is held to be prospective and not retroactive. That is, no matter how much land a party entered prior to the date of the above act, he may thereafter, if in other respects qualified, enter 320 acres, but not more. This law does not apply to mineral or coal land, but to lands which are classed as agricultural lands. The government does not guarantee that its "agricultural" lands will produce crops. Hence the intending settler should carefully examine in person the land he or she intends to enter.

13. A party desiring to relinquish his land to the United States for the purpose of re-entering, or for the purpose of letting others enter, must make the following relinquishment on the back of his duplicate receipt, registers final certificate, or upon a separate relinquishment blank (Govt. form 4-621, acknowledged before some officer with a seal; "I hereby relinquish all my right, title, interest and claim in and to the within described land to the United States." Relinquishment made at the land office can be made without any cost. In the event of the loss of the duplicate receipt, or register's final certificate, an affidavit accounting for the loss, made under seal, and relinquishment thereon, will be sufficient.

14. A single woman does not forfeit her homestead entry by marriage if thereafter she continues to comply with the law as to residence, improvements and cultivation.

The act of congress approved June 6, 1909, provides that. "Where an unmarried woman who has heretofore settled, or may hereafter settle upon a tract of public land, improved, established and maintained a bona fide residence thereon, with the intention of appropriating the same for a home, subject to the homestead law, and has married, or shall hereafter marry, before making entry of said land, or before making application to enter said land, she shall not on account of her marriage forfeit her right to make entry and receive patent for the land; provided, that she does not abandon her residence of said land, and is otherwise qualified to make homestead entry; provided further, that the man whom she marries is not, at the time of their marriage, claiming a

separate tract of land under the homestead law. "That this act shall be applicable to all unpatented lands claimed by such entry-woman at the date of passage."

Where a married woman applies to make homestead entry under this act, she must show by affidavit that prior to her marriage she settled upon the land applied for, improved, established and maintained a bona fide residence thereon, with the intention of appropriating the same for a home; that the man she married was not, at the time of their marriage, claiming a separate tract of land under the homestead law. She should also give the date of her settlement and date of her marriage, and furnish the regular homestead affidavit showing that she is otherwise qualified to make homestead entry.

15. The first actual settler who makes entry within three months after actual settlement is entitled to the land, while the first man who makes entry may have been last to make settlement, and hence have the least claim to the land. A pre-emption filing is no bar to a homestead entry.

16. A settlement does not mean actual residence, but preparation for it, to be followed up in good faith. The claimant should, in person, not by agent, start the erection of a new house, or begin some other improvements on the land he claims. A homestead entry does not require prior settlement, but it is safest to make a settlement, at the earliest date. Unless residence on the land is established within six months from date of entry, the entry is liable to contest for abandonment.

17. Final proof in homestead entries can be made after five years from date of entry or of actual residence on the land, and must be made before the expiration of seven years from date of entry.

The time during the Civil war, if not less than ninety days which the homestead settler served in the army, navy or marine corps, shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, or if discharged on account of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length of time he may have served; but no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon improved and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall have commenced his improvements. Soldiers and sailors who served in the recent wars are allowed the same privileges under the act of June 16, 1898.

18. The receiver's receipt, which the entrymen received on making entry, and the acceptance and record thereof, should be surrendered on making commuted or final homestead proof. In case the receipt has been lost or destroyed, claimant will be required to make an affidavit on the day he submits the proof, setting forth the facts in regard to the loss of said receipt.

Parties are often put to a great loss and inconvenience by the loss of register's final certificates (or receiver's receipts), which should always be carefully preserved.

19. Application to make proof (Govt. blank No. 4-348, homestead), should be signed by the claimant himself. His four witnesses should, if possible, be near neighbors, fully conversant with the facts essential to perfect proof.

20. It is the duty of the applicant who makes proof before county officers to see that each question is filled out with complete answers; must show that he is a native born citizen of the United States, if such is the case; and, if not, then certified copy of naturalization papers will be sufficient; if the entry is by a woman she must state specifically in the proof whether or not she is married or single; applicants should in every case see that the names of witnesses used in making proof are properly advertised, and that they sign their names as advertised, and in giving the names to be published they should ascertain and give their full Christian name, and, if possible, the four living nearest the land for which proof is to be made. Much trouble and delay has been occasioned by doubtful or different spelling of names. Some persons have actually spelled their names three different ways in making one proof. This makes necessary correspondence and explanatory affidavits, causes delays in receipt of patents and places suspicious on proof.

21. The proof should, if possible, be taken on the day advertised, or for good and sufficient reasons within ten days therefrom; before the offer advertised, with the evidence of at least two of the witnesses advertised; these, together with the duplicate receipt, together with evidence of citizenship where necessary and affidavit of publication of proof notice, and the required fees and commissions should be sealed up and transmitted to the receiver, on the same day proof is taken. If papers are not complete they are subject to rejection.

22. The land office commissions, payable at the time of making final homestead proof, are as follows. On land outside certain railroad limits:

For 160 acres.....	\$4.00
For 120 acres.....	3.00
For 80 acres.....	2.00
For 40 acres.....	1.00

On land within the railroad limits:

For 160 acres.....	\$8.00
For 120 acres.....	6.00
For 80 acres.....	4.00
For 40 acres.....	2.00

The fees for reducing testimony to writing in making final proof are 15 cents for each 100 words, which in each case amount to about \$2.00, sometimes \$2.50, which must be transmitted with the final proof commissions. In the Pacific states and Rocky Mountain regions the charges are one-half higher.

23. All applicants for land should see that their applications are made out for the exact plat record numbers of land desired to be entered, which must lie and form a compact body. If for an adjoining farm, the land owned and resided on must form a compact body with the public land; and the two together must not exceed 160 acres.

In the transmittal of all fees and commissions on entries, proofs, etc., by outside parties to the local land offices, to accompany entry papers, proofs, etc., it is necessary to send other actual currency or post office money orders, as the land office officials are forbidden from accepting drafts, checks or other forms of money. If post office orders are sent a separate order must be sent with each application or proof and must show the applicant or entryman as the remitter—all post office money orders must be made payable to the Receiver of the U. S. Land Office.

24. A married woman has no right to make a homestead entry except under the conditions prescribed in act of June 6, 1900, above mentioned.

25. A single woman over the age of twenty-one years has the right to make a homestead entry.

26. A man has to be twenty-one years of age to make an entry, unless he is married or the head of a family.

27. If a married woman who has been deserted by her husband desires to prove up, she should address the local office of the land office, stating the nature of her case, and ascertain if she has the right to make proof.

28. In case of the death of both father and mother, the guardian of the minor children after obtaining the required order of the probate court within two years of the death of the surviving parent, may sell the land for the exclusive benefit of the minor children, and patent will issue to the purchaser on payment of the office fees.

29. The widow or children of a homesteader are not required to reside on their homestead after his death, except in commutation proofs, but must continue cultivation by agent or otherwise. The widow can enter a homestead in her own right while cultivating that of her deceased husband, in which event she must actually reside on the land entered in her own name.

30. In contests initiated by affidavit, the affidavit should be corroborated by preferably two witnesses. When service is had by publication, the posting of a copy of notice on the land, and mailing (by registered letter), a copy to contestee, to his last known address, are absolutely essential, as is also proof of both, and this is the duty of the parties or their attorneys, not of the land officers.

31. When a party desires to file a protest against an entry on the day of proof, it is the duty of the other taking the proof to take down the protestant's testimony and that of his witnesses, and transmit the same with the proof to the local office. The party protesting must pay the cost of reducing the evidence of himself and witnesses to writing.

32. The government does not issue a general map, showing what are public untaken lands. Land officers are authorized by law to furnish plats or diagrams showing what lands are vacant and what lands are taken. Parties writing for numbers, dates, descriptions, etc., of several tracts can get this information by ordering from the local officers.

The charges to be made by the local officers for the plat or diagram of a particular township are fixed as follows:

For a township diagram showing entered land only.....	\$ 1.00
For a township plat showing form of entries, names of claimants, and character of entries.....	2.00
For a township plat showing form of entries, names of claimants, character of entry and number.....	3.00
For a township plat showing form of entries, names of claimants, character of entry, number and date of filing or entry, together with topography, etc.	4.00

33. Any person desiring information about public land should always give the section, township and range, for which information is asked, together with the numbers of the land, and such information will always be furnished free of charge by the local officers.

34. When patents are received at the office, the register and receiver at once prepare notices and send to the entryman, when they can return their register's final certificates (formerly receiver's duplicate receipt) given them at date proof

was made, and patents will be sent free of charge. Where patent has been lost by claimant a duplicate can be obtained from the general land office at Washington on payment of \$1.60.

35. Papers once filed cannot be returned unless to correct clerical error.

36. It is the duty of the applicant when he makes application to ascertain from county or other records the exact area in the tract, and if over 160 acres, he must, in addition to the \$14 entrance fee, pay for the excess over 160 acres at the rate of \$1.25 or \$2.50 per acre, as the case may be, many parties having lost their lands by such failure.

37. Where an entry is made for land that has been covered by a prior entry, the residence will date from the time when the last entry is placed on record, or from the date of cancellation of the first entry, or from date of settlement, if settlement was after the date of cancellation.

38. No person who is the proprietor of more than 160 acres of land in any state or territory shall acquire any right under the homestead law.

39. A homesteader forfeits his entry if he transfers any portion thereof before final receipt issues, except it be for school, church or cemetery purposes, or for the right of way of railroads, canals or ditches for irrigation purposes.

40. Military bounty land warrants and other scrip can be used at a discount in place of cash in commuted homestead entries, where the entryman having resided on and cultivated the tract embraced by his homestead entry for fourteen months advertises and makes the required proof.

41. The secretary of the interior is authorized, upon proof being made, to his satisfaction, that any tract of land has been erroneously sold by the United States, so that from any cause the sale cannot be confirmed, to repay to the purchaser, or to his legal representatives or assigns, the sum of money which was paid therefor, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

42. When purchase moneys and commission paid under any public land law have been covered into the treasury of the United States under any application to make any filing, location, selection, entry or proof, such purchase money and commissions will be repaid to the person who made such application, entry, or proof, or to his legal representatives, in all cases where such application, entry, or proof has been or shall hereafter be rejected, and neither such applicant nor his legal representatives shall have been guilty of any fraud or attempted fraud in connection with such application.

43. In case of application for repayment where patent has not issued, the duplicate receipt must be surrendered. The applicant must also make affidavit that he has not transferred or otherwise encumbered the title to the land, and that said title has not become a matter of record. This affidavit may be made either before the register or receiver of the district land office, or before a notary public or a justice of the peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths. When made before a notary public or justice of the peace, a certificate of official character is required.

44. Parties who have made entries of less than 160 acres of land are, under some circumstances, allowed to enter enough more land to make up 160 acres; in some cases they are permitted to relinquish their entries and make new entries. A full statement of the facts in each case should be submitted to the local officers for their judgment and advice.

45. Under the rulings of the department prior to April 1, 1919, an entryman who established residence upon his claim and afterwards was elected or appointed to a federal, state or county office, was allowed to absent himself and not maintain actual residence, if absence was required under his official duties, this ruling including deputies and assistants, as well as principals, but this privilege was not a statutory right and all entrymen from and after April 1, 1909, will not be allowed this privilege on account of such election or appointment to office in commutation proofs, but in final five-year proofs all persons elected to office after April 1, 1909, and who have established actual residence on their land prior to their election may have benefits thereof, provided cultivation and improvements of the land is continued.

46. Isolated tracts of land are those places entirely surrounded by lands that have been taken under the homestead and other laws. Any person can cause them to be sold by making application to the local land office on special blank (Gov't. 4-008b), and depositing \$5.75 for advertising fee with the local land office, at such time as notice of the authorization of the sale is given to the applicant by the local office. These tracts are sold for cash to the highest bidder. Any person who has not previously applied for and purchased more than 160 acres under said act may purchase, but only bona fide residents of adjoining land or those making affidavit that the land is not wanted for speculative purposes but for actual use by the applicant if he is a successful purchaser. None but natives or fully naturalized citizens of the United States can purchase any lands under this section.

47. The commissioner of the general land office expressly forbids the local officers to furnish blank entry papers and affidavit to anybody except claimants in person.

Coal lands may be entered under the coal and land laws, for cash—\$10 per acre when situated more than fifteen miles from a completed railroad and \$20 an acre when situated within fifteen miles of railroad.

Leaves of absence for one year or less may be granted after establishment of actual residence for good cause, such as failure of crop, sickness or unavoidable casualty. The special blank for leave of absence is to be filled out, sworn to and sent to the register and receiver (Gov't. 4-519). The time of actual residence under such leave cannot be considered as constructive residence or be deducted from the period of actual residence required by law.

Contests—Any person may institute contest against an entryman for abandonment of his entry or for fraud in connection therewith, and if successfully terminated may be awarded a preference right to enter the land, provided he or she be qualified to make entry. In taking testimony in contest cases the department cautions all attorneys against irrelevant, superfluous and ambiguous questions and answers that will burden the record and cause unnecessary expense to litigate.

Agents of the Government.—The government has no agents locating settlers or acting for or in their behalf, and no branch offices where "official" information may be had, but lawyers in good standing and others having power of attorney filed in U. S. land offices are permitted to represent the interests of clients before the land office and other officers—U. S. Commissioner, county judges and clerks of courts—authorized to take proofs and affidavits and administer oaths and hear contest cases.

In making enquiries regarding pending contests, status of entries, proofs, etc., exact description of the entry, or tract regarding which information is sought, should be given to insure speedy reply.

HOW TO PROVE UP ON HOMESTEADS

It has heretofore been practiced in the making of five-year proof to permit of a consecutive residence of six months from the date of filing, or in other words the settler was allowed six months in which to establish residence on his claim, and that six months has heretofore been considered as residence in making of five-year proof. On August 18, 1911, the commissioner of the general land office issued directions to registers and receivers in the consideration of proofs offered after December 1, 1911, to discontinue the consideration of the six months constructive residence and to require that all persons making final proof should show a residence for the whole period of five years as required by statute before the same can be approved as a basis for the issuance of patent thereon.

By departmental decision and ruling it has been determined that the lands embraced in that area and in which patents to surface only are issued, that no commutation proof will be allowed. This proclamation of the president, issued in pursuance of the act of congress of June 22, 1910, is dated July 7, 1910, so that in all entries made since July 7, 1910, commutation is not allowed in the coal land area, and this applies only to lands in that area.

Another matter very important to settlers on lands embraced in the coal area, which embraces all lands in the Bismarck district west of Range 76, from the north line of Township 148 down to the township line between townships 140 and 141, at which the line jogs west six miles and runs thence south eighteen miles, when it again jogs west six miles, runs thence south six miles, again jogs west six miles, runs thence south twelve miles, then jogs west eighteen miles, thence south six miles, thence west six miles, thence south six miles, thence west six miles, thence south six miles, and thence south six miles and west to the state line between the states of North Dakota and Montana, is the question of cultivation and improvement.

By an act of congress it has been provided that the lands on which entry is made under the act of June 22, 1910, shall be subject to the same restrictions as to residence and cultivation as is prescribed by the act of August 18, 1894, known as the Carey act, which requires residences for the full period of five years to entitle the homesteader to patent and proof by two credible witnesses; that at least one-eighth of the area embraced in his entry was continuously cultivated to crops other than native grasses beginning with the second year of the entry, and that at least one-fourth of the area embraced in the entry was so continuously cultivated beginning with the third year of the entry.

VARIOUS MONEYS OF CIRCULATION

There are ten different kinds of money in circulation in the United States, namely, gold coin, standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver, gold certificates, silver certificates, treasury notes issued under the Act of July 14, 1890; United States notes (also called greenbacks and legal tenders), national bank notes and nickel and bronze coins. These forms of money are all available as circulation.

Gold coin is legal tender at its nominal or face value for all debts, public and private, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance prescribed by law; and when below such standard of tolerance it is legal tender in proportion to its weight.

Standard silver dollars are legal tender at their nominal or face value in payment of all debts, public and private, without regard to the amount, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

Subsidiary silver is legal tender for amounts (not exceeding \$10 in any one payment. Treasury notes of the Act of July 14, 1890, are legal tender for all debts, public or private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

United States notes are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

Gold certificates, silver certificates and national bank notes are not legal tender, but such classes of certificates are receivable for all public dues, while national bank notes are receivable for all public dues except duties on imports, and may be paid out by the government for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency. All national banks are required by law to receive the notes of other national banks at par.

The minor coins of nickel and copper are legal tender to the extent of 25 cents.

The coinage of the legal tender gold was authorized by the first coinage act, passed by congress April 2, 1792. The gold unit of value is the dollar, which contains 25.8 grains of standard gold, 900 fine. The amount of fine gold in the dollar is 23.22 grains, and the remainder of the weight is an alloy of copper.

The silver unit is the dollar, which contains 412 1-2 grains of standard silver 900 fine. The amount of fine silver in the dollar is 37 1-4 grains, and there are 41 1-4 grains of copper alloy.

NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

	Librarian.
Bismarck.....	Mrs. F. B. Davis
Carrington.....	Mrs. B. L. Russell
Cassellon.....	Emir D. Morion
Devils Lake.....	Anna Sprung
Dickinson.....	Josephine Hargrave
Enderlin.....	Mrs. E. Bangert
Fargo.....	Winnie Bucklin
Grafton.....	Mary Morris
Grand Forks.....	Adah Durand
Jamestown.....	Alice M. Paddock
Kenmare.....	Mrs. William Putnam
Langdon.....	Mary H. Harlan
Leeds.....	Theo. Granbeck
Ledgerwood.....	Zdenka Trinka
Lisbon.....	Mrs. Harry Oliver
Mandan.....	Olivia M. Draper
Minot.....	Margaret Greene
Park River.....	Charlotte Currie
Rugby.....	Hattie S. Sikes
Tower City.....	
Valley City.....	Lillian Cook
Wahpeton.....	Mrs. J. G. Forbes
Williston.....	Bessie R. Baldwin

COLLEGE, LODGE AND INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARIES.

Agricultural College.....	Mrs. Ethel McVeety
Fargo College.....	Alice Sargent
Educational Reference, Bismarck.....	
Feeble-Minded Institute, Grafton.....	Teachers
Historic Society, Bismarck.....	Miss Rupp
Hospital for Insane, Jamestown.....	
Masonic Grand Lodge, Fargo.....	W. L. Stockwell
Normal School, Mayville.....	Nellie A. O'sen
Normal School, Valley City.....	Phebe Parker
Normal-Industrial School, Ellendale.....	Carrie Tuttle
School for Forestry, Bottineau.....	Teachers
School of Science, Wahpeton.....	Lilian Mirick
State Law, Bismarck.....	Henry Newton
State Penitentiary, Grove.....	
University of N. Dak.....	C. W. Summer

NATURALIZATION LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The conditions under and the manner in which an alien may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States under the Act of Congress of June 29, 1906.

Courts Having Jurisdiction.

The exclusive jurisdiction to naturalize aliens as citizens of the United States is conferred upon the following courts: United States circuit and district courts, supreme court of the District of Columbia and all courts of record in any state or territory, having a seal, a clerk, and jurisdiction in law or equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited.

Who May Be Naturalized.

The provisions of this title shall apply to aliens being free white persons, and to aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent. The naturalization of Chinamen is expressly prohibited by Section 14, Chapter 126, Laws of 1882.

Law Uniform.

Naturalization is a federal right and is a gift of the Union, not of any one state. The federal naturalization laws apply to the whole Union alike, and provide that no alien shall be naturalized until after five years' residence. All record books and blank forms are furnished by the bureau of immigration and naturalization at Washington and all reports are made by clerks of courts, doing naturalization business, to this bureau.

Declaration of Intention.

The alien must declare on oath before the clerk of any court authorized to naturalize aliens, in the district in which he resides, at least two years prior to his application for admission and after he has arrived at the age of eighteen years, that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince or state and particularly, by name, to the one which he may be at the time a subject or citizen. If he has filed his declaration of intention before the passage of this act he shall not be required to renew such declaration.

Petition On Application for Naturalization.

Not less than two nor more than seven years after he has made such declaration of intention he shall make and file a petition, signed in his own hand writing and duly verified with the clerk of one of the courts above specified, in the district in which he resides, in which petition he shall state that it is his intention to become a citizen of and reside permanently in the United States, that he is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a polygamist or a believer in the practice of polygamy, and that he absolutely and forever renounces all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign country of which he may at the time of filing his petition be a subject or citizen. His petition must be verified by the affidavit of at least two credible witnesses who are citizens of the United States, who shall state that they have personally known him to be a resident of the United States for at least five years, continually, and of the state, territory or district, in which the application is made, for at least one year immediately preceding the date of filing his petition. He shall file with his petition his declaration of intention, and if he arrived in the United States after the passage of this act he shall file a certificate of landing from the department of commerce and labor. The clerk shall give notice of filing of the petition by posting in a public and conspicuous place in his office, for at least ninety days, the material facts in the petition with the names and residence of the witnesses and date of hearing.

Conditions of Citizenship.

He shall appear for final hearing upon his petition in open court and the applicant and his witnesses shall be examined under oath before the court and before his final admission to citizenship he shall declare on oath, in open court, that he will support and defend the constitution and laws of the United States and that he absolutely and entirely renounces all foreign allegiance. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously in the United States five years, at least, and in the state or territory where such court is held, one year and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same, he may be admitted to citizenship. If the applicant has borne any hereditary title or nobility he must make express renunciation of the same.

No person who believes in or is affiliated with any organization teaching opposition to organized government or who advocates or teaches the duty of un-

lawfully assaulting or killing any officer of any organized government, because of his official character, shall be naturalized. No alien will be naturalized who cannot speak the English language, if he is physically able to do so. He shall not be required to speak the English language, if prior to the passage of this act, he made his declaration of intention, or shall hereafter declare his intention to become a citizen and who shall make homestead entry upon the public lands of the United States and comply in all respects with the laws providing for homestead entries on such lands. No person shall be naturalized within thirty days preceding the holding of any general election.

Children of Naturalized Citizens.

The children of persons who have been naturalized, being under the age of twenty-one years at the time of the naturalizations of their parents, shall, if living in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof, and the children or persons who now are, or have been citizens of the United States, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, considered as citizens thereof.

Alien Soldiers and Members of the Navy.

Any alien of the age of twenty-one years or upward, who has been honorably discharged from the armies of the United States, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, upon his petition, without previous declaration of intention and on proof of one year's residence. Any alien of the age of twenty-one years or upward, who has been honorably discharged from the navy or marine corps of the United States, after at least five years' service, shall be admitted to citizenship on his petition without any previous declaration.

Name of Alien May Be Changed.

It shall be lawful, at the time and as a part of the naturalization of any alien, for the court to make a decree changing the name of said alien.

Copy of Record, How Procured.

Copy of declaration of intention and certificate of naturalization can be procured only on proper proof of loss of the original.

Certified copies of declaration of intention and certificates of naturalization may be provided by clerks of courts, out of which the papers originally issued only for use of persons who make entry upon public lands of the United States and are required to submit proof of naturalization.

Inhabitants of the New Insular Possessions.

The inhabitants of Hawaii were declared to be citizens of the United States under the act of 1900 creating Hawaii a territory. Under the United States supreme court decision in the insular cases, in May, 1901, the inhabitants of the Philippines and Porto Rico are entitled to full protection under the constitution, but not to the privileges of United States citizenship until congress so decrees, by admitting the countries as states or organizing them as territories.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

Classes of Mail Matter.

Domestic mail matter is divided into four classes:

First Class—Letters, postal cards and matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed (except manuscript copy accompanying proof sheets or corrected proof sheets of the same) and all matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection. Rates of Postage—Two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. Postal cards, one cent each. On "drop" letters two cents per ounce or fraction thereof when mailed at the letter carrier's office and one cent per ounce or fraction thereof where there is no free delivery.

Second Class—Newspapers and publications issued at stated intervals as often as four times a year, bearing a date of issue and numbered consecutively, issued from a known office of publication, and formed of printed sheets without board, cloth, leather or other substantial binding. Such publication must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, art or some special industry. They must have a legitimate list of subscribers and must be designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for circulation free, or at nominal rates. Rate of Postage—for publishers and news agents, one cent a pound or fraction thereof. For others than publishers and news agents, one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Third Class—Books, periodicals and matter wholly in print (not included in second class), proof sheets, corrected proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the same. Rate of Postage—One cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Fourth Class—Merchandise—namely, all matter not embraced in the other three classes and which is not in the form or nature liable to destroy, deface or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag, or harm the person or anyone engaged in the postal service and not above the weight provided by law. Rate of Postage—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof, but on seeds, cuttings, roots, scions and plants one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Limit of Weight—A package must not exceed four pounds in weight unless it be a single book. Second class matter is not subject to the four pound limitation.

Payment of Postage—On first-class matter the postage should be fully prepaid, but if two cents in stamps be affixed the matter will be forwarded and remainder due collected of addressee before delivery.

On second class, third and fourth class matter the postage must be fully prepaid.

THE REGISTRY SYSTEM.

All mail matter, including drop letters, may be registered, but not matter addressed to fictitious names, initials or box numbers, or bearing vague or indefinite addresses. The registry fee is ten cents additional to postage. It must be prepaid by stamps affixed.

The rates of postage to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada and Mexico) are as follows:

Letters, 1 ounce.....	5 cents
Postal cards, each.....	2 cents
Double postal cards, each.....	4 cents
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces.....	1 cent

Commercial Papers.

Packets not in excess of 10 ounces.....	5 cents
Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction.....	1 cent

Samples in Merchandise.

Packets in excess of four ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction.....	1 cent
Packets not in excess of four ounces.....	2 cents
Registration fee on letters or other articles.....	8 cents

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada and Mexico) must be forwarded whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially.

CANADA AND MEXICO.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Canada or Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that 1 cent must be prepaid for newspapers for each 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces.

COST OF DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS.

On order not exceeding \$2.50.....	3 cents
Over \$ 2.50 and not exceeding \$ 5.00.....	5 cents
Over \$ 5.00 and not exceeding \$ 10.00.....	8 cents
Over \$10.00 and not exceeding \$ 20.00.....	10 cents
Over \$20.00 and not exceeding \$ 30.00.....	12 cents
Over \$30.00 and not exceeding \$ 40.00.....	15 cents
Over \$40.00 and not exceeding \$ 50.00.....	18 cents
Over \$50.00 and not exceeding \$ 60.00.....	20 cents
Over \$60.00 and not exceeding \$ 75.00.....	25 cents
Over \$75.00 and not exceeding \$100.00.....	30 cents

Rates on specially delivered letters, ten cents on each letter in addition to the regular postage. This entitles the letter to immediate delivery by special messenger. Special delivery stamps may be purchased at post offices, or if stamps of any kind to the amount of 10 cents, in addition to the regular postage, are attached and the words "Special Delivery," are written on the front of the envelope, the letter will be entitled to special delivery the same as though a regular special delivery stamp was attached. The delivery, at carrier offices, extends to the limits of the carrier routes. At non-carrier offices it extends to one mile from the post office. Postmasters are not obliged to deliver beyond these limits, and letters addressed to places beyond must await delivery in the usual way, notwithstanding the special delivery stamp.

All mail matter at large post offices is necessarily handled in great haste and should therefore in all cases be so plainly addressed as to leave no room for doubt and no excuse for error on the part of postal employees. Names of states should be written in full (or their abbreviations very distinctly written) in order to prevent errors which arise from the similarity of such abbreviations as Cal.; Col.; Pa.; Va.; Vt.; Me.; Md.; Ia.; Ind.; N. H.; N. M.; N. Y.; N. J.; N. C.; D. C.; Miss.; Minn.; Mass.; Nev.; Neb.; Penn.; Tenn., etc., when hastily or carelessly written. This is especially necessary in addressing mail matter to places of which the names are borne by several post offices in different states.

Never send money or any other article of value through the mail except either by means of a money order or in registered letter. Any person who sends money or jewelry in an unregistered letter not only runs a risk of losing his property, but exposes to temptation every one through whose hands his letter passes, and may be the means of ultimately bringing some clerk or letter carrier to ruin.

See that every letter or package bears the full name and post office address of the writer, in order to secure the return of the letter, if the person to whom it is directed cannot be found.

Such articles as poisons, explosives or inflammable articles, live animals, insects, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, or substances exhaling a bad odor will not be forwarded in any case.

Letters (but no other class of mail matter) will be returned to the sender free, if a request to that effect is printed or written on the envelope. There is no limit of weight for first class matter fully prepaid.

An indemnity—not to exceed \$25 for any one registered piece, or the actual value of the piece, if it is less than \$25—shall be paid for the loss of first class registered matter.

When dropping a letter, newspaper, etc., into a street mailing box, or into the receptacle at a post office, always see that the packet falls into the box and does not stick in its passage. Observe, also, particularly, whether the postage stamps remain securely in their places.

Applications for the establishment of post offices should be addressed to the first assistant postmaster general, accompanied by a statement of the necessity thereof. Instructions will then be given and blanks furnished to enable the petitioners to provide the department with the necessary information.

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE OF THINGS, DISTANCES, BOOKS, ETC.

- A book composed of sheets folded into 2 leaves is a folio.
- A book composed of sheets folded into 4 leaves is a quarto.
- A book composed of sheets folded into 8 leaves is an octavo (8vo.)
- A book composed of sheets folded into 12 leaves is a duodecimo (12mo.)
- A book composed of sheets folded into 16 leaves is a 16mo.
- 12 units make a dozen.
- 12 dozen makes a gross.
- 13 gross (144 doz.) make one great gross.
- 20 units make a score.
- 56 pounds of butter make 1 firkin.
- 100 pounds of fish make 1 quintal.

- 196 pounds of flour make 1 barrel.
 200 pounds of beef, pork, shad or salmon make 1 barrel.
 24 sheets of paper make 1 quire.
 20 quires make 1 ream.
 2 reams make 1 bundle.
 6 bundles make 1 bale.
 8 barleycorns make one inch.
 18 inches make 1 cubit.
 22 inches make 1 sacred cubit.
 9 gallons make 1 English firkin.
 2 firkins make 1 kilderkin.
 2 kilderkins make 1 barrel.
 25 pounds make 1 keg (powder.)
 100 pounds make 1 cental (grain measure.)
 100 pounds make 1 cask (raisin measure.)
 246 pounds make 1 barrel of soap.
 280 pounds make 1 barrel of salt.
 31 1-2 gallons make 1 barrel (wine measure.)
 42 gallons make 1 tierce (wine measure.)
 63 gallons make 1 hogshead (wine measure.)
 84 gallons make 1 puncheon (wine measure.)
 126 gallons make 1 pipe (wine measure.)
 252 gallons make 1 tun (wine measure.)
 8 bushels of wheat (of 70 pounds each) make 1 quarter (European measure.)
 8 bushels of salt make 1 hogshead.
 36 bushels of coal make 1 chaldron (English.)
 32 bushels make 1 chaldron (American.)
 14 pounds make 1 stone.
 21 1-2 stones make 1 pig (iron.)
 8 pigs make 1 fother.
 24 3-4 cubic feet (masonry) make 1 perch.
 100 square feet (carpentry) make 1 square.
 1,760 yards, (5,280 feet) make 1 statute mile.
 2,028.63 yards (6,085.9 feet) make 1 nautical mile.
 3 miles make 1 league.
 69 1-2 statute miles make 1 degree (of latitude.)
 60 geographical miles make 1 degree (of latitude.)
 360 degrees make 1 circle.
 60 pairs of shoes make 1 case.
 9 inches make 1 quarter (of a yard.)
 3-4 inch makes 1 ell (Flemish.)
 5 quarters make 1 ell (English.)
 6 quarters make 1 ell (French.)
 4 inches make 1 hand (measuring horses.)
 6 feet make 1 fathom (depth of water.)
 120 fathoms make 1 cable-length.
 7 1-3 cable-lengths make 1 mile.
 640 acres makes 1 square mile.
 36 square miles make 1 township.
 4 farthings make 1 penny (marked d.)
 12 pence make 1 shilling (marked s.)
 20 shillings make 1 pound (marked £.)
 21 shillings make 1 quinea.
 5 shillings make 1 crown.

USEFUL INFORMATION ABOUT STEAM.

A cubic inch of water evaporated under atmospheric pressure is approximately converted into one cubic foot of steam.

The horsepower of boilers, as per standard adopted by the Am. S. M. E., is 30 pounds water evaporated per hour at a pressure of 70 pounds per square inch and from a temperature of 100 deg. Fahr.

Well designed boilers, under successful operation, will evaporate from 7 to 10 pounds of water per pound of first class coal.

Each square foot of heating surface is considered sufficient to evaporate two pounds of water; therefore, for an engine using 30 pounds water per horse power per hour, each horse power of the engine requires 15 square feet heating surface in the boiler.

On one square foot of fire grate can be burned on an average from 10 to 12 pounds hard coal, or 18 to 20 pounds soft coal, per hour with natural draft.

Two and one-quarter pounds of dry wood is equal to one pound of average quality of soft coal.

Steam engines consume from 12 to 50 pounds of feed water, and from 1 1/4 to 7 pounds of coal, per hour per indicated horse power.

Condensing engines require from 20 to 30 times the amount of feed water for condensing purposes; approximately for most engines, 1 to 1 1/2 gallons condensed water per minute per indicated horse power.

Surface condensers for compound steam engines require two square feet of cooling surface per horse power; ordinary engines will require more surface according to their economy in the use of steam. It is absolutely necessary that the air-pump should be set lower than the condenser for satisfactory results.

The effect of a good air-pump and condenser should be to get 25 inches of vacuum and to make available about 10 pounds more mean effective pressure with the same terminal pressure, or to give the same mean effective pressure with a correspondingly less terminal pressure. Approximately, a good condenser will save one-fourth of the fuel consumed, or, in other words, increase the power of the engine one-fourth, the fuel consumption remaining the same.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Country	Name	Rank	City
Argentina	Erensto C. Prerz	Consul General	New York, N. Y.
Austria Hungary		Swedish Consular	Minneapolis, Minn.
Belgium	L. De Waele	Consul General	New Orleans, La.
Bolivia		General Consul	Chicago, Ill.
Brazil	Pedro Nunes de Sa	Vice Consul	Chicago, Ill.
Bulgaria		Consul General	New York, N. Y.
Chile	M. H. Ehlert	Consul	Chicago, Ill.
China	Goon Dip.	Honorary Consul	Seattle, Wash.
Columbia	Joaquin A. Saavedra	Consul	Chicago, Ill.
Costa	Berthold Singer	Consul	Chicago, Ill.
Cuba	Francisco P. Caballero		
	Tapany	Consul	Chicago, Ill.
Denmark	Marinus Rasmussen	Vice Consul	Grand Forks, N. D.
Dominican Re-			
public	Frederick W. Job	Vice Consul	Chicago, Ill.
Ecuador	Frutos T. Plaza	Consul	Chicago, Ill.
France	Joseph Belanger	Consular Agent	St. Paul, Minn.
German Empire		Swiss Consular	St. Paul, Minn.
Great Britain	Edmund George Walton	Vice Consul	St. Paul, Minn.
Greece	Constantine Xanthopoulos	Consul General	New York, N. Y.
Guatemala		Consul General	Chicago, Ill.
Haiti	Charles Moravia	Consul General	New York, N. Y.
Honduras	Andres Soriano	Consul General	New York, N. Y.
Italy	Chevalier Giuseppe	Consul	Denver, Colo.
Japan	Saburo Kurusu	Consul	Chicago, Ill.
Liberia	Edward G. Merrill	Consul	New York, N. Y.
Mexico	Ricardo Garcia Trevino	Consul	Chicago, Ill.
Monaco	Stanislas d' Halewyn	Consulate	New York, N. Y.
Montenegro	William Dix	Consul General	New York, N. Y.
Netherlands	J. Vennema	Consul General	Chicago, Ill.
Nicaragua	F. Stewart	Consul	Minneapolis, Minn.
Norway	Engbreth Hagbarth		
	Hobe	Consul	St. Paul, Minn.
Panama	Tulio Guardia, V.	Vice Consul	Chicago, Ill.
Paraguay	Albert W. Kolmes	Consul	Chicago, Ill.
Persia	Mirza Ali Ghouli Khan	Honorary Consul	Chicago, Ill.
Portugal	S. Chapman Sinims	Consul	Chicago, Ill.
Roumania			
Russia	Antoine Volkoff	Consul General	Chicago, Ill.
Salvador	Berthold Singer	Honorary Consul	Chicago, Ill.
Serbia	Michael I. Pupin	Honorary Consul	New York, N. Y.
Siam	Milward Adanis	Consul	Chicago, Ill.
Spain	Berthold Singer	Honorary Consul	Chicago, Ill.
Sweden	Carl Edward Wallerstedt	Consul	Minneapolis, Minn.
Switzerland	Alfred Karten	Consul	St. Paul, Minn.
Turkey	Spanish Embassy	has charge of Turkish interests in the United States.	
Uruguay	Rodolfo Carlos Lebrete	Consul	Chicago, Ill.
Venezuela	Blaine J. Brickwood	Honorary Consul	Chicago, Ill.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

RULES FOR MEASURING HAY.

The volume of a rick is equal to its length multiplied by the area of its cross section. The length is easily measured. Let us consider the principles involved in measuring the area of the cross section. If the top of the rick were perfectly flat and the two sides straight up and down, the area of the cross section would be simply the width multiplied by the height. If the rick were triangular in cross section, so that the sides represented straight lines from the top of the rick to the bottom of each side, the area of the cross section would be one-half of the product of the base and the height. The actual area of the cross section lies somewhere between these two.

It is difficult to measure accurately the height of a rick. It is much easier to measure the "over," which is the distance from the ground on one side of the rick over the top of the rick to the ground on the other side. The length of the over depends upon three things; (1) width, (2) height, and (3) "fullness" of the rick. The over is always somewhat more than twice the height.

It has been found by actual measurement that the cross section of a rick is the product of the over and the width, multiplied by a fraction varying from 0.25 to .37 (average value, 0.31), depending upon the height and the fullness of the rick. If the rick is low in comparison with its width and nearly triangular in outline—that is, its sides are not very full—the fraction is small (0.25). If the rick is tall in comparison with its width, and the sides are very full, so that the top is well rounded, the fraction is large (0.37). Representing this fraction by F , the over by O , the width by W , and the length of the rick by L , the volume being represented by V , we have the following formula for determining the number of cubic feet in a rick.

$$\text{Volume} = \text{Fraction} \times \text{Over} \times \text{Width} \times \text{Length}.$$

$$V = FOWL$$

A hayrick is 14 feet wide, 20 feet long, and the over is 34.2 feet.

What is the volume of the rick?

Solution:

$$V = 0.34 \times 34.2 \times 14 \times 20 = 3,255.8 \text{ cubic feet.}$$

CUBIC FEET OF HAY IN A TON.

Under thirty days in stack..... 589.6 cubic feet

Thirty to sixty days in stack..... 581.5 cubic feet

Seventy-four to one hundred and fifty days..... 514.9 cubic feet

This rule is for timothy or other tame hay.

For measuring prairie hay in anything but an absolutely square stack, multiply the distance around the stack at the average height by the distance over the top from ground to ground, divide by 343 and the resulting product will be in tons. This rule is for prairie hay ninety days or more in stack.

WEIGHTS OF METALS

	Lbs. per Cu. Ft.	Lbs. per Cu. In.		Lbs. per Cu. Ft.	Lbs. per Cu. In.
Aluminum, cast.....	160	.0928	Cast iron.....	450	.2604
Brass, cast.....	506.3	.293	Wrought iron, bars..	486.8	.2817
Brass, sheet.....	528	.3056	Steel, Bessemer.....	490.7	.284
Babbitt metal.....	440.6	.255	Lead, cast.....	709.5	.4106
Bronze, aluminum...	471.2	.2727	Nickel.....	548.7	.3175
Bronze, phosphor...	575.8	.3333	Tin.....	458.3	.2652
Copper wire.....	555.1	.3212	Zinc.....	436.5	.2626

MELTING POINTS OF METALS

Cast iron.....	2210 deg. Fahr.	Brass.....	1900 deg. Fahr.
Wrought iron.....	2912 deg. Fahr.	Aluminum (pure)....	1112 deg. Fahr.
Steel.....	2500 deg. Fahr.	Lead.....	608 deg. Fahr.
Copper.....	2160 deg. Fahr.	Tin.....	446 deg. Fahr.

DECIMAL EQUIVALENTS OF FRACTIONS OF AN INCH

1/64=.0156	17/64=.2656	33/64=.5156	49/64=.7656
1/32=.0312	9/32=.2812	17/32=.5312	25/32=.7812
3/64=.0468	19/64=.2968	35/64=.5468	51/64=.7968
1/16=.0625	5/16=.3125	9/16=.5625	13/16=.8125
5/64=.0781	21/64=.3281	37/64=.5781	53/64=.8281
3/32=.0937	11/32=.3437	19/32=.5937	27/32=.8437
7/64=.1093	23/64=.3593	39/64=.6093	55/64=.8593
1/8=.1250	3/8=.3750	5/8=.6250	7/8=.8750
9/64=.1406	25/64=.3906	41/64=.6406	57/64=.8906
5/32=.1562	13/32=.4062	21/32=.6562	29/32=.9062
11/64=.1718	27/64=.4218	43/64=.6718	59/64=.9218
3/16=.1875	7/16=.4375	11/16=.6875	15/16=.9375
13/64=.2031	29/64=.4531	45/64=.7031	61/64=.9531
7/32=.2187	15/32=.4687	23/32=.7187	31/32=.9687
15/64=.2343	31/64=.4843	47/64=.7343	63/64=.9843
1/4=.2500	1/2=.5000	3/4=.7500	1=10.000

UNITED STATES OFFICIAL MILLIMETERS CONVERSION TABLE.

Millimeters Equivalent in Inches.

M/M	Inches	M/M	Inches	M/M	Inches
1	= .03,937	35	= 1.37,795	68	= 2.67,716
2	= .07,874	36	= 1.41,732	69	= 2.71,653
3	= .11,811	37	= 1.45,669	70	= 2.75,590
4	= .15,748	38	= 1.49,606	71	= 2.79,527
5	= .19,685	39	= 1.53,543	72	= 2.83,464
6	= .23,622	40	= 1.57,480	73	= 2.87,401
7	= .27,559	41	= 1.62,417	74	= 2.91,338
8	= .31,496	42	= 1.66,354	75	= 2.95,275
9	= .35,433	43	= 1.69,291	76	= 2.99,212
10	= .39,370	44	= 1.73,228	77	= 3.03,149
11	= .43,307	45	= 1.77,165	78	= 3.07,086
12	= .47,244	46	= 1.81,102	79	= 3.11,023
13	= .51,181	47	= 1.85,039	80	= 3.14,960
14	= .55,118	48	= 1.88,976	81	= 3.18,897
15	= .59,055	49	= 1.92,913	82	= 3.22,834
16	= .62,992	50	= 1.96,850	83	= 3.26,771
17	= .66,929	51	= 2.00,787	84	= 3.30,708
18	= .70,866	52	= 2.04,724	85	= 3.34,645
19	= .74,803	53	= 2.08,661	86	= 3.38,582
20	= .78,740	54	= 2.12,598	87	= 3.42,519
21	= .82,677	55	= 2.16,535	88	= 3.46,456
22	= .86,614	56	= 2.20,472	89	= 3.50,393
23	= .90,551	57	= 2.24,409	90	= 3.54,330
24	= .94,488	58	= 2.28,346	91	= 3.58,267
25	= .98,425	59	= 2.32,283	92	= 3.62,204
26	= 1.02,362	60	= 2.36,220	93	= 3.66,141
27	= 1.06,299	61	= 2.40,157	94	= 3.70,078
28	= 1.10,236	62	= 2.44,094	95	= 3.74,015
29	= 1.14,173	63	= 2.48,031	96	= 3.77,952
30	= 1.18,110	64	= 2.51,968	97	= 3.81,889
31	= 1.22,047	65	= 2.55,905	98	= 3.85,826
32	= 1.25,984	66	= 2.59,842	99	= 3.89,763
33	= 1.29,921	67	= 2.63,779	100	= 3.93,700
34	= 1.33,858				

Inches Equivalent in Millimeters.

Inches	M/M	Inches	M/M	Inches	M/M
1/64 =	0.396	13/32 =	10.318	25/32 =	19.843
1/32 =	0.793	27/64 =	10.715	51/64 =	20.240
3/64 =	1.190	7/16 =	11.122	13/16 =	20.637
1/16 =	1.587	29/64 =	11.509	53/64 =	21.033
5/64 =	1.984	15/32 =	11.906	27/32 =	21.430
3/32 =	2.381	31/64 =	12.302	55/64 =	21.827
7/64 =	2.778	1/2 =	12.699	7/8 =	22.224
1/8 =	3.174	33/64 =	13.096	57/64 =	22.621
9/64 =	3.571	17/32 =	13.493	29/32 =	23.018
5/32 =	3.968	35/64 =	13.890	59/64 =	23.415
11/64 =	4.365	9/16 =	14.287	15/16 =	23.812
3/16 =	4.762	37/64 =	14.684	61/64 =	24.208
13/64 =	5.159	19/32 =	15.080	31/32 =	24.605
7/32 =	5.556	39/64 =	15.477	63/64 =	25.002
15/64 =	5.953	5/8 =	15.874	1 =	25.399
1/4 =	6.349	41/64 =	16.271	2 =	50.799
17/64 =	6.746	21/32 =	16.668	3 =	76.198
9/32 =	7.143	43/64 =	17.065	4 =	101.598
10/64 =	7.540	11/16 =	17.462	5 =	126.998
5/16 =	7.937	45/64 =	17.859	6 =	152.397
21/64 =	8.334	23/32 =	18.255	7 =	177.797
11/32 =	8.731	47/64 =	18.652	8 =	203.196
23/64 =	9.127	3/4 =	19.049	9 =	228.596
3/8 =	9.524	49/64 =	19.446	10 =	253.995
25/64 =	9.921				

MOTOR HORSE POWER TABLE BY N. A. C. C.
(Formerly A. L. A. M. Formula)

In using table, find bore of cylinder in inches or millimeters in the proper left hand column, then read across to right under column for the number of cylinders that the motor under consideration has.

Bore = D		Number of Cylinders = N			
Inches	Millimeters	4	6	8	12
2 1/4	64	10.00	15.00	20.00	30.00
2 1/2	68	11.03	16.54	22.05	33.08
2 3/4	70	12.10	18.15	24.20	36.30
2 7/8	73	13.23	19.84	26.45	39.68
3	76	14.40	21.60	28.80	43.20
3 1/8	79	15.63	23.14	31.25	46.88
3 1/4	83	16.90	25.35	33.80	50.70
3 3/8	85	18.23	27.34	36.45	54.63
3 1/2	89	19.60	29.40	39.20	58.80
3 5/8	92	21.03	31.54	42.05	63.08
3 3/4	95	22.50	33.75	45.00	67.50
3 7/8	99	24.03	36.04	48.05	72.03
4	102	25.60	38.40	51.20	76.80
4 1/8	105	27.23	40.84	54.45	81.63
4 1/4	108	28.90	43.35	57.80	86.70
4 3/8	111	30.63	45.94	61.25	91.88
4 1/2	114	32.40	48.60	64.80	97.20
4 3/4	118	34.23	51.34	68.45	102.63
4 5/8	121	36.10	54.15	72.20	108.30
4 1/2	124	38.03	57.04	76.05	114.08
5	127	40.00	60.00	80.00	120.00
5 1/8	130	42.03	63.04	84.05	126.08
5 1/4	133	44.10	66.15	88.20	132.30
5 3/8	137	46.23	69.34	92.45	138.68
5 1/2	140	48.40	73.60	96.80	145.20
5 5/8	143	50.63	75.94	101.25	151.88
5 3/4	146	52.90	79.35	105.80	158.70
5 7/8	149	55.23	82.84	110.45	165.68
6	152	57.60	86.40	115.20	172.80

USEFUL ENGINEERING DATA.

Gasoline has a specific gravity of .72, and consequently weighs 5.96 pounds per gallon. This applies to 76 gasoline.

A foot-pound represents the work required to raise a weight of one pound to a height of one foot. There are 33,000 foot-pounds to a horsepower.

A British Thermal Unit represents the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit at or near 39°F. Its symbol is B. T. U.

There are 778 foot-pounds in a B. T. U.

There are 42.4 B. T. U. to a horsepower.

The thermal efficiency of a good internal combustion motor is from 30 to 35 per cent.

The mechanical efficiency of a good internal combustion motor should be between 85 and 90 per cent.

On direct drive, with an efficient transmission and differential, about 83 per cent of the power furnished by the motor, should be delivered at the rear wheels.

Under the best conditions, about 75 per cent of the indicated horsepower of the engine should be available for useful work.

If the work performed at the rear wheels is reduced to heat units, it will be found that about 23 per cent of the energy represented by the heating value of the fuel is available as useful work.

The piston speed of a motor should not exceed 1,000 feet per minute.

The peripheral velocity of a cast iron flywheel should not exceed 5,000 feet per minute. Should it exceed this speed, there would be danger of the flywheel bursting from centrifugal force.

CONCRETE.

DEFINITION. Concrete is an artificial stone, produced by mixing cement, sand, stone (or other aggregate, such as gravel, broken brick, etc.) and water in certain proportions.

CEMENT. Portland cement should preferably be used, as it is more uniform and reliable and its strength greater than that of natural cement.

SAND. The sand should be well graded from fine to coarse, and passing, when dry a screen, having $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter holes. It should be clean and free from soft particles, lumps of clay and vegetable matter.

STONE OR GRAVEL. The stone or gravel should be uniformly graded and clean, and of such sizes as to be retained on $\frac{3}{8}$ inch mesh screen and passing through a 2 inch screen.

WATER. The water should be clean and free from oils, acids or alkalis.

PROPORTIONING INGREDIENTS. The proportions in which the cement, sand, and stone or gravel should be mixed will vary in accordance with the strength desired. The proportions generally called the mixture, are designated by three figures, representing respectively the number of parts of cement, the number of parts of sand, and the number of parts of stone or gravel (by loose volume) used in the mixture. For instance, a mixture of 1:2:4 would mean one part of cement, two parts of sand and four parts of stone or gravel. One bag of cement is generally considered to contain one cubic foot, so that if a mixture of 1:2:4 is desired for each bag of cement used would be required two cubic feet of sand, loose volume, and four cubic feet of stone or gravel. The amount of water to be added is a matter of experience and will depend on the moisture in the materials. Generally a medium or quaking mixture of jelly-like consistency will be preferable. A mixture of 1:1½:3 is considered a rich mixture, 1:2:4 a standard mixture, 1:2½:5, a medium mixture, and 1:3:6 a lean mixture.

MIXING CONCRETE. The mixing of concrete may be done by machinery or by hand. The advisability of employing machinery will depend entirely on the quantity to be laid. If mixing by machinery is decided on, full instruction may be had relative to the use of the mixer from the concern selling it and no discussion of mixing concrete by machinery will therefore be entered into here. Mixing concrete by hand should be done on a watertight platform of ample size. The previously measured amount of sand should be uniformly spread at one end, and so that it will occupy about half the area of the platform. The proper amount of cement should then be spread uniformly over the sand, and the dry materials shoveled towards the other end of the platform, the shovel being turned to facilitate mixing the cement and sand. This process should be repeated until the mixture has a uniform color throughout. It should then be spread out and the proper amount of stone or gravel, which has previously been drenched with water, added and the whole mass turned over and water added until the desired consistency has been obtained.

PLACING CONCRETE. Concrete should be placed within 30 to 40 minutes after water has been added, and in such manner that the stone or gravel is not segregated from the mortar. Forms for walls may be removed in, from one to two days after the concrete has been placed. Forms for beams, etc., should not be removed in less than from two weeks to a month's time.

USES OF CONCRETE ON THE FARM. The uses of concrete on the farm are many, ranging from the construction of buildings, to fence posts. Some of the uses to which it has been placed in the past are: Sidewalks, pigpens, floors, fence posts, chicken coops, water tanks, silos, foundations, etc.

METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The use of the metric system is obligatory in thirty-four countries of the world, including practically all the countries of South America, and all but three or four of the European countries. Its use is also optional in the following eleven countries: Bolivia, Canada, China, Egypt, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Japan, Paraguay, Russia, United States of America, and Venezuela. Various names of the preceding systems are, however, frequently used: In Germany, $\frac{1}{2}$ kilogram=1 pound; in Switzerland, 3-10 of a meter=1 foot, etc. If the first letters of the prefixes deka, hecto, kilo, myria, from the Greek, and deci, centi, mili, from the Latin, are used in preference to our plain English, 10, 100, etc., it is best to employ capital letters for the multiples and small letters for the subdivisions to avoid ambiguities in abbreviations; 1 deka-meter or 10 meters=1 dkm.; 1 decimeter or 1-10 of a meter=1 dim.

The Meter, unit of length, is nearly the ten-millionth part of a quadrant of a meridian, of the distance between Equator and Pole. The International Standard Meter is, practically, nothing else but a length defined by the distance between two lines on a platinum-iridium bar at 0 degree Centigrade, deposited at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, Paris, France.

The Liter, unit of capacity, is derived from the weight of one kilogram pure water at greatest density, a cube whose edge is one-tenth of a meter and, therefore, the one-thousandth part of a metric ton.

The Gram, unit of weight, is a cube of pure water at greatest density, whose edge is one-hundredth of a meter, and, therefore, the one-thousandth part of a kilogram, and the one-millionth part of a metric ton.

The Metric System was legalized in the United States on July 28, 1866, when Congress enacted as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful throughout the United States of America to employ the weights and measures of the metric system, and no contract or dealing or pleading in any court shall be deemed invalid or liable to objection because the weights or measures or referred to therein are weights or measures of the metric system.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the tables in the schedule hereto annexed shall be recognized in the construction of contracts and in all legal proceedings as establishing in terms of the weights and measures now in use in the United States the equivalents of the weights and measures expressed therein in terms of the metric system; and said tables may be lawfully used for computing, determining, and expressing in customary weights and measures the weights and measures of the metric system.

THE METRIC SYSTEM SIMPLIFIED

The following tables of the metric system of weights and measures have been simplified as much as possible by omitting such denominations as are not practical, everyday use in the countries where the system is used exclusively.

TABLES OF THE SYSTEM.

LENGTH.—The denominations in practical use are millimeters (mm.), centimeters (cm.), meters (m.), and kilometers (km.).

10 mm.=1 cm.; 100 cm.=1 m.; 1,000 m.=1 km. Note.—A decimeter is 10 cm.

WEIGHT.—The denominations in use are grams (g.), kilos* (kg.), and tons (metric tons).

1,000 g.=1 kg.; 1,000 kg.=1 metric ton.

CAPACITY.—The denominations in use are cubic centimeters (c. c.) and liters (l.).

1,000 c. c.=1 l. Note.—A hectoliter is 100 l. (seldom used.)

Relation of capacity and weight to length. A cubic decimeter is a liter, and a liter of water weighs a kilo.

APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS.

A meter is about a yard; a kilo is about 2 pounds; a liter is about a quart; a centimeter is about 1/3 inch; a metric ton is about same as a ton; a kilometer is about 2/3 mile; a cubic centimeter is about a thimbleful; a nickel weighs about 5 grams.

PRECISE EQUIVALENTS.

1 acre	= .40	hectare	.4047
1 bushel	= .35	Liters	35.24
1 centimeter	= .39	inch	.3937
1 cubic centimeter	= .061	cubic inch	.0610
1 cubic foot	= .028	cubic meter	.0283
1 cubic inch	= .16	cubic cent. †	.1639
1 cubic meter	= .35	cubic feet	.3531
1 cubic meter	= 1.3	cubic yards	1.358
1 cubic yard	= .76	cubic meter	.7646
1 foot	= .30	centimeters	30.48
1 gallon	= 3.8	liters	3.785
1 grain	= .065	gram	.0648
1 gram	= .15	grains	15.43
1 hectare	= 2.5	acres	2.471
1 inch	= .25	millimeters	25.40
1 kilo	= 2.2	pounds	2.205
1 kilometer	= .62	mile	.6214
1 liter	= .91	quart (dry)	.9081
1 liter	= 1.1	quarts (liquid)	1.057
1 meter	= 3.3	feet	3.281
1 mile	= 1.6	kilometers	1.609
1 millimeter	= .039	inch	.0394
1 ounce (av'd)	= .28	grams	.2835
1 ounce (Troy)	= .31	grams	.3110
1 peck	= 8.8	liters	8.810
1 pint (liquid)	= .47	liter	.4732
1 pound	= .45	kilo	.4536
1 quart dry	= 1.1	liters	1.101
1 quart (liquid)	= .95	liter	.9463
1 sq. centimeter	= .15	sq. inch	.1550
1 sq. foot	= .093	sq. meter	.0929
1 sq. inch	= 6.5	sq. centimeters	6.452
1 sq. meter	= 1.2	sq. yards	1.196
1 sq. meter	= 11	sq. feet	10.76
1 sq. yard	= .84	sq. meter	.8361
1 ton (2,000 lbs.)	= .91	metric ton	.9072
1 ton (2,240 lbs.)	= 1	metric ton	1.016
1 ton (metric)	= 1.1	ton (2,000 lbs.)	1.102
1 ton (metric)	= .98	ton (2,240 lbs.)	.9842
1 yard	= .91	meter	.9144

*Contraction for kilogram. † Centimeters.

TABLE OF RAILROAD DISTANCES BETWEEN NORTH DAKOTA TOWNS.

To find the distance between two towns, find the name of one at the side of the chart and the other at the top; where the columns opposition these names cross, will be found the most direct railroad distance in miles. The approximate Railroad fares can be estimated by multiplying the distance by three cents per mile.

	Beach	Bismarck	Bottineau	Crosby	Devils Lake	Dickinson	Ellendale	Fargo	Grafton	Grand Forks	Hettinger	Jamestown	Langdon	Lisbon	Mandan	Minneapolis, Minn.	Minot	New Rockford	Valley City	Wahpeton	Williston
Beach	180	455	483	399	65	350	374	493	452	233	282	505	363	175	616	370	388	316	419	137	
Bismarck	180	275	292	219	115	170	194	318	272	413	102	325	183	5	436	189	208	138	239	300	
Bottineau	455	275	158	95	390	241	262	160	184	499	173	200	268	260	504	98	113	207	272	219	
Crosby	483	292	158	230	407	342	334	320	319	600	274	340	309	297	576	113	221	296	383	187	
Devils Lake	399	219	95	230	834	208	167	94	89	464	138	114	183	224	409	117	78	160	177	238	
Dickinson	65	115	390	407	884	285	309	428	387	298	217	448	298	110	551	304	321	251	354	202	
Ellendale	350	170	241	342	208	285	137	256	215	258	68	281	81	175	235	208	128	102	123	329	
Fargo	374	194	262	334	167	309	137	119	78	395	92	171	56	199	242	221	116	58	45	342	
Grafton	493	313	180	320	94	428	256	119	41	514	211	82	175	318	361	211	172	177	164	332	
Grand Forks	452	272	184	319	89	387	215	78	41	473	170	104	134	277	320	206	167	136	123	327	
Hettinger	233	413	499	600	464	298	258	395	514	473	326	539	339	408	543	466	386	360	381	288	
Jamestown	282	102	173	274	138	217	69	92	211	170	326	213	81	107	334	140	60	34	127	261	
Langdon	505	325	200	340	114	448	281	171	82	104	539	213	227	330	413	231	192	189	206	375	
Lisbon	363	183	268	309	183	298	81	56	175	134	339	81	227	188	298	221	141	114	76	342	
Mandan	175	5	280	297	224	110	175	199	318	277	408	107	330	188	441	194	167	141	244	305	
Minneapolis, Minn.	616	436	504	576	409	551	285	242	361	320	543	334	413	298	441	463	359	300	287	584	
Minot	370	189	98	113	117	304	208	221	211	206	466	140	231	221	194	403	108	182	270	121	
New Rockford	336	206	113	221	78	321	128	116	172	167	386	60	192	141	167	358	108	85	182	229	
Valley City	316	136	207	295	160	251	102	58	177	136	360	34	189	114	141	300	182	85	103	303	
Wahpeton	419	239	272	383	177	354	123	45	164	123	381	127	206	76	244	287	162	103	391	391	
Williston	137	300	219	187	238	202	329	342	332	327	288	261	375	342	305	584	121	229	303	391	

NICKNAMES OF STATES.

The nicknames of states are: Alabama, Land of Flowers; Arkansas, Bear State; California, Golden State; Colorado, Centennial State; Connecticut, Nutmeg State; Delaware, Blue Hen State; Florida, Peninsular State; Georgia, Cracker State; Illinois, Sucker State; Indiana, Hoosier State; Iowa, Hawkeye State; Kansas, Sunflower State; Kentucky, Bluegrass State; Louisiana, Pelican State; Maine, Pine Tree State; Maryland, Old Line State; Massachusetts, Old Bay State; Michigan, Wolverine State; Minnesota, Gopher State; Mississippi Bayou State; Missouri, Bullion State; Montana, Singed Cat State; Nevada, Silver State; New Hampshire, Granite State; New Jersey, Garden State; New York, Empire State; North Carolina, Tarheel State; Ohio, Buckeye State; Oregon, Webfoot State; Pennsylvania, Keystone State; Rhode Island, Little Rhody; South Carolina, Palmetto State; Tennessee, Volunteer State; Texas, Lone Star State; Utah, Honey Bee State; Vermont, Green Mountain State; Virginia, Old Dominion; West Virginia, Panhandle State; Wisconsin, Badger State.

DAYLIGHT SAVING.

The movement known by this name proposed "to set the clock ahead" one hour in the Summer months, or to be more exact, from May 1 to October 1; the idea being to substitute an hour of sunlight at one end of the day for an hour of artificial light at the other.

The father of the movement was an Englishman, William Willett, who in 1907 published a booklet on the "waste of Daylight." In 1908 a Daylight Saving bill was introduced in the House of Commons but failed of passage. The measure was opposed on the ground of being needless, deceptive and confusing.

On April 6, 1916, the German Federal Council passed a measure providing that on May 1, 1916, all clocks should be set ahead one hour. The measure was adopted for hygienic and economic reasons. Within three months twelve European countries had followed the lead of Germany and "Summer Time" was in use in Germany, Holland, Austria, Turkey, England, France, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal. Nova Scotia had the honor of introducing the new order in the New World.

Practically no confusion resulted; everything went on as before, people doing exactly the same things at the same hour o'clock, but in reality the whole routine of life had been brought one hour nearer sunrise. The scheme had brought about in the simplest way a vital change affecting millions. A simple "twist of the wrist" had given these nations their place in the sun.

So gratifying was the experience of 1916, that the scheme was again put in operation in the Spring of 1917, but at a much earlier date, in France the change was made on Saturday midnight, March 24.

The world-wide interest felt in the matter was further shown in 1917, when Australia and Iceland adopted daylight saving.

In England, where the change was avowedly a war measure and not designed to outlast the war, a prime consideration was the conserving of the coal supply for naval and military uses. Also, it is estimated that the British people are saving \$12,000,000 on gas and electric light bills in a single season. The American friends of the measure have contended that the annual conservation of coal in the United States would amount to no less a sum than \$40,000,000.

On March 16, 1918, the Congress of the United States passed and on March 19, 1918, President Wilson approved the Daylight Saving Act, under the terms of which standard time throughout the United States and Alaska is advanced one hour for the period in each year beginning at 2 a. m. on the last Sunday of March and ending at 2 a. m. on the last Sunday of October.

The Daylight Saving Act, was repealed and passed August 20, 1919, over President Wilson's veto.

The repeal of the law becomes effective after the clocks are turned back to normal on Sunday, October 26, 1919. It will go down in Legislative history as one of the very few measures which have twice been vetoed by a President and became a law, after all, by the vote of more than two-thirds in both houses of congress.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN FLAG AND ITS CHANGES IN DESIGN.

According to the Smithsonian Institution, there were many forms of early flags, especially colonial types used by the individual colonies and militia regiments, before the flag of the United States was established by the Continental Congress on June 14, 1777, now celebrated as Flag Day. This act required that the flag of the United States be of thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white, and that the union be thirteen white stars on a blue field, representing a new constellation, but it did not define how many points the stars should have, how they should be arranged, nor make provision for additional ones. One of the first occasions for public display of the "Stars and Stripes" is said to have been on August 6, 1777, when the new flag was hoisted over the troops at Fort Schuylcr, Rome, N. Y. John Paul Jones is said to have been the first to fly the "Stars and Stripes" over the high seas, on the *Ranger*, in November, 1777. The National Museum has an early naval 12-star type flag said to have been flown by John Paul Jones during the War of the Revolution.

From the time of the Revolution the stars and stripes in the flag have varied. There were 13 stars during the Revolution, 15 in the War of 1812, 29 in the Mexican War, 33 to 35 in the Civil War, 45 in the Spanish War, and 48 today. The stripes were changed first from 13 to 15, and then back again to 13. It may be surprising to know that our national flag is among the oldest flags of the nations, being older than the present British Jack, the French Tricolor, and the flag of Spain, and many years older than the flags of Germany and Italy, some of which are either personal flags or those of the reigning families.

"STAR SPANGLED BANNER."

The American flag of the highest historic and sentimental value to the whole country is in the National Museum collections. It is the original "Star Spangled Banner," which flew over Fort McHenry in Baltimore Harbor, during the bombardment on September 13-14, 1814, and was the inspiration of Francis Scott Key's immortal poem, now sung as our national anthem. It is of the 15 star type, adopted after the admission of Vermont and Kentucky by an act approved by President Washington, January 13, 1794. The "Star-Spangled Banner" measures about 30 feet square, though it was probably somewhat longer, and is much battered and torn, with one star missing, possibly shot away. From 1795 this form continued as the standard flag until President Monroe's administration, when Congress enacted that it should thereafter be of thirteen stripes and twenty stars, with the addition of a star for each new state, commencing July 4, 1818.

NOT CARRIED BY ARMY UNTIL 1846.

It seems that for many years the army did not carry the Stars and Stripes in battle, though it had been in general use as a garrison flag. The land forces during this period and before carried what was known as national colors or standards of blue, with the coat of arms of the United States, comprising an eagle surmounted by a number of stars, emblazoned thereon, with the designation of the body of troops. In 1834, War Department regulations gave the artillery the right to carry the Stars and Stripes. The infantry and cavalry still used the national standards, which remained the colors of the infantry until 1841 and of the cavalry until 1887, when that branch of the army was ordered to carry the Stars and Stripes. From its adoption in 1777, however, naval vessels universally displayed the National Flag. The history of the flag thus indicates that the Stars and Stripes was not officially carried by American troops in battle until the period of the Mexican War, 1846-47. In that war a flag of 13 stars and stripes was carried by the battalion of volunteers from Maryland and the District of Columbia, and the flag of Company I, Fourth Regiment of Indiana Infantry, of 13 stripes, with an eagle in the field. Ten flags of the National Museum collection pertain to the Civil War.

Other flags include some of the Spanish-American War, a flag used by Admiral Charles Wilkes, U. S. Navy; a miniature flag carried by Capt. C. F. Hall in the Arctic, 1864-1869; the American colors carried by Rear-Admiral Peary in his Arctic explorations in 1909; the flag carried by the Smithsonian African Expedition under the direction of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in 1909-10; and numerous examples of the National Ensign which has flown in notable engagements and during countless worthy achievements.

PROPER METHOD OF DISPLAYING, HANGING AND SALUTING THE AMERICAN FLAG.

The Adjutant-General of the War Department has issued the following: Many inquiries concerning the proper method of displaying, hanging, and saluting the United States flag are being received in the War Department with the evident object of securing some authoritative statement relating to the subject. In this connection it should be remarked that while it is within the province of the War

Department to prescribe rules and regulations governing the matter in question for observance within the army, yet it is beyond its province to prescribe any such rules or regulations for the guidance of civilians or to undertake to decide questions concerning the subject that are presented by civilians. There is no Federal law now in force pertaining to the manner of displaying, hanging, or saluting the United States flag or prescribing any ceremonies that should be observed in connection herewith. In fact there are but two Federal laws on the statute books that have any bearing upon this subject, one is the act of Congress, approved February 20, 1905, (33 Stat. L., p. 725), providing that a trademark cannot be registered which consists of or comprises, *inter alia*, "the flag, coat of arms, or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof," and the other the act of Congress approved February 8, 1917 (Public—No. 305—64th Cong.), providing certain penalties for the destruction, mutilation, or improper use of the flag within the District of Columbia. Several States of the Union have enacted laws which have more or less bearing upon the general subject, and it seems probable that many counties and municipalities have also passed ordinances concerning the matter, to govern action within their own jurisdiction.

WARNING AGAINST DESECRATION.

"Warning against desecration of the American flag by aliens has been issued by the Department of Justice, which has sent the following notice to Federal attorneys and marshals: Any alien enemy tearing down, mutilating, abusing, or desecrating the United States flag in any way will be regarded as a danger to the public peace or safety within the meaning of regulation 12 of the proclamation of the President issued April 6, 1917, and will be subject to summary arrest and punishment." It is the practice in the army, each day in the year, to hoist the flag briskly at sunrise, irrespective of the condition of the weather, and to lower it slowly and ceremoniously at sunset, indicating the commencement and cessation of the activities of the day, and to display it at halfstaff on Memorial Day (May 30) from sunrise until noon and at full staff from noon until sunset, and also on other days specially designated for that purpose by the proper authority, the flag always being first hoisted to the top of the staff before being lowered to the halfstaff position.

"There has been some question among civilians concerning the exact location of a flag hung at 'halfstaff.' Theoretically, the flag is always hung on a separate staff, much shorter than the staffs usually erected on buildings, and as a consequence a flag at halfstaff would be located much higher on the ordinary flagstaff than under the present practice, but still the custom of placing the halfstaff flag in about the center of the flagpole, whatever its length may be, is rather generally observed throughout the country, and this department sees no real objection to this custom. Considerable discussion has arisen throughout the country concerning the proper manner of hanging and displaying the flag for decorative purposes. As already stated, there is no Federal law governing the subject, and individual opinion differs as to the procedure that should or should not be followed. It has been suggested that as far as possible the hanging of the flag should be restricted to suspending it from a flag pole, in the regular way, and not to displaying it otherwise; that for purposes of decoration only the national colors should be arranged in the form of bunting and not to be used in the form of the flag; that if it is nevertheless the desire to use the flag for decorative purposes it should always be hung flat whether on the inside of the outside of buildings, with the union to the north or east, so that there will be a general uniformity in the position of the union of each flag display; that the flag should rarely be displayed in a horizontal position or laid flat; that under no circumstances should it be hung where it can easily be contaminated or soiled, or be draped over chairs or benches to be used for seating purposes, and that no object or emblem of any kind should be placed above or upon it. This department sees no objection to flying the flag at night on civilian property provided it is not so flown for advertising purposes.

DAYS FOR DISPLAYING FLAG.

"It is becoming the practice throughout the country, among civilians, to display the national flag on all patriotic occasions, especially on the following days: Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Mothers' Day, Memorial Day, Flag Day, Independence Day, February 12, February 22; second Sunday in May, May 30, June 14, July 4. In certain localities other special days are observed in the same manner. It seems to be appropriate that where several flags or emblems are displayed on a pole, or otherwise, the United States flag should always be hoisted first and hung or displayed at the top; that in any parade the United States flag should always have the place of honor, and that the flag should never be hung or displayed with the union down except as a signal of distress at sea. Existing regulations governing the army provide that when officers and enlisted men pass the national flag, not encased, they will render honors as follows: If in civilian dress and covered, they will uncover, holding the headdress opposite the left shoulder with the right hand; if uncovered, they will salute with the right hand

salute. A flag unfurled and hung in a room in which officers or enlisted men of the army are present will be saluted by them the first time they may have occasion to pass it but not thereafter. The hand salute is as follows: Raise the right hand smartly till the tip of the forefinger touches the lower part of the head-dress above the right eye, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm to left, forearm inclined to about 45 degrees, hand and wrist straight; at the same time look toward the person saluted; drop the arm smartly to the side.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

"No anthem, hymn, or musical air has been recognized by any Federal law as the national anthem, hymn, or air, but army and navy regulations provide that the musical composition familiarly known as the Star-Spangled Banner shall be designated as the national air of the United States of America. It should be stated, however, that these regulations are binding only upon the personnel of the military and naval service. Whenever the national air is played at any place where persons belonging to the military or naval service are present, all officers and enlisted men not in formation are required to stand at attention, facing toward the music, excepting when the flag is being lowered at sunset, on which occasion they are required to face toward the flag. If in civilian dress and uncovered, they are required to stand at salute at the first note of the air, retaining the position of salute until the last note of the air is played. If in civilian dress and covered, they are required to stand and uncover at the first note of the air, holding the headdress opposite the left shoulder until the last note is played, excepting in inclement weather, when the headdress may be held slightly raised. The custom of rising and remaining standing and uncovered while the Star-Spangled Banner is being played is growing in favor among civilians.

"Old or worn-out flags should not be used either for banners or for any secondary purpose. When a flag is in such a condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, it should not be cast aside nor used in any way that might be viewed as disrespectful to the national colors, but should be destroyed as a whole, privately, preferably by burning or by some other method lacking in any suggestion of irreverence or disrespect due the emblem representing our country. It should be borne in mind that the views set forth in this circular are merely suggestive and that it is not the intention of the department to give them out as authoritative."

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

The official flag of the United States bears forty-eight white stars in a blue field, arranged in six rows of eight stars each. Two stars were added in 1912 by the admission of Arizona and New Mexico to the Union. The garrison flag of the Army is made of bunting, thirty-six feet fly and twenty feet hoist, thirteen stripes, and in the upper quarter, next the staff, is the field or "union" of stars, equal to the number of States on blue field, over one-third length of the flag, extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The storm flag twenty feet by ten feet, and the recruiting flag nine feet nine inches by four feet four inches. The "Union Jack" is blue with a star for every State in white. The Coast Guard flag, authorized by act of Congress, March 2, 1799, was originally prescribed to "consist of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign bearing the arms of the United States in dark blue on a white field." The sixteen stripes represented the number of States which had been admitted to the Union at that time, and no change has been made since. June 14, the anniversary of the adoption of the flag, is celebrated as Flag Day in a large part of the Union.

The National flag should be hoisted preferably at, but not earlier than sunrise, and never later than 8 o'clock. When the National and State or other flags fly together the National flag should be on the right. When used on a bier or casket at a funeral the stars should be placed at the head. In no case should the flag be allowed to touch the ground. The statutes of the United States forbid the use of the flag in registered trade-marks, and the use of the flag for advertising purposes is illegal.

The President's flag consists of a blue background, in the centre of which appears the seal of the United States.

The flag of Admiral of U. S. Navy is blue with four white stars—two horizontal and two perpendicular in centre.

The flag of Vice-Admiral of U. S. Navy is blue with three white stars—triangular.

The flag of the Secretary of the Navy is blue with two white stars (perpendicular) at either end and white anchor in centre.

The consular flag is blue with large white C in centre, surrounded by thirteen white stars.

The flag of the Panama Canal consists of a blue square bearing the letters "P. C." in white.

June 14 marks the anniversary of the official creation of the American flag. The flag has been flown over many parts of the globe in those 142 years and has never been defeated.

Here are the principal historic points concerning the American flag:

1777, June 14—Created by the Continental Congress, in these terms: Resolved, That the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

1777, July 4—First thrown to the breeze on a vessel of war, the Ranger, by John Paul Jones, at Portsmouth.

1777, Aug. 3—First fired upon, on land at Fort Schuyler.

1777, Sept. 4—First carried into action at sea by John Paul Jones.

1778, Feb. 14—First official salute receive by a foreign country, France.

1783—First displayed in an English port by the schooner Bedford of Massachusetts.

1790—First carried around the world by American ship Columbia.

1805 and 1815—Raised at Tripoli, Africa.

1824—First carried through the Straits of Magellan by a merchant ship.

1829—First raised in California by Captain James P. Arthur, a seafarer from Portsmouth, Mass.

1839—First carried beyond the Antarctic circle by the pilot boat Flying Fish, of the Wilkes expedition.

1844—First carried around the world by an American steamship.

1845—Unfurled in Mexico.

1848—First displayed upon the Sea of Galilee by the expedition of Lieutenant Lynch.

1853—First displayed in Japan at the landing of Perry's party in the Bay of Yeddo.

1861—First raised and kept flying on a public school by the high school of New Bedford, Mass.

1867—First raised in Alaska on the transfer of that territory from Russia to the United States.

1868—Raised over the Midway islands in the Pacific ocean.

1868—Planted on the summit of Mount Baker, 10,613 feet above sea level, on the occasion of the first ascent.

1871—Carried into the interior of Africa by the Henry M. Stanley expedition.

1873—First raised on the summit of the Andes by a party of American engineers engaged in railway surveying.

1877—Unfurled for the first time in the far interior of China.

1898—Raised at Philippine island.

1909—Unfurled at North Pole by Peary.

1917—Displayed on a European battlefield for the first time by the American forces.

1918—American expeditionary forces in France.

1919—Floats over German forts along Rhine where American army of occupation is quartered.

BIOGRAPHICAL

UNITED STATES SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES (8-pt caps Roman)

PORTER J. McCUMBER, United States Senator, was born in Crere, Ill., February 3, 1856. He was educated in the common and high schools of Minnesota and graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan. He came to North Dakota and opened a law office at Wahpeton, where he resides. He is married and has two children. He was a member of the territorial house and senate, state's attorney of Richland county, and was elected to the senate in 1899 as a republican, being re-elected in 1905, in 1911, and in 1916.

A. J. GRONNA, United States Senator, was born at Elkader, Iowa, December 10, 1858. He was educated in the public schools and in Caledonia, Minn., Academy. He came to Dakota in 1879 and located in Traill county in 1880, removing to Nelson county in 1887, being engaged in the mercantile business at Lakota. He is married and has five children. He has served as a member of the territorial legislature, has held various local offices, has been chairman of the Nelson county central committee and served three terms as a member of Congress; was elected to the Senate in 1911; re-elected November 3, 1914, for the term beginning March 4, 1915. His term of service will expire March 3, 1921. He is the author of several important bills, some of which have been enacted into law, among them the Federal Farm Loan Act, and the Guaranty of Bank Deposits.

GEORGE M. YOUNG, Member of Congress, Second District, Valley City, Barnes County, was born at Lakelet, Ontario, on December 11, 1870; is married. He received his education in the public and high schools of St. Charles, Michigan, and the University of Minnesota. Settled at Casselton, North Dakota, in 1890, and at Valley City in 1894. Held the office of representative in 1901 and 1903 and was elected to the state senate as a republican in 1905. Elected to the Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, and Sixty-fifth Congresses, and re-elected to the Sixty-sixth Congress.

JOHN MILLER BAER, the first Representative elected to Congress receiving the indorsement of the National Nonpartisan League, was born on a farm in Blackcreek, Outagamie County, Wis., son of Capt. John M. Baer (Civil War) and Libbie C. (Riley) Baer, author and poetess; educated in public schools and Lawrence University, of Appleton, Wis.; received degree of B. A.; moved to North Dakota in 1904; was city engineer in Beach, N. Dak.; married December 28, 1910, to Estella G. Kennedy, of Minneapolis, Minn., daughter of North Dakota "flax king"; has two sons, the elder being the eighth John M. Baer in unbroken sequence, all born in America; was appointed postmaster at Beach, N. Dak., by President Wilson in 1913; resigned in 1915 to engage in cartooning and journalistic work; is member of the National Editorial Association and other literary organizations; was elected on Nonpartisan ticket July 10, 1917, to the Sixty-fifth Congress, to fill the unexpired term of Henry T. Helgeson (who died in office). Was re-elected on the Republican ticket in 1918, receiving a majority of 3,017.

JAMES HERBERT SINCLAIR, Member of Congress, Third District, Kenmare, was born near St. Mary's, Ontario, October 9, 1871. He came with his parents to North Dakota in 1883 and grew to manhood on the family homestead in Griggs county and has been a resident of the state ever since. He received his education in the common schools of Griggs county and the State Normal School of Mayville, being a graduate of the latter. He taught school for a number of years and was granted a professional life certificate. He has held various township and county offices, and served two terms in the state legislature. He is a widower and has four children—two boys and two girls. He was elected to Congress as a Nonpartisan Republican in the general election, November 5, 1919.

SUPREME COURT

A. M. CHRISTIANSON, chief justice, was born in Norway in 1877 and came to this country in 1882. His parents filed on a homestead in Polk county, Minnesota and he spent his childhood there. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1899. Came to North Dakota in March, 1900, and located at Towner, in McHenry county, where he remained in the practice of law until his election to the Supreme bench. He served two terms as State's Attorney of McHenry county, 1901-1905. He is a republican. His wife's maiden name was Edith R. Baldwin. They have two children, a boy, A. M. Jr., and girl, Ruth Edith.

LUTHER E. BIRDZELL, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Born on his grandfather's homestead in Illinois in 1880. He obtained his education in the common schools, a village High School and the University of Illinois. He completed the Law Course at the University of Illinois, graduating with high honors in scholarship. He was admitted to the bar of Illinois and practiced in Chicago. In 1904 he came to North Dakota as instructor in the law school of the State University. He was later invited to join the law faculty of the University of Illinois, but declined. His work in the College of Law of the University of North Dakota soon won for him promotion to a full professorship, and he served in this capacity until he was appointed a member of the State Tax Commission in 1912, becoming the first chairman of the Commission. He served on this commission for two years, resigning to resume his work in the law school. In November, 1918, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court. Upon America's entrance into the World War and the inauguration of the Selective Service System, he was appointed chairman of the District Board for North Dakota, in which capacity he served until the final disposition of the draft organization, some three months after the signing of the armistice. He was married in 1904 to Leola Perring. There are four children, Robert, Dorothy, John and Luther E. Jr.

RICHARD H. GRACE was born on a farm near Palmyra, Macoupin Co., Illinois. His parents were Robert and Elizabeth Grace. He was educated in the common schools of Illinois and in Western Normal College of Bushnell, Illinois. He studied law in Springfield, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar in the State of Minnesota in the year 1895; he practiced his profession at Morris, Minnesota, until the summer of 1904 when he and family removed to Mohall, North Dakota, where he continuously practiced his profession until his election in 1916 to the Supreme Court of North Dakota.

While at Mohall, he served two terms as mayor of that city and one term as county attorney of Renville county of which Mohall is the county seat.

He was married in May, 1894, to Sarah Elizabeth Murphy of Montgomery county, Illinois. To this union was born three boys, Alonzo Gaskell, Richard Virgil and Cyril Winfield Grace. Alonzo graduated from the University of Minnesota in the summer of 1917 and was then under twenty-one years of age. He shortly thereafter enlisted as a private in the United States army and after training was, in the latter part of 1918, sent in overseas service and is now so engaged; he is sergeant in his company; Virgil was in his second year at the University of Minnesota, when in the latter part of 1917 he enlisted in the aerial service, being at that time between 19 and 20 years of age, and after training was commissioned as ensign and was sent in overseas service in the latter part of 1918. Cyril is attending high school at St. Mary's School at Bismarck, N. Dak., and, like his brothers, is a boy of great promise.

HARRISON A. BRONSON, associate justice, was born in Nunica, Ottawa County, Michigan, November 19, 1873. He came to Grand Forks in 1890 and graduated from the University of North Dakota in 1894, receiving the degree of M. A. at the University in 1896. He graduated from the law school of the University of Minnesota in 1901 with the degree of L. L. B. For fifteen years, he was a teacher of law at the University at Grand Forks and at the same time engaged in the practice of law at Grand Forks. He is the author of two law books, "Bronson's Recitals in Municipal Bonds" and "Bronson on Fixtures." Was state senator in 1913 and 1916, he introduced the equal suffrage bills, Workmen's Compensation Act, Railway Clearance Act, Teacher's Pension Act, and Railway Full Crew Bill. He was a member of the State Board of Bar Examiners from 1911-1918; he is vice-president of the American Bar Association for North Dakota and in this position has actively assisted in organizing the lawyers of this state for service in connection with the draft laws of the United States and in assisting the Special Committee for War Service of that Association at

Washington, D. C. From January 1, 1917 to Dec. 1, 1918, he was First Assistant Attorney General in the office of the Attorney General. He handled before the Supreme Court of this state the case involving the constitutionality of the Teacher's Pension Act, the Congressional Election cases concerning the manner of filling the vacancy occasioned by the death of Congressman Helgeson, the Constitutional Amendments cases involving the Initiative and Referendum and other cases, and, before the Supreme Court of the United States, The State Bonding Act and the Drainage cases of the State of North Dakota vs. the State of Minnesota. On Dec. 1, 1918 he was appointed, by the Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Chief Justice Bruce. In November 1918, with the endorsement of the Nonpartisan League, and of Organized Labor, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court. He was married to Alice LaChance and has one daughter, Clementine.

JAMES E. ROBINSON, associate justice, graduated from the University of Michigan in 1868 with the degree of L. L. B. He was admitted to the Wisconsin bar and began practice in Trempealeau county, was district attorney for one term. He settled in Fargo, Dakota Territory in 1882. Was elected judge of the Supreme Court of North Dakota for the term 1917-1918. Elected as judicial reformer by highest vote ever given in the state, and gives the press every Saturday evening an account of the court proceedings during the week. He advocates simplifications of court proceedings and that every appeal should be decided within thirty days after it is filed.

STATE OFFICIALS

LYNN J. FRAZIER, governor, was born at Medford, Minn., December 21, 1874. In the spring of 1881, he came with his parents to North Dakota moving on a farm two and one-half miles from Hoople in Elora township, Pembina county, where he has since resided. He was educated in the schools of North Dakota, graduating from the Grafton High School in 1892, the Mayville Normal School in 1895 and from the State University at Grand Forks in 1902 with the B. A. degree. Was married November 26, 1903 to Lottie J. Stafford, there are five children, twin girls, Unie and Versie, two boys, Vernon and Willis, and an infant daughter, Lucille. Farming has been his profession since boyhood, his farm being the old homestead. For a number of years, prior to his election as governor, he had been a member of the township board of Elora township and for three or four years past had been its chairman and was also chairman of the Board of Directors of the Rural Consolidated School District. He is secretary-treasurer of the Hoople Farmers Grain Company and director of the Crystal Home Improvement Company. He is a republican and member of the Nonpartisan League, was endorsed by the League for governor in March, 1916 and elected November 7, 1916, re-endorsed in March, 1918 and re-elected November 5, 1918. He is a practical farmer having lived and worked as a boy on his father's farm seeing the uncultivated acres and the little sod house transformed as the years of labor were given, into a modern, up to date farm of the best type produced by North Dakota sons.

HOWARD B. WOOD, lieutenant governor, of Deering, McHenry county, was born at Dexter, Minnesota, November 26, 1887. When fourteen years of age, he came to Minot with his parents and there attended High School for several years, afterwards moving on a farm in Ward county, six miles from Deering. In 1910 was married to Sara M. McDonnell, there are four children, Margaret, Richard, George and Flora. He and his family live on the old homestead where they carry on extensive farming operations. He was director of the Farmers' Elevator from 1915 to 1918, representative from the twenty-ninth district in 1916 and Speaker of the House Fifteenth Legislative Assembly. He was elected to his present position in November, 1918 as a republican.

THOMAS HALL, Secretary of State was born at Clifton, Michigan, June 6, 1869, and came to North Dakota in June 1883, with his parents who settled near Jamestown. He entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Railway company at Jamestown, and was later transferred to Mandan. He went to Fargo in 1892, residing there sixteen years, being employed as railway clerk and entering the newspaper business. He received his education in the common schools of the state, and at Concordia College, Moorhead, Minn., afterwards taking a business course. He was secretary of the Progressive Republican Central Committee in the campaigns of 1906, 1908, and 1910. Was elected Secretary of the State Board of Railway Commissioners in 1909 and moved to Bismarck, where he has resided since. He was elected Secretary of State in 1912. Was married to Miss Anna M. Grafenstein at Jamestown Sept. 1, 1897, and they have four children, one son, Richard; and three daughters, Lucille, Ellen and Edna.

CARL R. KOSITZKY, state auditor, was born April 7, 1876, at Yankton, South Dakota. After living in South Dakota and Nebraska, he came to North Dakota in 1901 and settled near Sterling on a farm. Received his education in the public and rural schools of South Dakota and Nebraska, also at Gates College, Neligh, Nebraska, and at the Nebraska Agricultural College at Lincoln, Nebraska. Has held the office of county treasurer and county commissioner of Burleigh county, and was Secretary of the State Tax Commission, from 1913 to 1918 inclusive. Received the indorsement of the Nonpartisan League of his candidacy for the republican nomination for state auditor in 1916, was nominated and elected to that office in November of that year, and re-elected in 1918. He was married in July 16, 1902, to Estelle M. Gaskill, there are five children, Roy, Josephine, Katherine, Carl and Lawrence.

OBERT A. OLSON, state treasurer, was born at Rock Dell, Minnesota, April 23, 1882. He received his education in his native state, attending the Kasson High School and the Southern Minnesota Normal College at Austin, Minnesota. He came from Rock Dell to Bowman, North Dakota in October 1905, where he was one of the first settlers, filing on a quarter

of land one mile from the town of Bowman. He is engaged in the real estate business in Bowman while he has improved and enlarged his farm engaging extensively in the raising of beef cattle. He was married November 16, 1910 to Mildred C. Gibson, one child, a girl, Auvurne, was born August 22, 1913. He was auditor of Bowman county from 1907 to 1911, President of the City Board of Bowman, from 1915 to 1916, and represented Bowman, Billings, and Golden Valley counties in the Fifteenth Legislative Assembly.

WILLIAM LANGER, attorney general of the state of North Dakota, is a North Dakota product, having been born in Casselton, Cass county, September 30, 1886. His father, Frank J. Langer, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of North Dakota, in the early seventies, settled on a farm near Casselton. On this farm, William Langer was reared and under the tutelage of his Christian parents gained those principles of integrity and standards of right living that have made him at the age of thirty-two, worthy of the title given him of the "Fearless Attorney General of North Dakota." He was educated in the common schools of North Dakota and at the universities of North Dakota and Columbia, New York City, receiving his A. B. Degree from the latter institution, in 1910, graduating as valedictorian of his class. After his graduation, he practiced law in Mandan as a member of the law firm of Langer and Nuchols. From 1914 to 1916 was state's attorney of Morton county, in this capacity he gained a state wide reputation as a public prosecutor. Through his work in enforcing the liquor laws of the state and in aiding in the elimination of vice conditions in the state, he has received the endorsement of the W. C. T. U., the Equity, the National Nonpartisan League, the Scandinavian Total Abstinence League and the State Enforcement League. He was elected to his present position in 1916 and re-elected in November, 1918. He was married February 26, 1917 to Lydia Cady of New York City, a daughter, Emma Buikley, was born December 17, 1918.

SVEINUNG A. OLSNESS, commissioner of insurance, was born February 7, 1866, at Telemarken, Norway, and since coming to America in 1886 has always lived at Sheyenne, North Dakota. In his native land he attended common school and later an advanced school, also one term of common school in North Dakota. In 1892, a brother, Aslak Olsness, arrived from Norway and the two are farming a fine four hundred and forty acre farm, this farm being named the Olsness-Totak farm, being a compound of the names of the old homestead and the grand mountain lake, Totak, on the shore of which the subject of this biography grew to manhood. Since coming to America, Mr. Olsness has visited Europe several times, traveling extensively in the Scandinavian countries, Germany, France, England, Scotland and Ireland. Politically, he has affiliated with the republican party, but instinctively joined the Farmers Alliance and the Populist movement. He claims the distinction of being the first to join the American Society of Equity in North Dakota, having secured a club of fifteen subscribers to its then official organ, "Up to Date Farming," published in Indiana. He signed up as the fifth or sixth member on the original membership list of the Nonpartisan League at the state convention held in 1915. Endorsed by the Nonpartisan League, he was elected to his present position in November, 1916 and re-elected in 1918. He advocates government ownership of natural resources and public utilities and was instrumental in formulating the State Hail Insurance Act, the law for bonding of public officials and the act for State Fire and Tornado Fund for Insurance on Public Buildings. He believes in an educational and evolutionary method of reform rather than in one revolutionary tendencies and hopes to achieve eventual state insurance as soon as practicable. He is unmarried.

JOHN N. HAGAN, commissioner of agriculture and labor, was born at Arcola, Indiana, August 4, 1873. He received a common school education and graduated from the University of Valparaiso, with the Degree of B. S. He came to North Dakota in 1900 and was principal of the graded schools of St. John from that time until 1903 when he began farming on his homestead five miles from Deering. He is a practical farmer, has increased the one hundred sixty acre farm to one of nine hundred sixty acres, largely following the raising of small grains and stock. In 1916 he was elected to his present position and in November, 1918 was re-elected. Since taking office as commissioner he has had introduced the most effective barberry law introduced in any state, carrying out the provisions of the law through the department of agriculture. Through his efforts, cream stations have been placed on a higher plane from the standpoint of sanitation and service to the producer of dairy products. During the last six or eight years that he lived on the farm, through the American Society of Equity, he

assisted in carrying on the vigorous campaign for better grain marketing conditions and for a better grading and docking system, continuing this work with great success during his term of office. He is a firm believer in getting a better system of marketing of farm products, believing that the laws governing the marketing of farm products should be made by the actual producers of farm products. He was married April 19, 1904 to Rhea S. Smith, there are two children, Stephen and John.

MINNIE JEAN NIELSON, superintendent of public instruction, was born in Jackson, Michigan, but in early childhood came with her parents to Barnes county, then Dakota Territory. She has had the broadening experiences of the early settler gained from pioneer life. Her education was obtained in the public schools of Jackson, Michigan, the rural schools of Barnes County elementary and high school at Valley City and the Universities of North Dakota and Michigan. Her academic training has been made practical by travel and association with the leaders of thought in both state and nation. Early in life she taught the home School in Stewart township. Later for thirteen years she was employed in the schools of Valley City beginning her work in the fifth grade and finishing her teaching career as one of the most honored high school teachers ever employed in the city. In 1906 she resigned her high school position to become a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Schools, was elected to this office in November 1906 re-elected in 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914 and 1916. Her success in administering the rural schools of Barnes County lead to her candidacy for the larger office. She was elected to her present position in November 1918 being the choice of a large majority of the voters of the state for the important office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. In addition to her acknowledged leadership in rural education her desire for service has found outlet in many other activities. For four years, she was President of the North Dakota Federation of Women's Clubs. She has been State Chairman of the Woman's Committee for the several Liberty Loan drives. Because of her powers of leadership and organization, she has come to be recognized as one of the state's ablest leaders and educators.

J. J. AANDAHL, president of the board of railroad commissioners, was born in Norway, July 1, 1869, and came to North Dakota in 1881. He was educated in the common schools of Norway and also of Barnes county, and took a course in the Dakota Business College at Fargo. Since coming to this state he has lived in Barnes county, except for three years, 1907-8-9, spent in California. Has been a farmer for twenty-five years. Was married in 1896 and has two children. He has served in school and township offices, and was a member of the House of Representatives from the thirty-eighth legislative district in the eighth legislative assembly. Received the endorsement of the Nonpartisan League and was elected to his present position as a republican in 1918 and re-elected in 1918.

CHARLES FRANCIS DUPUIS, commissioner of railroads, was born in Savanna, Illinois, May 13, 1865 and came to North Dakota in 1885. He was educated in the common schools of Illinois. In 1885 was married to Stella Tripp who died in January 1909 leaving five children. In December 1913, he was married to Effie Morrissey. He was a telegraph operator, and station agent, serving in traffic, accounting and operating departments of transportation companies until 1913 when he purchased an eight hundred acre farm eleven miles from Templa, since then he has devoted his entire time to the raising of small grains and fine horses. He was a member of the forty-first district 1910-1917 and was commissioned as member of the executive committee of the Defense Council in 1917. He was elected to his present position as a republican in 1918.

FRANK MILHOLLAN, commissioner of railroads, was born in Carthage, Missouri, September 15, 1885. He received a common school education engaging in the profession of printing, following this occupation in Carthage, Mo., Oklahoma City, Okla., Hereford, Texas, Montrose, Col., and in North Dakota locating in this state in September, 1911. He has been a member of the Printing Pressman's Union since he was seventeen years of age, also a member of the Typographical Union, being president of the Bismarck Typographical Union for five years. For several years he has been district organizer of the American Federation of Labor and is vice-president of the North Dakota Federation of Labor. In addition to his work in organizing various unions, he has ever taken an active interest in the raising of fine poultry, raising many prize winning birds. He has held various offices in important poultry associations. He was elected to his present position as a republican in November, 1918.

JAMES H. CALDERHEAD, secretary of the board of Railroad Commissioners, was born August 28, 1848 in Concord, Muskingum county, Ohio. He received a common school education. He moved from Ohio to Kansas in 1868 and was elected to the Kansas legislature in 1886 and in 1888 moved to Montana. Was a commissioner of agriculture and labor for Montana from 1897 to 1900, state auditor from 1900 to 1904 and state chairman of the populist party in Montana from 1894 to 1898. He is a telegraph operator by profession holding telegraphic positions at different times since 1874. He came to North Dakota in November 1908 taking a position at Buford as telegraph operator. He was appointed secretary of the railway commission taking office April 1, 1917 and was reappointed January 7, 1919 for a term of two years. He was married November 16, 1884 at Beloit, Kansas to Margaret Jane Ryan, there are three children, Sam, Dollie and Jay.

FRED BREMIER, Director Division of Utilities, Board of Railroad Commissioners, was born Trevorton, Pa., October 29, 1887; public schools at Trevorton, Pa. and Philadelphia; Millerville State Normal School 1907; Bucknell University, A. B. 1910; Graduate School University of Pennsylvania, A. M. 1914; Graduate School, University of Pennsylvania studying for the degree Ph. D., 1915-17. Had approximately two years work in law but discontinued the study in order to take up special work in political science and economics, emphasizing particularly the study of public utilities and municipal problems.

1910-13 was Instructor in English, Pennsylvania State College; 1913-17, Instructor in economics and political science, Wharton School of the University of Pa., assistant director of admissions U. of Pa. 1915-16; assistant to Dean of the Wharton School, U. of Pa. 1914-17.

In the campaign of 1914, investigated political issues and prepared campaign material for Ex-Governor Brumbaugh of Pa. In November 1917 took charge of a special investigation for the Federal Trade Commission subject, private car lines. Report of this investigation will be issued in the near future. Was in Naval-Aviation service. Was married to Jane Morgan of Philadelphia August 29, 1919. Began present work with the Railroad Comm. Apr. 28, 1919.

The Utility department was necessitated by the passage of House Bill 97, legislative session of 1919, which extended the regulatory jurisdiction of the Railroad Commission over all public utilities in the state and placed the state in this respect to the fore among the great majority of states having public utility commissions. The object of the utility division is to secure the best utility service for the public at reasonable rates and also to assure the utilities of a reasonable return upon the investment. It aims to reduce speculative tendencies in regulation and secure instead a better understanding and closer co-operation between the utility company furnishing the service and the consuming public to the end that the utility company will conduct its business efficiently and honestly, render to the public the best service possible without discrimination, and seek and receive only a fair and reasonable return upon its investment.

DISTRICT JUDGES

CHARLES M. COOLEY, judge of the first judicial district, was born at Decorah, Iowa, December 18, 1856. He graduated from the Literary Department of the University of Michigan in June 1878. During his vacations, and after graduation, he studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in the state of Iowa in the fall of 1879. In March 1882 on account of failing health, he removed to a farm in Davison county, Territory of Dakota, where he remained until January 1, 1887. In 1885 and 1886, he was county superintendent of the schools of Davison county. He came to Grand Forks, North Dakota, July 6, 1900. Was appointed judge of the First Judicial District, January 9, 1913 upon the death of Judge Charles F. Templeton.

CHARLES W. BUTTZ was born in New Jersey, August 1, 1875. He came to Ransom county Dakota Territory, March 1, 1881. He was educated in the North Dakota Agricultural College and graduated from the Law School of the Minnesota University. He was admitted to the bar in 1900. From 1908 to 1913 he was Assistant State's Attorney of Benson county. In 1910 was appointed temporary judge of the second judicial district and was elected judge of that district in 1912 and was re-elected in 1916.

FRANK P. ALLEN, judge of the fourth judicial district, was born in New York City in December 1859. He attended school in the United States, Germany, France and England. Graduated from Princeton University in 1881. Came to Dakota Territory in 1882. Settled at Lisbon and has resided there ever since. Was elected probate judge of Ransom county in 1886. Filled office of county judge with increased jurisdiction for several terms. Was elected judge of the fourth judicial district in 1904 which position he has held ever since.

JAMES A. COFFEY, judge of the fifth judicial district, was born in North Carolina, July 4, 1872. He went with his parents to the Northwest in 1888 where they filed on Government lands. Was educated in Willamette University at Salem, Oregon and at the University of Idaho graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the latter institution, June 10, 1897. Entered the law department of the University of Minnesota the same fall, graduating June, 1900, earning means of support during the day and attending law school at night. Came to North Dakota in July 1902, engaging in the practice of law, making farm loans and buying land, this land he still owns, supervising the farming of it himself. Was appointed judge of district court by Governor John Burke, which position he still holds by the successive elections of 1916-1918.

WILLIAM J. KNEESHAW, of Pembina, judge of Eighth district, was born at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada May 5, 1854. He comes of Scotch and English parents. Was educated at Montreal, and St. Andrew Academy, Quebec. He settled in Pembina in 1873, admitted to the bar in 1879. He was elected to be District Judge Nov. 1900; is now serving his fifth term. Judge Kneeshaw is married and has children.

WILLIAM L. NUESSELE, judge of the sixth judicial district, was born in North Boston, Erie county, New York, May 5, 1878. He came to Grand Forks county, North Dakota, in March 1886. Was educated in the common schools and graduated from the University at Grand Forks with the degrees of B. A. and L. L. B. He was state's attorney of McLean county during the years, 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908. Was elected judge of the sixth judicial district in 1913 and has since held this position. Was married December 1904 and there are four children.

KALITA E. LEIGHTON, judge of the eighth judicial district, was born in Putnam county, Missouri, September 1871. He moved to Wayne county, Iowa in 1877. Graduated from Allerton, Iowa, high school in 1891. Attended Highland Park Normal School at Des Moines, 1891-1893. He taught school during the winter of 1893-1894. Attended University of Iowa from 1894 to 1896, graduated from the law department in 1896 with the degree of L. L. R. Practiced law in Iowa until 1900 when he moved to Minot. Was appointed district judge in June 1911 and has held this position ever since. Was married in 1901 and has four children, two boys and two girls.

ALEXANDER G. BURR, judge of the ninth judicial district, was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in February 1871. He lived in the Island of Trinidad and in Ontario and came to Dakota Territory in 1883, settling in Bottineau

county in 1885. He received his legal education at the University of Michigan, graduating from the law department in 1894 and was admitted to the bar the same year. Was state's attorney for Bottineau county for three terms and elected judge of the ninth judicial district in 1908, which position he has held ever since. He has resided in Rugby since 1909, is married and has two boys and two girls. He is a republican.

FRANK E. FISK, judge of the eleventh judicial district, was born in Fulton, Whiteside county, Illinois, November 30, 1877. Attended the public schools there and later the Northern Illinois Normal School at Dixon, Illinois. Came to North Dakota in 1896 and took up the study of law in the office of Bangs and Fisk in Grand Forks. Was admitted to the bar in September 1899 and located at Bottineau in March 1900 where he practiced for four years afterwards practicing a short time in Minot and then removing to Williston where he has since resided. Was appointed district judge, February 1911 when the eleventh judicial district was created and has been elected twice since then.

WILLIAM C. CRAWFORD, was born Feb. 24, 1872 on a farm in Cedar County Missouri. At the age of sixteen years he left for college; after teaching two years to procure means to continue his education he graduated from Warrensburg State Normal College; taught two more years as principal of the Warsaw Public Schools. After which he entered the Missouri State University, from which he graduated in 1897 with the degrees B. S. and L. L. B. He practiced law in Cedar County, Missouri, was twice elected as States Attorney of his home county. Came to Dickinson, North Dakota March 1903. Was elected District Judge 1908, re-elected 1912 and 1916. Married Miss Agnes Ray of Dickinson, North Dakota August 6, 1906; they have two children, both boys.

JAMES M. HANLEY, of Mandan, was born at Winona, Minnesota, Jan. 6, 1877; was educated at the Kasson, Minnesota high school and Carleton College, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one years, has been in practice at Mandan since coming to North Dakota in 1902. He was elected as a representative to the house in 1908; states attorney of Morton County 1909 and 1910, elected to the house, in 1911 and chosen speaker; elected as a Republican. He served in the Spanish American War, in 1898 with 12th Minnesota Volunteers, also on the Mexican border in 1916 as Major in the 1st North Dakota Infantry; and in the Great World War, over-seas as a Major, with the 41st, 6th, and 89th Divisions, having served fourteen months in France. Served in St. Mihiel sector. Appointed Judge of the 12th Judicial District in 1915, and re-elected in 1917, which office he is now holding. Judge Hanley is married—his wife was Miss Irma Lewis of Waseca, Minn. They have four children, James M. Jr.; Josephine M.; Irma Jane and Lewista.

JUDGE LEMBKE was born at Naperville, Illinois, on August 9, 1870; raised at Albert Lea, Minn., educated in the Minnesota schools, traveled over the southern states before he was of age, was a buttermaker and engineer by trade; filed on a homestead north of Minot, N. Dak. in 1902, moved his family onto his homestead in 1903, and proved up on it in 1909; Entered the University of North Dakota in 1910 and took a course in Law therein and finished in 1913; passed the bar examination and was admitted to the bar of this State on June 30th, 1913; practiced law in Grand Forks, N. Dak. in 1913 and 1914 with Judge H. A. Bronson of the State Supreme Court; moved to Glen Ullin Morton County in 1914 in April; was appointed City Attorney in May 1914 and held said office till he moved to Elgin, Grant County in November 1917; entered the race for the state attorneyship of said county and was elected in the fall of 1918 and held said office till he was appointed third judge of the Sixth Judicial District of this State, by Governor Lynn J. Frazier on August 25th, 1919, which office he now holds.

M. J. ENGLERT was born October 21, 1876, and was reared on a farm in Pocahontas County, Iowa. He attended the grade schools of that county, and the high school at Breda, Iowa. On reaching twenty-one years of age he left the farm to enter Highland Park College, of Des Moines, Iowa, and after graduating from this institution he entered the Law Department of the University of South Dakota, and graduated therefrom in June, 1904. In July of the same year, he came to North Dakota and located at Valley City. In November, 1904, He was admitted to the North Dakota Bar, and from that time on, He practiced law exclusively at Valley City, North Dakota.

From 1910 to 1912 he was City Attorney of Valley City, N. D., and from 1912 to 1914 he was State's Attorney of Barnes County, N. D.

On December 26, 1904, he was married to Stella Larsen of Helena, Montana, and they have four children, two boys and two girls.

He was appointed Judge of the District Court of the First Judicial District for the State of North Dakota, August 25, 1919.

- F. J. GRAHAM was born at Stockbridge, Ingham County, Michigan, March 30, 1881. Came to North Dakota with his parents to Merricourt, Dickey County, North Dakota, in 1894. Attended country school, then entered High School at Ellendale, North Dakota, from which he graduated in 1899. Graduated from Normal Industrial School at Ellendale in 1902, and completed the law course of the North Dakota University in 1906. Practiced law since at Oakes and Ellendale. Served as State's Attorney in Dickey County for one term—1914-1916. He is married and has one son. Appointed additional Judge for Third Judicial District August 25, 1919.

MISCELLANEOUS BIOGRAPHS

O. E. LOFTHUS was born in Nicollet County, Minnesota, July 7th, 1868. Moved to Stevens County, Minnesota with parents in 1879. Worked on a farm in summer and attended school in winter, working his way at Morris, Minnesota High School. Completed Business Course in 1891 and full Teacher's Course in the year following at Willmar Seminary, Willmar, Minnesota. Taught school and farmed for a number of years. Spent eleven years in business and in 1907 opened up the First State Bank of Kloten, North Dakota, of which he was Cashier until his appointment as State Examiner, June 16th, 1919.

Mr. Lofthus was married in 1893 to Christine Evenson and they have four children, Owen Norris, Floyd Lester, Adeline Luella, and Irene Phoebe.

Mr. Lofthus has always been progressive and has taken a great interest in co-operation and has been active in educational work.

WILLIAM H. ROBINSON, is a native of Canada, having been born in the Province of Ontario, August, 1877. He came to North Dakota with his parents, in 1877, his education being received in the schools of Walsh county, and at the University of North Dakota from which he graduated in 1906 with the degree of M. E. He spent two years out of the state, and returned to Grand Forks; after receiving his appointment as State Engineer, came to Bismarck to live. He is married to Miss Mabel B. Metzger, they have no children.

G. ANGUS FRASER, Adjutant General, was born in Grease City, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1874. Was educated in the common school of North Dakota, graduating from the Fargo High School. He came to Fargo in 1888 and has been a resident of the state ever since. For the past ten years has been engaged in the abstract business. He enlisted in the North Dakota National Guard in 1891, served with the First North Dakota Volunteers during the war with Spain and during the Philippine Insurrection. He was commissioned second lieutenant in 1905, commissioned captain in 1907, served on the Mexican border with his regiment in 1916 and was commissioned major, October 20, 1916. He was appointed adjutant general, July 1, 1917, and was commissioned captain of infantry, U. S. A., December 4, 1917. He was appointed Draft Officer for North Dakota and during the period of the present war, has had charge of the administration of the Selective Service System. Adjutant General Fraser comes naturally by his aptitude for affairs military for his ancestors in Scotland were prominent in the military history of that country while a number of the members of his family fought in many of the important battles of the Revolutionary War. He is a republican in politics. He married Dot Beatrice Waldron, there are three children, Mildred, Simon William and Donald.

CHARLES LIESSMAN, Executive Secretary of the Board of Administration, was born at Hildesheim, Germany, September 24, 1878. He received his education in various foreign countries and in the United States, has traveled extensively in North and South America, Alaska, Europe, Australia and the Orient. Was formerly instructor in navigation, marine surveying and kindred subjects. He went to sea in the merchant service of various countries and served in the United States Navy from 1900 to 1909. Was a member of the personal staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific fleet from 1905 to 1909. He came to North Dakota June 3, 1909, after visiting in the state during the summers of 1906 and 1907. Was married June 23, 1909, to Viola A. Stramblad of Hurdsfield, North Dakota, and has two children, Emerson and Thelma. Engaged in farming near Tuttle, Kidder County, and at Raub, McLean County. He was state organizer of the North Dakota Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union in 1918. Was clerk in the Department of State in Bismarck from January to April, 1917, and was in charge of the Selective Service Draft from April to October, 1917. He was deputy commissioner of university and school lands from October, 1917, to January 15, 1918, Secretary State Board of Regents, January, 1918 to July 26, 1919, when he was appointed Executive Secretary of the Board of Administration.

P. M. CASEY is a native of Wisconsin, being born at Black Creek, Outagamie county in that state, March 2, 1880. He received his education in the common schools and had a business training. He came to Lisbon, North Dakota, in 1909, moved to Fargo in 1917. He is president of the Equity Co-operative Packing Co. and a member of the Board of Control of State Institutions. Is a democrat. Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, in 1917. He was married January 28, 1915, to Isabella E. Cooper, and they have one daughter, Dorothy Lucile.

ROBERT T. MULR, of Sarles, a native of Ontario, Canada, was born May 22, 1874, came to the United States to Dakota in 1880. His education was obtained in the common and high schools, and at the University of North Dakota, where he received the degree of B. A. He made his home at Bowesmont, Reynolds, Bisbee and New Rockford, before locating at Sarles, where he is living at present; has been engaged in farming for the past ten years. His political affiliation is Independent, and he has been a member of the Board of Regents since September, 1917. He was married to Isabelle J. Lemke, July 1, 1902, and they have three children.

GEORGE ALEXANDER GRIMWADE Totten was born at Wortwell, Norfolk, England, on February 13, 1870. His parents were Rev. Matthew J. Totten, a lifelong Congregational minister, and Clara Totten, nee Parker. In 1884 his parents moved to Ontario, Canada, bringing the younger members of the family with them, among whom was the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Totten received his education under private tutors, and in public and private schools in England and Canada. Educated for the ministry he spent three years in commercial pursuits before taking up his ministerial work, later entering the law department of Cumberland University, from which institution he received the bachelor's degree. In 1889 he moved to the United States, and then followed years of home missionary work in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Michigan. Ordained to the Congregational ministry he served several churches in North Dakota, to which state he came in January, 1908. One of his later pastorates was Bowman, North Dakota, where, after between two and three years as pastor of the local Congregational church he resigned his church work to become editor of a weekly newspaper of large circulation, *The Bowman Citizen*, since which time he has devoted himself largely to newspaper work.

In 1917 Mr. Totten was appointed by Governor Lynn J. Frazier as a member of the State Board of Regents, which position he held for two years until his appointment as a member of the new Board of Administration.

Mr. Totten was married at Toronto, Canada, in 1894, to Mary Helena Byrne, and has one child living, a son bearing his name who resides at Fargo.

JOHN H. WORST was born in Ashland County, Ohio, December 23, 1850. During his early manhood he lived on the farm until he was sixteen years old, when he entered Smithville Academy, Ohio, for several terms, or until he was prepared to teach school. After that he worked on the farm during summer and taught during the winter for several years. He also attended Salem College, Indiana, one year, and finally entered Ashland University, Ohio. In 1889 this institution conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. In 1877 he engaged in the newspaper business, editing the *Fairfield County Republican*, at Lancaster, Ohio.

He was a delegate to the state convention which nominated Hayes for the third time and took an active part in that campaign.

In 1883 he came to Dakota Territory and took a homestead forty miles southeast of Bismarck, near Williamsport, Emmons County, where he opened up a farm and engaged somewhat extensively in sheep raising. In the fall of 1883, at the organization of Emmons County, the county commissioners appointed him County Superintendent of Schools. He was continuously re-elected to this office until 1889, when he resigned to take the office of state senator. At the expiration of his term, he was re-elected.

In 1894 he was elected Lieutenant Governor and was the presiding officer during the session of 1895. During that year he was appointed President of the North Dakota Agricultural College and Director of the Experiment Station, for the school year beginning July 1, 1895. He held this position until March 1, 1916.

After leaving the Agricultural College he served one year as managing editor of the *Daily New Rockford State Center*. He has since been making his home with his children in California and Montana.

The crowning work of Mr. Worst's life was in connection with the Agricultural College, which he built up from a small and struggling beginning, to an institution that was recognized as having a foremost place among the agricultural colleges of the country. During his administration a large number of buildings were erected, the faculty grew from less than twenty to over sixty and the attendance from a mere handful to twelve hundred.

He was especially interested in the problems of the farmer and through his activity, laid the foundation for many reforms, both in the field of production and of marketing. His impress on the state is seen and felt in many directions and it is a conservative statement to say that very few men have exerted more influence both in a material and social way, than has John H. Worst.

Mr. Worst was appointed Commissioner of Immigration for the biennial period beginning August 7, 1919. His plan is to induce immigration in order to bring millions of acres of state unimproved land under cultivation and thus provide homes for landless families. His purpose is to advertise North Dakota opportunities through the eastern press and by means of field agents explain personally the advantages this commonwealth offers to immigrants. He aims also to suggest means by which families with small capital may become land owners and thus reduce tenantry to the minimum.

CHARLES GILBERT BOISE, SR. went to Steele county in July, 1883, and has been identified with the affairs and development of that county since, still retaining his interests at Sherbrooke, which was for many years his home. Mr. Boise is a native of Ohio, having been born in Bellevue, Huron county, that state, September 7, 1861, the son of Spencer Watson and Celestia E. Gould Boise. His father was of Huguenot ancestry, and his mother a direct descendant of Peregrine White, of Mayflower fame. Charles went through the common and high schools at Bellevue, and then a course at Oberlin College, where he also studied voice culture in the Conservatory. Like all new settlers in those days, Mr. Boise took up a claim, and went to work energetically to improve his land. He devoted himself to the farm, until 1893, when he was elected clerk of the district court of Steele county, which office he filled most capably until 1897, and was then elected auditor of the county, and served two years. He was town clerk of Sherbrooke from 1896 to 1906; justice of the peace for that township, its school treasurer and public administrator of Steele county; always active in politics, Republican, he was a delegate to the state convention in 1894, 1896, 1900, and a member of the county committee in 1904-5-6-7; its secretary in 1906-7, and campaign organizer for Steele county, chairman of Progressive Republican League of that county. In 1899 Mr. Boise became the publisher of the Steel County Tribune, at Sherbrooke. Early in 1909, he controlled the Fargo Search-light. At present he is Secretary of Board of Control of State Institutions, with his home at Bismarck. He was married Dec. 14, 1886, to Miss Ella Curry of Hope, North Dakota. They have six children, Katherine C., Spencer S., Charles G. Jr., Gertrude, Philip and Genevieve. Of these Spencer S. and Charles G. Jr. served twenty months with the Harvey Band, fourteen months of this service being in the 116th Engineers Headquarters Dept. in France.

GEORGE E. WALLACE was born at Villisca, Iowa, August 16, 1872. His education was received in the common schools and High School of Villisca, Iowa, and the Universities of Minnesota and Iowa, where he obtained his degree of L. L. B. He came to Wahpeton, North Dakota, on June 18, 1897. He is married, his wife was Miss Mary A. Gallup. They have two sons, Bruce and Glen. His political affiliation is Democratic. He was appointed a member of the State Tax Commission July 2, 1912, by Governor Burke, and re-appointed in 1919 by Governor Frazier.

DR. W. C. CREWE was born July 24, 1869, at London, Canada; the son of William D. and Mary A. Crewe. He attended the local schools when a boy and as a young man went to Hoboken, New Jersey, coming to North Dakota in 1888 and working two years on a farm near Buxton. He taught school for nine months, and then went to the University of North Dakota, and two years to the Ontario Veterinary College, at Toronto, Canada, from which he graduated with the degree of V. S. After graduation he went to Devils Lake and began the practice of his profession, where his skill and popularity soon gained him a large business, and the appointments he has so acceptably filled. He is a remarkable man in his profession and has made good all along the line of that class of work, a work of the greatest importance in this state, and the people fully appreciate his work. He is a member of the United States Veterinary Association. He was married to Miss Sara Elizabeth Lincoln, March 8, 1909, and they have three children, one daughter and two sons. Their home, for the present is at Bismarck.

HENRY LEONARD READE, of Bismarck, for thirty years a figure in the business and public life of the Capital City, merchant, legislator, city official and public man, has a wide acquaintance throughout the Northwest. He was born in Sutton, Broom Province, Canada, August 5, 1862, the son of Leonard and Annis E. Page Reade. He was educated in the public schools of his native province and of Vermont. Came to Bismarck in 1883, from Holyoke, Mass. His connection with the business community dates practically from the time of his arrival, and he has been very successful. His public activities have led to his being honored by his fellow citizens repeatedly. He was city treasurer for two terms, alderman twelve years, member of legislature in 1901. He has been for many years an active member of the North Dakota Volunteer Firemen's Association and his energy in promoting the welfare of

the association has been recognized by his being made secretary for twenty-three consecutive years. He has been a consistent and intelligent worker for the good of the Republican party; has served on the county central committee; and as State Fire Marshal for the last six years.

Mr. Reade was married at Bismarck in 1888 to Mary A. Gardner of Nebraska, and they have one child, a daughter, Fern Mary. Mr. Reade is a genial and companionable man, a Royal Arch Mason, Knight Templar, and a member of the famous El Zagal Temple of Fargo.

FRANK A. WARDWELL. A native of Maine, born December 23, 1843, of American parentage, the career of Frank A.



FRANK A. WARDWELL

Wardwell of Pembina, has been an eventful one, and his reminiscences of adventures on land and sea, would make a chapter of interesting reading both for young and old.

After an academic and normal school education he went to sea, at the age of seventeen, and was before the mast for seven years. Then he served three years in the United States Navy, and when he came ashore, bade farewell to the Atlantic coast, and cast his lot with the adventurous pioneers to whom the Red River Valley gave promise of an inland empire of inexhaustible resources and destined to become the home of a vast population whose prosperity and progress would challenge the admiration of the world.

In June 1872 he came to the land of the Dakotas and took a homestead at Hawley. He remained there five years and braved all the hardships that fall to the lot of the pioneer whose faith in the future is often stronger than his strength to endure them. He went to Pembina to teach school being the first teacher in the first public school building erected in this state. This school house was built in Pembina in 1876. He has always made Pembina his home, for the past thirty-one years he has been the editor of the Pembina Pioneer Express,

which was established in 1879. "Deacon Wardwell," as he was known to the newspaper fraternity, was one of the truly good men among the editors of the state. From 1881 to 1886 he was treasurer of Pembina county. He was married January 23, 1878, and from that union there were eleven children, four girls and seven boys, of whom four were in the service of our country overseas.

Mr. Wardwell has ever been interested in the upbuilding of North Dakota and has wielded an influence for good in the community in which he has lived for so many years. He was much interested in the organization of the Historical Association of North Dakota and for a number of years has been director in the Association.

HON. JUDSON LA MOURE was the Nestor of the public men of Dakota. Fifty years ago he was public official, serving as sub-agent to the Brule Sioux;



HON. JUDSON LA MOURE

forty-seven years ago, he made his first appearance in a Dakota legislature. His service in the legislature, was almost continuous, from that time until his death, which occurred in March, 1918. He represented the Pembina district in the state senate, from the time of the creation of the state. He was one of the early pioneers, who experienced every phase of the development of this country, from the wilderness state, and he had a notable part in shaping the affairs of the territory and the state. His influence, which was considerable in the earliest territorial times, never waned, and he was known as one of the big men of the senate, and therefore of the state. Judson La Moure was born in Freilighsburg, Quebec, March 27, 1839. His education was completed with two years in the Academy of native town, and he came to the American west when he was twenty years of age. When he arrived at Davenport, Iowa, March 2, 1859, he was very close to the confines of civilization, and he remained on the frontier until the march of progress carried civilization to the vanishing point on this continent. In 1860 he joined the rush of gold seekers to Pike's Peak, but did not find it the El Dorado he was looking for. In the fall of that year, he came into Dakota Territory and settled in Union county, and for years was engaged much of the time in the transportation business with H. D. Vooge and Company. He became familiar with the Indians and received an appointment as sub-agent, was stationed on the Missouri, at the mouth of the White Earth river. His career was at once adventurous and educational, and he became a man of influence. In 1870 he gave up his connection with the Indians and moved to Pembina county, where he opened a farm, and his abilities presently called him to public life.

His legislative career included a term in the territorial assembly in 1872 and in 1876 he was elected to the council. In 1889 he was elected to the state senate, and re-elected at every succeeding senate election until he retired from active political life at the close of the twelfth legislative assembly. In the Republican party, with which he affiliated, Senator La Moure was always a power, and one of the big figures at all party gatherings and conventions. He was chairman for many years of the committee on appropriations and regarded as one of the best informed men in North Dakota affairs, and most influential in shaping legislative policy. Senator La Moure went into the mercantile business in Pembina in 1878, and also had business interests at Neche. He was a thorough believer in adequate educational facilities for the children of the state, and was at all times watchful of the work of the common schools, and of the higher educational institutions. He was married to Miss Minnie Ella Nelson, December 3, 1874. They had six children. Mrs. LaMoure died at Nisswa, Minnesota, September 22, 1911; and Senator LaMoure died in Florida, March 16, 1918.

MARSHALL H. JEWELL. A descendant of Bishop Joel Jewell of London, England, his ancestors were pioneers in Connecticut and New York.



MARSHALL H. JEWELL

Jewell was born at Hector, on the banks of Seneca Lake in New York State, April 29, 1857, where his father was publishing a newspaper.

The subject of this sketch having learned the printer's trade, went to Chicago, Illinois, in 1876, working on several Chicago papers, was made foreman of the Daily Courier, later was telegraph editor of the Telegram, on whose presses the first issues of the Chicago Daily News were printed.

In 1878 Mr. Jewell came to Bismarck, Dakota Territory, with Stanley Huntley, later of "Spoondyke" fame. They purchased the Bismarck Tribune, a weekly paper, which had been established in 1873 by Colonel C. A. Lounsberry. In 1881 Mr. Jewell succeeded to the other interests in the Tribune, established the Daily Tribune, and was its publisher and editor until his death, February 10, 1910.

The Bismarck Tribune, the oldest newspaper in North Dakota, under Mr. Jewell's guiding hand for over thirty years, was widely known as one of the leading and most influential newspapers in the Northwest; while the publishing department, which handled the state printing from 1883, when the capital of Dakota was located in Bismarck, to 1911, the year of

Mr. Jewell's death, was one of the most complete of the kind in the country.

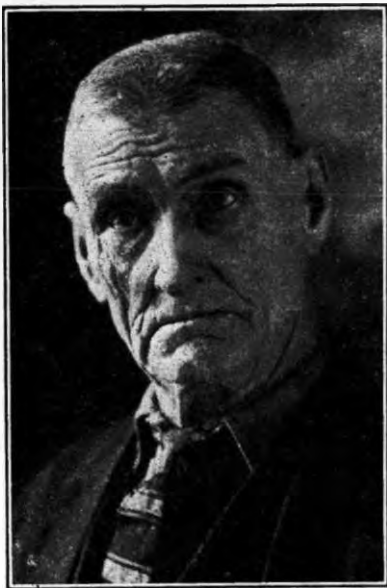
He was secretary of the Republican Territorial Committee and was chosen secretary of the Republican State Committee in 1893, after statehood, holding that position during several campaigns. November 12, 1903, he was appointed register of the United States Land Office at Bismarck by President Roosevelt, which office he was holding at the time of his death. Mr. Jewell was married to Katherine T. Woods, June 15, 1882, at Indianapolis, Indiana. There are two sons, Paul Marshall and Ralph Rodney.

Paul, a sergeant with the famous "Rainbow Division," 151st Field Artillery, was wounded and gassed while fighting in the Lorraine sector, and sustained a shattered knee while serving with the Foreign Legion in the 217th Tank Battalion in the fighting at Landres St. Georges in the Argonne Forest. He received the Croix de Guerre in the last named engagement.

Mr. Jewell was closely identified with the early history of our state; wrote a history of North Dakota; in 1879 prepared the first directory ever made of Bismarck, and was identified with every phase of the city's upbuilding as well as the upbuilding of the state as it centered in that city. He helped toward the making of a great commonwealth from a frontier. Mr. Jewell was affiliated with several lodges, being a past grand commander of Knights Templar, Tancred Lodge of Bismarck, a member of El Zagal Temple, Shrine of Fargo and member of the Elks lodge of Bismarck.

JOHN A. STILES is a native of Canada, having been born in the Province of Ontario, in 1869. He came to the United States when just a lad, and having joined the United States Army, came to Fort Yates, North Dakota, from Texas, with Troop "F," 8th U. S. Cavalry, in 1888. He has continued to live in North Dakota since then, and has for years been president of the Stiles Cattle Co., the largest company of its kind in the entire west. Mr. Stiles is County Commissioner of Sioux County; has been twice married, the second wife being Miss Volk; he has three children, two daughters and a son.

DENNIS HANNAFIN was one of the earliest white settlers on the Missouri River, an unusual type of the western adventurer.



DENNIS HANNAFIN

His life was a contradictory one, in many respects, defying the ordinary rules of living. His mind was keen to note the political changes, and his wit, sarcasm and wise comment on the passing events, were always unique; the utterances of a man whose knowledge was gained from intimate acquaintance with the motives that actuate the conduct of most men.

No legislative assembly in Bismarck, since territorial days was complete without the presence of Hannafin, the eccentric philosopher and sage. Probably no character whom the west has produced was more generally known, or had more friends among the notables of the nation, than Dennis Hannafin, North Dakota's squatter governor.

He was a friend of Sheridan, Grant, Custer and Logan, familiar with pioneer days and people of the northwest to a remarkable degree and ever ready to tell of early days, when, as he said, "the boys died with their boots on." Many of these same "boys" were interred in rude graves just west of the present Capitol building, and Dennis could be found there, almost every night wandering among the last resting places of his early friends.

Dennis Hannafin was born in Ireland, March 15, 1835. Came to America when he was ten years old, his father died at sea, on the voyage over, so with his widowed mother, when they reached Buffalo, New York, little Dennis was the man of the family. He blacked boots, sold newspapers, and hired out to farmers to earn money for the family. Out of his earnings he saved enough to acquire a common school education. Five years later he went west.

On July 14, 1862, he enlisted with the 75th Illinois Infantry, was made lieutenant for conspicuous bravery at the battle of Ferryville, helped build the fortifications at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and went with Sherman on his march to the sea. Was mustered out at the close of the war, he came to Moorhead, Minnesota, one of the first white men to stake out a claim. In 1872 he came to Bismarck, North Dakota, and from that day to the hour of his death, he remained a loyal citizen of Bismarck and to the state. He was a speculator with the old time western gambling instinct; scores of times he was on the verge of making a fortune, and as often the "will o' the wisp" eluded him. He was the subject of many western tales and stories. Stanley Huntley in his famous "Spoopendyke Papers," told many amusing stories of "Dennie" and his pioneer days in Dakota.

In September, 1873, with three others, all typical frontiersmen, he crossed the Missouri River, fought a battle with hostile Sioux Indians, on the site now occupied by Mandan; drove the Indians back, and went on the Green River, where, near the present site of Dickinson, they took possession of a coal mine, built Fort Hannafin and held it for two weeks against almost daily attacks of large bands of Indians, disdaining military aid.

At the first election in Bismarck, Hannafin was elected county auditor, but declined the post. In those days he frequently walked from Bismarck to Fargo, North Dakota, and even to St. Paul, Minnesota. He was a member of St. Paul Commandery, Legion of Honor. His wife, who made her home with their son, died many years ago; the son, in business at Chicago, Illinois, survives Dennis Hannafin, whose death occurred November 5, 1917, at Bismarck.

JOHN M. CARIGNAN, of Fort Yates, was born at Lachine, Province of Quebec, Canada, on September 18, 1865. He received his education in the public schools of Lachine, and at St. Mary's College, Montreal, Canada; coming to Fort Yates, North Dakota, March 14, 1883, where he was in the United States Indian Service, as a teacher at Standing Rock Agency. He was also Indian Agent at the same place, from 1903 to 1907. His present occupation is that of merchant, having been engaged in business for twenty-five years. He was a member of the Legislature, from the 49th district, from Sioux, County. Mr. Carignan was married November 12, 1893, to Miss Emma Schubert, of Stockton, Minnesota. They have seven children, John M. Jr., who is married and has two children; Marguerite M., Charles B., Theodore A., James P., Walter L., Martin Kenel Carignan.

Mr Carignan having lived so many years on the Standing Rock Reservation was closely associated with Sitting Bull, John Grass and other prominent chiefs of the Sioux. He was a good friend of Sitting Bull, who came to talk with him, every day, the last three months of his life, and was instrumental in having the grave of Sitting Bull taken care of.

The interment was made in the old military cemetery west of the Agency, a forlorn, dilapidated, desolate looking place, since Fort Yates Military Post was abandoned, a plain board which rotted off was put at the head of the grave—but through the efforts of Mr. Carignan, the Commercial Club of Fort Yates put a fence around the plot and erected a suitable monument. The Indians long ago gave him a name, Mata Kokipapi, which interpreted means Afraid-of-Bear.

DR. MELVIN RANDOLPH GILMORE, Curator of the State Historical Society of North Dakota, was born March 11, 1868, in a log cabin on a homestead claim which was taken up by his father, Captain John Randolph Gilmore, near what is now Valley, Nebraska; soon after his discharge from the Union army at the close of the Civil War.

Dr. Melvin R. Gilmore went to the country district schools and afterwards to normal school, college and university. He attained his schooling by his own efforts. He took the degree of A. B. at Cotner College, the degree of A. M. at the State University of Nebraska, and the degree of Ph. D. at the University of Nebraska.

For some years he was professor of biological sciences and curator of the museum of Cotner College. After that he became curator of the museum of the Nebraska State Historical Society.

His experiences during three campaigns of work in international exhibitions, namely, the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, have been very useful training for his museum work.

During the time he was teaching in Cotner College, and while curator of the Nebraska Historical museum, he was carrying on a line of original research, his problem being the material culture of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Missouri River region. In this field he produced a work on "The Uses of Plants by the Indians of the Missouri River Region." This work is published by the Bureau of American Ethnology at Washington, in the Thirty-third Annual Report of the Bureau. The book comprises the only work of the sort done for this region.

Besides his inquiry into the native uses of the native plants for food, dyestuff, manufactures, etc., his research extends to the native animal lore and economic use of the native life of all sorts, and also the aboriginal uses of mineral resources, and the whole economic response of the native population to the natural environment.

The Board of Directors of the State Historical Society of North Dakota elected Dr. Gilmore as curator in November, 1916, and he took charge April 1, 1916. His natural aptitude for teaching, together with his experience in that work, and his extensive exposition experience and research work have given him an especial fitting for the work of collection, coordination and correlation, exhibit, demonstration and instruction entailed in the function of a modern museum. He takes keen delight in his work.

One of the phases of the curator's work which enlists his ardent interest is the acquirement and development of parks on historic sites of the state. These are promoted and fostered by the State Historical Society to stand as memorials of historic events and as community centers of interest and pleasure. A number of such sites have already been acquired at Fort Abercrombie, Pembina, Wabasha, Fort Rice and Fort Abraham Lincoln. The acquirement of various other sites is in contemplation. In each instance a local park board is named by the Board of Directors of the State Historical Society.

Dr. Gilmore has advocated the use of native trees, shrubs, vines, flowering plants and grasses exclusively in the development of these parks, and that idea has been adopted by all local park boards as the uniform policy for state

park development. The curator hopes that this policy of North Dakota may in time affect the policy of other states so that the characteristics of our native landscape may be preserved generally throughout the whole country, thus effectively serving at the same time the interests of history, science and aesthetics.

EDNA A. RUPP, Librarian of the State Historical Society of North Dakota, was born in Batavia, New York, and received her early education in that city. She is a graduate of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science of Brooklyn, New York. Miss Rupp has made an especial study of historical work. For several years she was connected with the Long Island Historical Society of Brooklyn, New York, coming to Bismarck in May, 1917, to take charge of the library of the State Historical Society of North Dakota. Since it has been under her care the library has been completely reorganized. Up-to-date methods have been introduced, and the entire number of books reclassified. Recataloguing has been undertaken and is progressing steadily, while several new lines of activity have been inaugurated. The local history work is particularly interesting, bringing together, as it does, material on the political, social and economic history of the people in individual localities in the state. Miss Rupp is collecting from all sources material relative to North Dakota's part in the war. Letters of the boys from camp and trench, newspaper clippings, pictures and private reports supplement the general historical material available on the subject.

The library serves a large public. Requests are received continually from students and historians outside the state for information. During the legislative sessions the senators and representatives make constant use of the reading room and find the collections of books, papers, clippings and pamphlets of great value. Through the genealogical department Miss Rupp gives much assistance to patriotic societies and persons interested in the subject of genealogy, while teachers obtain help and aid from her for their local history classes.

JOSEPH M. DEVINE, by profession an educator, was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, March 15th, 1861, was educated in the common and high schools of that city, finishing his education at the University of West Virginia. As a student at college he was earnest and painstaking. He won distinction especially in the field of athletics and departments of oratory and debate, carrying off several prizes.

He came to North Dakota in the summer of 1884 and, in conjunction with an elder brother, J. C. Devine, engaged in extensive farming operations; was elected in 1888, Superintendent of Schools of LaMoure county, which office he held for ten years, during which period he established a school system in that county which gave it a state reputation for progress and efficiency.

In 1890 he was appointed State Educational Lecturer by State Superintendent John Ogden. In this capacity he delivered many addresses on educational and historical subjects, which were received everywhere with popular approval. It has been said of him in this particular capacity that: "every address gave a deeper and broader meaning to American citizenship, and a higher and nobler conception of life's duties." In 1891 he was elected President of the State Educational Association.

In 1895 he was elected Chief Clerk of the House in the Fourth Legislative Assembly. In 1896 was elected Lieutenant Governor, and in March, 1898, during the absence of the Governor, assumed the duties of that office, during the period when the National Guard of the state was mustered for active service in the war with Spain. At the death of Governor Frank A. Briggs he assumed the duties of Governor. In 1898 was elected a delegate to the Republican National Convention held at St. Louis, and appointed one of the Committee to notify William McKinley of the action of the convention.

In 1897 was made Vice-President of the National Sound Money League. In this capacity he wrote several articles on finances which were published in eastern magazines. In 1898 was re-elected Lieutenant Governor, carrying every county in the State. In 1900 was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction. His work in behalf of education was potent and far reaching. Much of the state's excellent system of education and many of its progressive school laws were due to his untiring efforts, made both in educational assemblies and legislative halls. During the 12th Legislative Assembly, worked for and secured an appropriation sufficient to place a new normal school at Minot. In 1912 was appointed a member of the State Normal Board.

In 1915 was appointed by the State Board of Control Superintendent of the State Training School located at Mandan. The appointment to this office, as was the case in other offices previously held, came without solici-

tation or personal effort on his part. He was a leader in the successful attempt made by Progressive Republicans, to wrest political control of the State from the grip of railroads and corporate interests.

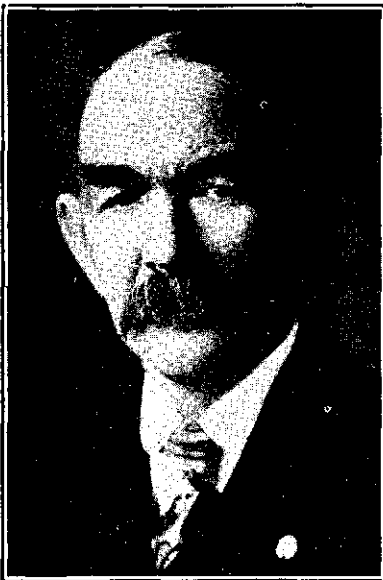
Truth, conviction and sound judgment mark his every public utterance. As a lecturer on educational, historic and agricultural subjects is always in demand, and in this field is at his best. His stirring addresses throughout the state upon the war and its vigorous prosecution were appealing and effective. To every public trust, or personal duty assigned, he has given honest, faithful and efficient service.

ANDREW ALEXANDER BRUCE, has had an unusually brilliant career, for which he had admirably equipped himself, in both European and American schools. He is of Scotch descent, and was born in Nunda Drug, Madras Presidency, India, April 15, 1866. His father was General Edward Archibald Bruce of the British Army, and his mother Anne McMaster. The real work of his education began at Holmesdale, England, where he was a student from 1874 to 1879, and then at Bath College, England from 1879 to 1881. Leaving for America he came to Wisconsin, and there continues his studies at the State University at Madison, from which he graduated with the degree A. B. in 1890, and L. L. B. in 1892, being admitted to the Bar, that same year. During the years of 1890, and 1892 he was Secretary to the Justices of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin; and clerk of the law department of the Wisconsin Railway Company in 1892 and 1893. From 1893 to 1895 he was attorney for the State Board of Factory Inspectors for Illinois, having moved to Chicago in 1893, where he practiced law until 1898. He returned to Wisconsin, and accepted a position as a member of the faculty of the law school of the University of Wisconsin, where he remained until called to North Dakota in 1901, to become dean of the law school of the University of North Dakota, from which, in 1911, he was appointed by Governor John Burke to succeed the late Chief Justice Morgan, who resigned on account of ill health.

He was afterward elected, and served, a full term of six years on the bench, with great credit to himself, and his associates; he resigned in November 1918 and accepted a position as a member of the faculty of the law school of the University of Minnesota, and lives at Minneapolis.

Judge Bruce was President of the State Board of Bar Examiners, member of American Bar Association, American Academy of Political Science, North Dakota State Historical Society, Wisconsin Historical Society, a delegate of the American Bar Association to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, St. Louis in 1904, is a Republican in politics. As a publicist his writings in standard magazines and leading newspapers are widely read. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Bacon Pickett, at River Forest, Illinois, June 29, 1899, they have one son, Edward McMaster, and one daughter, Glen.

ANTHONY WALTON, born in 1859 in Durham County England. Was raised on a small farm. Entered and worked in Lead Mines when eleven years



ANTHONY WALTON

of age. Worked for several years in rolling mills. Was married in 1883. Came to America in 1885. Settled in Ohio. Resided there for two years, then came west to Iowa. Worked for two years in coal mines. Following this, farmed 13 years in Iowa. Came to North Dakota in 1902 where resided ever since. Took up homestead 18 miles North of Minot. Has raised a family of eight children. Immediately became interested in the School questions as at that time the children attended school in small tar paper shacks. Circulated petitions and got the township to build three new School Houses, which was done the following year. From that time on Mr. Walton has devoted much of his time in the interest of farmers telephones, farmers elevators, and the cause of the Equity. Has been a Nonpartisan Leaguer since the very beginning. Was one of the men that went to Bismarck at the time of the Loftus famous roll call. Elected a member of 1917 Legislative Assembly and became chairman of the State Appropriation Committee thereby becoming a member of the 1918 and 1919 Budget Board. Has son just returned from twenty-two

months army service in France. Has been an Officer and Director for three years of The Savings Loan and Trust Co., and of First Farmers Bank of Minot, the same being farmer owned enterprises with some 2400 members. Mr. Walton is at present also President of the North Dakota State Union of the American Society of Equity and Vice-President of the Equity Co-operative Packing Company, with approximately 14,000 stockholders.

GEO. M. McKENNA, Napoleon, North Dakota. State Deputy for the Knights of Columbus and Vice-Chairman in North Dakota for the United War Camp Drive, is a native of Indiana, a graduate of the Grade and High Schools of Wisconsin, of the Southern Minnesota Normal at Austin, the College of St. Thomas at St. Paul and the State University of Minnesota.

Mr. McKenna has been States Attorney of Logan County for fourteen consecutive years, probably a record for continuity in that particular office in the State; is a lawyer of ability and a splendid orator.

WALTER LINCOLN STOCKWELL was born in Anoka, Minnesota, January 12, 1868. He graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1889 and from 1889 to 1891 was principal of the schools of, St. Thomas, North Dakota. From 1891 to 1903 he was superintendent of schools at Grafton, North Dakota and in 1903 was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction holding this office until 1911. He was elected Grand Secretary and Grand Recorder of the North Dakota Masonic and Templar Bodies in 1910 which office he has held up to the present time. For many years he has been prominent in the educational work in North Dakota and has done much for the development of the state along educational lines. June 27, 1894 he was married to Helen H. Tombs. One child is living, a son, Walter L. Stockwell, Jr., who served overseas in the United States Navy from July, 1918 to February 1919.

ALEX STERN. Fargo and the State of North Dakota are justified in showing a great pride in its Jewish citizens. They are men in the public eye—men who have proved themselves pioneers, leaders and great humanitarians, and are beloved by the masses and respected by all people. No less a character than that is Mr. Alex Stern, who can be said to be the first Jew that settled in the Dakota Territory.

Mr. Alex Stern, financier, prominent citizen and public officer of Fargo, was born in Geisen, Germany, in the year 1857. It was there that he received his early education. He was about fourteen years of age when he came alone to this country and settled in Bloomington, Illinois. Young, aggressive and ambitious, he came to this country with a determination to make good. The history that he has made testifies to his tremendous success. He resided in Bloomington, Illinois, until 1880, when he left for Fargo, and it was in Fargo that he started in business for himself.

Mr. Stern can be said to have largely contributed to the upbuilding of the City of Fargo and the State of North Dakota. More than once has the public shown its regards and appreciation of his efforts by conferring upon him public honors that came to him unsolicited.

Six years after he had established himself in the then prairie town of Fargo, he married Miss Bertha Aurora Kaufman of Woodland, California, and they are today blessed with three sons, William, Sam and Edward.

Mr. Stern was a member of the City Council of the City of Fargo for three terms, President of the Council one term, a member of the school board, and was elected to the State Assembly in the year 1909, he has been a trustee of the Agricultural College of North Dakota for the past sixteen years. At the present time he is the President of the City Commission of the City of Fargo, to which office he was elected by a very big majority about two years ago. He is director of two of the largest financial institutions of Fargo and North Dakota and is also connected with some of the greatest industrial enterprises of the two Dakotas.

Mr. Stern has done more for the City of Fargo and the Jewish community than any other individual. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason, a Shriner and an active member of the Elk's Lodge and a staunch, enthusiastic worker of the I. O. B. B. Lodge, and a member of many other fraternal organizations.

He has a ready hand to help the poor and needy.

Mr. Stern is known to display the highest qualities endeavoring to solve the grave and absorbing problems presented by his people and the public in general.

MRS. MINNIE CLARKE BUDLONG was born at Iowa City, Iowa, and there received her education, graduating from the public schools and the State University. After teaching at Clarksville and Winterset Iowa, she married Charles Schuyler Budlong and lived for some time on a stock ranch in Butler County, Iowa, where a son and daughter were born. In 1901 the family moved to Bismarck, N. D., Mr. Budlong conducting a ranch near Napoleon until his death in 1904. From 1905 to 1909 Mrs. Budlong was a clerk in the State Land Department at the Capitol. In 1907, when the Legislative created the Public Library Commission, she was named by Governor Burke as a member of the Commission, and two years later, after graduating in Library Science at Madison, became Director of the Public Library Commission. The non-political character of the work has been recognized by the retention in office thru many changes of administration. She has given her best endeavor to the upbuilding of the Library Commission, and has seen it grow from a one room office with one assistant to its present extensive floor space with a staff of six workers, four of whom are trained in Library Science.

The Commission has supervision of the library interests of the state and Mrs. Budlong enjoys a wide acquaintance among students and educators, having sent traveling libraries and packages of material for club and individual study into many localities in every county of North Dakota.

She is a member of a number of organizations, among which are Phi Beta Kappa, D. A. R., War Mothers and P. E. O. She is Historian of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, Chairman of Library Extension in the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and 1st Vice-president in the League of Library Commissioners. She is the author of fugitive verse, of which the "North Dakota Farmer's Song" is best known, also historical sketches and magazine articles, and is in demand as a public speaker at club and educational meetings. Her text book on library science, entitled "Plan of Organization for Small Libraries" was established in 1917 by the Boston Book Company as number 19 of the "Useful Reference Series."

Few names of women workers are better known in North Dakota, and thru promptness and efficiency of service the Public Library Commission has come to be recognized as a valuable part of the state's educational system.

WILLIAM LAIST, of Bismarck is a genial, capable man, one of the most faithful of the large force at the Capitol, where he has helped to make history for the state for nearly twenty-five years. He was born at Buchen, Baden, Germany, February 13, 1866, and came to the United States in the spring of 1883, to Brooklyn, New York, where he remained for two years, coming to North Dakota in 1885. He began his work at the Capitol building, during the term of Governor Roger Allen, and has served under each succeeding executive, down to the present Governor Frazier, who appointed him again in 1919. He has been Superintendent of the Capitol building for four years and during the past year has had supervision of the re-decoration of the Senate chamber. In point of service, he is the oldest employee in the Capitol building, if he is on duty February 1, 1920, he will have rounded out a quarter of a century of faithful service for the state. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Marie Hess, June 25, 1889, and they have had four children three daughters and a son.

PETER ALFRED PETERSON, of Bismarck is a native of Sweden, having been born in that country at Wadsterna, on September 27, 1859. He received his education in the common schools of his native country, and after coming to the United States, April 12, 1880, he attended night schools. He came to Williamsport, North Dakota, in August 1883, moving later to Bismarck, where he has resided ever since. He has been a carpenter and cabinet maker, for twenty-nine years, seventeen of which have been spent in the employ of the state at the Capitol building, where he has been Superintendent of Mechanics; most of the many beautiful pieces of cabinet work in the building, are his work; he constructed the Model Dairy Farm, which has been exhibited at the Grand Forks, Fargo and Mandan Fairs, and is now to be seen at the Capitol building. Mr. Peterson was alderman for Bismarck two years. He was married to Miss Christina Nelson of Rush City, Minnesota in 1883, they had three children. He married for his second wife, Miss Eda Katherine Peterson, and they have eight children.

OLE JOHNSON, is a native of Norway, having been born in that country, March 20, 1863. He came to the United States with his parents, when he was three years old, living in Minnesota, at Rushford and Glenwood. He came to North Dakota in 1886. Has been engaged as an engineer for the past twenty-seven years; at present is engineer of the Capital Building, which place he has held since Nov. 1906 running the electric light plant, and the engine which furnishes power for the Capital Street Railway. Was married to Mary Genieve Weymann, in 1893, and they have two children, a son Frank and daughter, Julia. The son, Frank, served in the Great World War, being a sergeant in the 32nd Supply Co., of the 88th Division, going to France in August 1918.

MICHAEL T. O'CONNOR was born in Bismarck North Dakota, in 1871, his father Michael T. O'Connor, Sr., being a prominent barrister-at-law, and one of the early pioneers of this section of the state.

"Mickey" as he was familiarly known, was educated in the public schools, and was one of the most popular employees of the State Capitol, being Superintendent of Transportation, from the days when he drove the horses to the Capital Bus, for the state officials, carrying the mail also, to the days of the trolley car, on the only state owned trolley line in the United States. He is one of the best known men in the state, numbering among his friends, state officials, legislators and all with whom he came in contact. He is married, has a cosy home in the capital city, and is the manager and director of O'Connor's famous orchestra.

SENATE 1919

JOHN A. BECK, of McClusky, thirty-fifth legislative district is a native of Germany, having been born at Breslau, in that country, March 23, 1865. He came to the United States in 1868; his education was obtained in the common schools of Minnesota, and the State Normal School at St. Cloud. He came to McLean County, North Dakota in 1901, has been engaged in farming; the past six years also engaged as a banker. He served as Sheriff of McLean County from Jan. 1907 to Dec. 1910. He was elected as a Republican, from Sheridan County, to the senate in 1917 and 1919. Is married to Anna Marie Thelen, they have three children.

- JOHN W. BENSON**, of Rolette, nineteenth legislative district, was born at LaMoille, Marshall County, Iowa Nov 21, 1877. He was educated at State Center High School, and Capital City Commercial College of Des Moines, Iowa. He came to North Dakota in 1901, and has been engaged in farming and stock-raising for the past eighteen years. He was elected to the senate as a Republican. Was married July 28, 1906 to Amy Edna McLean, they have one child.
- P. A. BERG** of Englevale, fourteenth legislative district, is a native of Norway, having been born in Christiania, Norway, March 2, 1875. He came to the United States and Dakota in 1880; his education was obtained in the common schools, and at Concordia College of Moorhead, Minnesota in 1898. He has been engaged in farming, for twenty years; has been president of Ransom County Farmers Bank since it was organized; director of School Board ten years. Was elected to the senate, as a Republican. He was married in 1900 to Anna M. Braothen, they had eight children.
- E. A. BOWMAN**, of Kulm, twenty-fourth legislative district, is a native of Sweden, born August 9, 1881. Came to United States in 1890, to Kulm, LaMoire County North Dakota. His education was finished with two years at Agricultural College Fargo, one year at Bethel Academy, Minneapolis; he has been engaged in farming, and managing elevators for twenty years. He is a Republican; was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1916, at Chicago; member of North Dakota Council of Defense, member of the Liberty Loan Committees during 1917 and 1918. Elected to the senate from LaMoire County. Was married in 1916 to Christine Anderson; they have no children.
- H. L. CAHILL**, of Leith, forty-seventh legislative district was born in Amboy, Lee County Illinois, Dec. 24, 1869. His education was obtained in the common schools; at Northern Illinois Normal School where he completed a teachers course, and at the Northern Indiana Normal School of Valparaiso, he completed a Scientific course. He lived in Illinois and Oklahoma, before coming to North Dakota Sept. 4, 1904. He has been for five years, President of Leith Equity Exchange; President Peoples State Bank for four months, has served as township supervisor 1909 to 1915, President of School board from 1910 to 1913. While living at Greenville Illinois, was Vice-president Farmers Equity Union. Married Evelyn L. Lawfer, they have no children.
- CHARLES W. CAREY** of Lidgerwood, thirty-seventh legislative district, was born in Waterloo, Black Hawk County, Iowa, May 26, 1872. He was educated in the common schools, living in Iowa and Kansas before coming to North Dakota, March 21, 1881. Has been engaged, most of his life, in farming, been assessor twenty years, school clerk twenty years, member of the House three terms, senate one term; elected as a Republican. He married Sept. 8, 1893 Emma J. Griggs and they have four children, three sons Elam, Victor and Clinton; one daughter Helen.
- WILLIAM J. CHURCH** of York, twentieth legislative district is a native of Canada, having been born at Smith's Falls, Ontario, May 10, 1875; he came to the United States in March 1898, and lived in Key West, Minnesota, came to York, North Dakota March 10, 1899; has been engaged in farming for the past twenty-one years. Is a Republican, member of Non-partisan League; has been school clerk ten years, township clerk fifteen years. Was married to Emzaretta Armanella Halpenny, May 12, 1897, they have thirteen children.
- CHARLES E. DROWN**, of Page, eleventh legislative district, was born in Parkman, Geauga County, Ohio, on Jan. 8, 1857. He received his education in the common schools; at the High School in Iona Michigan, and at the Western Reserve Seminary, of Ohio. He came to North Dakota July 25, 1883, has been engaged in farming for thirty-five years. He is a member of the school board, school clerk and Justice of the Peace; elected senator as a Democrat. Has been married twice, on Aug. 19, 1885, to Carolina Kling and June 19, 1889 to Louisa Kling. He has two children, both of them daughters.
- OLE ETTESTAD** of Balfour, forty-fifth legislative district, is a native son of Norway, having been born in that country July 19, 1876. He came to the United States in June 1887, to Belgrad, Minnesota, was educated in the common schools of Belgrad. Has been a farmer for the past fifteen years. Came to Balfour North Dakota in September 1899. Was elected as a Republican from McHenry County. Was married to Martha Bartels, and they have six children.

JOHN E. FLETCHER, of Noble, Second legislative district is a native of Minnesota, having been born at Kandujohi, in that state, on July 18, 1871. His education was received in the School of Agriculture, of Minnesota. He came to North Dakota in 1897, has lived in Niobe, and Kenmare, Ward County. He has been engaged in farming, since coming to the state, was Assessor two years; School Treasurer two years. Was elected to the senate as a Republican.

R. L. FRASER, of Garrison, forty-sixth legislative district was born in Dover, Olmstead county, Minnesota, November 16, 1878. His education was received in the common schools, and high school at St. Charles, and University of Minnesota. He resided at Rochester, Minnesota before coming to North Dakota, in 1906. Is a lawyer, has been engaged in his profession for fifteen years. Was elected, as a Republican, to the House in 1915 and 1917 to the senate in 1919. Married to Bertha E. Sawyer, at Leland, Illinois in May 2, 1909. They have one child, a daughter, Vivian Roberta Fraser.

ALBERT S. GIBBONS, of Cando, twenty-second legislative district, was born in the village of Barrie, Pike County Illinois, September 18, 1858. His education was received in his native town, and finished with the courses at the State Normal School, at Kirksville, Mo. When he came to North Dakota in 1882, he engaged in farming and stockraising; from his advent in Dakota, he always took a keen interest in educational and public affairs and it naturally followed that his fellow citizens singled him out for any office in their gift that he would consent to serve them in, and this he often did at the sacrifice of his private affairs. Another and continuing proof of their confidence in him was his election to the House in 1904 re-election again in 1906, and 1908, and to the Senate in 1911, 1915, 1917 and 1919. His career in the legislature has been one of usefulness not only to his immediate district, but the entire state. His assignments were on the most influential committees; he is credited with some of the most practical legislation that marks the sessions in which he served; he was chairman of Senate Appropriations Committee in 1917. He is an Independent Republican. Mr. Gibbons was married to M. Alice Stevenson, and has a family of six most interesting children, all of whom were born and educated in North Dakota graduates of the Agricultural College at Fargo. Herman S. married living on a farm near Calvin, N. Dak.; Ruby, an instructor in West Va. Normal School, at Athens West Virginia; Robert Ray, served with the colors, Co. "B." 338 Field Artillery, 88th Division. Mary an assistant instructor at the Agricultural College, Fargo, and Lena. Gibbons died late in 1919.

J. P. HEMMINGSEN, of Shawnee, fifth legislative district, is a native of Denmark, having been born at Kostrade, Salland, Denmark, Oct. 24, 1865. He was educated in the schools of his own country, coming to the United States April 10, 1885. He lived at Newell, Iowa until Feb. 1895, when he moved to Texas living there until Aug. 1899. Came to North Dakota in March 1903. He has been engaged in farming all of his life, has been a School Clerk, twelve years, Assessor eight years, township supervisor three years; was elected to the senate, as a Republican. He was married to Maren K. Hansen on March 8, 1888, they had four children, a daughter Dagmar, and three sons Holter, Frode and Valdemar. Two sons were with the colors, Frode served with Battery "F" 69th Field Artillery, A. E. F. in France; Valdemar served with Battery "D" 40th Field Artillery, at Camp Custer, where he died on Oct. 11, 1918, from influenza. Senator

GILBERT W. HAGGART, of Fargo ninth legislative district, is a son of the Hon. John Haggart, one of the early pioneers of this state, a senator from Cass county from 1891 to 1899. Gilbert W. Haggart was born in Fargo Jan. 18, 1876. He is president and treasurer of the Haggart Construction Company, has been in the construction business about twenty years. Was deputy United States Marshal from September 20, 1905 to Jan. 1, 1908. Was elected to the state senate in 1916, as a Republican. Was married in 1900 and has one son.

FRANK H. HYLAND, of Devils Lake, twenty-first legislative district, was born at Jefferson, Greene County, Iowa September 14, 1880, and after completing his school work in the High School and at the Iowa Agricultural College, came to North Dakota in 1900, locating at Devils Lake. He is an auctioneer by profession, has been for seventeen years. Was elected as a Republican to the house, 1910 and to the senate in 1912, to 1920. He married Florence M. Nelson they have no children.

- A. W. HAGAN; of Westhope, twenty-eighth legislative district, was born in Westboro Massachusetts, Feb. 28, 1856. His education was obtained in the common schools of Minnesota; he lived at St. Anthony, and also at Wininstead, Minnesota; removing to Milbank South Dakota in 1905. He has been engaged in farming for forty years. Mr. Hagan was a representative in 1917, is a Non-partisan Republican. Was for fifteen years, School Clerk in South Dakota, township assessor for two years. He married Annie M. Daley, and they have nine children.
- GEORGE F. HUNT of Beach, thirty-ninth legislative district, was born in Franklin Grove, Illinois, July 25, 1871. Received his education in the High School of his native town. Bryan and Stratton Business College; completing his education at Mt. Morris College Illinois. He came to Beach, North Dakota May 1, 1907, has been engaged in farming for twelve years, held position as School clerk, Township clerk and Assessor; elected as a Republican, from Golden Valley County. Is married to Mollie Louise Caldwell Buckman, and they have one child, a son Gilbert George Hunt.
- EDWARD HAMERLY of Sherwood, forty-third legislative district, was born in Luverne, Iowa Feb. 14, 1877. His education was acquired in the common schools and high schools of his native state. He went to Lincoln County, South Dakota in 1878, moving to North Dakota in 1901. Has been engaged in farming for twenty years; township assessor from 1907 to 1919. Was elected as a Republican from Renville County. He is not married.
- RALPH INGERSON, of Flaxton, fortieth legislative district, is a native of Minnesota, having been born in Maple Plain, Hennepin County, November 12, 1876. His education was acquired in the common schools of Minneapolis, later lived on a farm near Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota, coming to North Dakota in March 1900, where he located on a homestead and still resides there, farming 640 acres at present, and raising stock. He is President of Flaxton Farm Mutual Fire Insurance Company, connected with other co-operative enterprises, is a Non-partisan League Republican. Married Mary E. Barg, June 10, 1898, they have three sons.
- H. P. JACOBSEN, of the forty-ninth legislative district, was born in Rudkjoberg, Denmark, May 25, 1875. He came to this country while very young and completed his education at the Iowa State Normal school, Cedar Falls, and at Highland Park Normal school, Des Moines. From 1901 to 1907 he served as county commissioner of Grundy county, Iowa, coming to this state in 1907. He is now engaged in the banking business and the practice of law at Mott. He was elected to his present position in November, 1910, as a republican. He is married to Iva A. Lamb, there are no children.
- CARROLL DEWITT KING, of Menoken, twenty-seventh legislative district, was born in Akin, Minnesota, Sept. 6, 1874; came with his parents, as a small child, to North Dakota in 1874. His education was obtained in the common schools; two years at Carleton College Minnesota, and one year, at Melrose, Mass. He has been engaged in farming and stockraising; has lived on a farm since 1880. Mr. King was elected senator from Burleigh County as a Republican; has also held various township offices. He was married to Maude Murray, May 21, 1902, and they have six children, four sons and two daughters.
- ERVIN HENRY KENDALL of Norwich, thirty-fourth legislative district was born in Stewartville, Minnesota. His education was received in the common schools and at the University, Lincoln Nebraska. He has been a farmer most of his life, came to North Dakota in 1906. Is a Republican, and has served on the farmers elevator board, and assessor of his township. He married Laura Ann Lenton, in 1904, and they have two children.
- A. A. LIEDERBACH, of Kildeer, forty-eighth legislative district, was born in Rockford, Minnesota, Dec. 6, 1872. His education was obtained in the common schools of his native state. He came to North Dakota Sept. 5, 1905, has been engaged in farming for twenty-five years. He was elected as a Republican, in 1917 to the House, and to the senate in 1919, from the district comprised of Mercer, Oliver and Dunn Counties. He married Esther Winner, and they have one child, a daughter.
- CHRIST LEVANG, of Park River, third legislative district was born in Fertile, Iowa, May 25th, 1872. He was educated in the common schools, and at the Commercial College of Grand Forks came to North Dakota in 1880,

has lived in Adams and Park River. Has been a farmer all his life. Township clerk ten years. Was elected senator as a Republican. Was married Feb. 12, 1896 to Frances Houser, they have eight children, five boys and three girls.

P. J. MURPHY, Grafton, of the fourth legislative district, was born at Lanark, Ontario, Canada Jan. 23, 1870, coming to North Dakota in 1881, his education was received in the public schools, and North Dakota University. Taught in the public schools eight years, President of Board of Education, Grafton, the past five years, and for fifteen years has served as State Deputy Head Consul of Modern Woodmen of America. Was married to Mary A. Norman, at Oakwood, N. Dak. July 10, 1901; has one child, a son, Harold. Was elected from Walsh County as a Republican.

MORTEN MORTENSON, of Hofflund, forty-first legislative district, was born in Saude, Iowa, Dec. 26, 1879. His education was obtained in the common schools of Iowa, and at St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota. He came to Edinburg, North Dakota in 1882, living there until 1908, removing that year to Hofflund. Has been engaged in farming for eleven years, served as School Clerk, township supervisor and township clerk at various times. He was elected as a Republican, from Williams County. He is married to Ingeborg Aastine Gjevne, and they have three children, Marguerite, Evangeline and Vernon.

MORTON LEWIS MCBRIDE, of Dickinson, thirty-first legislative district, was born at Lake City, Minnesota, on Oct. 21, 1878. He comes of Scotch and English ancestry, his parents, James A. and Caroline McBride were natives of Virginia. Mr. McBride acquired his education in the common schools, graduated from the High School of Milbank South Dakota as valedictorian in 1896; he then attended the University of Minnesota, from which he received the degree of L. B. in 1902. In June 1902, he came to Dickinson, North Dakota, where he has engaged in the practice of law ever since. He was States Attorney for Stark County, from 1905 to 1910; elected as a Republican to the senate in 1913, re-elected 1915, 1917, and 1919. Was elected City Attorney for Dickinson, Nov. 1, 1918. He married Emma Francis Lish, Oct. 21, 1904, and they have three children.

F. W. MEES, of Glen Ullin, thirtieth legislative district is a native of Germany, he was born in that country at Zeiskam May 20, 1884, and came to the United States in December of the same year. He was educated in the public schools, and lived in Jerauld County South Dakota, before coming to North Dakota in March 1905. He is engaged in farming, and in the Implement Business for the last ten years. Was elected to the House, as a Republican, to represent the forty-seventh legislative district in 1917 and 1919, and as senator from the thirtieth district in 1919. Mr. Mees is married to Nina H. Davis, and they have three children.

HENRY H. MCNAIR, of Portland, eighth legislative district, was born in Lima, Livingston County, New York, in Sept. 1854. He received his education at Temple Hill Academy, Geneseo New York, and graduated from Yale College, New Haven, Conn. After living in Brooklyn New York, and Mitchell, South Dakota, he came to North Dakota, in March 1882, living at Larimore, and later at Portland. For the past twenty-one years he has been engaged in farming. He was city justice of Portland, one year, and Mayor of Portland two terms; elected to the senate as a Republican, from Traill County. He was married in June 1888 to Ella G. Olsen (Mrs. E. E. Neste) and has seven children; a son Henry Warren McNair, served with Motor Truck Transport, Co. 346, in the World's Great War.

RICHARD MCCARTEN, of Cogswell, thirteenth legislative district, was born in Vernon County, Wisconsin, Oct. 26, 1858. He was educated in the common schools. Came to North Dakota in the spring of 1882, has been engaged in farming always, is a member of the Farmers Non-partisan League. Married Nellie M. Christian, they have five children.

JOHN L. MIKLETHUN of Wimbledon, sixteenth legislative district is a native of Norway, born Feb. 14, 1874, at Eidfjord, Hardanger, Norway, and came to the United States in July 1884. He was educated in the common schools, and Normal School at Sioux Falls South Dakota. He came to Griggs County North Dakota March 14, 1895, has been engaged in farming since that time; has also been Township Clerk, assessor, president of the School Board; President of Farmers Elevator Company of Walum, North Dakota for twelve years. He was elected a senator, as a Republican. Married Jan. 1, 1898 to Bessie Pederson, they have nine children.

C. I. MORKKID, of Petersburg, seventeenth legislative district, is a native of Norway, having been born in Ekjolden, Sognd, of that country, on July 22, 1859. He was educated in the schools of his native country, also had three years at a Military School. Came to the United States in June 1881, to Wisconsin, removing to North Dakota in March 1882; has been engaged in farming for the past thirty-three years. He is a Republican, was a member of the House, in 1913; of the Senate 1917 and 1919. Has served as county commissioner four years, chairman of Board of Supervisors of townships, Assessor and School Treasurer. Mr. Morkrid, married Anna J. Flohang and they have seven children, four girls and three boys.

THORWALD MOSTAD, of Minot, twenty-ninth legislative district is a native of Minnesota, having been born in the town of Swedes Forest, Redwood County, Minnesota, April 16, 1881. He came to Minot, North Dakota, May 17, 1888, his education being received in the common schools. He has been engaged in farming, and lived on a farm all of his life. He was elected to the senate, as a Democrat, has been County Assessor, Deputy United States Marshal for Northwestern North Dakota from Aug. 1914 to Dec. 1, 1916.

EDWARD M. NELSON; Fairmont, twelfth legislative district, is a native son of Denmark; having been born at Frederickshaven. He came to the United States in 1872, and after living in Minnesota and Iowa, came to Dakota territory June 20, 1878, where he became engaged in farming, and that is his present occupation. He married Mary E. Pease, June 18, 1882 at Wahpeton, and has an interesting family of ten children, three daughters, Amy, Ethel and Sarah, and seven sons, Ralph, Rudolph, Edward, Roland, Robert, Wallace and Albert. He has been Township Supervisor, Justice of Peace, assessor four years, school director twenty-five years, State Representative two years. He was elected from Richland County, as a Republican.

CHARLES H. NOLTIMIER of Valley City, thirty-eighth legislative district, was born in Newport, Washington County, Minnesota, November 6, 1863. His education was received in the public schools of his native state. Came to North Dakota in 1886, and has been engaged in farming. He was elected as a Republican, to the House in 1903 and 1917, and to the senate in 1919, from Barnes County. He married Emma North, they have three children, two daughters, Mildred and Florence, a son Charles.

ANDREW H. OKSENDAHL, of Tunbridge, forty-second legislative district, is a native of Norway; having been born in Voss, Norway, Feb. 5, 1865. He was educated in the common and high schools, of his native country, completing his school work after coming to the United States, in 1883, at the Lutheran Seminary, Willmar, Minnesota. He came to North Dakota April 6, 1885; has been a farmer for twenty-three years; School director six years, school clerk three years, township clerk eight years; elected to the House as a Republican, in 1917; to the senate 1919. Married Sofie Gustafson, November 22, 1901, they have six children Arthur, Esther, Selma, and twin daughters, Wistaria and Viola and Ferdinand.

OLE H. OLSON, of New Rockford, thirty-second legislative district is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in Mondoir, Buffalo County, of that state on September 19, 1872. His education was acquired in the common schools, and at Concordia College, of Moorhead, Minnesota. He came to North Dakota in July 1892, took up a homestead in Eddy County in August 1895, and has engaged in farming ever since. He was elected, as a Republican, to the House in 1917, and as a Senator in 1919. President of Insurance Company since 1912, incorporator and director of Equity Co-operative Exchange in 1911. Was married Dec. 17, 1912 to Julia Georgene Ramberger, they have four children, Inga J., Clifford H., Martha S., and Anna Venioe Olson.

THOMAS PENDRAY, of the 23rd legislative district, was born April 17, 1864, at Camborne, County of Cornwall, England. He came to the United States in 1864 with his parents, settling in Northern Michigan. He moved to North Dakota in 1880 where he has engaged in the business of farming, continuously, except three years when he returned to work in the copper mines near Calumet, Michigan. He received his common school education. Is married and has six children, two girls and four boys. Was elected to the House in 1912 and again in 1914, and was elected to the Senate in 1916. In politics he is a republican.

FRANKLIN ELMER PLOYHAR, of Valley City, fifteenth legislative district, was born in Bristol, Iowa on April 18, 1878. In 1881 his parents moved to Wahpeton, North Dakota, where he attended the public schools, graduating from the High School. He came to Valley City in the fall of 1899; in 1905 he purchased the Valley City Alliance and continued its publication until the consolidation of the Times-Record and Alliance in August, 1907. At the present time he is President and Manager of Valley City and Bismarck Gas Companies, six years in the first city, three years in the latter city. Mr. Ployhar is a progressis Republican. Was a member of the House, 1909 to 1915, elected to the senate 1917 to 1919. Married April 18, 1902, to Edith Maude Persons, of Valley City. They have two sons, Percy Page, a cadet at Shattuck Military School and Franklin Earl.

WILLIAM H. PORTER of Calvin, eighteenth legislative district, is a native of Canada, born April 20, 1876, at Hillsburg, Ontario, Canada, coming to the United States Nov. 4, 1886. Received his education in the common schools of Cavalier county and at Mayville Normal School; at University of Illinois he received his degree of M. D. in 1903. Has been engaged in his profession, physician and surgeon, for the past fifteen years. Has been chairman educational association of Cavalier County since 1916 and school director of Calvin School since 1912. Was elected to the Senate as a Democrat. Dr. Porter has been twice married, 1907, to Elizabeth Jobe, who died in 1909. Married in 1915 to Lutie S. Weir of Chicago, Ill. Has one child, a son, William H. Porter, Jr.

EDSELL H. SIKES of Stanley, forty-fourth legislative district, was born in Dodge Center, Minnesota, August 13, 1859. He received his education in the common schools of his native state. He came to North Dakota June, 1879; to Wahpeton first, then to Casselton, where he lived two years; five years at Mayville, fourteen years at Minot, nineteen years at Stanley. Has been engaged in farming for nineteen years; served on school boards for thirty years, on township board two years. Was elected to the Senate as a Republican. Was married to Elizabeth Wirgant at Grafton in 1902, they have three children, Edsell R., Donald G. and Mary E.

ALBERT STENMO of Hatton, seventh legislative district, was born in Kenesh, Worth County, Iowa, February 4, 1877. He was educated in the common schools, in the Universities of Chicago, North Dakota, and Leland Stanford, California. He came to Grand Forks County, North Dakota, in 1883 and for the past eleven years, has been farming. He was elected senator as a Republican. He was married in 1902 to Anna Johnson, and they have one daughter.

A. G. STORSTAD, of Horace, tenth legislative district, is a native of North Dakota, having been born in Cass County, at Horace, June 12, 1885. His education was received in the common schools, High School of Park River, North Dakota, Luther College, Fergus Falls, Minnesota, and Luther Decorah, Iowa, from which he received his degree B. A. in 1912. He has been engaged in farming all of his life; after serving as a representative from his district, one session, 1917, and a special session, 1918, he was elected a senator; he is a Republican. Mr. Storstad has been the town clerk since 1916. He was married July 2, 1913, to Stella Berg; has one child, a son, four years old.

CLAUDE A. WARD of Hazelton, twenty-sixth legislative district, is a native of Iowa, having been born at Prairieburg, Linn County, of that state on December 1, 1867. His education was acquired in the common schools; after living in Rock Valley, Iowa, and Coleman, South Dakota, he came to North Dakota in April, 1902. He has been, for thirty years a farmer raising grain and stock; is a member of the Nonpartisan League, President of Farmers Union Elevator Company from 1915 to 1919; President Farmers Co-operative Union 1914 to 1919; successfully canvassed home township on two Liberty Loan drives, also a Red Cross Drive. Was elected to the House in 1917, and to the Senate 1919. Was married to Nettie E. Corwin, October 22, 1890, and they have five children.

JOHN WEBER, of Wishek, thirty-sixth legislative district, is a native of Germany, having been born in Leihgester, Oberhessen, Germany, January 21, 1867. He was educated in the common schools of his native country, coming to the United States June 12, 1892. He lived at Eureka, South Dakota, came to North Dakota in June 1895; has been a farmer for twenty-six years. Was school director ten years, school clerk eight years, school treasurer three years, district assessor two years; elected to the senate as a Republican in 1917. He married Christine Aman, and they have five children.

WALTER WELFORD, of Neche, first legislative district, was born in Yorkshire, England, May 21, 1869. Came to the United States and to Dakota territory in 1879, residing in Pembina County continuously ever since. His education was received in the common schools, and he has been engaged in farming all his life; has been clerk of Pembina township for twenty years. Mr. Welford was a representative in 1907 and 1909, he was elected as a Democrat. He married Edith Bachman, they have no children.

JAMES A. WENSTROM, of Dover, thirty-third legislative district, is a native of Minnesota, having been born at Fergus Falls, Otter County, on October 19, 1874. He was educated in the common and high schools, of his native town; lived in Hamilton, Montana; removed to North Dakota in 1897. He has been engaged in farming twenty-two years; has been school treasurer since 1904; township clerk since 1909, member of Senate fifteenth and sixteenth sessions. Is president of Dover Farm Elevator Company. Was elected to the senate as a Republican. In 1900 he was married to Anne S. Peterson, at Carrington, and they have four children, a daughter Frances Adeline, and three sons, Franklin A., James A. and Merl R. Wenstrom.

WILLIAM S. WHITMAN, of Grand Forks, sixth legislative district, was born in Erie, Pa., August 28, 1867. He received his education at the common schools and business college. Came to North Dakota in March, 1884, living at Erie and Grand Forks. Has been engaged in farming since 1884, and in bottling carbonated beverages for fourteen years. Member of city council for past four years. Was elected to the senate as a Republican. Married to Elmina B. Dows; they have one child, a daughter, Edith.

WILLIAM JOHN ZIEMAN of Oakes, twenty-fifth legislative district is a native of Germany, having been born at Zeitletz, Pammern, Germany. He was educated in the district schools, came to the United States in March, 1870; after living at Van Meter, Iowa, he came to North Dakota, on March 13, 1903. He is engaged in Agriculture, has been for the past sixteen years. Has served on the board of Education from 1893 to 1900, again from 1904 to 1908. Township supervisor from 1908 to the present time. Was elected to the senate, from Dickey County. Was married to Martha Storck, February 8, 1892 at Van Meter, Iowa; they have three children, a son, Harold, who is in training at the Ellendale Military Training School, and two daughters, Gertrude and Gladys Ziemann.

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JOSEPH J. ALBERTS, of Crosby, fortieth legislative district, was born at Walnut, Bureau County, Illinois, July 21, 1857. His education was obtained in the common schools of his native state. He came to North Dakota in 1882, has been engaged in farming for twenty-six years. Was elected to represent Burke and Divide Counties as a Republican. Married Florence Joyce; they have four children.

BERT D. ARNOLD of Mineral Springs, thirty-ninth legislative district, was born at Norwood, Lucas County, Iowa, July 8, 1880. He was educated in the common schools. Came to North Dakota in August 1902, lived in McHenry, Foster and Bowman Counties, engaged in farming most of his life. Elected as a Republican, a member of the House, in 1916, re-elected 1919 as a member of Nonpartisan League. Married Clara Elizabeth Roddy, February 22, 1911; they have two children.

LESTER D. BAILEY of Moffit, twenty-seventh legislative district, is a native of Wisconsin, born May 5, 1855. His education was received in the common schools. He lived at Oregon, Dane County Wisconsin, Worthing, South Dakota, and came to Moffit, North Dakota, in July 1884. Has been engaged in farming for forty years; served in all township and school offices, was elected as a Republican. Married to Lillian M. Seare, Jan. 23, 1912; they have three children, Maud, Marion and Burns.

WILLIAM BJERKE of Hatton, sixteenth legislative district was born at Northwood, Worth Co., Iowa, August 22, 1878. His education was received in the common schools, the Bruflat Academy, Portland North Dakota, the Normal school at Mayville, and Agricultural College at Fargo. He came to North Dakota in 1882; has been engaged in farming the past twenty years. He is a member of the Nonpartisan League.

JACOB BOLLINGER of Flasher, thirtieth legislative district, was born at Charlestown, Indiana, March 22, 1862; moved to Iowa, with his parents in 1866. Was educated in the public schools. Came to Morton County North Dakota in 1906, has been engaged in farming most of his life. Has been Justice of Peace; school officer; director, secretary and treasurer of Rural Telephone Company, also chairman and director Farmers Elevator. Elected representative as an independent Republican. Married Julia Schempp February 4, 1886; they have six children.

JAMES E. BRADY, of Jud, twenty-fourth legislative district was born March 10, 1872, in Martin County, Minnesota. In 1899 removed to Columbus, Montana, came to North Dakota on Jan. 22, 1902. Has been engaged in farming for twenty-five years. Was elected representative as a Democrat. Married Katherine Bowman, Jan. 7, 1908, they have five children, three daughters and two sons.

HALDAR O. BRATSBURG, of Reeder, forty-ninth legislative district, is a native of Norway, having been born at Thramdhjem, April 10, 1870. Came to the United States in 1873, was educated in the common schools of South Dakota; lived in Minnesota from 1882 until 1910, when he came to North Dakota. Has been engaged in farming for the last twenty years. Held township offices, justice of peace, was president Equity Creamery of Aberdeen, three years. Elected representative as a Republican. Married Emma S. Johnson in 1895; they have three children, a son Edgar, two daughters, Gladys and Myrtle.

J. K. BROSTUEN, of Alexander, forty-first legislative district, was born at Ringeby, Norway August 28, 1884. He was educated in the common schools of Norway, came to the United States in 1903; lived in Oberon, North Dakota until 1908, removing to McKenzie county where he has been engaged in farming. Was elected representative as a Republican. Is unmarried.

ERNEST E. BRYANS, Voltaire, forty-fifth legislative district was born at Hastings, Michigan January 8th, 1878. His education was obtained in the common schools, of Hastings and Otsego, Allegare County, Michigan. He came to North Dakota in 1901. Has been farming most of his life; supervisor of township for six years. Elected representative as a Republican, Nonpartisan. Married Ragna A. Solberg; they have two children, a son Robert, daughter Josephine.

ROBERT BYRNE, of Arnegard, forty-first legislative district, was born at Ingham, Illinois, February 4, 1886, educated in the public schools, lived in Henry and Bradford, Illinois before coming to North Dakota in 1908. Has been engaged in farming for eleven years. Served in township offices, elected as a Republican, to represent McKenzie County in the 15th and 16th legislative assemblies. Married Maude Rhodes, they have three children.

J. H. BURKHART, of Berthold, second legislative district, was born in Albany, Gentry County, Missouri, July 31, 1872. His education was obtained in the common and Normal schools of Missouri. He spent five years in Oklahoma, came to North Dakota, March 24, 1900. Has been engaged in farming and stock raising for seventeen years. Has taught school; member of school board and town board, also town treasurer a number of years. Was elected representative, as a Democrat. Married Euphemia F. Beaton, on March 2, 1904; they have four children.

OLGER B. BURTNESS of Grand Forks, seventh legislative district was born at Mekinock, North Dakota March 14, 1884. His education was obtained in the public schools, and University of North Dakota, from which he received the degree, B. A. and L. L. B. He has lived in Grand Forks since 1907. Has practiced law for twelve years; been States Attorney of Grand Forks County from 1911 to 1916. Was delegate to National Republican Convention 1916. Elected representative, as a Republican. Married Miss Zoe Ensign in 1909, they have no children.

WALTER L. CADDELL, of Solen, forty-ninth legislative district was born at Fort Rice, North Dakota, September 29, 1888. His education was received at the common schools. He has lived in South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming, returning to North Dakota. Has been a rancher and farmer for twenty years. Was elected representative as a Republican. Married Bea Fogarty; they have two children.

JOHN BURL CARR, of Valley City, fifteenth legislative district, is a native of North Dakota, having been born at Leal, Barnes County, June 27, 1887. He received his education in the public schools, the Valley City Normal School, and the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Has been engaged in Real estate business and in farming for nine years. Was elected representative as a Republican. Married Ruby Pinkham, of Maddock, North Dakota, they have one child, a daughter, Harriette.

OLE NELSON CLEVEN, of Douglas, twenty-ninth legislative district, came to United States July 5, 1870. Educated in the common schools. Before coming to North Dakota in October 1887, he resided in Minnesota, at Houston and Kenyon, Goodhue County. Has been engaged in farming since 1898. Was City Assessor for Minot in 1897; on the Minot school board for five years. Elected as a Republican. Married Dorothy Skulborstad, March 22, 1876. They have six children.

THEODORE T. DONNER, of Danzig, thirty-sixth legislative district, was born at Elizavetgrad, Russia in 1882; came to North Dakota, McIntosh County, with his parents in 1885. Has been farming and stock raising for fifteen years; served four years as school clerk; two years school director. Elected representative as a Republican. Married Anna Pudwill in 1900; they have two children.

JOHN W. DUNCAN, of Cando, twenty-second legislative district, was born in Orley, Marion County Iowa July 17, 1871. He was educated in the common schools; lived three years in Kansas, twelve years in Nebraska, came to North Dakota April 18, 1893. Has been a farmer most of his life. County Treasurer of Towner County from May 1, 1913 to May 1, 1917. Was elected representative as a Republican. Married Ethel M. Chapman, November 18, 1896; they have five children, three sons and two daughters.

HARRY B. DURKEE, Fairmount, twelfth legislative district, was born in Hastings, Barry County, Michigan, November 9, 1882. Was educated in the common schools of South Dakota, lived at White Rock. Came to North Dakota in 1902. Has been engaged in farming for over twenty years. Was elected representative as a Republican.

FRED ECKERT, of Williston, forty-first legislative district, was born at Hastings, Michigan, August 14, 1877. His education was obtained in the common schools and at Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton, Missouri. After leaving Hastings, Michigan, he lived at Ocala, Florida, Billings, Missouri; came to North Dakota in 1902. Has been engaged in farming. Was elected as a Representative to represent McKenzie County, in the House in 1916, re-elected in 1918. Married Clara Eckert. They have no children.

OLE L. ENGEN, of Fargo, ninth legislative district, is a native of Norway, having been born at Ness Halingdalen Norway May 29, 1864. He came to the United States in June 1879. His education, was obtained in the common schools and at private night schools; he graduated from the St. Paul Business College in 1888. He lived at Kensith Iowa, and at Mayville, North Dakota, before going to Fargo. Came to North Dakota in April 1881. Has been engaged in farming, banking and Real Estate Loan business. Is an Independent Republican. Chairman of third and fourth Liberty Loans for City of Fargo. Was National Committee man of Progressive Party for North Dakota in 1916. Married, August 1891, Sarah H. Omberg. They have one son, Lauren H. Engen.

ALEXANDER FERGUSON, of Lankin, third legislative district, is a native of Canada, having been born in Durham, Grey Province, Ontario, on October 24, 1865. His education was obtained in the little log school house in the back woods of his native country. He came to the United States, in 1884, living in Michigan two years, in California five years, coming to North Dakota in 1889; has been engaged in farming for thirty years; Justice of Peace twenty-four years, chairman township twenty-two years, chairman of School board eighteen years, member of house two terms, elected as a Democrat. Married Sarah Jane Chamberland in 1890, they have ten children, seven daughters and three sons, two of whom, served with the colors in France in the Great World War.

LARS O. FREDRICKSON, of Pekin, seventeenth legislative district, is a native of Norway, having been born in Stangvick, Romsdals Amt. Norway, March 17, 1871. His education was obtained in the common schools; he came to the United States August 4, 1887, located at Lakota, in Nelson County, has been engaged in farming for twenty years, Township clerk

fourteen years, school clerk seven years, chairman board of supervisor five years member of the 15th and 16th legislative assemblies. Elected as a Republican. Married Gertrude Soiseth, they have no children.

HENNING GUNHUS, of Edinburg, third legislative district, was born in Kenyon, Minnesota, August 17, 1867. His education was acquired in the common schools. He came to North Dakota, March 6, 1896, has been engaged in farming ever since. Was elected as a Republican to the House of Representatives in 1917 and 1919. He married Annie O. Baker, they have two children.

C. B. HAMMOND, of Clyde, eighteenth legislative district was born in Le Roy, McLean County, Illinois, Oct. 14, 1866. His education was acquired in the common schools of Illinois. He resided in Le Roy, thirty-three years, and in Champaign, Illinois, for ten years, coming to Clyde, North Dakota March 7, 1910. Has been a farmer, and raised stock also, most of his life; has held a number of township offices, chairman of all Liberty Loan drives in his township, is a Democrat. Married Emily Lamont December 23, 1891, they have four children, all sons.

FRANK J. HAINES, of White Earth, forty-fourth legislative district, was born at Hesper, Iowa, August 29, 1871. He was educated in the common schools of Minnesota, where he lived from 1880 to May 1903, when he removed to North Dakota. He has been engaged in farming for sixteen years; township clerk for ten years; director school district for eleven years; elected as a Republican to the 15th and 16th legislative assemblies. Married Amelia Tollefson, they have four children two sons and two daughters.

KRISTIAN HALL, of Widdrose, forty-first legislative district, is a native of Norway, having been born at Ringebu, Norway, August 20, 1877. He received his education at the common schools of his native country; came to the United States May 13, 1898, and to North Dakota the next year. Has been a farmer most of his life. Elected representative, as a Republican. Is unmarried.

P. G. HANSON, of Northwood, fifth legislative district, is a native of Norway, having been born in that country, May 9, 1855. He came to the United States in June 1872, received his education in the public schools of Norway and United States. He lived in Clayton County, Iowa, before coming to Northwood, Grand Forks County, North Dakota in June 1878. Has been engaged in farming for forty years; on the school board from 1898 to 1915; township treasurer at present. Elected a representative as a Republican to the fifteenth legislative assembly. Married to Anna Marie Frederickson. They have six children.

FAY A. HARDING, of Braddock, twenty-sixth legislative district, was born near Madison, Wisconsin, May 25, 1875. His education was obtained in the common schools and at the Normal School, Cedar Falls, Iowa, in 1898-9. He resided in Wisconsin, and Iowa, also at White Rock South Dakota, before coming to North Dakota in 1903. Has been engaged in farming for ten years; clerk and school treasurer; president of Farmers elevator at Temvik; director of local Federal Bank at Braddock, has held all these offices since each was organized. Was elected as a Republican and Non-partisan. He was married to Celia O. Quinlan at Jefferson, Iowa, Aug. 5th, 1900, they have five children, two boys Forest and Merritt and three daughters, Thelma, Beatrice and Luella.

HERMAN HARDT, of Napoleon, thirty-sixth legislative district, was born in Hamburg, Germany, January 12, 1861. Received his education at Hamburg. Came to the United States, to Dickey County North Dakota in 1887, removed to Logan County in 1902. Has been engaged in farming for thirty years; Clerk of Court two years; Register of Deeds; since 1912 township Supervisor. Elected as a Republican, a representative in 1905, 1907, re-elected 1918. Married Lena Geddecord, of Litchville, Grayson County, Kentucky. They have one child, a son Emil H. Hardt.

JAMES A. HARRIS, of Stanton, forty-eighth legislative district, was born at Port Huron, Michigan, May 16, 1850. He was educated in the common schools. Lived at Owatonna, Minnesota, before coming to North Dakota April 26, 1905. Has been engaged in farming most of his life, held minor offices in the township and district. Elected representative as a Republican. Is unmarried.

JOHN U. HEMMI, of Jamestown, twenty-third legislative district, was born at Honey Creek Sauk County, Wisconsin, on Sept. 24, 1868. His education was received in the common schools; the High School at Baraboo, Wisconsin. University of North Dakota, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy in 1893; the University of Minnesota, with degree of Bachelor of Laws 1898; taught school at Cummins, Grandin, Tower City, and various country schools in Traill County; has also practiced law twelve years; County Judge of Stutsman County for past eight years. He came to North Dakota in 1886. Elected a representative as a Republican. Married Effie Baker, they have one child, a son, now attending the University of North Dakota.

EDWARD W. HERBERT, of Dunn Center, forty-eighth legislative district, was born at Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio, July 11, 1876. He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, and lived at Mount Airy, Ohio, where he was the Village Marshal for two years. He came to North Dakota October 1, 1910; has been engaged in farming for nine years; school director; president of Werner Equity Elevator Company for two years. Elected representative as a Republican. Married Kate Heetveld, St. Louis, Missouri, July 11, 1900; they have three children, Ralph, Gladys, and Ada.

FRANK A. HOARE, of Ray, forty-first legislative district, was born at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, October 2, 1876. His education was obtained in the common schools and night schools. He lived at La Crosse, Wisconsin, and Chicago, Illinois, before coming to North Dakota in the fall of 1908. Has been engaged in farming for the past ten years; served in various township offices. Was elected representative from Williams County as a Republican. Married Harriet Blanche Lovejoy, they have four children.

GUY F. HUMPHREYS, of Minot, twenty-ninth legislative district, was born at New Lima, Ohio, Jan. 11, 1881. Came to North Dakota in June 1885 and received his education in the common schools at Park River, Crystal and Milton. He has lived in Brocket, Ryder, Devils Lake and Minot; been engaged as Linotype Operator, for the past six years. Elected as a Republican to the house from Ward County. Married Margaret C. McKone they have two children.

JOHN W. IVERS, of Elgin, forty-seventh legislative district, was born at Marion, Linn County, Iowa, November 30th, 1862. Received his education at the common schools of Iowa, lived at Oak, Iowa, until March 1887, went to Omaha, Nebraska, and removed from there to North Dakota in 1910. He has been engaged in farming for ten years. Elected representative as a Republican. Married Sadie A. Clark, in April 1892 at Omaha, Nebraska, who died in September 1905; they had two children. Married Mrs. Rose M. Deats in 1909. The oldest son, Clarence, was in the service during the Great World War.

FRANK ROY JOHNSON, of Casselton, tenth legislative district, was born in Casselton, September 12, 1898. His education was obtained in the common and high schools, of his home town and in the University of Minnesota. He lived in Fergus Falls, Minnesota, for two years, returning to North Dakota. He has been engaged in farming most of his life. Has been Treasurer of Cass County Farm Bureau; was elected as an Independent Republican, to the House. Married Wanda Gladys Cooper, they have two children, sons. Frank Cooper and Harry Roy.

PAUL JOHNSON, of Mountain, first legislative district, is a native of Iceland, having been born in Husavik, Iceland, November 2, 1851. His education was received in the schools of his native country; he came to Canada and lived in Toronto for two years, four years in Manitoba; came to North Dakota April 8, 1879, living at Cavalier and Mountain. For twenty-five years, has been engaged in the Insurance business, and director for insurance companies, Chairman of School Board twenty years, Justice of Peace thirty years, chairman Democratic State Central Committee, for a number of years. He was married in 1875 to Miss Gudleif Johnson, been a widower for thirty-two years. He has one son. Was elected to the House as a Democrat. Served as aide on the staff of Gov. John Burke, from 1910, until 1912.

ROBERT HENRY JOHNSON, of Fullerton, twenty-fifth legislative district, was born at Woodhull, Illinois, December 26, 1885. His education was acquired in the common schools, Valparaiso University Indiana, and School of Fine Arts at Minneapolis, Minn. He came to Fullerton, North Dakota

- in the fall of 1905. Has been engaged in farming most of his life. Was elected representative on the Republican ticket, is Independent. Has been supervisor of Highways for six years. It not married.
- SHELDON W. JOHNSON**, of Colgate, sixteenth legislative district, was born in Kendall County, Illinois, December 11, 1855. His education was received in the district school, and at Lake Forest, Illinois Academy. He lived fifty years on one farm, before coming to North Dakota, in 1906, and thirteen years on a farm here. Was road commissioner eighteen years in Illinois; six years a county commissioner in North Dakota. Was elected as a Republican. Married Margaret A. Wagner, February 19, 1879, they have four children.
- W. R. JOHNSTON**, of Forest River, fourth legislative district, was born in Bells Corners, Ontario, Canada, October 14, 1857. He was educated in the common schools, came to United States, to Forest River, North Dakota, October 14, 1878. Has been engaged in farming for forty years. He was elected representative as a Democrat from Walsh County. Married Rosa McCannell, they have two children, daughters Blanch and Lea.
- WILLIAM KAMRATH**, of Leith, forty-seventh legislative district, was born in Ponca, Nebraska, February 14, 1880. He received his education in the common schools of his native state, and came to North Dakota to Leith in 1907. Has been engaged in farming most of his life; President school board six years, director of Equity Exchange of Leith; President for five years, of Leith Creamery Association. Elected representative as a Republican. Married Nellie B. Emich; they have six children, Dwight, Claire, Cyril, Claude, Roswell and Mildred.
- F. W. KEITZMAN**, of Lakota, seventeenth legislative district, was born in Wisconsin, received a common school education, came to North Dakota in April 1888; has been engaged in farming the past thirty years; school treasurer sixteen years; a member of the fifteenth and sixteenth legislative assemblies. Elected as a Republican, from Nelson County. Married to Mary Etta Griffin, they have nine children.
- JOHN KELDER**, of Verona, twenty-fourth legislative district, is a native of Holland, born November 9, 1862. His education was obtained in the common schools. He came to the United States in 1868, living at Grand Rapids, Michigan, removing to North Dakota in 1883. Has been engaged in farming for thirty years. Was elected representative as a Democrat. Married Miss Olive Lewis, they have three children, Victor, Russell and John Jr.
- C. O. KELL** of McKenzie, twenty-seventh legislative district, is a native of Sweden, born Sept. 23, 1872. Came to the United States, to Nebraska, with his parents, at the age of eight years; was educated in the common and high schools of Lincoln, Nebraska. Came to North Dakota in the spring of 1907. Has been engaged in farming for thirteen years; member of State Central Republican Committee for Burleigh County during 1916-1917. Married to Rosa Holmes, in 1898; they have two children a son, Ernest, and daughter, Nabel.
- P. H. KELLY**, of Brocket, twenty-first legislative district, is a native of Ireland, born March 14, 1866. He came to the United States in June 1871, receiving his education at the common schools, of Minnesota. He came to North Dakota first in 1887, and has lived here continuously since 1896; has been a farmer most of his life; school director, township supervisor; member of House 1915, 1917 and 1919, elected as a Republican. Married Annie Cash, they have three children.
- EDGAR B. KELLOGG**, of Alkabo, fortieth legislative district, was born at Clarksville, Butler County, Iowa, November 1, 1879. His education was received at the public schools. He lived at Waterloo, Iowa, St. Paul, Minnesota, and Chicago, Illinois, before coming to North Dakota in May 1909. Has been engaged in farming nine years in this state, township clerk, and Justice of the peace. Elected representative as a Republican. Married Elsie B. Peter, they have three children.
- SAMUEL R. KLEIN**, of Bimford, sixteenth legislative district, was born at Rossville, Allamakee County, Iowa, on December 21, 1859. His education was received in the common schools. He lived in Ruthven, and Spencer, Iowa, before coming to North Dakota, in March 1902. Was assessor four years 1904 to 1908. Elected as a Republican. Married Annie E. Teal, August 1, 1880, they have six children.

MARTIN KOLLER, Hebron, thirtieth legislative district, was born at Fredonia, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, December 21, 1868. His education was obtained, in the public schools. Before coming to North Dakota in March 1895, he lived in Stearns County and Murray County, Minnesota, engaged in farming, also at the present time. President of Farmers Union Elevator, since 1916; township supervisor for past six years. Elected representative as a Republican. Married Marie Holzschup, they have three children.

WILLIAM E. KRUEGER, of Hankinson, thirty-eighth legislative district, is a native of North Dakota, was born at Hankinson, January 8, 1887. Received his education in the common school; has been engaged in farming all his life. Town clerk for ten years past; secretary and treasurer two years for Farmers Terminal Elevator Company of Mantador, North Dakota; Director of Wipperman Mercantile Company of Hankinson; secretary of Nonpartisan League for Belford township. Married Lydia Wentz in 1908. They have five children, all daughters, Elma, Dorothy, Elsie, Ethel and Irene.

J. N. KUNKEL, Fessenden, thirty-third legislative district, was born at Osceola, Nebraska, August 24, 1885. He received his education in the public schools, and a commercial course at Fargo College. Came to Kidder County North Dakota, May 3, 1890, later removing to Fessenden, Wells County. Engaged in Real Estate, Loans and Insurance business, for sixteen years, also owns a Motor establishment. Has been Deputy Sheriff, Sheriff, and City Auditor. Was elected representative as a Republican. Married Hattie M. Chisholm October 16, 1909; they have one child, a son, William A. Kunkel.

B. C. LARKIN, of Brantford, thirty-second legislative district, was born at Davis Corners, Adams County, Wisconsin, May 13, 1873. Received his education in the common schools of Wisconsin, and commercial department of Fargo College, coming to North Dakota in 1891. Has been engaged in farming for fourteen years. Elected representative as a Republican. Married Effie M. Kennedy; they have seven children, four sons and three daughters.

LOUIS A. LARSON, of Tunbridge, forty-second legislative district, is a native of Norway, having been born at Larvik, Norway, November 10, 1863. He came to the United States in 1873, being educated in the common schools. After living at Chicago, Illinois; Manistomac, Dancy and Wausau, Wisconsin, he came to North Dakota in April 1889. Has been engaged in farming since 1887. Has been Secretary of the Board of Trustees of School for the Deaf at Devils Lake from 1897 to 1911. Lecturer with Farmers Institute 1915-16. State Hail Adjuster for Pierce County. Elected Representative as a Republican. Married Mary I. Altenburg; they have eight children, two sons, and six daughters. The oldest son, Clarence A., enlisted at Minot in July 1917, in Co. "D" North Dakota Infantry, arrived in France Jan. 12, 1918, wounded Jan. 30 and died March 9th, 1918, making the supreme sacrifice for his country and Flag in the Great World War.

L. H. LARSON, of Courtenay, twenty-third legislative district, was born at Lake Mills, Iowa, on June 1, 1864. His education was received in the common schools. He came to North Dakota in 1888, living at Cooperstown, later removing to Courtnay. Has been engaged in farming for eight years; has been township assessor; secretary and treasurer of Equity Elevator; at the present time, director of Security State Bank, of Courtenay. Was elected representative as a Republican. Married to Julia Bolstad, and has four children.

MARTIN LARSON, of Nome, fourteenth legislative district, was born in Lanesboro, Minnesota, on December 15, 1870. He received his education at Harmony school, Minnesota, and came to North Dakota in 1880. Has been a farmer all of his life. Treasurer of school board, ten year, township treasurer ten years. Was elected as a Republican, a member of the 15th and 16th legislative assemblies from Ransom County. He was married to Anna Wilson in December 1901, they have two children Esther and Lloyd.

FRANK ERNEST LAZIER, of Barton, thirty-fourth legislative district, was born at Rich Fountain, Osage County, Missouri, October 3, 1865. His education was obtained in the common schools of his native state. He came to North Dakota in 1886, has been engaged in farming most of his life; served in various minor offices as school treasurer, township supervisor, is a director of Farmers Elevator Company at Willow City, North Dakota;

Chairman, Telephone Company of McHenry County. Elected as a Non-partisan Republican to the legislature in 1916 and 1918. Married Maggie Nelson in 1900; they have one son, Ernest Franklin Lazier.

- A. G. LOWE, of Wolford, forty-second legislative district, is a native of Scotland, having been born at Glasgow, March 2, 1872. Educated in the common schools of his native state, and at the Northern Indiana Normal School, to North Dakota. Has been engaged in farming for twenty-seven years; was county commissioner eight years from 1909. Elected representative as a Republican. Married Eliza J. McIntyre in 1895, they had three children, a son and two daughters, Annie and Jessie. The son Hettirck A., born in Wolford, N. Dak., Sept. 24, 1896, was a practical young farmer, farming his father's 520 acre farm for four years. Was drafted and entered the training Camp at North Dakota Agricultural College, Nov. 4, 1918, and died there November 22, 1918.

JOHN R. MADDOCK, of Maddock, twentieth legislative district, was born in St. Croix, County, Wisconsin, July 10, 1872. He was educated in the common schools of his native state, and at the Northern Indiana Normal School. He came to North Dakota in 1895 living at Girard, and removing later to Maddock. He has been engaged in farming all of his life; served on various local boards; member of the 15th and 16th legislative assemblies. Was elected representative as a Republican. Married in 1895 to Elizabeth Kain, and in 1905 to Lavina Francis Symes. They have three children, Florence, Robert and Mark.

WALTER J. MADDOCK, of Plaza, forty-fourth legislative district, was born at Grand Forks, North Dakota, September 13, 1880. His education was received in the common schools, and the Northwestern Business College; mail courses in law and civil engineering. He resided in Northwood, Berthold and finally located at Plaza in 1906; has been engaged in farming practically all his life; secretary and director of various Farmers Co-operative Companies for ten years; President of Shell Creek Federal Farm Loan Association. Elected as a Republican, Nonpartisan League representative 1915, 1917, 1919. Married Marguerite Tierney, of Grand Forks, on October 30, 1908; they have five children, four sons, Wallace J. Miles Jerome, Dore P. V., Bernard Francis and one daughter, Marguerite Mary, all born at Plaza.

NELS MAGNUSSON, of Souris, twenty-eighth legislative district, is a native of Norway, having been born at Sunnellen, in that country April 10, 1863. He was educated in the common schools of Norway. He came to the United States in 1885, to Minneapolis, Minn. Came to North Dakota in 1889, has been engaged in farming for thirty years; assessor of township; school clerk, secretary of Farm Mutual Insurance Company of Bottineau. Elected to the House as a Democrat in 1916. Is a director in the Equity Co. operative Exchange of St. Paul. Married Olivia Tenfjord, in 1888, they have eleven children, two sons that served in the Great World War, John with the 88th Division, and Martin, a sergeant in the balloon service.

- G. A. MALONE, of Wilton, forty-sixth legislative district, was born at Varna, Marshall County, Illinois, February 20, 1873. His education was obtained in the common and high schools of his native town, and at the Eureka, Illinois Business College. He left Illinois in 1893; going to northern Minnesota, where he resided until August 1897, when he came to North Dakota. In 1900 went to Wilton and has been connected with the Washburn Lignite Coal company mines as chief engineer and machine operator, ever since. Elected representative as a Republican; member of Nonpartisan League. Married Laura A. Millan, they have five children, one son, Irl Warren Malone, born in North Dakota, enlisted in the Coast Artillery Corps March 26, 1918, went over-seas with Bat. "E" 70th Regiment, and served in France in the Great World War.

ALBERT S. MARSHALL, of Forbes, twenty-fifth legislative district, was born in Union, Iowa, September 20, 1870. He was educated in the common schools, a graduate of Le Grande Academy, a student of Penn College, Oskaloosa, Iowa. He lived at Bryant, South Dakota, before coming to North Dakota on June 11, 1903. Has been engaged in farming for twenty years, he held a number of school and township offices. Was elected representative as a Republican, in 1917. Married Maude McLain, they have eight children.

OLIVER C. MARTIN, of DeSart, thirty-ninth legislative district, was born in Madelia, Minnesota, September 1, 1879. He was educated in the common

schools of Minnesota. Moved to Lake Mills, Iowa, later removed to North Dakota in July 1903. Has been a farmer all his life; township clerk; elected as a Republican, a member of the House in 1916, re-elected in 1918. Married Minnie Schnoor in 1910. They have no children.

WILLIAM MARTIN, of Lansford, twenty-eighth legislative district, was born in Sylvester township, Wisconsin, October 17, 1867. Received his education in the common and high schools of Albany, Wisconsin, one year in a business college. Had his residence in Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois, before coming to North Dakota in November, 1910. Has been engaged in farming for twenty-four years; member of board of township supervisors; elected representative as a Republican. Married to Bridget Brown, they have four children.

ARTHUR L. MAXWELL, of Turtle Lake, forty-sixth legislative district, was born in Peoria, Illinois, May 3, 1869. His education was received in the common schools of Illinois, and Iowa. He lived in Nebraska, before coming to North Dakota in March 1901. Has been a farmer all of his life, a director of Farmers Elevator at Turtle Lake for six years; director of State Board of Equity Association. Elected as a Republican, representative of the 15th and 16th legislative assemblies. Married Lessie Beggs, January 10, 1892; they have two children, sons, Robert R., and Walter L.

ADOLPH MIKELSON, of Garske, twenty-first legislative district, is of Danish parentage, born in De Groat Township, Ramsey County, North Dakota, January 24, 1866. His education was obtained in the common schools and the North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo. He has been engaged most of his life, in farming. Has been township supervisor six years, assessor, took an active part in the second and third Liberty Bond drives, which went over the top. Was elected representative as a Republican. Married Amanda T. Gustafson, they have five children, Mable, Clarence, Edna and Floyd.

J. C. MILLER, of Souris, twenty-eighth legislative district, was born in Thoreburg, Iowa, November 5, 1873. His education was received at the common schools, and the High School of Clearfield, Iowa; studied law at Des Moines, Iowa. He resided in various Iowa towns; and in Kansas, before coming to Bottineau, North Dakota, March 17, 1900; later removing to Souris. Has been engaged in farming for ten years, served in various school offices; justice of the peace. Elected as a Republican to the House in 1916 re-elected in 1918. Married Johannah Knudsen in June 1908, they have four children.

OLE O. MOEN, of Galesburg, eight legislative district, is a native of Norway, having been born in that country December 6, 1861. He was educated in the common schools of Norway; came to the United States in June 1881, to North Dakota in 1882. He has been engaged in farming for twenty-five years; is a progressive Republican. President of Galesburg Farmers Elevator Company, president of school board. Secretary and Treasurer of Peoples Press of Mayville, and Traill County Times at Hillsboro. Married Inga Pederson, they have seven children.

THOMAS F. MURTHA, of Dickinson, thirty-first legislative district, was born at Cresco, Howard County, Iowa, August 26, 1878. He was educated in the common and high schools and at the University of Minnesota, receiving his degree of B. L. before coming to North Dakota in July 1906, he lived at Park City, Utah, Gettysburg, South Dakota, Hersey, Wisconsin, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota. He has been engaged in the practice of law, for fifteen years; was States Attorney for Stark County from January 1911 to August 1913. Elected as a Democrat. Married Nora Daly, they have two children.

CLARK W. McDONALD, of Kensel, thirty-second legislative district, is a native of Nova Scotia being born at Halifax May 19, 1870. His education was received in the common schools. He resided in Monticello, Minnesota, before coming to North Dakota in 1893. Has been engaged in farming for the past ten years; held various township, village and school offices. Elected as a Republican, was representative in the 15th Assembly, the Special Session of 1918 and 16th Assembly. Was married in 1892 to Emily G. Hoblitt; they have two children.

JOSEPH MCGAUVREAN, of Osnabrock, eighteenth legislative district, is a native of Canada, having been born, in the province of Ontario, August 24, 1863. His education was obtained in the common schools. He came to

North Dakota in 1881; has been engaged in farming, most of his life. Was elected a representative as a Democrat. Married Rachel Flynn, they have twelve children.

PETER McLACHLIN, of Hunter, eleventh legislative district, is of Scotch parentage, born in Ailsa Craig, Ontario, Canada, August 23, 1864. His education was obtained in the common and high schools. He came to the United States, May 20, 1882, living in Gardner, and then Hunter, North Dakota. Has been engaged in farming, many years, School director and clerk eight years; Treasurer nine years; Village clerk and trustee eight years. Married Mary A. Cameron, on February 11, 1892; they have seven children. A son, Leslie C., 22 years old, enlisted in the Medical Corps, September 1917, and served with the colors, during the Great World War, until the end.

A. J. McLARTY, of Starkweather, twenty-second legislative district, is a native of Canada, having been born at Mt. Forest, County of Gray, Ontario, June 18, 1879. Came to the United States in 1882 with his parents to a homestead in Walsh County, North Dakota; moved to Towner County in spring of 1897, resided there ever since, been engaged in farming all of his life; has been township clerk, school treasurer, and assessor; President Towner County Sunday School Association two years; secretary and treasurer County Farmer's Publishing Company one year; active in all church work, treasurer eighteen years, Sunday School superintendent nine years. Was elected representative as a Republican. Married Helen Buck October 26, 1910, they have three children, a son and two daughters.

JAMES McMANUS, of St. John, nineteenth legislative district, is a native of Iceland, having been born in County Fermanagh. His education was received in the common schools. He came to the United States October 14, 1880, residing in the state of Illinois for four years, removing then to North Dakota. Has been engaged in farming and stock raising most of his life. Held most all of local offices, in his township, at present is assessor, and chairman of school district. Married Miss Agnes Cash, in Feb. 1900, they have no children. He was elected representative as a Republican.

HENRY NATHAN, of Lehr, thirty-sixth legislative district, was born at Odessa, South Russia, on March 6, 1864. His education was obtained in the schools of South Russia, and in this country. He came to the United States in 1888, to South Dakota first, removing to North Dakota later, to Logan County. Is engaged in farming, and as an auctioneer; treasurer of School Board for sixteen years. Elected a representative as a Republican. Married Johanna Mundt in 1889; they have five children.

JOHN NATHAN, of Goodrich, thirty-fifth legislative district, is a native of Russia, having been born at Odessa, Southern Russia, October 21, 1872. Came to the United States in 1889. His education was obtained in the common schools of South Russia, and in this country. He came to McIntosh County North Dakota in 1889, removing to Sheridan County in 1896. Has been engaged in farming and stockraising for twenty-five years; a director of school board eleven years; vice-president, Federal Farm Loan Association; director of Farmers Elevator at Goodrich for five years. Elected as a Republican, representative in 1917, 1919. Married Sophia Billigmyer; they have ten children; one son, Ruben, aged 18, served with the colors, in the Great World War, peace was declared before he was sent over-seas.

OSCAR R. NESVIG, of Buxton, eighth legislative district, is a native of North Dakota, having been born in Buxton. His education was received in the common schools; University of North Dakota and Crookston, Minnesota College. At the present time he is engaged in farming. He is a Republican, and Nonpartisan. is not married.

CHRISTIAN J. NESS, of Wahpeton, twelfth legislative district, is a native of Norway; came to the United States in 1879. His education was obtained in the common and high schools. He lived in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, before coming to North Dakota in 1880. Has been a farmer for thirty-four years; assessor, chairman board of supervisors, president school board, chairman county commissioners, justice of peace; held some one of the offices since 1883. Member of 15th legislative Assembly, elected as an Independent Republican. Married Nettie Heitmann, April 3, 1883, they have twelve children; three sons, John, Harold, and Sigurd followed the flag, in the service of their country, in the Great World War.

FRED J. NIMS, of Lisbon, fourteenth legislative district, was born at Emerson,

Iowa, in 1879. His education was obtained in the common and high schools, and Simpson College, of Iowa. He came to North Dakota in 1907, has been engaged in farming. He was chairman of township board for seven years. A member of the 15th and 16th Legislative Assemblies. Was elected as a Republican. Married Carrie Nelson, in January 1914, they have two children, daughters, Marjorie and Madeline.

JOHN O'BRIEN, of Jamestown, twenty-third legislative district, is a native of Canada, having been born at Watford, Lambton County, Ontario, March 8, 1869. His education was received at the common schools and Port Huron, Michigan. He came to the United States in 1888, living at Port Huron, Michigan, and Duluth, Minnesota, before coming to Jamestown in 1899. He is occupied at the present time as a barber; been engaged in his work twenty-three years, been an alderman in his ward, for two years. Was a democrat until the Nonpartisan movement started. Married to Alice Josephine Graves and has five step children.

J. F. T. O'CONNOR, of Grand Forks, sixth legislative district, is a native of Canada, having been born, in Lanark, Ontario, November 10, 1884. His education was obtained in the public schools, and at the University of North Dakota, where he received the degree of B. A. in 1907, L. L. B. in 1908, and at Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut, where he received the degrees of L. L. B. 1909 and M. A. He has been engaged in the practice of law for ten years, and in farming for twelve years. He was an instructor at Yale, in 1910, 1911 and 1912. Won state oratorical contest of North Dakota in 1907. Won Palmer Diamond Medal debating 1905, at University of North Dakota. Won Clark Commencement contest University of North Dakota, 1907. Member of Yale debating team against Harvard 1909; Won Kent debating prize at Yale, 1909. Won Townsend oratorical contest at Yale 1909. For four years president inter-collegiate debaters and orators of United States. Delegate to National Democratic Convention, at St. Louis, Mo., 1916. During first year of the World War, spoke all over North Dakota, also from Texas border to Montana, without compensation, devoting most of his time, to War activities. Is not married.

JOHN JOSEPH O'CONNOR, of Neebe, first legislative district, was born at Wellington, Ontario, Canada, August 29, 1871. He came to the United States in July 1881. His education was acquired in the common school. He has been engaged in farming all of his life, and has lived in Pembina County, since coming to North Dakota in 1881. Has been school director for twenty-years, township supervisor eighteen years. Was elected representative as a Democrat. Married to Anna Gargan, they have four children.

BENNIE H. OLSON, of Minot, twenty-ninth legislative district, was born at Fairfax, Renville County, Minnesota, January 14, 1879. He was educated in the common schools; came to North Dakota in the spring of 1899. He has been a director in Farmers Telephone Company, and Elevator Company of Burlington, North Dakota, was township supervisor for three years. Has been engaged in farming for seventeen years. Elected representative as a Republican. Married Esther A. Rustad August 1, 1917; they have one child.

CHARLES J. OLSON, of Valley City, thirty-eighth district, is a native of Norway, having been born at Totton, Norway January 12, 1860. Came to the United States in 1872. Was educated in the common schools, lived at Red Wing, St. Peter and Current Lake, Minnesota, coming to North Dakota in 1903. Has been engaged in farming for thirty-eight years. Was Justice of Peace ten years; treasurer of consolidated school four years; member of State Council of Defense. Elected representative, as a Republican, Nonpartisan. Married Mathilea Hanson, December 24, 1890; they have seven children, six sons and a daughter; three of the sons were in the service, during the Great World War. Chester William, and George E., were members of Co. "G" 1st Reg. Infantry North Dakota, served in France in active service. The third son, Arthur, did not get over-seas, but was with the colors.

MARTIN OLSON, of Devils Lake, twenty-first legislative district, was born in Otter Tail County, Minnesota, April 14, 1877; received his education in the common schools of Minnesota. Came to North Dakota to Cavalier County where he lived ten years, removing to Ramsey County where he has been for the past sixteen years, engaged in farming. Has been sheriff of Ransom County for two terms, elected a representative as a Republican. Married Amanda Thompson, they have two daughters, Gladys and Florence.

His step-son, Carmine Thompson enlisted and served with the colors of North Dakota, in the Great World War, in the Signal Corps, as first class Sergeant; one of the few boys of North Dakota to receive a citation for bravery in the Argonne Drive, and at St. Meihel.

NELS OLSGARD, of Kindred, thirty-seventh legislative district, was born in Kindred, Richland County, North Dakota February 15, 1877. Was educated in the common schools of the state; engaged in farming most of his life. Elected as a Republican to represent Richland County in 1911, 1913 and 1919. Married Tilla Everson. They have five children.

OLE H. OPLAND, of Mott, forty-ninth legislative district, is a native of Norway, having been born at Voss, Bergen, Norway September 17, 1867. He came to the United States September 3, 1889. His education was received at the common schools in Norway, the Business College of Portland, Oregon; and one year at Oregon Agricultural College. After leaving Oregon, he spent four years in the Klondike, four years in Canton, South Dakota, came to North Dakota April 1, 1905 to Mott, has been engaged in farming ever since. Was Register of Deeds for Hettinger County from 1909 to 1917; Secretary of Farm Insurance Company, one of officers of Mott Equity Exchange. Mr. Opland is farming 40 acres of State Experimental farm located two miles from Mott. Elected representative as a Republican. Married Edna M. Alness; they have three children, daughters, Cora M., Stella H., and Esther O.

GIRDELL PATTERSON, of Donnybrook, forty-third legislative district, was born at Greenfield, Missouri, February 22, 1874. He was educated in the common schools of Missouri. Came to Minnesota in 1893, and to North Dakota in November 1902. Has been a farmer since boyhood. Was Justice of Peace for nineteen years, member of school and Elevator boards for number of years. Elected representative as a Democrat. Married Sophia C. Heck, they have four children two sons and two daughters.

NILS PETERSON, of Gwinner, thirteenth legislative district, is a native of Sweden, having been born at Malma, in that country, October 20, 1856. His education was acquired in the schools of his native country. He came to the United States in May, 1879; after living at Cokato, Minnesota for two years, he came to Sargent County, North Dakota, May 6, 1881, and has been engaged in farming ever since. He has been county commissioner ten years and member of the House, 1913, 1915, 1917 and 1919, as a Republican. He married Selma Swanson, they have eight children.

WILLIAM PLEASANCE of Akra, first legislative district, is a native of England, having been born in Rochester, Kent county, England, August 12, 1855. His education was received in the common schools and Seminary in his native country. He came to Ontario, Canada in March 1880, where he lived six years, before coming to the United States to Pembina County. He has been engaged in farming for forty-five years; has been township clerk thirty-four years, school clerk thirty-two years. Was elected representative as a Democrat, in 1917. Married Clara Dinason; they have three children, two sons, Fred and Frank, and one daughter, Christine. Frank served in France, in the Great World War, as a member of Co. "B" 317 Field Signal Corps. He enlisted July 1, 1918 arrived in France in September and ordered to the front day the Armistice was signed.

FRANK GARFIELD PRATER, Arena, twenty-seventh legislative district, was born at Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 7, 1883. His education was received in the common schools of Des Moines, and Boone, Iowa; he moved to Kimball, South Dakota, and to Los Angeles, California, coming to Arena, North Dakota in July 1902, has been engaged in farming for twelve years. Elected representative as a Republican, in 1917. Married to Lavina Steinmetz, they have no children.

JOHN F. RANDALL, of York, twentieth legislative district, was born near New Ulm, Minnesota, on January 6, 1874. Was educated in the common schools of Wisconsin, the family living at Lind, Waupaca County Wisconsin. He came to North Dakota in 1902, has been engaged as a farmer for twenty years; deputy sheriff four years, sheriff four years; elected representative 1918 to 1921 as a Republican. Married Thora Aastvedt, October 30, 1904; they have four children.

JOHN REID, of Walkhalla, eighteenth legislative district, was born in Ontario, Canada, Feb. 4, 1858. He was educated in the common schools. Came to the United States April 4, 1882, to Cavalier County, has been engaged

in farming ever since. He was county Commissioner eight years, member of school and township boards for a number of years. Elected as a Democrat. Married Maggie B. Mountain, March 28, 1888; they have one daughter, Lulu M. Reid.

GEORGE ALFRED REISHUS, of Minot, twenty-ninth legislative district, was born in Cottonwood, Minnesota, May 26, 1886. His education was received in the public schools of Minot, Park Region Luther College, Fergus Falls, Minnesota, Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, and University of North Dakota. He came to North Dakota in 1887. He has been Register of Deeds for Ward County, 1913-15; engaged in Farm Machinery business for three years, elected representative as a Republican, 1917-1919. Married Martha A. Sebby, they have no children.

JOSEPH RENAULD, of Thorn, nineteenth legislative district, is a native of Belgium, having been born at Onloys, Province of Luxemburg, Belgium on July 14, 1873. His education was obtained in the National Schools of his native country. He came to Manitoba, Canada, in 1892, where he resided, until 1897, when he removed to North Dakota; has been engaged in farming and raising stock, most of his life; was school treasurer from 1908 to 1916. Elected representative as a Democrat. Married Miss M. V. Delean, May 26, 1898, they have two children, one son and a daughter.

FRANK RIBA, of Geneseo, thirteenth legislative district, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on February 15, 1866. He received a common school education. Came to North Dakota May 1, 1883, and has been engaged in farming for thirty-six years. A member of school board fifteen years; member of board of supervisors for twenty years. Elected as a Democrat to the House in 1916 also 1919. Married Marie Pydymukooski, they have seven children.

GEO. M. ROBINSON, of Coal Harbor, forty-sixth legislative district, was born at St. Louis, Missouri, October 31, 1869. He was educated in the public schools, came to North Dakota in September 1884. Has been engaged in farming for thirty years. Was elected representative, as a Republican. Married Helen E. Clark, November 18, 1914, and they have two children.

F. L. ROQUETTE, of Dickinson, thirty-first legislative district, was born at Fremont, Mahaska County, Iowa in 1869. His education was received in the common schools. He lived at Beloit, Kansas, four years, from 1884; returned to Iowa for four years, before coming to North Dakota in 1893. Is engaged in stock raising, and general merchandise has been for sixteen years. A member of City Council for six years. Was elected representative as a Democrat in 1910, re-elected in 1918. Married Mabel Virginia Kleinfeltz; they have three children.

HENRY J. RAUSCH, of Fargo, ninth legislative district, was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, August 22, 1865. His education was received in the public schools. He came to Fargo, North Dakota, May 1, 1880. Has been engaged in banking, is a trustee of Agricultural College; County commissioner; member of Fargo School board. Elected a representative as a Republican. Married Julia D. O'Neil; they have six children. Harry F., the eldest, 22 years old enlisted two years ago, has served as a Captain in the Infantry, in different Camps in this country.

ELLING SEVERSON, of Kindred, tenth legislative district, was born in Dane County, Wisconsin, October 29, 1853. He was educated in the common schools of Wisconsin and Minnesota. Came to North Dakota in 1879, has been engaged in farming most of his life. At present owns and farms 730 acres. He has been chairman of the school board for twenty years; president of Farmers Elevator of Kindred for ten years, member of House 1891, 1901, 1903, and 1919 from Cass County. Is an Independent voter. Married Jennie Lee, in 1881. They have seven children, two sons and five daughters.

JOHN C. SHERMAN, of Steele, twenty-sixth legislative district, was born at Winsted, Minnesota, December 11, 1877. His education was received at the common schools, Hutchinson High School and University of Minnesota. He came to Steele, North Dakota, in 1905, been engaged in farming and stock raising most of his life; has been school clerk; member of school board; township clerk, president of Farmers Union Elevator Company of Steele. Elected a representative as a Republican. Married Edna Orner, they have four children, three sons and a daughter.

LELBURN L. STAIR, of Newburg, twenty-eighth legislative district, was born at Dungannon, Scott County, Virginia, Sept. 2, 1872. His education was acquired in the common schools. He lived in Texas, from 1890 to 1892. In Washington from 1908 to 1909, came to North Dakota March 25, 1899. Has been engaged in farming for seventeen years, took up a homestead in 1900. Member of Farmers Alliance, before reaching his majority; member of American Society of Equity, since it was organized in North Dakota. Member of Nonpartisan League since 1915; affiliated with all Farmers movements in his district. Elected as a Democrat. Was speaker of the House in 1919. Married Jane McConnell of Virginia, Jan. 26, they have four children.

JAMES J. STRAIN, of Mandan, thirtieth legislative district, was born at Decatur, Illinois, November 29, 1870. His education was obtained in the common and high schools, also Woodbine Normal School of Iowa. He lived at River Sioux and Sioux City, Iowa, before coming to North Dakota September 20, 1902. Has been engaged in farming for twenty-five years. Elected representative as a Democrat. Married Clara E. Shea, they have five children.

HENRY STROM, of Hillsboro, eighth legislative district, was born in Elgin, Clay County, Iowa, on February 10, 1876. Came to Traill County, North Dakota in 1878, his education was obtained in the common schools. He has been engaged in farming most of his life; has been school director, and assessor. Is a Republican and Nonpartisan. Married August 7, 1902, Laura Larson, and has three children.

L. L. TWICHELL, of Fargo, ninth legislative district, was born at Hastings, Minnesota, September 13, 1872. Received his education in the Minneapolis high school, and is a graduate of the University of Minnesota Law School 1898. Came to North Dakota in 1882. Engaged in the practice of law since his graduation. Previous to that time was employed fifteen years on the Twin City papers. He was elected representative in 1915 as a progressive republican. He is unmarried.

FRED W. TURNER, of Dickinson, thirty-first legislative district, was born at Oxford, Marquette County, Wisconsin, Jan. 14, 1871. His education was acquired in the common schools of Wisconsin and Minnesota. He removed from St. Paul, Minnesota to North Dakota in August 1901. Has been a mechanic for twenty-nine years, at present has a garage. Has been Alderman of Dickinson for six years. Elected representative as a Republican, in 1913—also 1919. Married Tillie Schwartz, they have one child, a son.

JAMES UGLUM, of Bowbells, fortieth legislative district, is a native of Norway, having been born at Songdal, Bergenstift, Norway, November 25, 1877. He came to the United States in August 1890. His education was obtained in the common schools of Adams, Mower County, Minnesota. He came to North Dakota, April 1, 1900, has been engaged in farming; has served in various townships and school districts, since Burke county was organized. Elected representative as a Republican. Married Belle Rennie, December 4, 1904. They have four children.

ROBERT WADESON, of Alice, eleventh legislative district, is a native of England, having been born at Ingleton, in England. Came to the United States and to North Dakota in August 1880. Has been engaged in farming thirty-eight years; township clerk eight years; chairman township board nine years; county justice six years; elected as a Republican. Married Amelia A. Makille, they have two children.

R. H. WALKER, of Yucca, forty-eighth legislative district, was born at Randolph, Wisconsin, December 20, 1866. Was educated in the common schools of Wisconsin and Minnesota. Came to North Dakota in 1895, has been engaged in farming for twenty-one years; chairman of board of County Commissioners for four years. Elected representative as a Republican. Married Leora Waring; they have nine children.

ROY B. WELD, of Chaseley, thirty-third legislative district, was born at Marine Mills, Minnesota, June 29, 1879. His education was received at the common schools and High school of Kasson, Minnesota. He lived at Watertown, South Dakota, before coming to North Dakota in 1900. Has been engaged in farming for the past fifteen years; county commissioner from 1910 to 1914. Elected representative as a Nonpartisan. Married Jennie B. Duncan in 1906, they have five children.

ROLLIN VICTOR WELD, of Bowdon, twenty-first legislative district, was born near Slayton, Murray County, Minnesota, September 25, 1881. He was educated in the common schools of Minnesota, and at the High School of Kasson, Minn. He came to North Dakota June 17, 1902; has been engaged in farming all of his life; has been town clerk in Bowdon, Wells County; school clerk in Kidder County seven years. Elected representative as a Republican, for the second time. Married to Alta M. Lester, they have five children, three sons and two daughters.

NATHAN E. WHIPPLE, of Jamestown, twenty-third legislative district, is a native of Canada; he came to the United States, July 2, 1882. His education was obtained in the common schools of Canada, the High School of Athens, Ontario, and High School of Malone New York. He lived at Athel, South Dakota ten years. Came to Spiritwood, North Dakota, in March 1892. Has been engaged in farming for thirty-seven years, school clerk from 1896 to 1902, assessor for eleven years. Is a Nonpartisan Republican. Married Gina M. Larson, they have seven children.

GUST WOG, of Belfield, thirty-ninth legislative district, was born at Lamber-ton, Minnesota, August 21, 1880. His education was received in the common schools of Minnesota. He came to North Dakota in April 1907, engaged in farming and ranching all of his life; chairman of supervisors two years, clerk of school board since July 1917. Elected representative as a Republican. Married Ruth Karlson, they have two children.

ROY A. YEATER, of Hazelton, twenty-sixth legislative district, was born at Ashland, Ohio, November 14, 1878. He received his education in the common schools, and Agricultural College of North Dakota. He came to North Dakota in 1884, has been engaged in farming since 1900. Was elected as a Republican Nonpartisan. He enlisted July 10, 1898 for service in Spanish-American War, and Philippine Insurrection. Served with Co. "M" 18th U. S. Inf., was transferred to Co. "E" 14th U. S. Inf. and honorably discharged, August 1899. Was married December 21, 1901 to Anna E. Riemer, they have six children.