

Courier-Democrat.

A. I. KGBMSTEDT, Prop.

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NOW'S THE TIME TO ACT

On or before March 1, candidates for national committee, presidential electors and for delegate to the national convention must file with the secretary of state a petition containing one per cent of the vote last fall for congress-

There are five electors, ten committeemen and one national committeeman to elect in each party, and inasmuch as one person cannot sign all the petitions that come along candidates will have to make up their string of names, and it seems as though it were time to begin.

The primary laws were enacted for the benefit of the voter. If he goes to sleep on the job he has no one to blame but himself.

Same old chestnut—write it 1912.

North Dakota has greater natural resources than any other state in the Union.

Not less than forty-one new post-offices have been established in North Dakota since the first of July this year.

Congressman Helgeson does not need any press agent in the campaign he has entered upon for re-election.

Now-a-days there are far too many North Dakota newspapers that are counteracting the effect of their "held to build up the state" editorials by the amount of reading matter and display advertising about Western Canada.

The Christmas week issue of the Cavalier Chronicle was No. 1 of Vol. XXII and seeing that the year just closed has made history in moving Pembina's county seat to Cavalier is the retrospective view of Editor Fairchild is quite a cherry one.

The Harmon-Burke combination does not seem to digest very well—even with North Dakota democracy.

The idea of a Harmon-Burke combination as a democratic presidential possibility has had its origin traced to the fertile imagination of a Twin City space writer.

At the expiration of the term of present sheriffs persons holding that office in the future will be on a salary basis and all fees will be covered into the county treasury.

The DEMOCRAT received with compliments of Mr. James J. Hill, a well gotten up book of 887 pages containing 1200 illustrations, and entitled "Progress and Prosperity," by Wm. De Hartman Washington.

Motorcar Versus Mule.

What is this we hear? The United States army highbrows are experimenting with the motorcar as a possible substitute for the mule.

The Missouri mule, the chief product of the Ozarks, not excepting even the Elberta peach, is the most famous animal export. He is himself a "peach." His bray has been heard around the world.

General Grant insisted upon the mule when somebody proposed the horse as the motor power for supply trains. At the battle of Lookout Mountain a bunch of mules stampeded and made a desperate charge against the Confederates.

Now shall this faithful soldier be turned out to grass and the automobile take his place? We believe in progress, but we must utter our indignant protest against this proposed act of sacrilege.

The first "joy ride" by aeroplane has resulted in the death of the joy rider. There is not much probability that this form of unlawful sport will become as popular as automobile joy riding.

Pat Crowe, the former well known kidnapist, has been whipped for flirting. It seems to be difficult to get Pat to be a model citizen.

Here's the newest puzzle question: "What would you do if you couldn't do anything else?"

"Miracle" Wheat. Pastor Russell of the Brooklyn tabernacle, who preaches sermons of great force and interest and is as popular throughout the country as was the late Rev. Dr. De Witt Talmage, has entered upon a mission somewhat novel for a preacher.

It appears that some years ago a farmer in Virginia found in his wheat field a single stalk of wheat which attracted his attention by the extraordinary number of grains in the head.

The agricultural department at Washington does not share the Brooklyn pastor's enthusiasm in regard to this wheat. It is the belief of the experts there that the so called "miracle" wheat has yielded enormous crops because of special care taken in its cultivation.

A New York horse that had strayed away was found drunk after a hundred mile chase. Shows the influence of environment. First the New York women took to tipping, and now it is the horses.

If the rebels have no other way to drive out the Manchus they might turn Dr. Wu Ting Fang loose and let him fire a few volleys of questions.

A Wilkesbarre pickpocket stole a wallet and a sermon from a clergyman. He returned the sermon.

A New York burglar stole art objects and rare books. The uplift is getting in its work.

STOPPING THE FIRE WASTE.

How to Lessen the Loss of Life and Property.

CARELESSNESS TO BLAME.

Rubbish Filled Cellars, Halls and Yards the Chief Menace—People Are Altogether Too Indifferent—Not So in Europe.

Fire waste in the United States and Canada is about ten times that of western Europe, says Powell Evans in the Survey. It averages broadly \$250,000,000 yearly, with \$150,000,000 added expense for protective measures imperatively demanded by this great, continuous and increasing loss.

If all buildings burned last year in the United States were placed together on both sides of a street they would make an avenue of desolation reaching from Chicago to New York.

This fire loss averages \$3 per capita in America each year as against 30 cents in Europe. About two-thirds of this waste in life and property in this country could easily be avoided by means similar to those employed in western Europe, where the loss is about one-tenth of ours.

There are certain conditions in these foreign countries that operate to effect a lower fire loss than would reasonably be possible here, viz., the larger use of noncombustible materials, due to the higher cost of wood; better building codes, in letter and in practice; the lower height and smaller areas involved in city construction, and, finally, the intangible influence of older civilizations, which makes people more careful of small savings in all their affairs and generally more cautious than we have yet become.

Allowing duty for these fundamental differences between the countries compared, it is yet apparent that the difference in fire loss in the United States over that of the principal western European countries is outrageously and criminally greater than it should be, and this condition must arise largely from ignorance, carelessness and indifference of this country's inhabitants.

It has been argued by some that so far in our national development the total gain to national wealth arising from the permissible construction of buildings below the desirable standard of fire resistance (thus enabling men with limited capital to engage in business operations without undue expenditure on property) has been greater than if too restrictive building laws had been operative.

Reference has several times been made to the terms of construction, protection and occupancy of buildings:

Construction covers the form and complete specifications of the building itself and embraces the height of structure, the fire control areas, the elimination of concealed spaces and exposed vertical openings and generally of avenues for the spread of flames within the building; the character, form and strength of materials, the elimination of such as are inflammable, the provision of fireproof roofing and wire glass in safe metal frames and generally determines all details of the nature, amount and form of materials that will endure for the use intended and under possible heat and water exposure caused by conflagration.

Protection.—Next in importance to the nature of the building itself for limiting loss is the manner of fire control, either within or without comes the problem of equipping it properly to give the alarm and to extinguish fire if it occurs. The automatic sprinkler is the most important of these agents and an absolute essential for low rate insurance for buildings and contents. It has become a legal requirement in many states in theaters and other buildings for large assemblages and for dangerous parts of hotels, and its use should certainly become obligatory in all cellars in congested city areas and in all buildings, including those used for offices of height beyond successful control of fire streams from the ground.

Occupancy.—This term covers two subjects—first, the nature of any business, and second, the manner in which any business is conducted. This last meaning is best expressed by the term "house-keeping" as applied to the home or the factory. It covers the whole rationale of thoughtful, thrifty and cleanly living in buildings so as not uselessly to cause fire. For example, rubbish filled cellars, halls and adjacent yards were, according to former Fire Chief Croker, responsible for \$500 out of 12,000 fires in New York city in 1909. Last year in Chicago 1,000 fires were directly traceable to the use and abuse of the match. Uncovered lights near curtains are a cause of a constant series of fires, easily and cheaply removable by means of wire globes. Defective fuses cause 13 per cent of all fires throughout the country, nearly 50 per cent of the fires in buildings in the south arising from this cause.

The term occupancy includes not only the many things one should not do, but the things that should be done, such as systematic fire drills in schools and factories, which will insure that in the outbreak of fire and the ensuing excitement a quick, orderly retreat of those in danger can be effected.

WASHINGTON'S ETIQUETTE.

It Didn't Do to Take Liberties With Our First President.

President Washington never went to congress on public business except in a stagecoach drawn by six cream colored horses. The coach was an object which would excite the admiration of the throngs even now in our streets.

The Philadelphia Gazette, a government organ, regularly gave out court news for the edification of the citizens. From this journal the people were permitted to learn as much as it was deemed proper they should know about the president's movements, and a fair amount of space was also devoted to Mrs. Washington, who was, however, not referred to as Mrs. Washington, but as "the amiable consort of our beloved president."

"Republican simplicity" has only come in later times. Very few persons presumed to shake hands with General Washington. One of his friends, Gouverneur Morris, rashly undertook for a foolish wager to go up to him and slap him on the shoulder, saying, "My dear general, I am happy to see you so well." At least there is a tradition to that effect.

The moment fixed upon arrived, and Mr. Morris, already half repenting of his wager, went up to Washington, placed his hand upon his shoulder and uttered the prescribed words. Washington, as the story has it, stepped suddenly back, fixed his gaze upon Morris for several moments with an angry frown until the latter retreated abashed and sought refuge in the crowd.

Restaurant Etiquette. When a man escorts a lady to a restaurant he pauses at the entrance with her until the head waiter indicates the seats they are to occupy.

A Raggicker of Paris. It was marvelous how she managed her iron pick. Its movement seemed incessant in her hands. First there was a quick dive, like a swallow's angle, then a skillful toss, and, although she never once looked behind her, the bit of refuse, whether rag, food, string or paper, straightway took its certain flight into the sack, which gradually assumed such gigantic proportions that a general overturn seemed inevitable.

Monte Carlo's Pension List. Monte Carlo, the famous gambling den of France, has probably the most remarkable pension list in the world. Men and women who absolutely ruin themselves at the casino are allowed small sums for the rest of their lives. The pensions vary from 5 francs to 40 francs a day, according to the amounts lost at the tables, states the National Magazine. A Scotchman who lost about \$1,000,000 at roulette is said to receive \$7 a day. This gentleman resides today in a tiny villa in Nice. Every year the casino company pays out some \$15,000 in pensions.

The Facetious Farmer. "I am an actor out of work. Can you give me employment on your farm?"

"I can. But a day on a farm is no twenty minute sketch." "I understand that." "All right. Yonder is your room. When you hear a horn toot about 4 a. m. that's your cue."—Chicago News.

A Noble Sacrifice. "I understand that her father died in the insane asylum." "Yes, he did." "That's too bad, too bad." "Oh, I don't know. He accumulated a million dollars before he went in."—Detroit Free Press.

Another Instance. "Wise men make proverbs and fools quote them," observed A.

"That's so," agrees B. "By the way, who was the author of that one?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Two Classes of Husbands. There are just two classes of married men—those that go home early nights and those that ought to.—Detroit Free Press.

Childhood has no forebodings; but, then, it is soothed by no memories of outlived sorrow.—George Eliot.

PLAN COUNTRY SCHOOL UPLIFT

National Education Association Launches Wide Campaign.

INQUIRY TO BE THOROUGH.

States Will Be Asked to Give Fair Share of Taxes—Better Trained Teachers Sought—Committee of Eleven at Work.

A nation wide campaign to raise the standing of the rural schools to a level with those of the cities and towns is the latest plan of the National Educational association, the organization of educators and teachers which is the largest body of the kind in the world. The first step in the movement, an investigation of school conditions throughout the United States and supplemental inquiry into the subject of teachers' salaries, state and county appropriations and teaching methods, has been delegated to a committee of eleven which was authorized at the San Francisco convention of the National Educational association in July, when a fund of \$10,000 was voted to defray the expenses of the inquiry for the next three years.

The members are E. T. Fairchild, superintendent of schools of Kansas, chairman; Dr. L. H. Bailey, Ithaca, N. Y.; Dr. E. C. Elliott, Madison, Wis.; Professor T. H. Harris, Baton Rouge, La.; Miss Adelaide S. Baylor, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. C. Morrison, state superintendent of schools, New Hampshire; A. C. Nelson, state superintendent, Utah; Edward Hyatt, state superintendent, California; L. L. Wright, state superintendent, Michigan; J. V. Joyner, state superintendent, North Carolina, and Professor Charles H. Keyes, New York city.

Phases of investigation. Among the important phases which the investigation will undertake are: Rational basis for the distribution of state school funds, which the various states may be led to adopt.

Careful study of the several units of school organization with a view to urging the adoption of the most efficient unit.

Strong presentation of the advantages of centralization or consolidation of rural schools.

Study of compulsory school laws in the different states should be made and a plan devised for a uniform law.

System of standardization for rural schools and a small financial recognition or bonus on the part of the state to such schools as shall reach the standard.

Closer supervision of the rural schools. The Oregon plan of providing supervisors for each twenty schools is worthy of consideration.

Plan Legislative Campaign. The general plan of the investigation also includes a legislative campaign to raise the standard of courses of study and to obtain better trained teachers. These ideals are set forth as follows:

Appointment of one or more rural school instructors, under the direction of the state superintendent, in each state.

Adoption of a course of study for all elementary schools and the compulsory use of such courses.

Adoption of a law in every state fixing the minimum length of the yearly school period and giving state aid to weak districts.

More adequate preliminary training on the part of applicants for teachers' certificates in order to obtain a better grade of teachers in the rural schools.

Investigation of normal training courses in high schools in certain states to determine recommendations for their adoption generally in solving the problem of getting better trained teachers.

Study of the principle of township high schools and the adoption of legislation providing for free high schools for all nonresident pupils.

Model school buildings, equipment and grounds.

Rural School Big Problem. That the problem of raising the standard of rural schools is far and away the greatest in education was the declaration of Chairman Fairchild.

"It is conceded that the rural school is the one laggard in the educational procession," he said. "The conditions governing these schools and the lack of adequate results are well known. It would therefore appear that the problem to which this committee can with the greatest advantage address itself is that of suggesting ways and means for the betterment of these schools and for the awakening of the public to a definite sense of their needs."

"In view of the general recognition of the need of a certain reorganization and redirection of the courses of study in our rural schools, special instructors in vocational work, particularly as it relates to agriculture, should be provided at county expense."

Wrights Buy Aviation Grounds. Orville and Wilbur Wright have closed a deal for 1,000 acres of land at Kitty Hawk, N. C., on which a permanent testing ground for aeroplanes will be established next spring.

The stretch, composed of giant sand dunes and woodland, runs east and west across the "Blanks" from the Atlantic ocean to Croatan bay and includes three dunes, the highest of which is known as Thirteen and rises to a hundred feet.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that certain mortgage executed and delivered by Frank Dew and Flora May Dew, his wife, mortgagors, to Wells and Dickey Company, a corporation, mortgagor, dated the 18th day of February, A. D. 1908, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for Cavalier county, North Dakota, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1908 at 4:50 o'clock p. m., in Book 72 of Mortgages, Page 146, will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises in said mortgage and hereinafter described at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Langdon, in Cavalier county, North Dakota, at 2:00 o'clock p. m. on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1912, to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage on the day of sale.

The premises described in said mortgage and which will be sold to satisfy the same are as follows: The Southeast Quarter, (SE 1/4) of Section Twenty-seven, (27) in Township One Hundred Sixty, (160) north of Range Sixty-four, (64) west of the Fifth (5) Principal Meridian, in Cavalier county, North Dakota. The mortgagors having failed to pay two installments of thirty-nine dollars (\$39.00) each, due on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1910, and the first day of November, A. D. 1911, respectively on the mortgage herein foreclosed, the mortgagor hereby declares and does declare the whole amount of said mortgage due and payable. The mortgagors having also failed to pay interest on the mortgage herein foreclosed, the mortgagor hereby declares and does declare the whole amount of said mortgage due and payable. The mortgagors having also failed to pay interest on the mortgage herein foreclosed, the mortgagor hereby declares and does declare the whole amount of said mortgage due and payable. The mortgagors having also failed to pay interest on the mortgage herein foreclosed, the mortgagor hereby declares and does declare the whole amount of said mortgage due and payable. The mortgagors having also failed to pay interest on the mortgage herein foreclosed, the mortgagor hereby declares and does declare the whole amount of said mortgage due and payable.

Dated this 28th day of December, A. D. 1911. WELLS AND DICKEY COMPANY, Mortgagor.

HAGER AND CORWIN, Attorneys for Mortgagee Grafton, N. Dakota.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that certain mortgage executed and delivered by Clauco Koll and Mary Koll his wife, mortgagors to State Bank of Dresden, a corporation of Dresden, North Dakota, as mortgagee, dated the 14th day of November, 1910, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Cavalier, State of North Dakota, on the 17th day of November, 1910, and duly recorded in Book 55 of Mortgages of said County, will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises hereinafter described, and that said sale will take place at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Langdon, in the County of Cavalier, State of North Dakota, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, of the 27th day of January, 1912, to satisfy the amount of said mortgage on the day of sale, together with the legal attorney fees allowed by law on foreclosure, and costs of said mortgage.

The premises described in said mortgage and which will be sold to satisfy the same are situated in the County of Cavalier, State of North Dakota and described as follows: Part Lot Thirteen of Block Six, of the Original Township of the Village of Dresden.

There will be due on each mortgage on the day of sale the sum of Three Hundred Eighty-Five Dollars, together with the attorney fees allowed by law on foreclosure and costs of same. Dated December 19th, 1911.

STATE BANK OF DRESDEN, (A Corporation), Mortgagee.

W. A. MCINTYRE, Attorney for Mortgagee, Langdon, N. Dak. (First Publication December 14th, 1911.)

SECOND SUMMONS.

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA, ss. County of Cavalier. In Justice Court.

Before O. B. Aldrich, Police Magistrate in and for the City of Langdon.

The State of North Dakota, ss. Plaintiff, vs. Dresden Corporation, Defendant.

Claude Koll, Plaintiff, vs. Defendant.

The State of North Dakota to Said Defendant: By this Second Summons herein you are directed to appear before the County Court in and for the City of Langdon, County of Cavalier, State of North Dakota, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of the 15th day of January, 1912, to answer the complaint of the State Bank of Dresden, a corporation against you, in which it seeks judgment against you for the sum of \$36.16, being for money paid to divers persons for personal property of yours to wit: pool table 1 set of pool balls, 1 one rack 1 barber's stool, 1 wash sink, 1 waste paper basket, 5 cenes, 5 stools, 1 ball rack, 1 lunch counter, 1 sink, 1 stove, 1 refrigerator, 1 hot machine and 1 cider cooler, and upon which the plaintiff now claims a lien by virtue of certain attachment proceedings, sold to satisfy the amount of the judgment to be entered herein, and the costs of said sale: and you are hereby notified that unless you so appear and answer the plaintiff will take judgment against you accordingly.

Given under my hand this 18th day of December, 1911. O. B. ALDRICH, Police Magistrate in and for the City of Langdon, County of Cavalier, State of North Dakota.

Publication of the above Summons is made by publication thereof in the Courier-Democrat, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the City of Langdon, Cavalier county North Dakota once each week for three successive weeks.

O. B. ALDRICH, Police Magistrate in and for the City of Langdon. W. A. MCINTYRE, Attorney for Plaintiff, Langdon, North Dakota. 22-24

NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order made by the County Court of Cavalier, on December 14, 1911, by the Hon. F. W. Haskley, Judge of the county court, in and for the County of Cavalier, State of North Dakota, the undersigned, the administratrix of the estate of Gertrude J. Boyd late of the city of Langdon, in the County of Cavalier, State of North Dakota, deceased, will on Saturday, the 23rd day of January, A. D. 1912, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Langdon, County of Cavalier and State of North Dakota, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, for one third cash, and the balance on a credit not exceeding two years from the date of sale and bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent payable annually and secured by a mortgage upon the premises sold subject to the confirmation by the judge of the said county court, a certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the County of Cavalier and State of North Dakota, and described as follows, to wit: The east one half of section number eleven (11) township one hundred sixty (160) N. range fifty nine west of the 5th principal meridian, previously conveyed to the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba rail road company, as right of way, and subject to the terms of a certain mortgage thereon for the sum \$500.00 now of record in the register of deeds office for said county and state, to the State of North Dakota.

Dated December 21st, A. D. 1911. ELLA T. GOGGIN, Administratrix of the Estate of Gertrude J. Boyd deceased. 22-25

Retiring From Business

Having disposed of our business, the City Meat Market, to Messrs Hay & Liebel, the undersigned desire to take this opportunity to thank the people of Langdon and vicinity for the liberal patronage that has been extended them during the years they have been in business here. We have at all times endeavored to merit the confidence of the trade and in retiring ask that our successors be given the opportunity to show themselves as deserving of a continuance of your patronage.

Respectfully, RAMAGE & LUDWIG.

Job printing—the DEMOCRAT.