

Seventy-Five Delegates Elected to Constitutional Convention

Voters Brave Spring Blizzard

Bismarck,
May 15, 1889

YESTERDAY excited North Dakotans went to the polls to select delegates to the convention which will draw up a constitution for our new state. Many of the races were hotly contested and voters had to fight heavy snow and wind to get to the polls. Red River Valley counties are well represented with 33 delegates — 44 percent of the convention's members. Cass County,

where Fargo is located, has nine delegates. In contrast only three come from west of the Missouri River.

The delegates seem to be a young group with only nine over the age of 55. Some are in their twenties. Farmers number 29; lawyers are well represented with 25. The remainder are businessmen; one is a medical doctor.

The overwhelming political affiliation is Republican with 51. Nineteen are Democrats. The rest represent inde-



The North Dakota Capitol in Summer

pendent political groups such as the Prohibitionists and the Populists.

Most of the delegates, 52, were born in the United States; 13 from Wisconsin, ten from New York. Ten Scandinavians lead the foreign-born delegates.

Clearly the convention will be dominated by members who have come from the more humid parts of the United States. Whether this influences decision making remains to be seen.

The Major Urges Water Preservation

Powell Warns Delegates

Bismarck
July 8, 1889

MAJOR JOHN WESLEY POWELL, the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey, has just finished addressing the delegates of the constitutional convention. His theme was water. "The state of North Dakota has a curious position geographically in relation to agriculture," he pointed out. He predicted that the eastern part of the state will have sufficient rainfall for farming. However, with certainty he maintained that dependence on rain in the western part of the state will ultimately bring problems.

According to the Major, the west will be dependent upon irrigation. He predicted that those who farm in western

North Dakota will face difficult times. "For two or three years they will have less rainfall, and there will be failure of crops and disaster will come to thousands of people, who will become discouraged and will leave," he asserted.



"There are waters rolling by you which are quite ample to redeem your land," he observed. But he warned, "You must save these waters." To Powell,

preservation of water is the key to North Dakota's future. In strongest terms, he urged the delegates, "Don't let these streams get out of the possession of the people. If you fail in making a Constitution in any other respect, fail not in this one." Raising his even-tempered voice, the Major ex-

horted the delegates: "Hold the water in the hands of the people."

Delegates seemed receptive to Major Powell's address. Martin Johnson, a delegate from Lakota in Nelson County, gave support to Powell's arguments: "We have found since we came out on these plains that the water supply is not sufficient to make sure a good crop every time. It has apparently diminished during the last few years, and this year we are brought face to face with this great problem of a lack of moisture."

The convention adjourned for the day, with the Major's words ringing in their ears.

Editor's Note: The convention did adopt a constitutional provision that retained possession of possible irrigation waters for the state.

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The 1890s in Review

Economic Problems Plagued State

Fargo

December 31, 1899

THE REVIEW OF THE PAST decade is a mixed one. Population continued to grow, from 191,000 in 1890 to 319,000 in 1900 — 67 percent. More and more people homesteaded; the number of acres in farms more than doubled. Most of the land in the Red River Valley and Drift Prairie has been settled. The building of the Soo Line diagonally from Hankinson to Portal has opened up the land along that route. Towns such as Harvey and Fessenden have been organized on the line and are growing.

But population in the Missouri Plateau region, about 50 percent of the state's land area, has less than 15 percent of the population.

Economic times have been tough. The price of our number one crop, wheat, declined nearly 70 percent in the late eighties and early nineties. By 1892 the price had fallen to just over 40 cents a bushel—it had been over \$1.00. In 1893 there were some elevators that paid under 30 cents! This spelled hard times for most farmers and disaster for some.

The state has had to fight to pay its bills. Taxes have often not been paid. Governors have been forced to veto many appropriation bills. In 1895 Governor Roger Allin all but eliminated funding for higher education. For the University, the Governor provided salaries for only two positions — the president and the janitor. Local residents conducted a fund drive to pay the faculty or the school would have had to close.

James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railroad organized clothing drives in Minneapolis and St. Paul. He shipped carloads of clothes to needy North Dakotans. In 1892 Governor Andrew Burke requested Chicago charity groups stop collecting money on the streets for "destitute North Dakotans." He believed that such action was not good for North Dakota's image.



Plowing on the Kingman Farm, two miles north of Hillsboro, North Dakota

Election of 1892 Reflects Discontent

FOR THE FIRST TIME since statehood, the Republican party has failed to win North Dakota. Reflecting the economic distress on the farm, North Dakotans gave James B. Weaver, the Populist candidate for president, 17,667 votes to 17,519 for President Benjamin Harrison.

North Dakota's electors, however, did not give Weaver the state's three electoral votes. Because Weaver's victory was so narrow, the electors decided to split their vote: two for Weaver, one for Harrison. One of the Weaver electors, a staunch democrat, refused to cast his vote for Weaver. A unique situation developed: one vote for Weaver, one for Harrison, and one for Democrat Grover Cleveland, who was elected president.

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The difficult economic time has caused unrest among the state's farmers. Most of them are burdened with mortgages and the drop in farm income brought them to or near bankruptcy. They have been angry over high interest rates, unfair grain grading methods, and high railroad rates.

Many became members of the Farmers Alliance, an organization that supported political candidates who were sympathetic to helping farmers. In 1892 the Alliance joined Prohibitionists and reform-minded Republicans to elect **Eli C.D. Shortridge**, an Independent and successful Larimore farmer, to the governorship. It was the only time that a Boss McKenzie candidate for governor has been defeated during the



A Man — His Horse — and Dog
A shelter made from prairie sod, the gift of health —
What greater wealth can man expect from God?

entire decade. But because the state had almost no money, Governor Shortridge could do nothing to help the farmers. The legislature did pass an appropriation of \$100,000 to build a state-owned terminal elevator at either Duluth, Minnesota or Superior, Wisconsin. That would have provided farmers with a place to sell their wheat at a fair price.

But it was not built. Funds did not become available and neither Minnesota nor Wisconsin would allow the building anyway.

In spite of the depressed times of the 1890s, signs of recovery are all about as the new century begins. Crops have been better and prices are rebounding. Most North Dakotans remain confident that better times are ahead. NSD



K.W. Haugen Sod House,
Soper Post Office, North Dakota



Washing Clothes in the Good Old Days in the late 1890s

Child Labor and Women's Suffrage Debated

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION in Bismarck in 1889 has discussed and debated many issues during the long sessions. A sampling of the debates on two of the major issues, child labor and women's suffrage, indicate the lively disagreements.

Child Labor

Should a provision be included that prohibits children under the age of 15 from working in mines, factories and workshops?

NO

Lorenzo D. Bartlett, a Dickey County Farmer:

If you want to save the country from tramps and vagabonds, give them work to do while they are young. I went into the world and worked for myself ever since I was a little boy. I grew up one of the strongest men in the country I lived in. I tell you, get boys and girls that don't do any work till they are fifteen years old, and you will fill your country with tramps and vagabonds. There is a certain part of the population that will go to school, and if they are inclined that way, there is where you will find them. Work, labor is what makes useful men and women.

John W. Scott, a lawyer from Valley City:

I don't think it wise to incorporate this section in the Constitution. I don't think it wise to limit the age at which a child may begin work. In the case of some children it is absolutely necessary that they work for themselves. They are without mother or father, and if we prohibit them from working we may be working a serious injustice. We have not many factories and workshops in North Dakota yet and are not likely to have for years to come. I think the whole matter should be indefinitely postponed.

YES

Albert Parsons, a railroad employee from Mandan:



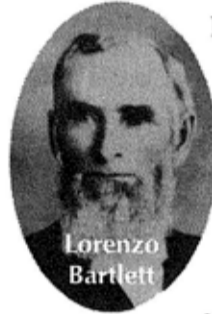
Parsons

My father was a Yankee farmer in Vermont, and by hard work he has managed to acquire a moderate fortune. He told me this—he said, "Young man, try to profit by the hardships that I have gone through. Try to have your children well educated." I wish to see our citizens grow up educated. I desire to have ignorance banished from our land if possible. I wish that we shall have educated voters—desire to see our people prosperous and happy. The Legislature by supplementary action can go on and make provision for those who are not in such circumstances as to be able to maintain themselves in schools, and I believe every true hearted citizen will support measures of this kind.

William Lauder, a Wahpeton lawyer.

If we have no factories this provision can do no harm. But we expect to have some here. This does not prevent boys from working in the harvest field and working out of doors where they will breathe the pure air. These employments are healthful and right. This section aims to prevent the crowding of boys and girls into factories where they are dwarfed, and their health injured, and they are prematurely broken down. The gentleman from Burleigh says a boy of 12 can nearly do the work of a man. That is the difficulty. Because a boy can do that he is often required to do the work of a man. Boys should not be required to do that, and it should not be put into the power of any person to work them like so many cattle in the shops. That is just what this section means, and the same thing will be tried here without doubt when our cities grow up and factories are established.

Editor's Note: The proposal was adopted but the age reduced from 15 to 12 years of age.



Lorenzo Bartlett



Scott

Women's Suffrage

Should the constitution provide for women suffrage, the right to vote?

NO

Lorenzo D. Bartlett, a Dickey County farmer, believed the matter should be left to future legislatures:

Do you believe for one moment that where a man and woman are living together and they are both seeking for greatness — has not your life's experience taught you that they do not get along well together? Are you not aware of the fact — every gentleman here—that in such a case they won't pull in unison together. They may be both republicans or both democrats together, but the moment there is a discord, and unfortunately it will come in a great many cases, that very moment if the man is a republican the woman will become a democrat, or if the man is a democrat the woman will become a republican. That is the history of the world, and there will be bickering. Anything that brings discord and sorrow into the family is not for the best interests of the people.

YES

William S. Lauder, a Wahpeton attorney, believed suffrage should be guaranteed in the Constitution:

It has been argued here that if the elective franchise was granted to ladies, the result would be unhappiness in the home, and to prove that position it was presented before you as a consideration that would influence your votes that at a large gathering of ladies that met at St. Paul some time ago, they were described as being very unhappy in appearance. Is there any reason why these women should be happy when they are deprived of their just rights and privileges, and are compelled to obey laws in which they have no right to cast a vote or say whether these laws shall prevail?



Lauder

Editor's Note: The convention left the suffrage matter to the legislatures which would convene once statehood was achieved.

Did You Know . . . ?

The delegates to the Constitutional Convention made education free from grade one through college. They wrote, "The legislative assembly shall provide at their first session after the adoption of this constitution, for a uniform system of free public schools throughout the state, beginning with the primary and extending through all grades up to and including the normal and college courses."

The delegates wanted schools to teach more than facts. They wrote into the state constitution, "In all schools instruction shall be given as far as practicable in those branches of knowl-

edge that tend to impress upon the mind the vital importance of truthfulness, temperance, purity, public spirit, and respect for honest labor of every kind."

Delegate Albert Parsons of Mandan spoke out often for working people. In addition to fighting to raise the minimum age at which children could be put to work, he wanted the rights of working people protected with laws that would make it illegal to "blacklist" someone — which meant that a worker who spoke up would be put on a list as a troublemaker, a list passed around to all businesses.

CONSTITUTIONAL VIEWPOINTS

Preamble Debate Erupts

"Almighty God" Questioned

Bismarck
July 18, 1889

THE PROPOSED PREAMBLE to the new constitution came under fire today. The preamble, as set forth by the committee of the whole, read: "We, the people of North Dakota, acknowledging the supreme and perfect law of Almighty God, in order to perpetuate the peace, prosperity, and happiness



of our citizens, do ordain and establish this Constitution."

Cooperstown lawyer **David Bartlett** rose to move that the words, "acknowledging the supreme and perfect law of Almighty God," be removed. He argued that the framers of the U.S. Constitution kept Almighty God out of their work. "Unfortunately," he maintained, "there is a large class of people that declare that the only law there is lies within the lids of the Bible."



Reuben Stevens, a lawyer from Lisbon, immediately rose to challenge Bartlett. "When you strike those words from this Constitution, you strike a blow at civil liberty, because without a true reverence for Almighty God all forms of government must crumble in the dust, and the enlightenment of our day goes back into the dark ages of the past." Stevens charged that the move to remove Almighty God was a total disgrace.

Fellow delegate from Dickey County, **Lorenzo Bartlett**, was also disturbed by the acknowledgment of the perfect law of Almighty God. "For my part I am willing that they should claim that they are governed by a higher power, but not to say that they are controlled by the law of God," he stated. He went on to move that "Supreme Ruler of the Universe" replace "Almighty God." Bartlett's motion lost and "Almighty God" stayed in the preamble.

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Constitutional Convention Adjourns

New State Ready To Operate

Bismarck
August 17, 1889

IT ALL BEGAN with a gala parade on July Fourth. Banners and flags waved in the summer breeze; five hundred Sioux from Standing Rock marched with Sitting Bull in the lead, carrying the American flag. The town was filled with people who celebrated the nation's birthday and the advent of the constitutional convention.

Now the convention is over and North Dakota has its constitution. The forty-five days of debate—sometimes violent argument—has come to an end.

Erastus A. Williams, a Bismarck lawyer, introduced a draft constitution on the first day of the gathering. Where did a completed constitution come from? Speculation and rumor ran rampant. Was it the handiwork of Boss Alexander McKenzie who controls the state's politics? Did the powerful railroads, which have hired McKenzie as their lobbyist, have one drawn up so the convention



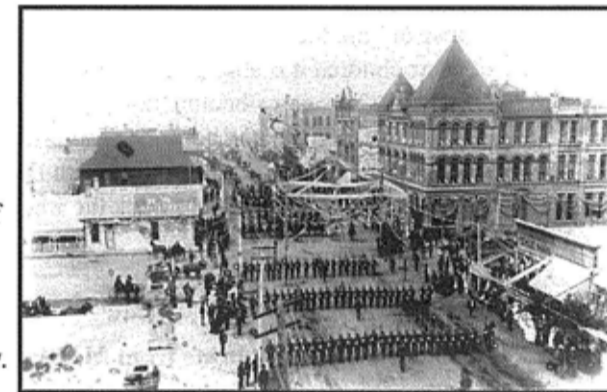
would favor them in their deliberations? Williams refused to divulge the origin of his draft. It has become common knowledge, however, that Henry Villard, the chairman of the Northern Pacific Railroad's board, had asked Professor James Thayer of the Harvard Law School to prepare a model constitution. Was this a dishonest attempt to favor the railroads? Most argue that it was an honest effort to give the delegates a place to begin their deliberations. Many changes were made in the Thayer draft.

Distrust of large corporations and their influence dominated much of the debate and actions. Judge Thomas M. Cooley in his address to the convention told the assembly that it must trust government, concluding, "Don't in your constitution legislate too much." The delegates did not take the Judge's advice. They produced a very long and detailed document in which the distrust of corporate influence took the form of limiting the powers of the legislature and the governor. For example, schools, railroads, and school lands were placed under independent boards.

The delegates have argued many questions: the shape of the legislature, capital punishment, child labor, women's right to vote, voter registration — to name a few. But no issue was argued more vehemently or as long as the establishment and placement of state institutions. Delegates knew that those who sent them to Bismarck expected to gain an institution for their town or region. This was a dollar and cents issue. A state institution could make or break a town.

Four institutions already existed when the convention opened: the penitentiary and capital in Bismarck, the "insane asylum" in Jamestown, and the University in Grand Forks. After days of hidden struggles and deal-making, the delegates accepted Article XIX which provided ten new institutions and assured most towns with any population of a piece of the pie.

Bismarck held the capital; Grand Forks, the University; and Jamestown, the Asylum. An agricultural college went to Fargo; normal (teacher-training) schools



July 4, 1889 Constitutional Convention Parade Looking west down Main Street, Bismarck

to Mayville and Valley City; a reform school to Mandan; and a school of science to Wahpeton. Ellendale received an industrial school and Devils Lake got a school for the "deaf and dumb." An old-soldiers' home went to Lisbon. Some institutional placements were less specific: a school for the blind in Pembina County; a school of forestry to be located somewhere in Rolette, Ward, McHenry, or Bottineau counties.

The delegates avoided the question of prohibition. That issue will be soon submitted to a vote of the people when they vote on the Constitution.

"We came here to do a job," commented Erastus Williams, "and we have done it. Now let the people ratify our work."

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Bulletin — Constitution, Prohibition Approved

Bismarck, October 5, 1889 — VOTERS RATIFIED THE NEW CONSTITUTION BY A WIDE MAJORITY, 27,441 to 8,107. THE PROHIBITION ARTICLE NARROWLY PASSED, 18,552 to 17,393. It took four days to count the ballots. NORTH DAKOTA WILL BECOME A STATE.

Second Boom Spurs Women Homesteading

Thousands of Women Homesteaders in ND

Watford City, 1910

MOST OF THE PUBLIC thinks that homesteading is a man's activity. Not so. Thousands of women, most of them single or widows, have taken land in North Dakota. Very few have come as lone adventurers; they usually travelled with other family members and have homesteaded near them. They have been a young group with over half under age twenty-five. Homesteading is not restricted to the young women. Many are middle aged and a few are over fifty years of age.



Women Homesteaders at Play — Relatives visit Cornelia Honen's Sheridan County homestead for a game of croquet.

Most of the women homesteaders are native born, but as many as one in three

are immigrants. A very high percent of the women manage and tend to their

own homesteads. This does not mean that they are completely tied to their homes. Many, perhaps as many as two out of three, earn money on other jobs, especially as teachers, housekeepers, and seamstresses.

The numbers of women homesteaders increases as one moves west across the state. Estimates place the percentage of women among the early homesteaders in the Red River Valley at between 8 and 10 percent. The second boom has lured more women into farming or ranching. In our county, McKenzie, way out here in the far western part of the state, as many as one out of five homesteaders are women! NSD

Interview With Eliza Crawford

Homesteading in Adams County

ELIZA CRAWFORD IS A WIDOW with two children. She brought her young son, Paul, with her to the Adams County homestead which she took during the Second Boom in 1906. Her daughter Ruth stayed behind in Cooperstown to finish school.

Would you tell us about how you got to your homestead and what you did to prepare for living there?

We stayed in Dickinson all night and of course in the morning I hunted up a livery. A man who would take us, our trunk and groceries down — to our new home. And did I ever buy groceries! It was 70 miles down there and 40 miles to New England, our nearest grocery store, so I did the best I could to be prepared.

I found a man who would take us to Mr. Wilson's, where I planned to go first. He, himself, had taken land not very far from us; and he and his good wife were already in their shanty. We stopped there just a few minutes, got the key to our shack, and were at last in our little home.

Our bill to our driver was \$30. It took us the most of two days to go and of course I had to pay the hotel bill at New England for the driver both down and back also Paul and myself; as well as the keep for the horses too, both going down and also back. It all counted up to quite a bill. How wonderful it was that everything went the best ever and we were at last set-



Fannie Overstreet Plowing on her McKenzie County Homestead

led and starting to earn 160 acres of land by living on it.

How did you get water during your first months on the claim?

When we first lived here we carried every drop of water we had, from a spring 1½ miles away. When the snow came we were glad and thankful, for then we could melt snow. And did we ever have great high banks of the valuable stuff, especially at one end of the shanty.

How did you get mail in such an out of the way place?

Our address is as it is for every family who lives in this vicinity, New England, ND., in care of Powell's Ranch as that is a well known place here. Of course the mail comes to New England from Dickinson by stage; and the mail got there this way. In a neighbor-

hood adjacent to New England, and doubtless quite a distance too, for it was 40 miles to Powell's Ranch. Someone who was situated so they could, would go to New England and take all the mail that went out that way to his place. Everyone who lived in that neighborhood would go to his place, look the mail over and get what belonged to them.

Some one in the next place, farther on would go to that place and bring all the mail not claimed and that belonged in the Powell Ranch bunch, on to his claim. I do not know how many times it was carried on to a different place, always toward Powell's Ranch, just through the kindness of different homesteaders.

How would you assess your homestead experience this first winter?

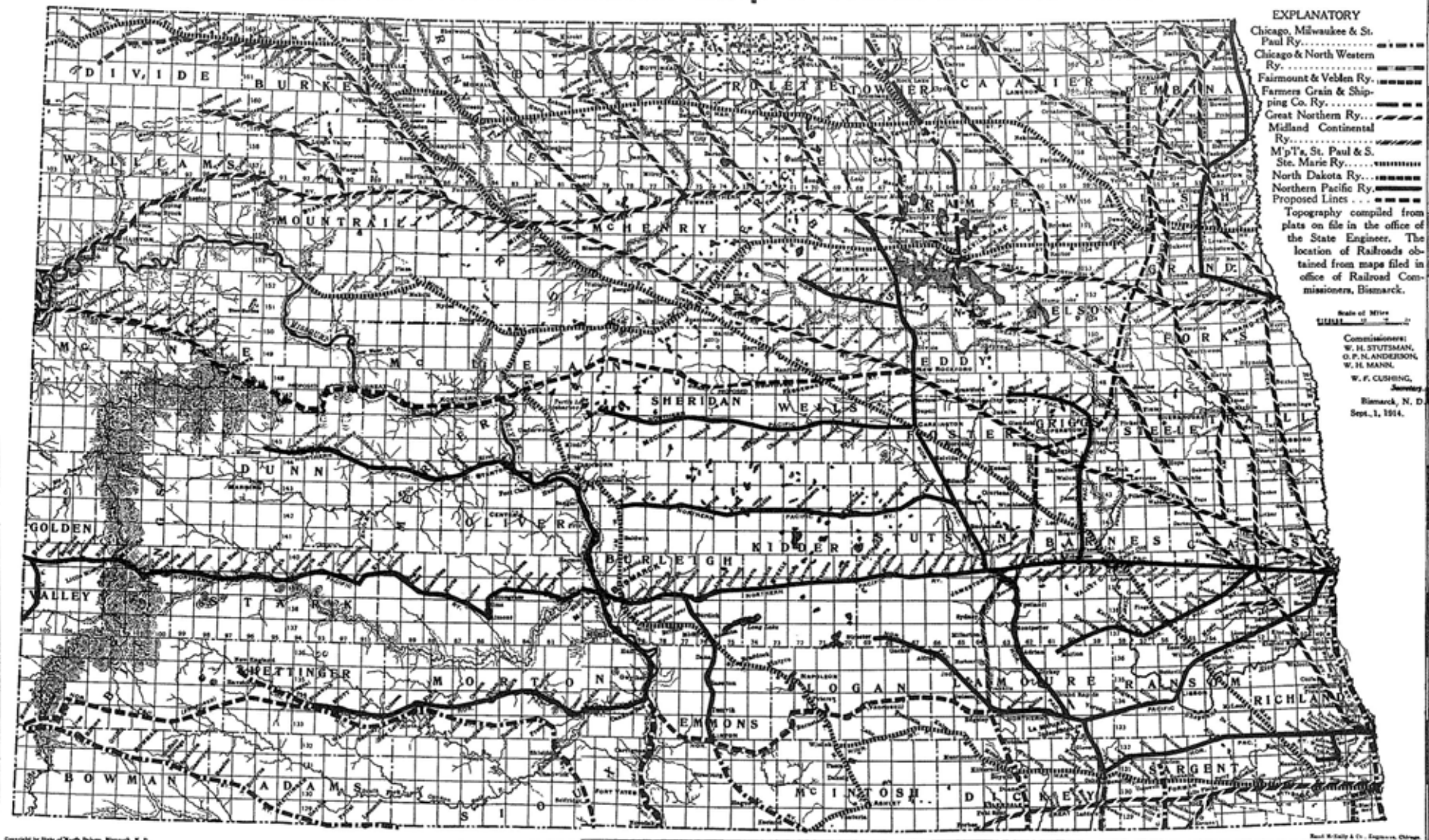
Holding down a claim is not what it is cracked up to be. I wish I had not taken this one for I will have to go through so much before I can prove up. I am not feeling at all well and I am tired of everything connected with this homestead business. I especially hate the powers that be in the Department of the Interior. If that sounds badly, I guess God will forgive me for I don't believe he has any too much love for the way they keep making it harder for the homesteaders.

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Editor's Note: The information from this interview, the photographs, and much of the information comes from a fine book by H. Elaine Lindgren, *Land in Her Own Name*.

NSD SPECIAL REPORT

Railroad Commissioners' Map of North Dakota - 1914



The editors of *The North Star Dakotan* challenge their readers to get out their magnifying glasses and look at this busy map more closely. How many towns can you find that no longer exist? Can you find at least two county seats not served by any railroad?

The Second Boom Explained

Prosperity Returns to North Dakota

THE TERRIBLE 1890S were over for the thousands of homesteaders who weathered the bad times of the decade. Again immigrants began to flood into the unsettled parts of the state. Between 1898 and 1915, over 250,000 land seekers populated the empty acres of northwestern, southwestern, and Canadian-border North Dakota. The Second Boom was in full bloom.

Railroad building resumed at a fierce tempo. The Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, the Soo Line, and the Mil-

waukee railroads laid track into all parts of the state. Miles of track almost doubled, from 2,662 to 5,226 (see map). Most of the activity involved the building of branch lines that generally ran north and south from the main lines.

The Great Northern began running lines out across the Drift Prairie to towns such as Hannah, Souris, and Mohall. In 1912 it opened a diagonal line from Fargo to Surrey, just east of Minot. The Northern Pacific extended itself to places like Oakes, Esmond, and Linton. It spread north and south out of Mandan

continued on next page



In 1908, The Second Boom Brought Many to Southwestern North Dakota



The Second Boom brought improved farmsteads, indicating new prosperity.



New towns sprang up overnight with tents serving as restaurants. Many quickly turned into lively, large communities, as did Marmarth (below) during the Second Boom.

on the Missouri Plateau. The Milwaukee entered from South Dakota to places that would become Linton and Marmarth. The Soo went into competition with the Great Northern and built the "Wheat Line" that ran across the northern part of the state from Oslo, Minnesota near the Red River to Kenmare, northwest of Minot.

The railroad building frenzy included new companies within the state. In 1902 the Farmers Grain and Shipping Company built a line from Devils Lake to Starkweather. Three years later William Washburn, a Minneapolis milling mogul, started the Bismarck, Washburn, and Fort Buford Railroad. It laid tracks to Wilton and transported lignite coal to market. The grandest plan of all was the Midland Continental Railroad which hoped to lay a transnational track from Winnipeg to Galveston, Texas. It only completed a line from Edgeley to Wimbledon.

And, the people followed the rails! From 1900 to 1915 population increased 135 percent. By 1915, 637,000 people had found homes in North Dakota. Old established towns mushroomed: Fargo, 9,500 to 14,300; Grand Forks, 7,600 to 12,500; Bismarck, 2,100 to 5,400; Minot, 1,200 to 6,100. New towns grew up overnight along the newly laid railroad tracks. In 1900 only 57 white people lived in Adams County in southwestern North Dakota. By 1910, nearly 6,000 had poured into the area. Towns such as Crosby and Watford City in the northwest and Hettinger and Bowman in the southwest emerged as important trading centers for the new settlers. In the northern half of Williams County (Divide County today) in the extreme northwest, six new communities burst into life. Farmers needed the towns for supplies

and a place to sell their products, mostly wheat.

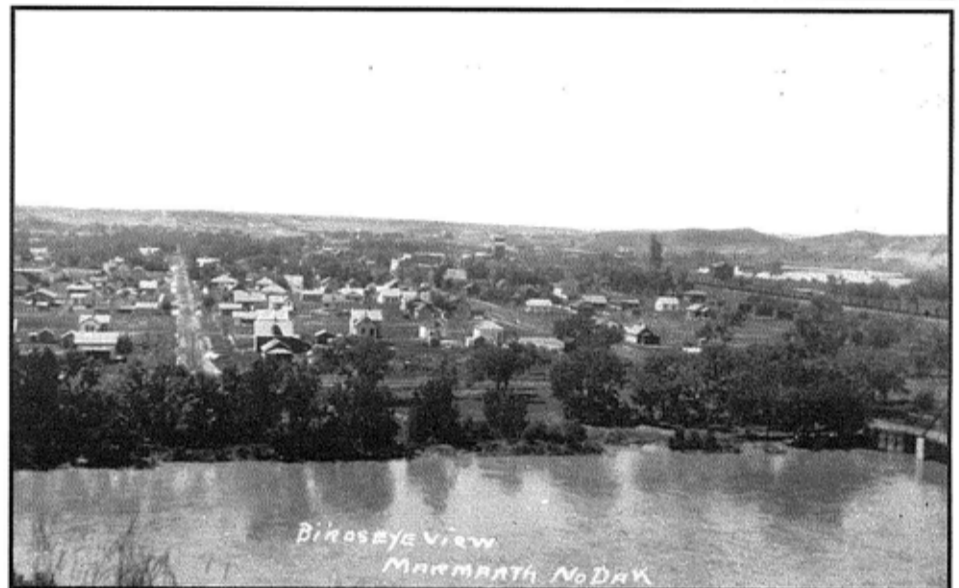
During this second boom, North Dakota experienced its most sensational population growth. Why? What stimulated this new wave of settlement? Why were railroads willing to invest millions of dollars to lay tracks to every corner of the state? Why were the new homesteaders willing to settle and farm in North Dakota's semi-arid west?

The answer to those questions lies in one word: *prosperity!* Good times had returned. Adequate rains, bumper crops, and high crop and livestock prices combined to give North Dakota its most prolonged era of well-being. This was "the Golden Age of Agriculture." Between 1898 and 1915, wheat acreage about doubled, from 4,300,000 to 9,400,000. The number of bushels increased from 60,000,000 to 159,000,000 bushels. That is a whopping increase in acreage and production. And, wheat was of better quality due to improvements in varieties.

Production of the key North Dakota crop was dramatically up. Just as important to the prosperity was the rise in prices. During the depression of the 1890s farmers were lucky to get 30 to 40 cents a bushel for wheat. During the "Golden Age" prices ran over \$1.00 per bushel, at times surpassing \$1.25.

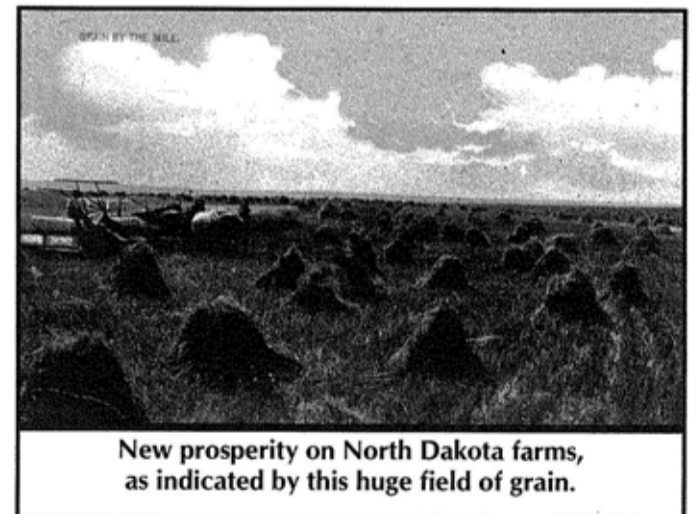
Why did farm prices rise so quickly? America's urban population, swelled by immigration, needed more food. Foreign exports increased as other countries also needed greater food supplies. Demand! Supply and demand. Prices rose as demand rose. And, North Dakota farmers benefitted.

Another very significant factor in North Dakota's prosperity was parity. Parity



refers to the purchasing power of the farm dollar or farm income. Prices of non-farm items such as coal, machinery, and clothing did not rise as quickly or as high as farm-product prices. The farm dollar bought much more during the "Golden Age" than it had before. For example, in 1892 a farmer would have to sell 30 bushels of wheat to buy a \$12.00 suit. In 1910, the farmer would only have to sell 12 bushels to buy the same suit.

The high farm price, especially wheat, and terrific farm purchasing power explain North Dakota's prosperity and why railroads were willing to open new country. And, this explains why thousands took up land in the more arid west of North Dakota. With good prices and



purchasing power, farmers could make a go of it in areas of less rainfall. They didn't need the level of production that characterized eastern North Dakota in order to make a living.

The Second Boom filled the last remaining farm land — the settlement era was over. Those who hung on during the depression of the 1890s reaped the golden harvest. North Dakota had gone from bust to boom. **MSD**

Progressive Spirit Grips Nation

North Dakota Joins Movement

Fargo, 1906

SOMETHING CALLED PROGRESSIVISM seems to be everywhere. Just what is this progressivism? Progressivism stands for change, for the use of government to bring about more rapid improvement of people's lives. Progressives believe that a better educated person can make better decisions. So, they support efforts to improve schools. They believe that democracy must be expanded and strengthened. So, they work for laws that will give the people more voice in government. **President Theodore Roosevelt**, who became president in 1901, is a progressive. He has supported national parks and the saving of forest land for the people. He has fought

against unfair big business monopoly, for the people. He has supported pure food and drug legislation to protect people from contaminated food and illegal drugs or fake remedies. He sees himself as a reformer. A progressive is a reformer.

In North Dakota progressivism has many examples. At the North Dakota Agricultural College here in Fargo, Professor **Edwin Ladd**, a chemist, has been investigating the adulteration of food and found many cases of spoiled canned food as well as the use of unwholesome food dyes. He has become a crusader for laws that will



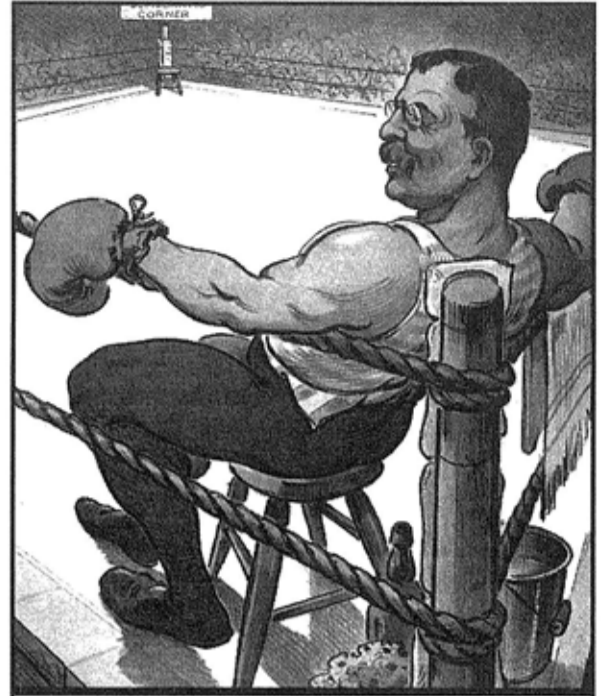
eliminate these health hazards. He is a progressive.

At the University in Grand Forks, **John M. Gillette**, the sociologist, has been investigating



child labor, jail conditions, and treatment of the mentally ill. He is calling for improved conditions in these areas. He is a progressive.

Elizabeth Preston Anderson has been leading the fight to get the vote for women as well as other measures that she believes will improve society. She is a progressive.



President Theodore Roosevelt in 1904 — TR is shown as a boxer ready to take on all opponents

such as the initiative whereby the people can directly pass laws and the referendum whereby the people can directly overturn a legislative act. It is a progressive movement.

Progressivism means reform, changing society through more involvement of the government in the lives of people. It is a strong movement across the nation and it is very much alive in our state. **NSD**

George Winship, the editor of the *Grand Forks Herald*, has been in the forefront of the movement to expand democracy. He is leading the Republicans who are out to defeat Alexander McKenzie and end undemocratic bossism. He is a progressive.

R. B. Griffith, the owner of the Ontario store in Grand Forks, crusades against bootlegging and "blind pigs" that sell illegal liquor. He is a progressive.

Theodore G. Nelson, president of the American Society of Equity, campaigns for fairer grain-grading laws to help farmers. He is a progressive.

Webster Merrifield, President of the University, is pressuring the legislature into passing laws that will provide higher standards for teachers and schools. He is a progressive.



The North Dakota Good Government League supports laws that will give the people more voice in government decision making. It endorses mea-



As a progressive, President Roosevelt fought against big companies who tried to make it impossible for others to compete. He said, "We demand that big business give the people a square deal."

Did You Know . . . ?

The Theodore Roosevelt Park in the North Dakota Badlands began as the only national memorial park in 1947 and became part of the national park system in 1978?



President Roosevelt Fights to Save Wildlife

Progressives Unite To End Bossism

Burke Victory Signals McKenzie's Downfall

Bismarck
November 11, 1906

DEMOCRAT JOHN BURKE, the tall, lean lawyer from Devils Lake, has defeated Republican Governor Elmore Sarles. This is no ordinary victory. Reform-minded progressive Republicans, led by editor **George Winship** of the *Grand Forks Herald*, supported Burke. They had had enough of political **Boss Alexander McKenzie's** powerful control of North Dakota and its affairs. This ends McKenzie's sixteen-year reign as the Boss of North Dakota!



McKenzie first achieved territory-wide and even national attention when in 1883, through tricky political maneuvering, he was able to move the territorial capital from Yankton to his hometown of Bismarck. The folks around Bismarck, however, had been aware of McKenzie's political skills ever since he settled there in 1873.

As a hardworking young man in his early twenties, he had been a spike driver for the Northern Pacific Railroad as it laid tracks between Fargo and Bismarck, 1871-1873. When the railroad went bankrupt in 1873, the tracks ended in Bismarck. So did McKenzie. The tall, well built Canadian-born Scot was outgoing and likeable. So much so that residents of Burleigh County elected him as sheriff three times. So much so that the Northern Pacific Railroad hired him as their lobbyist to see to it that the railroad's interests were protected in the territorial, and later, state legislatures.

By the time North Dakota entered the Union in 1889, McKenzie controlled the Republican party; and because Republicans vastly outnumbered Democrats, that meant controlling the politics and policies of the entire state. He hand-picked governors and other state officials, even representatives to Washington, for sixteen years. Only once, 1892, did his candidate for governor lose. At the same time he protected the interests of the Minneapolis and St. Paul corporations—railroads, grain-buyers, and millers. He kept their taxes low and state-control at a minimum. How could

one man come to such power? First, he was well organized. He had men he could trust to do what he told them in all parts of the state. Second, he had the money and the support of the large corporations whose interests he watched after. Third, he realized that North Dakota had become a land of immigrants who didn't understand the language or the political process. Too, the immigrants were busy establishing their homesteads. He once said, "Give me a bunch of Swedes and I'll drive them like sheep."

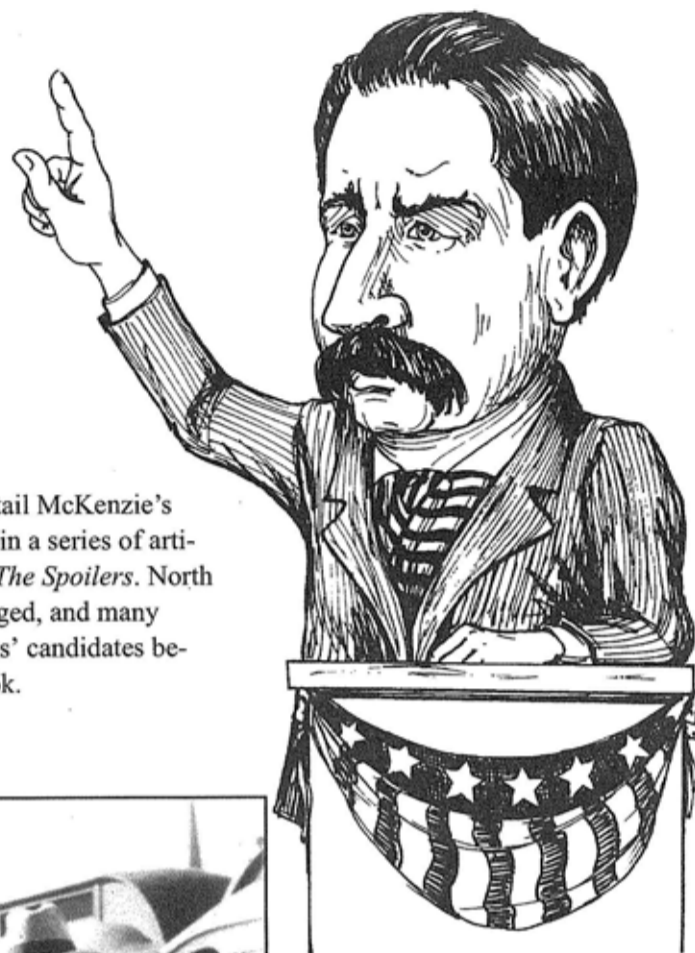
So now the McKenzie political machine has been smashed. The defeat of McKenzie's governor and the progressive Burke victory came about because reform Republicans were sick and tired of McKenzie's undemocratic methods. But there's more to the story.

Many believe that McKenzie caused his own downfall by recklessly trying to "loot Alaska." In 1900 he had gained control of disputed gold mining claims through his friend, Alaska's first and only judge at that time, Arthur Noyes. Illegally, McKenzie worked the claims, perhaps taking as much as \$600,000 in gold for himself. A federal court of appeals in California ordered him to stop. But, taking advantage of the wild and wooly Alaska gold-rush spirit, McKenzie refused.

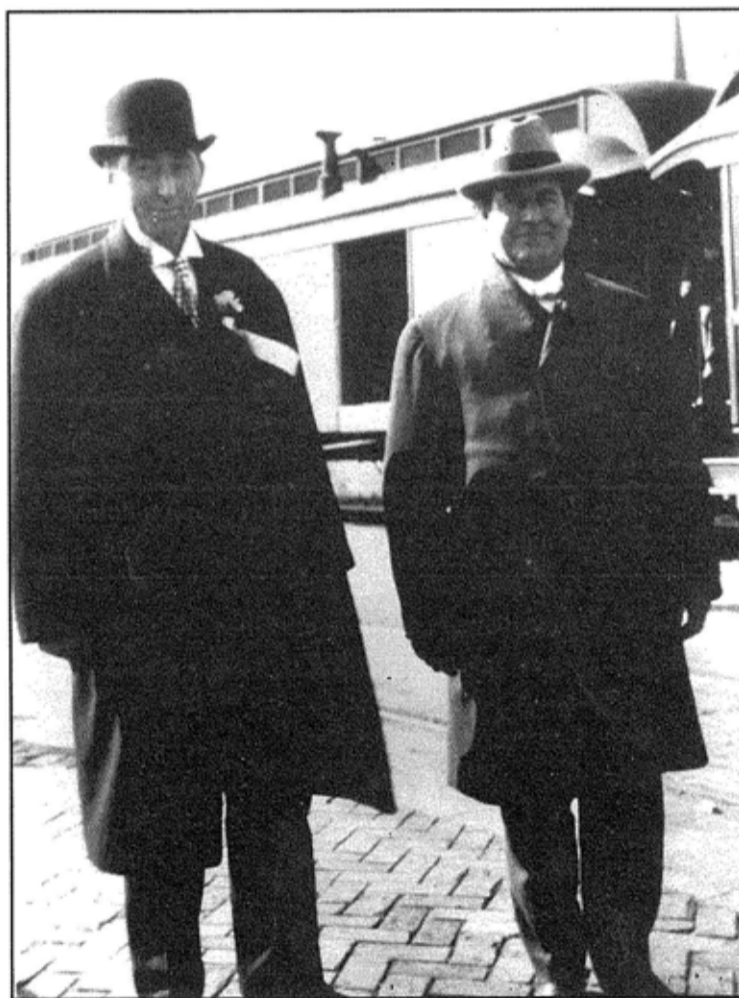
Later that year, the California court was able to remove

dishonest Judge Noyes and slap a one-year prison term on McKenzie. President William McKinley pardoned the North Dakotan and McKenzie seemed to have avoided much political damage.

Early this year, however, author Rex Beach exposed in detail McKenzie's Alaska wrong-doing in a series of articles and in his book *The Spoilers*. North Dakotans were outraged, and many voted against the boss' candidates because of Beach's book.



Boss Alexander McKenzie (above) is through, beaten by John Burke



John Burke with William Jennings Bryan in 1908
Called "Honest John" Burke, the Governor who ended the Boss Rule of Alexander McKenzie is shown with the famous Bryan who ran for president of the United States unsuccessfully three times, including 1908.

Now McKenzie, who called the state's political shots from as far away as the Merchant's Hotel in St. Paul, is no longer the Boss of North Dakota. No one is much worried about his well-being. He is a millionaire, having made money in banking, ranching, land-dealing, and beverage selling.

During the campaign, Burke urged voters, in his words: "Take charge of your own government. Do not permit a boss and his men to manage it on their own interests and according to their own caprice." That is what the people have done in this year of 1906 and the McKenzie era is over.

NSD

Do You Know Why Boss McKenzie was So Successful?

A famous North Dakota historian **Lewis F. Crawford**, said that

McKenzie "was generous with money and . . . personal favors, and recipients

often did not know whether he was using them to his special purpose or not."

Interview with Christina Styles Dunn

Early Years In Bismarck

CHRISTINA STYLES DUNN, a native of Canada, married John Piatt Dunn in 1873 and he took his bride to Bismarck where he had built a small house and drugstore. She tells us about travel, the town, and some of the interesting people of those early years.

Travel, even by train, was not easy in the 1870s. Would you tell us about your trip to Bismarck?

This trip from Minneapolis to Fargo took one day's journey on the train, arriving in Fargo on June 13, 1873, at 7 o'clock P.M. Two days were spent in Fargo, D.T., before accommodations were available on the N.P.R.R. to Jamestown, D.T. The trip from Fargo to Jamestown took one day's journey, arriving in Jamestown on June 16, 1873, at 9 P.M., where we were unable to obtain sleeping quarters for the night. We were given accommodations in a grocery store. Our bed consisted of some sacks spread on the floor with a buffalo robe for covering. This bed was used for three days due to the inability to secure accommodations to Crystal Springs, which was the end of the track at that time. On June 19, 1873, accommodations were secured in the caboose of one of the crew trains, in which we traveled to Crystal Springs, the journey taking one day, arriving in Crystal Springs on June 20, 1873, at 10 P.M. Our accommodations for the night in Crystal Springs was a box car, and we had our meals with the train crew in the crew's tent cook shack.

On June 21, 1873, we left Crystal Springs in a lumber wagon drawn by eight mules, which was going to Bismarck, D.T. This trip took two days, due to the fact that the wagon was loaded to capacity (4000 pounds) with our additional weight and our four suitcases and two trunks. The stop on June 22nd was made at Sterling, where we slept on the ground. The second stop was made on June 23, at what is now called Menoken. On June 24, 1873, we arrived in Bismarck on top of the lumber wagon at 9:30 A.M.

What were your first impressions of Bismarck?

My first impression of Bismarck was that the town was very rough and disorderly, but it was not nearly as bad as I had expected to find. The tent stores and houses along the street appeared so quaint that they were quite interesting, and I spent many days walking around from one place to the other and spent many hours in the drugstore, helping my husband arrange his stock and waiting on what customers I could.

Are there any events that you particularly remember?

On April 1, 1881, was the worst flood in Bismarck. The water was up to the bank at the foot of 3rd Street, fifteen feet deep. Captain Braithwait landed his boat there to take excursion and sightseeing parties to Mandan. The tops of trees — and just the tops — at the river were sticking out of the water. The boat left from

the foot of third street and went to where the Mandan court house now stands, would turn there and come back again. I went on one of these excursions and the fee was twenty-five cents. The river was at this stage for about a week. There were one or two cabins in what is now the "bottoms," and they were completely covered by water. Gottlieb Huber at that time had a grain storing building at the foot of the bank, at the foot of second street. This building was blown up by an explosion caused by the water getting into the grain. The fire was so hot that it was impossible for the boat to get near enough to land so they had to ride around for two or three hours before it finally washed away. The grain was floating on the water in big chunks but drifted down enough so that the excursion boat could land.

Do you recall any stories about Bismarck's most famous citizen, Boss Alexander McKenzie?

Gottlieb Huber was in charge of the ballot boxes and was responsible for the ballots. No ballot was put into the boxes unless they were stamped with the ballot stamp; this was Gottlieb Huber's job to see that only stamped ballots were inserted into the boxes. During the election of 1896 the train from Wilton and the west bound. N.P. were held over for the poll voters until eight o'clock, at which time the polls were open. Early the night before the election, Alex McKenzie went to Wilton after a man who had a lot of influence and brought him to Bismarck by horse and buggy. He was instructed how to vote and following morning at eight o'clock was taken to the polls by Alex McKenzie and was the first to vote. His ballot was stamped and put into the fourth ward ballot box. When I was to have my ballot stamped, behind the second voter, the stamp was nowhere to be found. The gentleman from Wilton was also missing, and there was a great commotion. The ballot stamp was never found so no other people could legally vote in that ward.



The Bismarck Headquarters of Alex McKenzie, the Hotel McKenzie

At two o'clock Alex McKenzie came back to the polls with a ballot box marked "O'Brien precinct" and handed this ballot box to Gottlieb Huber to open and count at three o'clock. There was no such precinct, as the O'Brien precinct was just one of Mr. McKenzie's crooked schemes. Upon presenting the O'Brien ballot box to Gottlieb Huber, he asked for the fourth precinct ballot box with the one ballot in it. Huber refused to give it to him, and McKenzie got three men to come and take the box from Huber. Huber pulled his six shooter and sat on the ballot box and told them to come and get it. At three o'clock they started counting the ballots in the O'Brien precinct box, which everybody knew was no good. This caused the Bismarck people to become angry; and they chased McKenzie all the way home with a fence post.

Was there much "wild west" violence in Bismarck?

Not much, but there is an interesting story about James A. Emmons, (editor of the Bismarck Sun, 1885-1887) known to the people of Bismarck as Tumbleweed, due to the fact that in his paper he was always publishing articles to the effect that the people of Bismarck should weed the tumbleweeds before they went to seed. He kept this up so persistently that one morning his printing office was all covered and surrounded by tumbleweeds that the people of Bismarck had gathered one night and piled around his print shop. This made him worse, and some of the people finally dumped his print shop into the Missouri River. This finished the tumbleweed business.

MSD

Interview with Reuben Humes

Finding Land for Immigrants

BORN IN ILLINOIS in 1880 Reuben Humes traveled with his father to a homestead near Redfield, Dakota Territory in the late 1880s. After his father disappeared in 1892, he herded sheep at age twelve for \$20 a month. Since 1900 he has made his home in Dickinson and his livelihood as a land locator for settlers and as a ranchhand or cowboy.

What exactly did you do as a land locator?

In 1907 many settlers were coming into Dickinson, looking for homesteads. I made considerable money helping the settlers get located. I acted as guide and furnished a team and a two-seated buggy. I received seven dollars for each day I was out. The settlers paid all expenses on the trip such as hay and feed for the horses. On some of these trips I would be out in the country six or seven days before the settler would find a homestead that suited him. Some trips took us almost to the South Dakota line. At night we would stay at a ranch or some deserted shack or sleep out in the open. Food on these trips consisted of bacon, bologna, canned tomatoes, bread, and coffee.

How did ranchers react to immigrant settlers? Any story?

The ranchers did not like to see the settlers come in, especially foreigners. If I went near a ranch with a load of foreigners, they usually bawled me out and told me to take them away, the farther the better. The worst experience I had was with three Finlanders. They hired me to take them out late in the fall. We left Dickinson about five o'clock in the morning and traveled south. They were very surly, and as they could not talk any English I had a hard time to understand them. After we were about five miles out of Dickinson, one of the men pulled out a bottle of whiskey. From that time on they were drunk all the time. As soon as one bottle was empty they pulled out another. They offered me a drink from time to time, but I would not drink. They started arguing with each other, and the next minute the two men in the back seat started to fight. I was afraid they would break the buggy seat, so I stopped and pulled



Dickinson, Dakota Territory, in 1882
Buffalo hides are tied in a big bundle in the foreground.

them out on the ground. After fighting about half an hour, they both had enough. They quit and got back in the buggy. After a few more drinks the fighting started again. This time all three of them were engaged. I was so disgusted I tried to go back to Dickinson, but they did not want to go. I then decided to try and sober them up. We were near a creek that ran into the Heart River, and in place of taking the regular crossing where the river could be forded easily, I drove two miles east. The stream was four or five feet deep at this place. I drove the horses into the water. As the water came up over the buggy, the men started to yell. We all got wet. The bank on the other side of the river was steep and bumpy. The buggy hit a bump just as it came out of the river. One of the men was bumped

out backwards and hit the mud with his head. This sort of sobered them up. We built a fire and dried our clothes. I could tell they were angry at me, but I did not care. I then drove on a few more miles, then circled around and went back to Dickinson. They did not want to go but I had enough of them. I drove up to the livery stable. They got out of the buggy and started to walk off. I yelled and motioned at them to come back, as I had not been paid. They kept right on walking. I had just started after them when Abe Morse and five of his men from the Stone Ranch rode up. They wanted to know what the trouble was as they had heard me yelling. I told them I had not been paid. They took after the Finlanders on horseback. As they rode, they let out a few warwhoops. The Finlanders heard them and stopped.

They knew the men were coming after them and they were badly frightened. The men rode around in front of them and motioned for them to go back to the barn. They did not lose any time coming back to me and paid up in full. That was the last I ever saw of them.

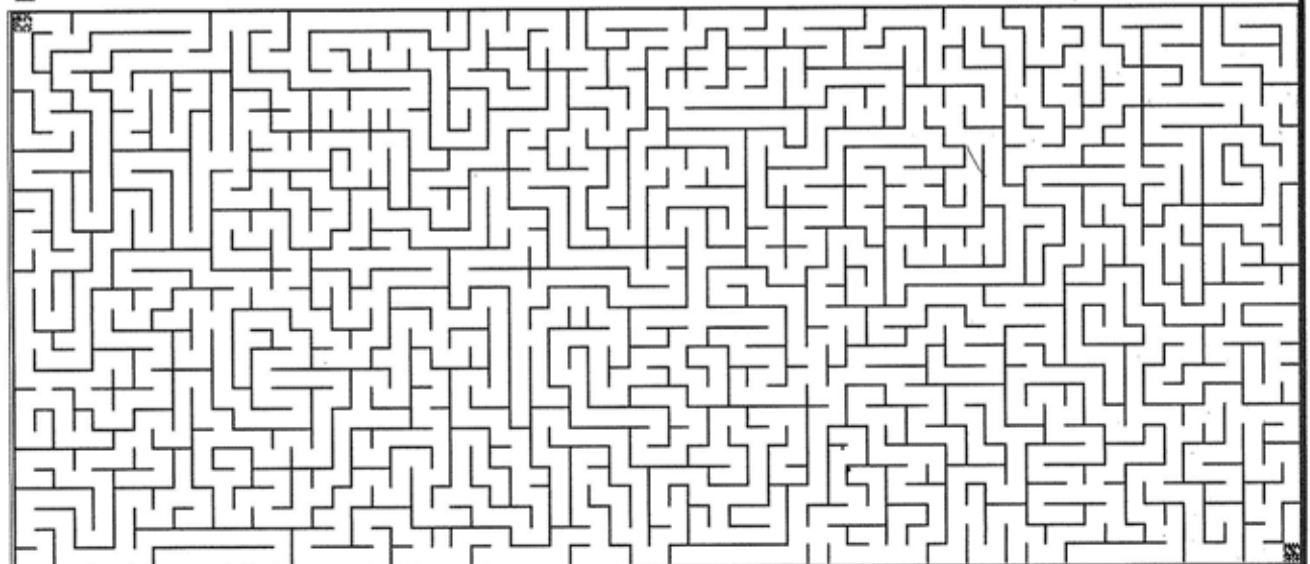
Did you ever try ranching?

I hired out to the Stone Ranch in 1900. I had worked on farms at various times but ranching was altogether different. I was given a bunk in the bunkhouse and told to make myself at home. About a dozen cowboys were in the bunkhouse. They were all happy and good natured. It did not take them long to start calling me Rube. They figured I was a green hand, and they kidded me plenty but it was all in fun, so I did not get mad. I cowboied for three years.

MSD

Help Reuben Humes Get Back to Dickinson

Start here and go to the corner in the bottom right without running into a line which is a stream that can't be crossed.



Norwegians Make Up State's Largest Ethnic Group

Scandinavians Dot Entire State

Bismarck, 1915

FROM NORTHERN EUROPE, a flood of immigrants has streamed into North Dakota: Norwegians, Swedes, Danes, Icelanders, and Finns. Today over 120,000 Norwegian immigrants and their American-born children are scattered across the state. Their numbers are greatest in the southern and central counties of the Red River Valley and in northwestern North Dakota (see map), but Norwegians live in all counties.

Swedes number 27,000 and are pretty well spread out although more live in Cass County than any other county. About 12,500 Danes now live here. Their greatest numbers are in Burke and Ward counties with Kenmare known as "Little Denmark." Many fewer Icelanders (under 3,000) and Finns (under 2,500) live in North Dakota. The Wing area of Burleigh County and Rock Lake, Rolla, and Hansboro along the Canadian border are home to the majority of Finnish immigrants. Most Icelanders have settled in Pembina County around the town of Mountain.

The Scandinavian groups have much in common. They come from Europe's northern climate, from countries where farms are small and available land is scarce. Some languages are similar, at least for the Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes. Icelandic and Finnish, however, are quite different from the others. Their most common bond is religion — almost all the Scandinavians are Lutheran.

Like the Germans from Russia and the other ethnic groups, the Scandinavians came to North Dakota because of the availability of land under the terms of the Homestead Act. Four or six acres in Iceland or Norway could not compare to 160 or 320 in North Dakota.

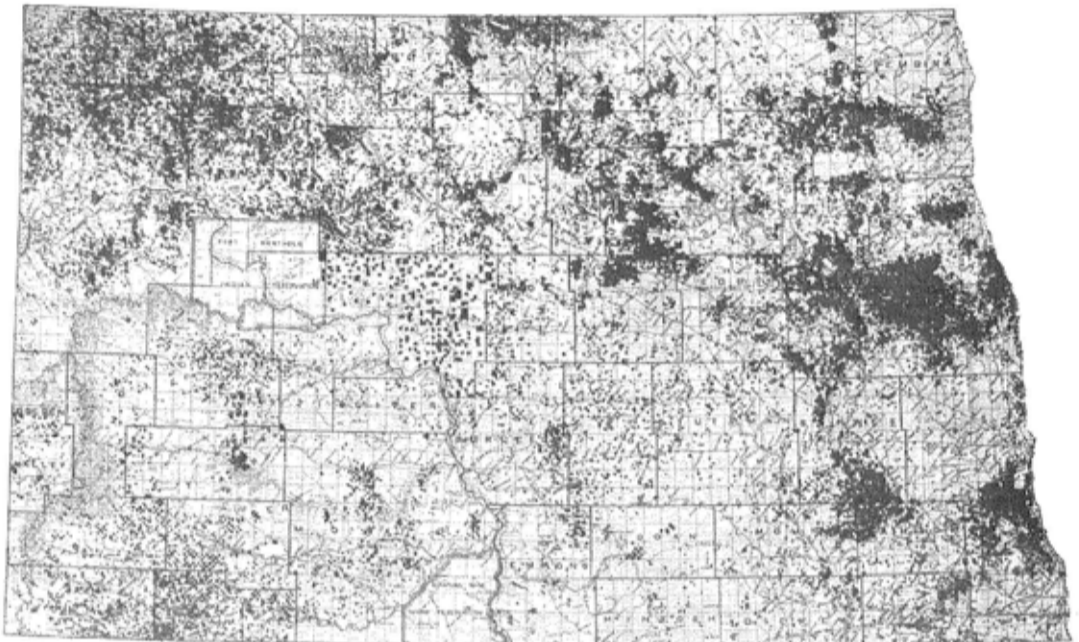
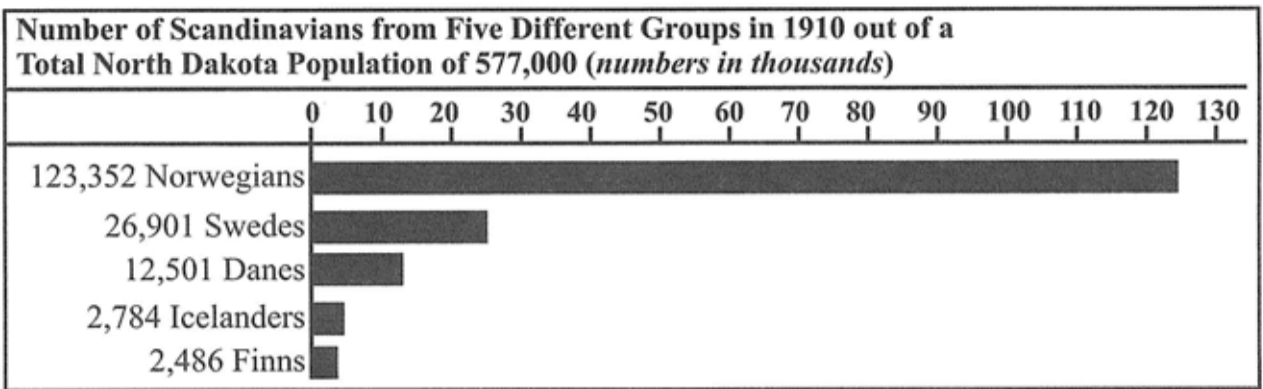
The Scandinavians have been more active in civic affairs than most other immigrant groups. They have started newspapers, built hospitals, organized colleges, and count among

their numbers several authors. The Norwegians, especially, have recently been active in good government reform clubs.

MSD



Grandmother teaches younger women how to use an Icelandic spinning wheel. Most Icelanders settled in the northeastern corner of ND.



In 1914, people of Norwegian birth or descent owned one-fifth of all the land in North Dakota. The other Scandinavians owned land as well, so the map would be even blacker if the Swedes, Danes, Icelanders and Finns were included.



A Swedish homesteader's wife and children around 1900. John Talcott and his family lived near Westhope in Bottineau County.

Do You Know . . . ?

Which Scandinavian ethnic groups celebrated Midsummer's Day with a big festival and party, built saunas outdoors, and jumped into the snow or cut a hole in the ice and jumped into the water after using their saunas in the winter?

Which Scaninavian group built windmills in North Dakota and spell the "son" names like Johnson and Jenson with "e's," as in Johnsen and Jensen?

Where in North Dakota did most Finns go to live? Where did Danes go?

Interview with Norwegian Immigrant Terkel Fuglestad

How to Start a Homestead

TERKEL FUGLESTAD left Norway with his wife Abigail in 1883. He was twenty-seven years old and could find no employment. He homesteaded among other Norwegians not far from Cooperstown and farms there today.

Would you explain to us why you left Norway?

There was an economic crisis in Stavanger in the beginning of the eighties. I wouldn't take over my father's farm as he wanted me to, so we moved to town and tried to get some kind of office work, but wherever I came, it seemed they were more than filled up. At last I got work at a foundry and shipyard where steamships were being built. Then one day they laid off one hundred men, and I was among the unlucky. After that it seemed as though all ways for work were closed. The only way was to set my course westward across the ocean.

I had often talked to Halvor Nordaas, who was the manager of the fire department and was city gardener in Stavanger, if I could get a job as city gardener. Just as I was ready to go to America, I got word I could have the job. If I had known it sooner, I would not be here now. Planting of trees and flowers has always been my dearest work; so goodbye, Norway, and I left for the strange country of the Dakota prairies.

Did it take you long to find some land?

I took my homestead three days after I came to Dakota. Elling Johnson (Froiland) and Jens Bull had filed on the same section earlier in the summer. They told me the southwest quarter of the section where a shanty was had not been filed on and told me I could go to Cooperstown and get papers on it. I had Jens Bull's ten-year-old daughter to go with me to Cooperstown and be my interpreter. They asked me what section it was; but I didn't know it. Then this little girl said, "It's section ten we live on." The men soon found out the rest.

What did you do then?

I now had to build a house on my homestead. Elling Johnson urged me to go to Cooperstown and buy a shanty which stood on his land belonging to Nelson who had left. Mr. Nelson worked at the store in Cooperstown. Since I didn't have any money, I took the only thing I had of any value, which was my pipe, and fled to town. I met Mr. Nelson and asked him how much he wanted for the house. He told me twenty-five dollars. I then told him I had no money, but a tobacco pipe that was worth that amount. We made the deal; I got the house and an overall and he got the pipe. We were both well satisfied with the deal.

Would you tell us about that first year on the homestead?

If a man gets up in the wee hours of the morning in the spring when nature wakes up after a winter's sleep and you examine mother nature's plants, animals, bird

life, prairie chickens, each one in their own place, and the ducks splashing in the water, it all seems like a prairie romance. Here was also our place. Our life's work was to clean away and build up our new land. We cultivated the wild prairie, following our Creator's commandment to till the soil. With my oxen and two borrowed oxen I got my fourteen acres of land broke up. That summer I used a fork and scythe to gather the hay. Elling Johnson and I helped each other on the farm during haying season. One night when I came home, there were two calves on the farm, and my wife, who always was alone when I was away, told me that a man came by, driving in a wagon with a cow tied behind and a calf following. She ran after him and asked him if he wanted to sell a calf. He told her he was alone on his claim and didn't want to bother with the calf and that he was on his way to Cooperstown to sell it. She bought the calf for five dollars. It so happened she didn't have any money. He waited while she ran a half-mile to the neighbor to get five dollars. The cow had milk enough to feed the calves. I thought my wife made a pretty good deal.

You replaced your shanty with a sod house. Would you explain how it was built?

The first thing was to find out the best material to use, and that had to be a certain sod of strong grass roots. We found that along a slough. We had to break the chunks carefully, three or four feet inches thick. We cut it in big chunks. When the chimney was made, sand was put between each layer. We left an opening for a double window in the south and east and for a door on the north where we later built a room with a slant roof and a door on the east. Here in the summer we had the stove. We had five elm logs; we put one on the top, one on each side, and one on the chimney. On these we nailed



Utvandringen til Amerika Norge

Emigration to America

Norwegian stamp commemorating 150 years of Norwegian emigration to America, 1825-1975. It was based on the John Bakken sod house photograph which is in the Fred Hultstrand History in Pictures Collection, NDIRS-NDSU, Fargo, shown below. Many of the historical photographs in *The North Star Dakotan* are from this collection.



the rough boards from the shanty and then tarpaper. We had grass three feet long that we laid layer upon layer next to the sod so as to keep out the water. We laid the sod gradually as we cut it; then the house was considered ready so far. It was then to fix the inside, to smooth out the walls as smooth as a plastered wall. We swept the walls good with a broom so that the grass pieces should hold the plastering. We then found some gumbo or white clay on the edge of a large slough, which we used for the walls. This stayed on the walls as long as we lived there (eight years). After, we whitewashed the walls with the same stuff. It became quite a bit lighter. Later on when we could afford it, we whitewashed it with plaster. It was a good house, warm in the winter and cool in the summer.

NSD

1 Western Ukrainians Settle Around Wilton in 1913

WILTON HAS BECOME one of the major centers for settlement by Ukrainians. They have come mostly from Galicia in the western Ukraine in eastern Europe. They began arriving in 1898 after being advised in Winnipeg that North Dakota would be a good place to settle. They tried the area around Mannhaven but decided the land around Wilton, just north of Bismarck, was better. Five to eight families have arrived each year since. Many have homesteaded; quite a few Ukrainian men have found employment in the large lignite coal mine which W.D. Washburn opened in 1901. The Wilton settlement spawned Ukrainian settlements in the Badlands around Belfield, Gorham, and, of course, Ukania. In religion they are Eastern Catholics of the Byzantine rite. They have become known for their festive wedding celebrations that last three days.

2 Protestant Ukrainians Homestead Forty-Mile Corridor around Max in 1911

THE AREA NORTH AND SOUTH of the Soo Railroad branch line that runs from Drake through Max has been heavily populated by people from the eastern parts of the Ukraine. They left eastern Europe in protest against the Russian Orthodox church — these Ukrainians are Protestants—Baptists and Seventh Day Adventists. They took homesteads for farming and ranching here in a 40 mile long corridor before the railroad came through in 1906. The railroad gave rise to several new towns such as Kief, Ruso, and Dogden, which have become Ukrainian trading centers. The largest single settlement is just north of here — about 300 people.

3 St. Stanislaus Church Dedicated by Poles in Warsaw in 1901

ITS STEEPLE REACHES 143 feet toward the heavens; the magnificent Roman Catholic church is rightly called "the cathedral of the prairies." The nearly 2,000 Polish immigrant people who settled this southeastern corner of Walsh County, south of Grafton, have had their dream realized. Many Poles came as early as the 1870s to the rich farmland of the Red River Valley. The towns of Minto, Ardoch, Poland, and Warsaw have become their towns of business, entertainment, and worship.

4 Czech Communities Divided on Religion in Manitou in 1912

LOCAL CZECHS have just completed the building of a ZCJB hall in this last part of North Dakota to be settled by them. ZCJB stands for *Zapadni Ceska Bratska Jednota* (Western Bohemian Fraternal Association). ZCJB is a fraternal lodge which serves as a religious organization that emphasizes a private form of Christianity, a personal religion. Essentially they believed what they wanted to believe. They have no sacramental system or ministers. In addition to being a cultural center, ZCJB halls are places for religious occasions such as weddings and funerals. Often a ZCJB has its own cemetery. Some call ZCJB members "free thinkers."

Some Czechs are Roman Catholics and wherever the over 2,000 Czech people have settled friction and rivalry between the ZCJB and the local Catholic churches has existed: in and around Wahpeton and Lidgerwood in the 1870s and 1880s; southern Walsh County in and around Pisek, Conway, or Lankin and to the west around Dickinson and the Green River in the 1880s and 1890s; and now in this area of Montrail County.

5 Ten Japanese Railroad Workers Killed in Williston, September 1902

TEN JAPANESE railroad workers were killed west of here when their work car was stuck by a freight train. They have been laid to rest in the local cemetery. The laying of tracks has brought several immigrant groups, not large in numbers, to North Dakota: Chinese, Italians, Greeks, Armenians, and Japanese. The few who have stayed as permanent residents usually live in the towns.

6 Muslim Lebanese Syrians Farm near Ross, 1910

SEVERAL DOZEN Lebanese Syrians have established homesteads around this Mountrail County community. That they are Arabic people is unique for North Dakota. What makes them truly unique

is that they all are members of the Islamic faith. The largest Lebanese Syrian cluster is northwest of Williston where 121 have located on homesteads. They are Orthodox Christians. There are several hundred of these Arabic people in the state. Most are trying to farm, and some have become merchants.

7 Dutch Land Company Sees Bright Future at Belfield, July 1910

THE HOLLAND-DAKOTA Land Company has acquired 12,000 acres south of town and plans to rent out land to farm families from Holland and to farm sections of the acquisition using the most progressive methods. Today 44 Hollanders arrive to work on the company's land. Although not many Hollanders have settled in North Dakota, they have established successful farming operations in southern Emmons County around Hague and Hull. Lark in Grant county is another Dutch community.

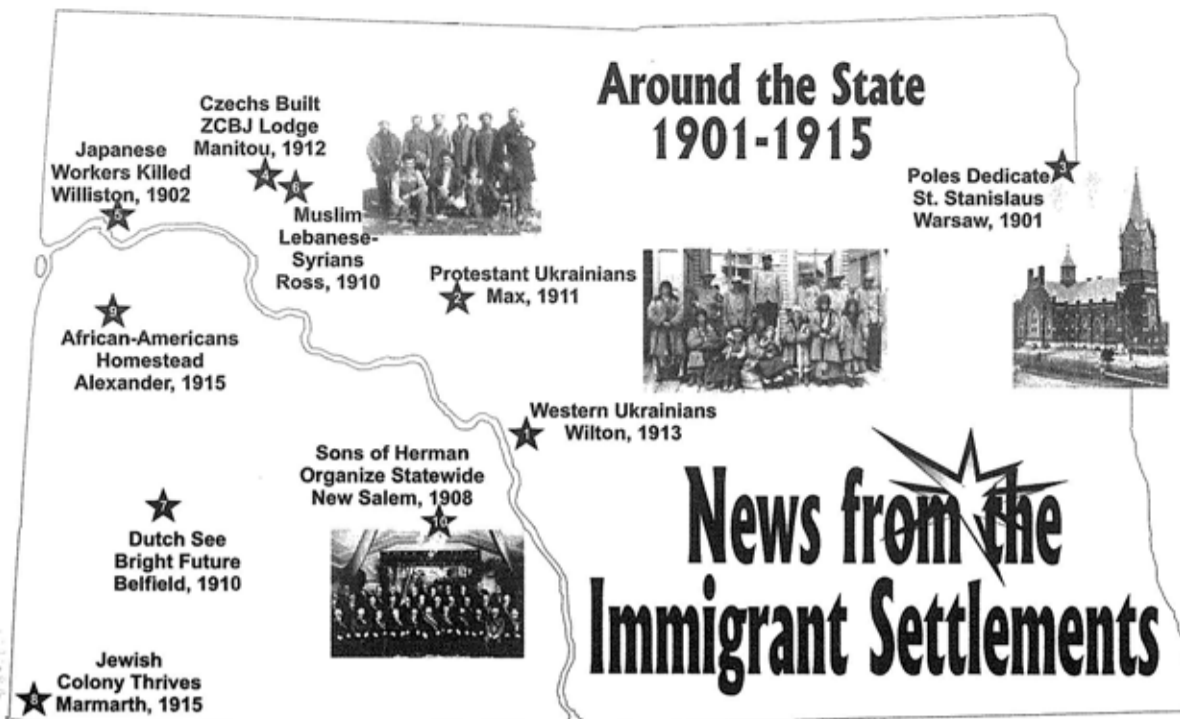
8 Jewish Colony Thrives at Marmarth, 1915

OVER 100 JEWISH men and women have homesteaded in this far southwestern part of North Dakota and they are still coming. Most are fleeing persecution in Eastern Europe. The Jewish Agricultural Society of New York has organized the colony and financially helps these settlers. Earlier Jewish agricultural communities at Painted Woods, Garske, Wing, and Wishek either failed or did very poorly. Most of those Jewish people moved to the towns where many went into business.

9 African-Americans Homestead at Alexander, 1915

SEVERAL FAMILIES of African-Americans have homesteaded South of here in

Around the State 1901-1915



Moline Township. Reverend W.S. Brooks of St. Peter's African Methodist Church in Minneapolis has urged African-Americans to colonize in the Northwest. According to him, "There is good land, goodwill on the part of the inhabitants, and all that is required is hard work to bring good crops and good times."

Earlier colonization efforts such as the 32 African-Americans who were to homestead around Larimore in 1882 have not worked out. There are, however, several successful farmers. For example, Bill Green and his family are doing extremely well near Larimore. He has also trained himself as a veterinarian.

10 Sons of Hermann Organize Statewide at New Salem, March 1908

DELEGATES FROM Anamoose, Gardena, Hebron, Bismarck, and Mandan have joined New Salem's Prince Heinrich Lodge No. 4 to organize a state grand lodge. The Order of the Sons of Hermann has over 90,000 members in thirty states. The order is named for German folk hero, Hermann, who drove the Romans out of Germany in 9 A.D. and came to symbolize the strength of German manhood.

The New Salem lodge was organized in 1907 and has 99 members; wives have begun an auxiliary. It is a social center for many of the German immigrants. The Sons of Hermann is one of several organizations that are part of the lives of the over 16,000 foreign-born Germans in North Dakota.

NSD

1st North Dakota Volunteer Infantry Come Home Heroes

Our Boys Return from the Philippines

Valley City
October 2, 1899

THE CITY WAS GAILY decorated, bands played rousing patriotic music, and townspeople by the thousands waved American flags. That was Valley City last evening when Company G of the 1st North Dakota Volunteer Infantry arrived home from a distinguished campaign in the Philippines.

When the Spanish-American War broke out in April 1898, the War Department asked the states to activate their National Guards for duty. By early May, 437 men and officers began training at Fargo. Their destination would be the Philippines which Spain owned.



Company G, Valley City
Photographed in the Philippines

During June the 1st North Dakota Volunteer Infantry received more training near San Francisco and on June 27 shipped out to the Philippines. The North Dakotans arrived in Manila just as the war against Spain was ending.

This did not mean that the 1st North Dakota turned around and came home — far from it! The Filipinos had been fighting for independence from Spain for several years and had gained control of the country except for the city of Manila. When the United States took ownership of the Philippines after the peace was signed, the Filipinos began to wage their war for independence against the Americans.

For six months North Dakota's "Boys in the Philippines" were in the thick of battle — jungle, guerrilla warfare. In that half-year the 1st North Dakota led the charge on several campaigns.

Of special note was the heroism displayed by several North Dakotans who were members of Young's Scouts. These 25 men, 16 of whom were from North Dakota, were assigned the duty of preceding the army to gauge enemy strength and positions. But they ended up doing much more than that!

In mid-May 1899 Young's Scouts single-handedly drove 300 to 400 Filipinos out of the towns of San Ildefonso, San Miguel, and San Isidro — about 40 miles into rugged terrain north of Manila. Eight North



Young's Scouts

Dakotans received the nation's highest honor for their heroism during these assaults — the Congressional Medal of Honor. In all, ten NoDaks earned this coveted medal during the Philippine action.

When our boys left the Philippines on July 31, the conflict was far from over, but they had done their job

well. Now all across the state, just like here in Valley City, the people are paying tribute to our boys with parades and banquets. Each returning soldier from here has received \$26 in gold. This was a surprise the boys least expected.

NSD
North Star Dakotan, Issue Three - 15

Ten from 1st North Dakota Volunteer Infantry Receive Congressional Medal of Honor

Young's Scouts

For valor with the citation, "With 11 other scouts, without waiting for the supporting battalion to aid them or to get into a position to do so, charged over a distance of about 150 yards and completely routed about 300 of the enemy who were in line and in a position that could only be carried by a frontal attack."

ANDERS, FRANK L., Corporal, U.S. Army, Company B, 1st North Dakota Volunteer Infantry. Place and date: At San Miguel de Mayumo, Luzon, Philippine Islands, 13 May 1899. Entered service at: Fargo, N. Dak. Birth: Fort Lincoln, Dakota Territory. Date of issue: 3 March 1906.

DOWNS, WILLIS H., Private, Company H, 1st North Dakota Volunteer Infantry. Place and date: At San Miguel de Mayumo, Luzon, Philippine Islands, 13 May 1899. Entered service at: Jamestown, N. Dak. Birth: Mount Carmel, Conn. Date of issue: 16 February 1906.

JENSEN, GOTTFRED, Private, Company D, 1st North Dakota Volunteer Infantry. Place and date: At San Miguel de Mayumo, Luzon, Philippine Islands, 13 May 1899. Entered service at: Devils Lake, N. Dak. Birth: Denmark. Date of issue: 6 June 1906.

For valor with the citation, "With 21 other scouts charged across a burning bridge, under heavy fire, and completely routed 600 of the enemy who were entrenched in a strongly fortified position."



Congressional Medal of Honor
Warded to North Dakotan
Charles P. Davis of Valley City,
cited for bravery on May 16, 1899.

BOEHLER, OTTO, Private, Company I, 1st North Dakota Volunteer Infantry. Place and date: Near San Isidro, Philippine Islands, 16 May 1899. Entered service at: Wahpeton, N. Dak. Birth: Germany. Date of issue: 17 May 1906.

DAVIS, CHARLES P., Private, Company G, 1st North Dakota Volunteer Infantry. Place and date: Near San Isidro, Philippine Islands, 16 May 1899. Entered service at: Valley City, N. Dak. Birth: Long Prairie, Minn. Date of issue: 28 April 1906.

KINNE, JOHN B., Private, Company B, 1st North Dakota Infantry. Place and date: Near San Isidro, Philippine Islands, 16 May 1899. Entered service at: Fargo, N. Dak. Birth: Beloit, Wis. Date of issue: 17 May 1906.

LONGFELLOW, RICHARD M., Private, Company A, 1st North Dakota Volunteer Infantry. Place and date: Near San Isidro, Philippine Islands, 16 May 1899. Entered service at: Mandan, N. Dak. Birth: Logan County, Ill. Date of issue: Unknown.

ROSS, FRANK F., Private, Company H, 1st North Dakota Volunteer Infantry. Place and date: Near San Isidro, Philippine Islands 16 May 1899. Entered service at: Langdon, N. Dak. Birth: Avon, Ill. Date of issue: 6 June 1906.

GALT, STERLING A., Artificer, Company F, 36th Infantry, U.S. Volunteers. Mustered in with Company G, Valley City, 1st North Dakota Volunteer Infantry. Place and date: At Bamban, Luzon, Philippine Islands, 9 November 1899. Birth: Pawneetown, Md. Date of issue: 30 April 1902. Citation: Distinguished bravery and conspicuous gallantry in action against insurgents.

Single-Handed Heroism

SLETTELAND, THOMAS, Private, Company C, 1st North Dakota Infantry. Place and date: Near Paete, Luzon, Philippine Islands, 12 April 1899. Entered service at: Grafton, N. Dak. Birth: Norway. Date of issue: 11 March 1902. Citation: Single-handed and alone defended his dead and wounded comrades against a greatly superior force of the enemy. NSD

Sixteen North Dakotans were among the 22 surviving members of Young's Scouts who saved an important bridge on May 16, 1899. Eight North Dakotans received the Congressional Medal of Honor for their bravery as members of Young's Scouts. Two others from North Dakota were awarded the medal as well, a total of ten of the 91 awarded by the Army for bravery in the conflict.



Life Better for North Dakota



Tire trouble, who said women weren't good mechanics?
Misses Palmer & Severud and their "wheels," Milton, North Dakota, 1900s



A Gala Fourth of July in Osnabrock, N



Some farm folk even drove their cars to church in the winter as this Park River family did in 1908



Thorson Brothers Store in Park River in 1899

California oranges are available. Both Fargo and Grand Forks have department stores with four floors of tempting goods. In smaller towns large general stores sell clothing, hardware, groceries, and most anything a customer needs. Stores usually stay open on Saturday nights to accommodate farm families.

The bright lights of the cities — electricity has replaced the dimness of gas — attract rural folks to a wide variety of entertaining and cultural events. Sporting contests, moving pictures, traveling groups of vaudevillians (singing, comedy, acrobatic, and animal acts), street fairs, attractive parks, circuses, even opera and stage plays, give visitors and residents much to do. Libraries have the latest publications. The state's Public Library Commission, organized in 1907, sends out over 300 traveling libraries to towns that do not have a permanent library.

Town bands and fraternal organizations are especially popular. Every town, every Indian reservation, every high school, even stores and social organizations, have bands. The music of John Phillips Sousa fills the North Dakota air. We are band crazy!

Fraternal organizations bring men together in large numbers. The Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Young Men's Christian Association, Foresters, Elks, Woodmen of the World, and Sons of Norway provide men with a social setting. The Rebekahs, Eastern Star, Womens Christian Temperance Union, and Red Cross appeal to some women although many find musical and literary clubs more to their liking.

Whether in the country side or in towns, the church remains the main gathering place for not only spiritual but also social occasions. North Dakota has 2,500 churches with a combined membership of 226,000 people. About 40 percent are Roman Catholic and 30 percent are Lutheran. The rest are mostly Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, and Episcopal. The church is especially important for our immigrant families. Their worship services are usually conducted in the native language, and before and after the service people exchange news from the old country. In both rural and town churches, women play one very important role. The men govern but the women raise the money for building and expanding facilities and activities. Ladies aids, altar societies, and Sunday schools provide women with both religious and social experiences.



Stopping in the T

Fargo, 1915

LIFE ON THE FARM AND IN THE TOWNS is no longer the dreary and often dreadful existence that faced the early homesteaders and community builders. To be sure, farmers and ranchers toil long hours without electricity and still fight prairie fires and isolation for long stretches of time in the winter, but the small, drafty homestead shack is pretty much a thing of the past.

Frame houses and improved soddies with cheery and well-furnished interiors are products of the farm prosperity of our times. Many have purchased new machinery, and some have automobiles. Trips to town are much more frequent than just a few years ago.

The towns have become busy centers of trade, entertainment, and culture. The larger towns have numerous specialty stores such as music, drug, apparel, shoe, candy, cigar, grocery. The latest in Minneapolis fashions and even

ns in Town and on the Farm



th Dakota, about 1908



One of the Beautiful Parks in North Dakota Towns in the 1900s



St. Patrick's Church and Parsonage in Dickinson



Mandt, North Dakota Band in 1900s



for lunch with Mom & the kids
0s on the farm in North Dakota



North Dakota father and his daughters
in front of trees they planted on their farm



A Grand Place to Eat in Grand Forks in the 1900s

MSD

Name The North Dakota Monument



In Fargo I stand as memorial to those who fought in a war before statehood . . .



I stand in Grafton from whence men went across the Pacific . . .



I stand in the Capitol in Washington and in front of the Capitol in Bismarck . . .



Who is the woman above who will join the honest man at the left in the Capitol in Washington D.C.?



The Mandan Indian chief above knew the two explorers standing with him as "Long Knife" and "Red Hair." He traveled with them down the Missouri River and back east to meet President Thomas Jefferson. Who are these three men?



I stand out in the Badlands near where Teddy Roosevelt rode . . .



This great Sioux leader encouraged his warriors at the Battle of the Little Bighorn. He died at his home on the banks of the Grand River. Who was he?

Interview With Carrie Harbison

Frontier Life in Belfield

THE HARBISONS, John and Carrie, came from New York City to open a general store at Belfield in 1884. John's father, who ran a linen-import business in Brooklyn, provided enough money to finance their venture.

Would you tell us about Belfield and your business?

My husband built a general store on the south side of the railroad tracks. Other businessmen at this time were the two McBurney Brothers of Chicago, Louis Hay of Bay City, Michigan, John Thayer of Brooklyn, New York, and Max Bass of Chicago. Besides being proprietor of the store, Mr. Harbison is postmaster and operator of a freight line to Deadwood. He has operated the freight line for two years, hiring men to drive the horses and mules which were used to draw the covered wagons. On the return trips these men load the wagons with buffalo bones found scattered over the prairies. These are bought by Mr. Harbison for ten dollars per ton. He ships them to a firm in Detroit, Michigan, which in turn sells them in the East for fertilizer. At the time of our settling in Belfield there were about one hundred residents, only one of which could speak English; they were Swede, Norwegian, German, and French.

Does anything impress you about the country?

One of the things that impresses me very much are the beautiful cactus blossoms all over the prairie. The prairie dog towns are very numerous and it is interesting to watch them. Great herds of antelope roam over the country.

Could you tell us about any amusing incidents in Belfield?

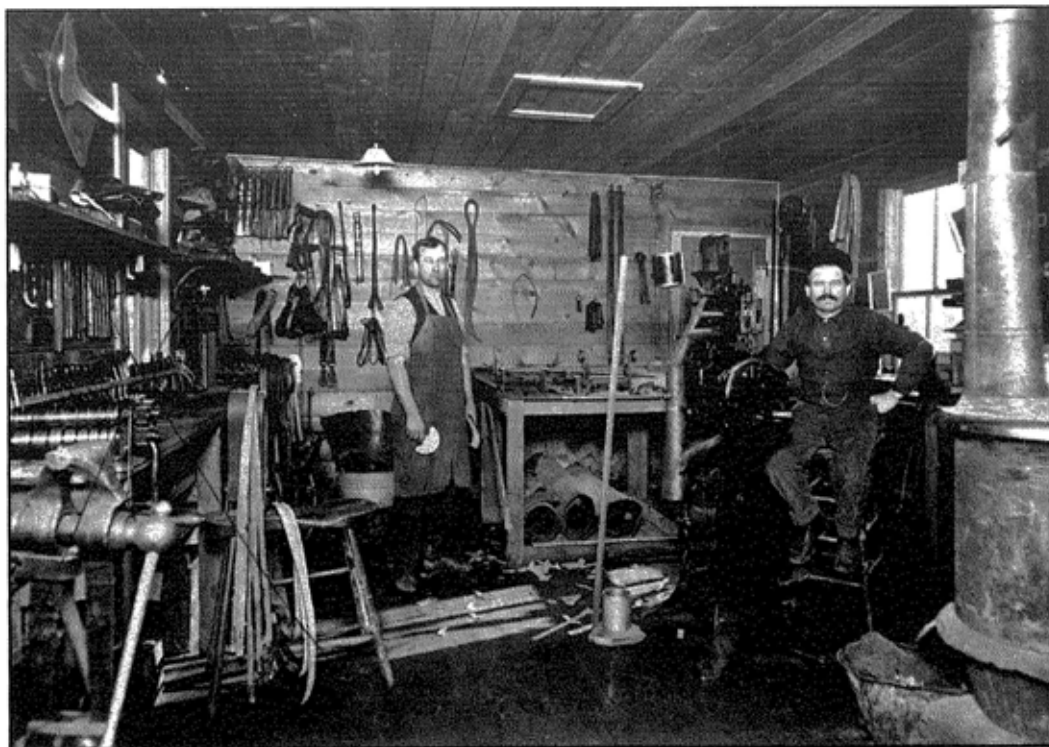
A man by the name of Robert Montgomery, who could neither read nor write, operated a saloon near us. Martha Dow, graduate nurse from a hospital in St. Paul, Minnesota, moved in from Dickinson and opened a bakery next door to Montgomery's saloon.

One night the justice of the peace came up on the train. As the hotel was closed, he had supper with us.

After supper my little maid came in and said, "Mr. Montgomery is very sick. Will you go down and take your medicine kit?" I had taken a course in Red Cross work before I came West.

My husband, the justice of the peace, and I went down to Montgomery's room. With him we found Martha Dow, standing beside his bed. I asked him if he would take some medicine. He

said, "No, I am a very sick man and I am going to give all of my property to Martha." The justice of the peace then gave me a paper to sign. After I had signed it, he gave it to Montgomery who placed a cross on it as he was unable to sign his name. The justice of the peace said, "I am going to marry the couple and I want you for a witness." We thought it strange but did as he said, and the ceremony was performed.



Inside Fred W. Altenburg's Harness Shop in Belfield in 1912

The next morning I looked out of the window and saw Montgomery chopping wood. Mr. Harbison went out and asked, "Why were you married in bed last night? You are not sick." "Well, to tell you the truth," he replied, "I did not have a pair of pants to my name, only these overalls, and I was ashamed to be married in those!"

MSD

Do You Know...?

The population of North Dakota grew by an astonishing 80 percent from 1900 to 1910 - from 319,146 to 757,056?

100,000 more people lived in North Dakota in 1910 than did 1999?

North Dakotans enjoyed the greatest wealth of any state in the United States in 1910 when the per capita (per

person) wealth was \$1,931. In the 1990s, North Dakotans ranked 45th to 49th in average income.

From 1890 to 1910, the miles of railroad track in the state almost exactly doubled from 2,507 to 4,011 miles.

From 1890 to 1910, the amount of land available for homesteads dwindled from almost 16 million acres to only 1 million.



Downtown Belfield around 1910

Germans from Russia Now Second Largest Immigrant Group

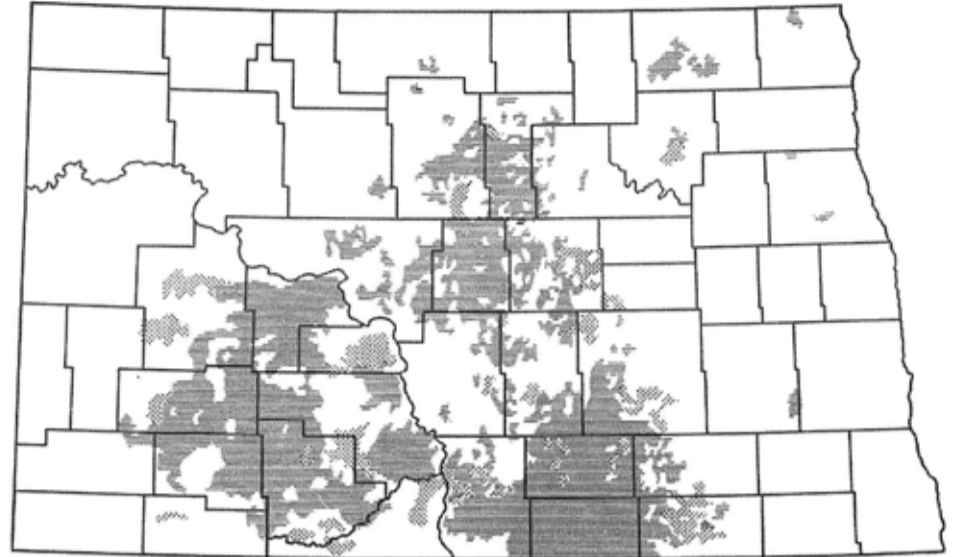
Hard Work Pays Off for Hardy Homesteaders

Bismarck, 1910

SOMETIMES THEY ARE CALLED "the other Germans." Sometimes they are called the "Ruzlands." Some come from the lands that border the Black Sea. Others from Mariupol or Dobrudja or the Caucasus country or the Volga Valley. Some are Mennonites; some are Hutterites. Some belong to the Roman Catholic Church; others are Lutheran. These are the German-Russians. They *all* lived in Russia, but they *all* were Germans

by birth or heritage. Thousands have left Russia for the United States, and about 32,000 have migrated to North Dakota.

What were these Germans doing in Russia? In the 1760s Catherine II, the ruler of Russia, invited Europeans, especially Germans, to settle in Russia. Catherine, who was a German by birth, knew that Germans were excellent farmers and that Russia needed a more stable and plentiful food supply. She promised that immigrants would receive free land, could exercise religious freedom and



Germans from Russia Settlements in North Dakota



German farmers in Russia plowing. Notice how much the land looks like North Dakota.



Here, Germans living in Russia are mixing clay and straw to make bricks. When some of the Germans from Russia came to North Dakota, they built houses and even churches of the same mixture, as shown below in the photograph of a Lutheran Church near Hazen in 1914.



would be exempt from service in the Russian army. In other words, Germans in Russia could continue in their German ways. Because Germany was going through political turmoil and war, over 50,000 Germans went to Russia by 1870. Alexander I, who became Tsar in 1801, continued to recruit Germans to live in lands that Russia had taken from Turkey along the Black Sea. Thousands more Germans took up land in Russia.

In Russia the Germans remained German. They kept their religion and their language. They did not mingle with the Russians and only a few learned the Russian language. Their elementary schools promoted Germanism, things German, not Russian.

These Germans in Russia earned reputations as hard-working farmers who were able to overcome a hostile environment. They were good farmers. Most eventually prospered.

But things changed for the Germans in Russia when Alexander II became Tsar in 1874. He ended German exemption from service in the Russian army and began a program of Russification — Germans were no longer a special people; they were to become Russians.

Angry over these broken promises, many Germans began to leave Russia. The 160 acres of land that the Homestead Act provided lured most to America, especially the Great Plains states. Now in 1910 about 60,000 Germans from Russia (the immigrants and their American-born children) live in North Dakota. They began arriving through

north-central South Dakota in the mid-1880s. In North Dakota they mostly have homesteaded in the south-central part of the state with heaviest populations in Emmons, McIntosh, and Logan counties. They have spread northward to Ramsey County and north-westwardly into the counties beyond the Missouri River (see map above).

The Germans from Russia have faced severe hardships. But their farming experiences in Russia served them well. They continue in their German ways which includes success in farming.

MSD



German-Russian immigrants pose for wedding photograph in 1904.

Interview with German-Russian Immigrant Jacob Kruckenberg

Hardships of Homesteading In Early Years — Not

THE KRUCKENBERG FAMILY left southern Russia in 1888. Jacob was seventeen and faced the new order that the Germans would no longer be exempt from service in the Russian army. He was more than happy to go to America with his parents. They homesteaded in Mercer County.

Would you tell us about the early days on your father's homestead?

We had two oxen and a hand plow which we bought from our neighbor for seventy-five dollars, and this was all they had to farm with. The seeding and all the cutting was done by hand. The first crop in 1889 was in fact the only crop they had up to 1895 on account of drought. From 1890 to 1895 the rains came too late for crops to mature, but there were good feed crops.

If you had no or poor cash crops, how did you earn money?

The settlers picked buffalo bones and every other kind of bones for a living, hauled them to New Salem and Hebron, a distance of 65 miles. The trips were made with oxen and wagons and took ten days for a round trip. Bones sold from five to seven dollars per ton. What little money we had was spent for clothing, and food, and when we had more money than what we needed for food and clothing, it was saved to build a new lumber house, or barn, as the women did not like to live in the sod shanties without a floor or a piece of furniture. In the year of 1890 we did not have one taste of meat for more than ten months; all we had to eat was milk, bread, and a few eggs about once a month. That was the hardest year we experienced. We were hungry and almost clotheless, no money to be made no matter how hard we tried.

Did you homestead yourself?

In June 1895 I filed on a homestead which was one half mile southwest of father's place. I built a one room sod shanty fourteen by twenty with three small windows; the roof was made from tree branches and dirt, the windows and lumber for the door was bought in Expansion, North Dakota which was an inland town on the Missouri river banks about eight miles north of the homestead. I had no furniture and I slept on the floor on old sacks and rags. All I had was a cast iron cook stove which was used for heating and cooking. I had two big wooden blocks; one was used for a chair and the other for a table. All I had to start farming was a hand plow and two old oxen. The grain and hay was cut with a hand sickle worked together with forks tied into bundles by hand, and hauled home on the farm place. In the fall of the year the grain was spread out on a level place and tramped on with oxen or horses until the kernel was out of the heads. Then the straw

was removed with a fork. After the straw was removed, the grain was shoveled back and forth on a windy day, and by doing that the wind blew the chaff away, and the grain was just as clean as if it had been threshed through a threshing machine.

You mentioned the town of Expansion. What was it like?

The town of Expansion was platted out in 1889 on the NE1/4 of section 27 147 86 in Mercer County on the Missouri River bank. This town grew fast and everyone in it was prosperous. At its highest peak in 1905 its population was 450 and had every kind of business needed by the settlers. Farmers came as far as 60 miles from the west and 40 miles from the south; the territory east only extended about eight miles to the river. Expansion had one of the largest farming territories in western North Dakota. NSD

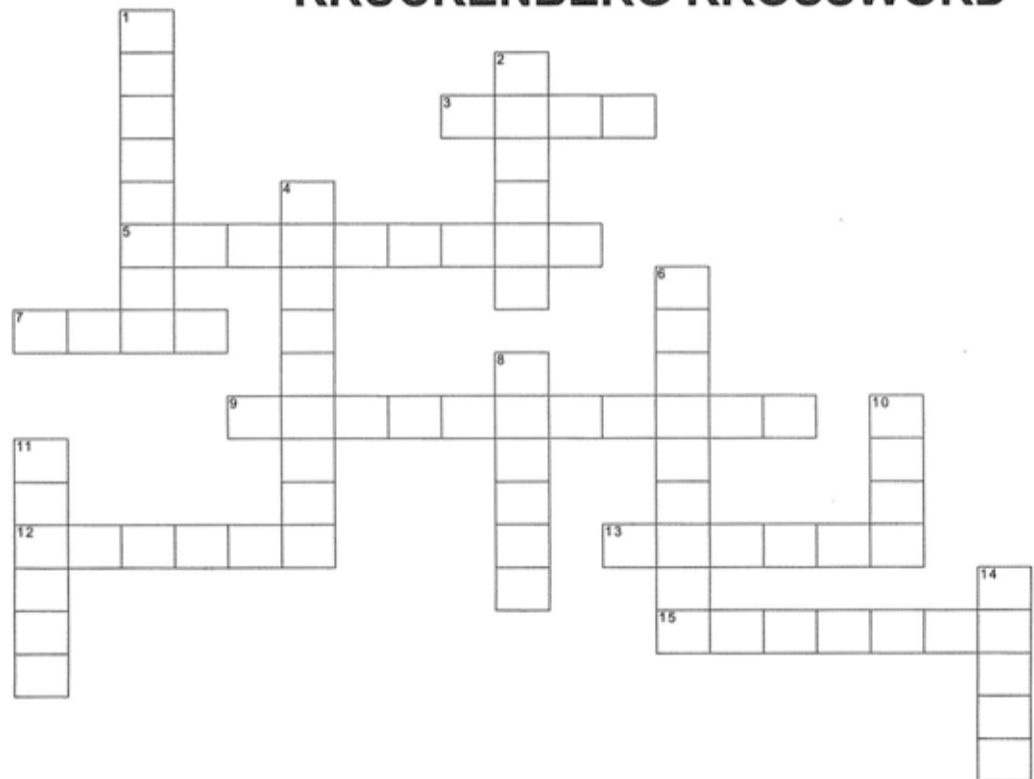
Sprichwort
Der Erste hat den Tod,
Der Zweite hat die Not,
Der Dritte erst hat Brot.

German-Russian Proverb
For the first generation, there is death,
For the second, there is want;
Only for the third is there bread.



Germans from Russia arrive in North Dakota

KRUCKENBERG CROSSWORD



CLUES ACROSS

- 3 What the Kruckenbergs did not taste for 10 months
- 5 Name of town Jacob talks about
- 7 Part of the buffalo sold by Jacob for cash
- 9 Jacob's last name
- 12 What Jacob used to cut his grain

- 13 Language Jacob spoke

- 15 Why Jacob's family didn't have a crop until 1895

CLUES DOWN

- 1 Part of Russia Kruckenbergs came from
- 2 One of the towns where Jacob sold buffalo bones
- 4 Name of Russian Empress who invited Germans to Russia

- 6 What the Kruckenbergs did in Mercer County
- 8 County where Jacob homesteaded
- 10 Animals used by Jacob to plow
- 11 Country Jacob came from
- 14 What Germans in Russia and North Dakota mixed with clay to make bricks

Not in Keeping with "Civilization"

Indian Office Orders End of Long Hair, Dances, and Feasts

Washington, D.C.
December, 1901

WILLIAM A. JONES, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the Office of Indian Affairs, has ordered his agents and superintendents on the reservations to see to it that Indian men not be allowed to wear long hair. Jones states that long hair is "not in keeping with the advancement they are making or will soon be expected to make, in civi-

lization."

According to Jones's order, if Indian men who are employed by the government do not comply, their food rations should be stopped. If they became troublesome, Jones believes that "a short confinement in the guard-house at hard labor, with shorn locks, should furnish a cure."

Jones also ordered his reservation officials to end face-painting and traditional dances and feasts and to encourage the

discarding of Indian dress.

When reporters questioned whether he had gone too far, Jones responded that his actions were in line with the policies set down by Secretary of the Interior Henry M. Teller. "At one extreme there is a cold brutality which recognizes the dead Indian as the only good Indian, and at the other a sickly sentimentalism that crowns the Indian with a halo and looks up to him as a persecuted saint," Jones told reporters. "Between the

two," Jones continued, "will be found the true friend of the Indian, who, looking upon him as he really is and recognizing his inevitable absorption by a stronger race, are endeavoring to fit him under new conditions for the struggle of life. With these I desire to be numbered."

Jones was appointed in 1897 by Republican President William McKinley. A business man from Mineral Point, Wisconsin, Jones has been very active in the Republican party. NSD

Life on the Reservations

THE OBJECTIVE of the federal government was the same for all reservations: turn the Indian into a white, or as close to a white as possible. Or, as Captain Henry Pratt of the Friends of the Indian organization put it, "Kill the Indian and save the man." The allotment of tribal land to individuals; the prohibitions on things Indian such as religious ceremonies, language, and long hair; the Christianizing and Americanizing thrust of mission and government schools—these had a single objective: forced assimilation. How this was carried out in North Dakota, however, varied from reservation to reservation. According to the 1910 census, 6,486 Indian people live on those reservations.

Fort Berthold

THE ALLOTMENT OF TRIBAL LANDS to individual members of The Three Tribes began in 1894. The heads of families received the traditional 160 acres. Others over the age of eighteen got 80 acres and all children received 40 acres. This meant that a mother and father who had three children could claim 360 acres, enough land for farming and small-scale ranching. But often adjacent tracts were

not available so many families lived on the 160 acres; their other land, sometimes miles away, was of little use to them. About 1,000 allotments were made.

Allotment broke up more than tribal, communal land holding; it scattered people who traditionally had lived close to one another. Crow Flies High requested that his people be allowed to take their lands together; the request was denied and his followers were placed in all parts of the reservation.

Although the government had promised that unallotted land could be held in trust by the Three Tribes, special Indian agent James McLaughlin convinced them that the sale of remaining land to whites would bring in money to improve reservation conditions. In 1910 Congress approved the sale of most of the reservation land east of the Missouri River.

By this time most of the people were living on farmsteads in log houses.



Fort Berthold Indian Mission at Elbowoods, North Dakota

Most had a corral and stable and were farming and ranching. Drought often caused economic problems. Interaction with non-Indians became more extensive and the nearby towns of Plaza, Parshall, and Van Hook offered the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara a wide variety of goods and entertainment.

Agent McLaughlin was impressed with the success that many had had, in spite of drought and plant disease. Tom Smith was cultivating 400 acres with modern equipment and operated a small store. He also owned an automobile. Most, however, were not as successful as Smith.

Some maintained, as much as they could or the Office of Indian Affairs would allow, their traditional ways. Most of the members of the Three Tribes, however, began to adopt non-Indian ways. In part that was due to the long-time friendly relations between them and whites. In part it was due to the availability of schooling.

By 1895 students could find a variety of educational possibilities on the reservation. The mission school, run by the Congregational Church, was in its nineteenth year of operation. For those years the Reverend Charles L. Hall and his

continued on next page

NSD BACKGROUND REPORT

NSD BACKGROUND REPORT CONTINUES

wife, Emma (until her death in 1881), taught Christianity, writing, reading, history, geography, and housekeeping skills. Reverend Hall ran both a day and a boarding school. Browning, an agency boarding and day school, offered both vocational and traditional courses. The provision of meals and clothing was a strong attraction of the boarding school. Day schools were also established at Armstrong and Independence to serve pupils in outer areas of the reservation. Some students attended boarding schools off the reservation—places like Carlisle Institute in Pennsylvania and Hampton Institute in Virginia.

Many of those who were educated off the reservation returned. Charles W. Hoffman, an Arikara, came back to teach and in 1908 became agency superintendent. He was the first in the nation to hold that position on his own reservation.

Fort Totten

ALLOTMENT AT FORT TOTTON became a complicated matter. The 1883 survey discovered that non-Indians had homesteaded on 64,000 acres of reservation land. Nothing was done to remove the squatters or compensate the Native people until the process of allotment was begun. In 1891 Congress agreed to pay \$80,000 for the loss of the 64,000 acres but payment was never authorized. Agent James McLaughlin and the Devils Lake Sioux Tribes (the name generally used to refer to the Yanktonai and the Sisseton/Wahpeton Dakota) agreed on \$345,000 as reimbursement for the lost land. But when in 1904 Congress finally approved the opening of excess tribal lands to white settlement, it deleted the \$345,000 and required the white settlers to pay for the land at \$3.25 an acre. Additionally, it opened unallotted reservation land for non-Indian purchase at \$4.50 an acre.

By 1905 allotment for the Indian people was completed. Acreage of almost 136,000 were allotted to 1,193 people. Unlike Fort Berthold, children born after 1900 received no land. And, the provision that original allotments would be divided equally among heirs complicated the land question. As a result, much land eventually fell into disuse.

Drought, spotty soil, and lack of a farming heritage hampered agricultural progress. Little Fish, a leader of the

Cuthead band, was living on a small farm where he raised enough grain to feed a few head of cattle. He was not prosperous but was making a go of it in 1908. Most, however, were not as successful as Little Fish.

Like Fort Berthold, a religious group was the first to provide educational opportunity. In 1874 the Grey Nuns, Sisters of Charity, arrived from Montreal, Canada, to open a mission boarding school. They taught basic learning in reading, writing, arithmetic, and history as well as practical courses in cooking, sewing, and gardening. Four years later the Benedictine brothers began a boarding school for older boys.

When the soldiers left Fort Totten, the Fort Totten Indian Industrial School opened at the abandoned facility in 1891 under the administration of the government's Office of Indian Affairs. The Grey Nuns stayed on as government employees to teach preparatory courses much as they had done before. Industrial training emphasized agriculture and livestock production for the boys and housekeeping for the girls.

Later, the course of study included such practical learning as carpentry, masonry, plumbing, and plastering.

Although the Grey Nuns attracted 50 to 60 into their prep department, the Devils Lake Sioux people did not for some time encourage their children to attend the Industrial School. By 1910, however, 473 students, beyond the capacity of the school, had enrolled. Of those, about half were Chippewa from Turtle Mountain and Montana. One government day school, Waanatan, operated on the reservation.

Many reservation residents continued in traditional ways in spite of government prohibitions. Dakota dances, old and new, were held and most of the Sisseton and Wahpeton spoke only the Dakota language—to the

point that Devils Lake merchants were forced to learn some Dakota if they wanted reservation business. Traditional dress, however, was generally reserved for pow wows.

Interaction with the white community gradually increased—especially after 1900. Devils Lake Sioux participated annually at the Chautauqua where one day was set aside for Indian dance demonstrations. A baseball game between Devils Lake High School and the Fort Totten Industrial School also took place. The Indian school usually won.

Turtle Mountain

A SEVERE LAND PROBLEM confronted the Turtle Mountain Chippewa and Métis. In 1884 their reservation had been arbitrarily reduced from twenty-two townships to only two or 40,080 acres. It was physically impossible for all allotment applicants to settle there.

Confusion and discord emerged. Some full-blood Chippewa felt that the Métis, half-blood Chippewa, should be excluded from the reservation. Government officials wanted to eliminate any families that might be arguably classified as Canadians. Some who main-

tained their traditional trapping and trading wanted nothing to do with the reservation and the change to farming that it stood for. Chief Little Shell and his Chippewa and Métis followers wanted land in Montana so they could live in their traditional ways. Some tribal members favored homesteading on public land, but were reluctant to because of unsettled taxation status.

Congress eventually created a commission to straighten out who should qualify for land at Turtle Mountain. In what seemed to be arbitrary decisions, the commission made its determinations—determinations that pleased very few.

Little Shell requested that 446,670 acres of public land be added to the reservation. He got nowhere. Finally in 1892 an agreement was made with the government: 1) the Turtle Mountain Chippewa would receive one million dollars for the nine million acres of land that they ceded to the government; 2) the reservation would be surveyed for allotments; 3) anyone who would not get land on the reservation would be allowed to homestead on vacant public lands.

continued on next page



Indian girls at the Grey Nuns' school at Fort Totten (above)
Fort Totten Indian School Band (below)



NSD BACKGROUND REPORT CONCLUDES

Congress did not approve the agreement until 1904—twelve years later! In the meantime many Chippewa who had homesteaded lost their land because they thought that they had legal right to the land without filing for a title.

In the end, the reservation could not accommodate all the allotments. Some families took public land at Devils Lake, Trenton, and in Montana. Tribal members on reservations in Montana received their allotments there. Little Shell refused to sign the agreement and he and his followers settled on public land off the reservation around Dunseith. The thorny land question was finally settled, but the Chippewa and Métis had been scattered.

More than the people at either Fort Berthold or Fort Totten, the Chippewa resisted white ways of education and farming. Roman Catholic priests began a day school in 1884 and a Sisters of Mercy School opened in 1888. The students who chose to enroll, however, were Métis, not Chippewa. Children were also sent to schools off the reservation: some to the Fort Totten Industrial School; some to Catholic boarding schools in Milwaukee and Chicago. By 1891 the reservation educational needs were serviced by a Catholic boarding school and three government and one Episcopal day schools. Most of the students were Métis.

The Turtle Mountain Chippewa continued to teach their children as they had been taught — by the elders who knew the traditions and stories of their people. The Chippewa, too, would rather hunt, trade, and trap than farm. Some farmed, but not many. The Chippewa resisted in other ways. In 1909 not one could be recruited for the Indian police. In 1914 anthropologist Alanson Skinner visited the reservation and reported that the Chippewa continued the celebration of the Sun Dance and other religious ceremonies. Federal policy, of course, had outlawed such activities, but the Chippewa paid no attention to the prohibition.

Standing Rock

THE STANDING ROCK RESERVATION came into being when in 1890 Congress broke up the Great Sioux Reservation into six smaller reservations. The larger part of the reservation is in South Dakota. In North Dakota, Sioux County is



Chippewa at Turtle Mountain Continue Traditional Powwow



Government Gives Standing Rock Horses and Wagons — Official policy tries to turn Sioux into farmers. The system of allotments caused many problems.

reservation, and Fort Yates is the principal town.

Although in 1879, 122 Indian families, both Yanktonai and Lakota, had taken 80-acre farming tracts under terms of the Treaty of Fort Laramie (1868), the allotment process was extremely slow. Appropriations for a reservation land survey did not come until 1893. Actual parceling of the land to individuals did not occur until 1906. At Standing Rock children were allowed allotments.

In 1910 unallotted land was opened for homesteading. In 1913 Congress offered any remaining land for sale at \$5.00 an acre. Over a million acres, considerably more than the Indians owned, went into white hands.

As on the other reservations, religious groups took on the early responsibility for education. The Roman Catholics began a mission school in 1876. An industrial farm school opened in 1878. Forty-five boys attended a boarding school that emphasized English instruction and arithmetic. A girls' boarding school offered English and home skills to 32 students. The Congregational Church and the Indian agency also ran day schools. Acceptance of white man's schools did not diminish the traditional role of the tribal elders as teachers. That role continued well into the 20th century. And the opening of the reservation did not much influence tribal society.

The Lakota were by nature hunters not farmers. The adjustment to farming was painful and not very successful. In 1914

complaints about reservation conditions reached the Secretary of Indian Affairs in Washington. In his role as Indian inspector, James McLaughlin traveled to Standing Rock to investigate the conditions first-hand.

He found that most of the people were growing some crops and raising some cattle. But three years of drought had made food supplies too short to make it through the winter. He discovered that white cattlemen had let 10,000 head graze on the reservation, destroying crops and pastures. McLaughlin concluded that government rations would see the people through the winter, although no one on the reservation was doing very well.

NSD

Haynes' Studio Car A Relic Of The Past

"Hogs And Hominy" Makes Moving Picture Debut

Bismarck
October 4, 1915

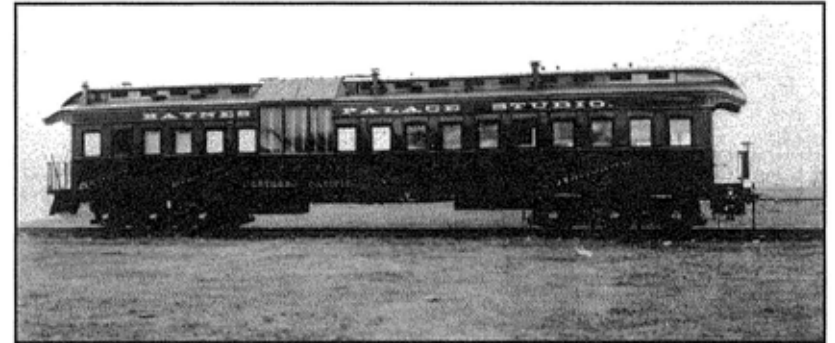
FRITHJOF "FRED" HOLMBOE, who has operated a photographic studio here for several years, has made the state's first moving picture which is now playing at the agricultural exposition in the city. J.B. Mills, publicity man for the state-sponsored event, hired Holmboe to make a movie that would promote home-grown products. The two men filmed in several towns, including Hazelton and New Salem. Just two years ago the Bismarck photographer purchased his movie-making equipment.

Last year he accompanied Governor Louis Hanna to Norway and filmed the

presentation of a statue of Abraham Lincoln to the Norwegian people. While he was there, he made his own moving picture about Norway. Since most towns of any size now have a moving picture theater, the Norway movie has played around the state to enthusiastic audiences. Holmboe sees a great future for moving pictures in North Dakota.

The coming of moving pictures and resident photographers in most towns has derailed the famous studio railroad cars. The most well known of these moving studios belonged to Frank Jay Haynes who operated out of his Fargo business. Since the late 1870s Haynes and his photographers have taken thousands of photographs of North Dakota scenes and people.

Although he moved his headquarters to St. Paul in 1889, the "Haynes Palace Studio Car" was a frequent visitor to North Dakota towns along the Northern Pacific until it ceased operation in 1904. The studio car was completely outfitted with the latest equipment and a darkroom. Our knowledge of what North Dakota looked like in those early years, we



Outside and Inside of Haynes' Studio Car



NSD

The Automobile is Here to Stay

North Dakotans Take to the Open Road

Bismarck
December 31, 1911

THE SECRETARY OF STATE announced today that he has issued 7,220 automobile license plates for 1911, the first year that North Dakota has required such registration. According to the Secretary, however, "many owners were dilatory in the matter of registration." There may be upwards to 10,000 automobiles throughout the state. Most of the horse-less carriages are gasoline-fueled but fourteen steam-powered and six electric autos have been licensed. An astounding 154 car makers are listed. Buick, Ford, and Oldsmobile seem to be the most popular. A few were made right here in North Dakota. Samuel Holland of Park River has made several in his own shop.

Ever since the first automobile appeared in North Dakota on the streets of Grand Forks in 1897, North Dakotans have developed a fond attachment for the new mode of transportation. At first automobiles were curiosity items that drew huge crowds to parades and special celebrations. Not until 1900 did a North Dakotan actually purchase a car. Ed

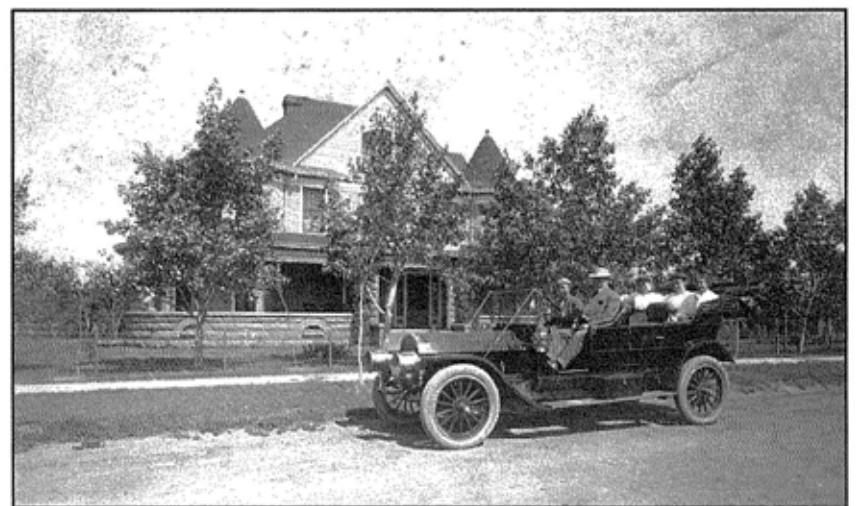
Holinshead, a Fargo drug manufacturer, bought a steam-powered Locomobile. Doctors especially found the automobile to be useful. In 1900 Dr. C.M. Shaneley of Lidgerwood found his steam auto, in his words, "just the thing for getting to a patient in short order." In that year the city of Chicago had only 400 autos.

By 1902 automobiles appeared throughout North Dakota and quickly had become symbols of progress and prosperity. Town rivalries intensified over which had the most vehicles. Five years later, only the smallest of towns did not have at least one dealership. The coming of the automobile paralleled very good economic times and North Dakotans have had the money to buy the new invention. Two-seat small "runabouts" could be had for as little as \$250. At the other end of the price range, banker T.L. Beiseker of Fessenden drives the top-of-the-line Welch at \$6,000—an automobile that drew crowds when it was exhibited in Minneapolis.

Automobile travel has been and remains difficult, even hazardous. Most roads are glorified horse and buggy trails. When it rains, they become muddy quagmires. Gasoline is often hard to

find, although most grocery and drug stores now carry supplies. When it comes to repairs, you are on your own. Roadmaps in this part of the country are nonexistent. Collisions and roll-overs on narrow roadways are all too frequent. Some times parts fail, as in the case of Charles Service of Park River. His steering gear locked, sending his auto down an embankment. It fell on Service, crushing him to death. North Dakota's first traffic fatality. September 4, 1906.

The problems of motoring, however, have not dampened North Dakotans' enthusiasm for the automobile and travel. Just three years ago in 1908 Mr. and Mrs. J.B. Andrews of Page left Los



T.L. Beiseker with His \$6,000 Welch in Front of his Mansion

Angeles by automobile for Fargo. Only a bridge washout in Montana interfered with the trip. That same year Charles T. Langley left Dickinson for Los Angeles in his Maxwell motor car. He drove the entire 2,000 miles except for some stretches where the roads were impassable. For those short distances, he shipped his auto by railroad.

The automobile is having a decided impact on North Dakota. In a land of big spaces, it is bringing people closer together. And, it is bringing isolated North Dakota closer to the rest of the nation.

NSD

How Well are We Treating the Mentally Ill in North Dakota?



The State Hospital at Jamestown



Patients Work to create a Lawn at the State Hospital at Jamestown

*Jamestown
January, 1915*

THE STATE HOSPITAL for the Insane first opened its doors in 1885 on a 1200 acre tract of land just south of Jamestown. In its first year of operation the hospital admitted 176 patients; today that population has swollen to 942 (571 males and 332 females).

The hospital's superintendent, Dr. W. M. Hotchkiss, recognizes that serious problems exist at the hospital. He complains that, "The North Dakota State Hospital for the Insane would not rank well with eastern institutions because of lack of facilities and equipment, lack of help, and such a meager wage that it is those

that are not desired by the better institutions that are available."

Although Dakotans must be given due credit for recognizing very early the need for such a hospital, the fact of the matter is that Dr. Hotchkiss is not exaggerating conditions at the hospital. A team of experts from the University of North Dakota has recently given the hospital a thorough examination. The prominent sociologist, Dr. John M. Gillette, agrees with Hotchkiss' assessment.

Referring to the status of the physical plant, treatment for patients, and the quality of the staff, Gillette confirms: "Our present hospital is backward or lacking in every one of these items."

The Physical Plant

THE PHYSICAL PLANT is a cluster of several buildings including an administration, a hospital, and seven ward buildings. Gillette believes that this is inadequate: "There has been an inhumane crowding and congestion of patients, breaking down the morals of the population and rendering curative treatment almost impossible." Superintendent Hotchkiss agrees that the increase of population at the hospital has severely strained the facility. "It has been necessary for us to make use of a building that was never intended for patients," he admits.

The *North Star Dakotan* has discovered two shocking results of this overcrowding. This past year Hotchkiss has moved forty patients to the Grafton State School which cares for the mentally disabled, popularly referred to as the "feeble minded." This means that those patients receive absolutely no treatment for their mental problems. Just as bad, the hospital has no "contagious building" where patients with communicable diseases can be isolated from the general population. In November of 1913 an epidemic of small pox struck the hospital. Although the hospital's administration converted some old wooden buildings into "contagious buildings," Dr. Hotchkiss admits that this was, in his words, "a very poor substitute." It is almost impossible to prevent epidemics of scarlet fever and diphtheria given the crowded conditions. Even more startling, eighty-five tubercular patients are mixed in with the other patients! Because tuberculosis (TB) is such a highly transmittable and killing disease, health officials maintain that TB patients must have isolated quarters. To the state's credit, the old administration building will be remodeled next year to house those who are ill with this dread disease. The bottom line on the physical plant: it is inadequate but hospital officials know

that and are trying, with limited funds, to remedy the situation.

Treatment

THE MOST COMMON TREATMENTS for mentally ill patients today are occupational, hydro (water), and drug therapies. While psychotherapy has developed over the past few decades, very few medical doctors have training in or experience with what is now called psychiatry.

Both Hotchkiss and Gillette agree that treatment at the North Dakota State Hospital is terribly inadequate. Hotchkiss blames the crowded conditions. According to the Superintendent, "If acute cases could be placed in a room by themselves, it would be much better, but that is impossible in the present crowded conditions. Medicine, care, exercise and good food is of little avail when sleeping quarters are so crowded that the air is poisonous."

Gillette finds the two most recommended therapies, occupational and hydro, lacking. Currently, mental health experts believe that the useful training of patients to make or do things is a key to beginning a sound mind. These proponents of occupational therapy believe that enforced idleness which characterizes most hospitals is at the root of all evil in mental institutions. The *North Star Dakotan* contacted two leading national authorities on this subject, Dr. Henry Frost of Boston State Hospital and Horatio Pollock of the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene. Dr. Frost claims that occupational therapy has helped some of his most difficult patients return to normal life. Pollock calls this therapy the "best available method of treating the vast majority of chronic mental patients."

continued on next page

NSD

INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

Dr. Hotchkiss realizes that some kind of work makes patients more cheerful but has not established an occupational therapy program. Male patients work on the hospital's farm and tend to the lawn. Women do cleaning and scrubbing chores. But these are as much money saving as therapeutic activities.

Hydrotherapy ranks high as a type of treatment in mental hospitals. Its chief form is the continuous bath in which the patient is suspended in a hammock in a bathtub filled with constantly changing water—sometimes hot, sometimes cold. A shower spray douses the patient with alternating hot and cold water. This treatment, which lasts an hour or two, is designed to relax "excited" patients. It helps keep patients passive during the day and quiet for sleep at night.

Hotchkiss sees hydrotherapy as a very important form of treatment: "The more hydrotherapy that is used, the more we are convinced of its unrivaled supremacy over all other means of treating mental symptoms." Gillette points out, however, that the Hospital has only one such bath, when, according to the sociologist, "It should have dozens or scores." The hospital plans to have more hydrotherapy when the state provides a new building.

Psychotherapy does not flourish in state institutions; it is reserved mostly for private practice. North Dakota is no exception. Even if the hospital's four medical doctors had training in psychotherapy, which they do not, their case loads of three-hundred patients each permit only routine medical care. Hotchkiss admits that this is a serious problem. He has told the *North Star Dakotan*: "This institution lacks much in properly caring for the unfortunates who are here confined. It is short of help in every department; fourteen to twenty more employees are needed to properly carry on the routine work." Dr. Gillette sharply criticizes the lack of competent staff: "The staff of attendants is composed of pickups and transients with no special interest and insight in their work and whose average tenure is about one-third of a year."

Hospital physicians are especially attracted to drugs that tend to calm noisy or troublesome patients. Based on the philosophy that "a good patient is a quite patient," various sedatives and hypnotics are regularly employed, especially opium and its derivatives like morphine. They cure little, but quiet the "excited" patient. The Jamestown Hos-

pital spends about \$5,000 a year for drugs.

Other than more money to provide for better facilities, treatment, and staff at the Jamestown Hospital, Gillette recommends several changes in North Dakota's approach to mental illness: (1) The establishment of district or county hospitals for the treatment of less severe mental problems. (2) Improvements in the methods of admission and commitment to provide for voluntary commitment and to prevent a family from institutionalizing a member for little reason. (3) Laws that prevent marriages between "insane persons," that require doctors to have training in psychiatry, and that compel relatives to take some financial responsibility for the care of family members. Gillette concludes, "A program of prevention means a much greater portion of insanity will be either prevented or cured than at present."

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Leading Causes Of Mental Illness For Jamestown Hospital Patients (1912-1914)

Heredity	30	Menopause	8
Alcoholism	24	Over work	8
Worry	20	Over study	7
Lonesomeness	12	Drug abuse	7
Senility	11	Head injury	7
Childbirth	11	Financial trouble	7
Epilepsy	11	Domestic trouble	7
Apoplexy	9		

Leading Occupations of Patients (1912-1914)

Farmer	104	Housekeeper (maid)	29
Housewife	93	School Teacher	7
Non-farm laborer	45	Carpenter	6
		Machinist	5

Leading Foreign Origins of Patients (1912-1914)

Norway	65	Germans from Russia	21
Sweden	26	Germans	12
Canada	22		



Patients in their Beds



Patients (and Staff) Pose for Christmas Party at State Hospital



Leading Classifications of Patients by Diagnosis (1912-1914)

Manic Depressive	135	Epileptic insanity	16
Dementia Praecox	99	Melancholia	16
Dementia Paralytica	25	Intoxication psychosis (alcohol)	11
Paranoia	17	Intoxication psychosis (morphine and cocaine)	9
Defective Development	17		

State's Colleges See Rapid Growth



Bismarck
November 15, 1915

LEWIS F. CRAWFORD, the new chair of the Board of Regents, reports rapid expansion of college education. Over 3,000 students are enrolled in our eight institutions. In addition to the University, which opened in 1883, the Agricultural College and Valley City and Mayville normal schools opened in 1890; the Industrial and Normal School at Ellendale in 1899; the School of Science in Wahpeton in 1904; the School of Forestry at Bottineau in 1907. In 1913 Minot Normal School began instruction

and there is talk of a new one for Dickinson.

Crawford, a Harvard graduate, is especially proud that professional education is now available. The University has courses of study in law, engineering, and medicine. The Agricultural College offers pharmacy, veterinary medicine, engineering, and architecture.

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Did you know . . .

In just 20 years, between 1890 and 1910, the number of students increased from 30,821 to 156,071. In 1910, 7,300 teachers were needed.

Concerns Center On One-Room Schools

High Schools on Upswing

schools which comprise half of the state's schools. The school year is short, only 84 days, and often even shorter when students have to work on the farm. Rural teachers are not very well trained. Superintendent Taylor explained that about 3,000 of the one-room school teachers have not gone beyond the eighth grade.

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Marmarth is proud of its three-story brick high school in 1911



There's concern for the quality of teaching in country schools

Bismarck
June 30, 1915

EDWIN J. TAYLOR, state superintendent of schools, reports that free public education is available to all North Dakotans. He is encouraged by the growth of high schools. In 1890 only a handful of the largest towns operated high schools. Only 570 students, most of which were women, were enrolled. Now towns of all sizes have opened high schools, numbering over 130, and 9,000 attend the advanced courses of study. Over 1,000 are graduating each year.

Taylor is concerned about the quality of instruction in the 4,722 one-room rural



1911 Oberon girls' high school basketball team



Fessenden has high school in fine 1901 building — there is a tennis court in the back

Sports Briefs



Horse racing at Wells County Fair in Fessenden

U-AC Football Turns Nasty

Grand Forks, 1909

EVER SINCE the Agricultural College beat the University 12-4 in their first game in 1894, spirits and tensions have run high between the two schools. The games have been called "sanctioned gang fights." Each school accuses the other of using illegal players — even faculty. Three times the schools have broken off relations. The University is again considering not playing the AC. Word has been received here that Fargo businesses are paying some AC players.

Kid Galavan KO's Billy Ryan

Jamestown, July 5, 1903

SEVERAL HUNDRED LOCALS braved the heat and bugs to witness the outdoor match. The Kid and Billy are touring the state in a series of fights. Boxing has been popular for many years with residents. Billy lasted only two rounds yesterday.



A cyclist in Hoopler, North Dakota

Horse Races Gaining Popularity

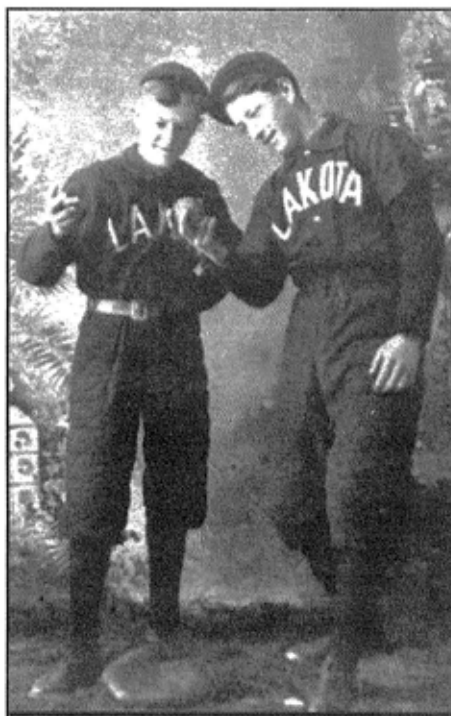
Fessenden, August 5, 1907

THE WELLS COUNTY FAIR is on a nine-town horse-racing circuit that is attracting large crowds. Horse racing was popular in the larger towns in the late 1880s and early 1890s. Now it is becoming a major attraction at rural county fairs.

Track And Field Event Draws Big Crowd

Fargo, June 1896

NORTH DAKOTA'S FIRST track and field event has attracted 1,800 spectators in the downtown. Participating schools were the University, the AC, Red River University in Wahpeton, and Fargo College. The University carried the day.



Two clowning baseball players

Bicycling Rage Continues

Fargo, 1901

THE NATION'S LOVE AFFAIR with the bicycle has not missed North Dakota. It is the number one leisure-time activity. Towns have bicycle clubs and races. And it is dependable transportation; many farmers have purchased bicycles to visit neighbors or for their children to go to school, when weather permits. In Fargo we have a dozen bicycle shops and nearly 2,700 "peddling machines."

Basketball No Longer a Girl's Game

Bismarck, 1912

SEVERAL YEARS AFTER basketball was "invented" in 1892, North Dakota colleges and high schools organized girls' basketball teams—in part because so many more girls than boys went to high school. Now most every high school that has five or six boys has a team that plays neighboring towns. Basketball as a girl's sport is declining.

North Dakota Catches Baseball Fever

Everywhere, 1905

BASEBALL IS KING of sports in North Dakota and across the nation. Newspapers cover in detail the games of the National and American leagues and local teams are followed with a passion. Even the smallest of towns has a ball diamond, some with bleachers that fill to capacity. Fargo and Grand Forks have semi-professional teams that have some paid players and compete in organized leagues. Some teams have players, usually pitchers, who are brought in from out-of-state. They are not paid to play but are provided employment in a local business. Some are African-Americans. Most teams have no more than ten, some

only nine, players.

What's the best team in the state? Each town thinks it is. But recently the teams from the Fort Berthold Reservation, Williston, Cooperstown, and New England have been hard to beat.

High schools, colleges, reservations and towns all have baseball teams. "Let's play ball," echoes in every corner of North Dakota.

Hunting Rated as Excellent

Carrington, 1909

SEVERAL MEN from Chicago are in this area on the chase for birds. They tell us that they have had an excellent hunt. North Dakota is considered to be a hunting paradise.



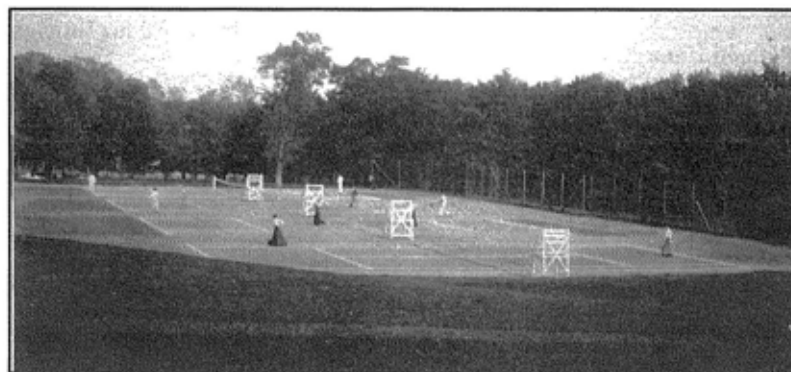
A great day of hunting

Tennis Courts Attract Enthusiasts

Grand Forks, 1901

THE UNIVERSITY has organized the state's first tennis team. Tennis, mostly a woman's activity, is not widespread in North Dakota. Courts are available only in the larger towns.

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Playing tennis in Grand Forks

About This Issue of the NSD

IN THIS ISSUE of *The North Star Dakotan* we explore those years between statehood in 1889 and the end of the settlement era around 1915. Issues two and three emphasized Indian life and the growing relationship and eventual conflict between the native peoples and whites and their government as major, central themes. That focus changes with this issue, number four. Sitting Bull's murder and the Wounded Knee Massacre, both in 1890, symbolize the end of an era. North Dakota's constitution-making and admission to the Union in 1889 symbolize the beginning of an era.

By the 1890s the native people, whether willing or not, had been moved into small and separate worlds called reservations. Making up only 2 percent of the state's population, their world had shrunk dramatically. So, sadly, had their role in North Dakota's unfolding story. This is not to say that their importance as individuals or groups was diminished. It is to say, however, that the native people and their continuing relationship with the federal government was no longer a central theme of North Dakota's development.

The main, though not exclusive, focus of this issue is on state building — the first 25 years of statehood. Within that time frame four major themes emerge.

- First, the white settlement era that began in the 1870s came to a close. During the Second Boom (1900-1915) all land in the state that had not been claimed by 1900 filled up with land-hungry settlers. The very long settlement era was over.
- Second, North Dakota became the most ethnically diverse and populated (per capita) state in the nation. By 1915 nearly 70 percent of the state's people had been born in or had a parent who had been born in a foreign country. As the farmer's last

frontier, North Dakota attracted the broadest possible mixture of peoples.

- Third, North Dakota developed into a mature democracy. The people threw off the yoke of political bossism and embraced the progressive reform movement. The legislatures gave more political power to the people and leaders throughout the state worked for the betterment of society.
- Fourth, North Dakota went from bust to boom. The 1890s was a

decade of economic depression and hardship. The years from 1900 to 1915 was the "Golden Age of Agriculture" and the state's most prosperous era. The bust-to-boom cycle is a theme that runs through all of the state's history. As producers of raw materials, in this case agricultural products, North Dakota's farmers had no control over their markets and often became victims of supply and demand. Thus, wide fluctuations in their and the state's income have resulted.

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For information about ordering issues of *The North Star Dakotan* and publication plans call the North Dakota Humanities Council, toll free at 800-338-6543, email council@ndhumanities.org, or visit NDHC's website at www.ndhumanities.org.

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tute for Regional Studies at North Dakota State University for the photographs, including many in color, from its Fred Hulstrand History in Pictures Collection, which can be found on the Internet at the Library of Congress at <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/award97/ndfahtml/>; and Jerry Tweton for his collection of historical postcards in color.

The Crusading Elizabeth Preston Anderson

Valley City, 1915

ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON has been working against evil and injustice all her years in North Dakota. She is small in stature but big in fighting spirit. She has led crusades against liquor and for women's right to vote. When there's a debate about these issues, she's in the middle of it.

Born in 1861 at Decatur, Illinois where her father was an itinerant preacher, Anderson was well educated at DePauw University, Taylor University, and the University of Minnesota.

She began teaching school when she was only 15 years old and taught in Page and Sanborn after her family moved to Dakota Territory in 1880. In her twenties she joined the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the WCTU, which was leading the movement to place a prohibition clause in what would become the state's constitution. She argued and still argues that the drinking of alcoholic beverages leads to the destruction of the mind and the decay of the family.

Although she was very disappointed that the delegates did not place a prohibition clause in the Constitution, she was overjoyed when the voters approved prohibition in a special vote in 1889. The WCTU and Elizabeth Preston had won the day!

After the success of the anti-liquor vote, she has continued her zealous efforts to keep North Dakota "dry." In 1893 she was elected president of the North Dakota WCTU — an office she has kept for all these years and uses to take up other causes.

Soon after becoming the WCTU's president, she began the campaign for the suffrage movement — women's right to vote. She lobbied the legislature and spoke out across the state on behalf of suffrage. With a Quaker heritage, she was and remains a fierce advocate for equal rights. She believes in the Quaker idea that men and women must be equal in home, church, and state.

In 1901 she married Reverend James Anderson, a Methodist minister, who served churches throughout North Dakota. He shares her beliefs and supports her work.

She has lobbied each legislative session for women's suffrage since 1893, and just this year was able to con-

vince both houses of the legislature to approve a suffrage measure. She is angry and disappointed that political trickery defeated the bill in the end. But she will not give up the battle.

Elizabeth Preston Anderson is a reformer who wants to make North Dakota a better place to live. She has fought to keep Sunday a holy day and she and the WCTU have been successful in pressuring the legislature into passing measures to control smoking, "impure" literature, pool halls, and other vices, as defined by Anderson.

Her life is dedicated to change — change, which she believes with all her heart, will improve society.

You are known in North Dakota as an enemy of alcohol. Have you yourself ever experienced the effects of liquor?

When I had a nervous breakdown in the early eighties, my physician prescribed alcoholic liquor as a stimulant.

In those days, even doctors did not recognize alcohol as a narcotic. After several weeks, I found myself watching the clock in my desire for the next dose of medicine. I did not know then that alcohol was a habit-forming drug. My schooling and most of my teaching was done before the Woman's Christian Temperance Union had secured the passage of laws providing for the teaching of scientific temperance in the schools. However, a few weeks of the "medication" awakened me to what I might expect if it were continued. I immediately stopped taking it, and when I told my doctor why, he laughed uproariously. It was a joke to him, but I had learned a great lesson.

Was there any incident or incidents that especially influenced you to take up the battle for prohibition?

The window of my hotel room at Page, where I was later teaching, faced the back door of the town saloon. Men brought in their farm products to sell in order to buy fuel and groceries. After all the money had been spent in the saloon, they were frequently kicked out of the back door, while wife and children waited at home often in sub-zero weather for fuel and food. One morning, looking out of my hotel room window, I saw lying beneath it the form of a young man. The sun was shining in his face, over which the flies were crawling, and his mouth was opened. He looked very young—some mother's boy! I was shaken with anger that a state or municipality should license a business that would turn a young man with great possibilities for the future into this creature, helpless, and as senseless as the clod upon which he was lying. As long

as this business was allowed to continue, the degradation and demoralization of souls, created in God's image, would be the result. I looked at my boys in the school room that morning, bright, eager youngsters, and wondered who of them would be victims of this licensed and protected monster. It was then and there that my call to service took its directions.

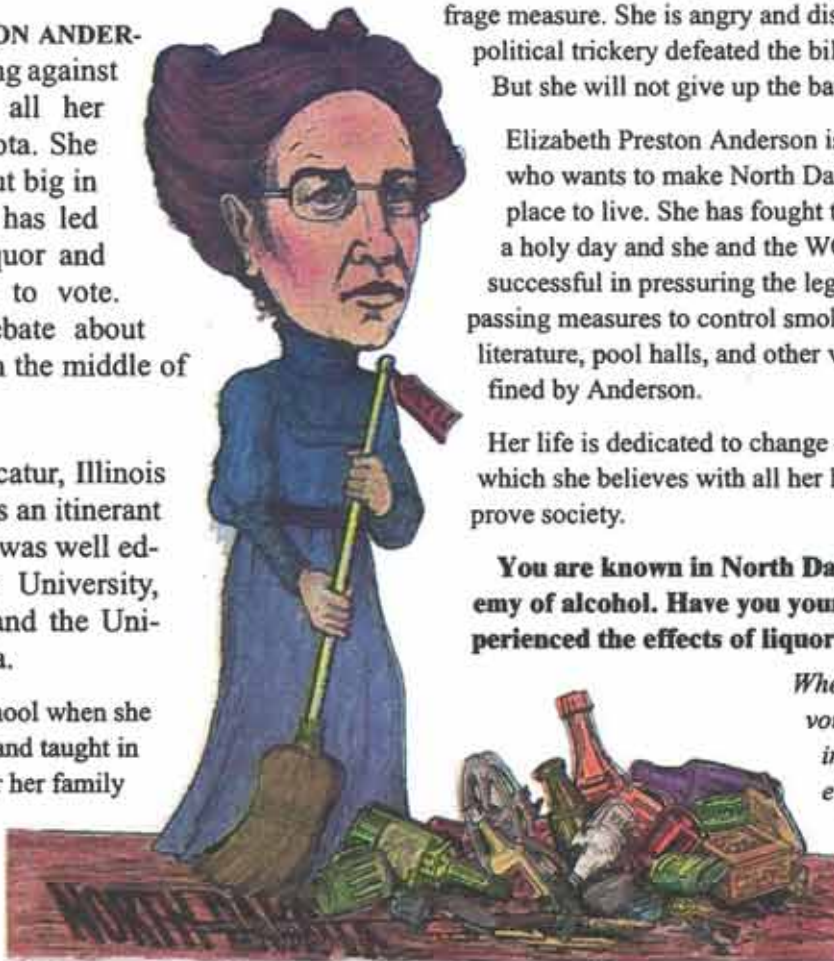
Would you give us an example of how anti-suffrage politicians, all men of course, were able through trickery to work against you and the movement?

In 1893, a suffrage bill passed the Senate and came up in the House for final action on the last day of the session. I spoke on the measure, which passed by a constitutional majority. Then came a most spectacular fight. The Speaker of the House refused to sign the bill. Governor Shortridge said he could sign it into law without the Speaker's signature because it had passed both Senate and the House. Men were placed in the halls and outside the doors of the Governor's office to prevent the bill reaching him. For several hours the bill was "lost." The Senate "found" it and voted down several requests from the House for its return. Senator LaMoure made a successful motion to instruct the president of the Senate to sign no more House bills until the Speaker of the House signed the suffrage bill. But many important measures were pending, and as the hour of final adjournment drew near. In the end, the Senate voted to return the bill to the House. The House voted to expunge the records, so there is nothing in the Journal of the House to show that woman suffrage passed both houses in 1893. Similar tactics were employed throughout the long struggle.

You and the WCTU have campaigned for other moral causes. What have been your successes?

The law defining intoxicating liquor was strengthened at almost every session; the age of consent was raised to eighteen years; the penalty for Sabbath breaking increased; laws providing for physical education in the public schools; an annual temperance day in the public schools; freeing public dining rooms, restaurants, and cafes from the smoking nuisance; prohibiting the sale of Copenhagen snuff; prohibiting the manufacture, sales, and advertising of cigarettes and cigarette papers. Today other measures which the WCTU helped to win were as follows: repeal of the ninety days divorce law; prohibiting child labor; for juvenile courts; prohibiting impure literature; prohibiting the advertising of intoxicating liquors in the newspapers of the state; prohibiting Sunday baseball, Sunday theaters and moving picture shows; prohibition of bawdy houses; law to stamp out venereal disease; law defining and prohibiting prostitution, anti-gambling law; abolishing the public drinking cup; providing for state inspection of pool halls and for state enforcement of prohibition, pool hall, anti-cigarettes and anti-gambling laws.

NSD



NORTH DAKOTA

UNITED STATES

WORLD

1889 — ND enters Union
 People approve Constitution
 People approve prohibition
 John Miller serves as first governor

1890 — Andrew Burke (R) elected governor
 The Agricultural College and
 Valley City and Mayville Normal
 schools open

1891-1896 — Worst years of the depression

1891 — Fort Totten Indian
 Industrial School opens

1892 — Eli C.D. Shortridge (I)
 elected governor
 Chippewa awarded \$1,000,000 for
 lost lands (10 cents an acre)

1894 — Roger Allin (R) elected governor
 Three Tribes begin land allotment
 AC 12, UND 4 in first football game

1895 — Governor Allin vetoes
 higher education bills

1896 — Frank Briggs (R) elected governor

1897 — Governor Briggs vetoes all
 appropriation bills

1898 — Fred Fancher (R) elected governor
 Wheat acres reach 4,300,000

1899 — Ellendale Industrial School opens
 National Guard sees action in Philippines

1890 — Wyoming and Idaho admitted to union
 Sherman Antitrust Act passes Congress

1891 — Populist Party organized
 Basketball and the zipper invented

1892 — Grover Cleveland (D) elected president
 Homestead Steel Strike crushed
 Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag created

1893 — Nationwide depression begins
 Chicago World's Fair
 Lizzie Borden acquitted of axe murders

1894 — Pullman Strike in Chicago
 Coxey leads 100,000 protestors into D.C.
 Labor Day becomes national holiday

1895 — Expansionists begin call for war
 against Spain to liberate Cuba

1896 — Wm. McKinley (R) elected president
 Nationwide depression begins
 Utah becomes 45th state

1897 — "Yes, Virginia, there is a
 Santa Claus" appears
 Utah's M.H. Canon is first
 women state senator

1898 — Spanish-American War
 Kensington Rune Stone unearthed in Minnesota
 Pepsi-Cola hits stores

1899 — Treaty of Paris gives Philippines
 and Puerto Rico to US for \$20 million
 Butch Cassidy robs train of \$60,000

1890 — Swiss introduce social insurance
 Japan holds first democratic elections

1891 — Java man unearthed
 Germany, Austria, Italy form Triple Alliance

1892 — Marquis de Morès leads French
 Anti-Semites

1893 — Hawaii proclaims a republic
 France-Russia sign alliance

1894 — Nicholas II becomes Russia's Tsar
 Japan declares war on China

1895 — Armenians massacred in Turkey

1896 — Marquis de Morès killed in North Africa
 First modern Olympic Games held in Athens

1897 — Sultan of Zanzibar abolishes slavery

1898 — Boer War begins in South Africa
 First peace conference at the Hague



By the end of
 the 1890s, the
 Sears Roebuck
 catalog was
 perhaps the
 most popular
 book in
 the
 world.

1900 — Frank White (R) elected governor
 ND population reaches 319,000
 First automobile purchased in ND

1901 — Office of Indian Affairs cracks
 down on Indian ceremonies and ways

1902 — Frank White (R) reelected governor

1904 — Elmore Sarles (R) elected governor
 Wahpeton School of Science opens

1905 — Ft. Totten land allotment completed

1906 — John Burke (D) elected governor,
 ends bossism
 ND records first traffic death
 Standing Rock land allotments begin

1907 — Bottineau School of Forestry opens
 ND Public Library Commission sends
 out first books

1908 — John Burke (D) reelected governor
 Arikara Charles Huffman appointed
 agency superintendent for Three Tribes

1910 — John Burke (D) reelected governor
 Census records 6,486 native people,
 60,000 Germans from Russia in state

1912 — Louis B. Hanna (R) elected governor

1913 — Minot Normal School opens

1914 — Louis B. Hanna reelected governor

1915 — ND population reaches 637,000
 120,000 Norwegians live in state
 Wheat acres reach 9,400,00 acres
 ND has 2,500 churches with 226,000 members

1900 — Eastman Kodak's "Brownie" camera
 McKinley reelected president
 US wins first Davis Cup in tennis

1901 — President McKinley assassinated
 Theodore Roosevelt becomes president

1902 — President Roosevelt settles coal strike
 Owen Wister's *The Virginian* published

1903 — Wright Brothers first flight

1904 — Ice cream cone debuts in St. Louis
 New York's subway opens
 Theodore Roosevelt reelected president

1905 — Pizza debuts in New York City

1906 — Congress passes Pure Food and Drug Act
 San Francisco earthquake levels city
 Kellogg introduces "crisp flakes"

1907 — First comic strip in newspapers
 Record immigration for one day, 11,747

1908 — William Howard Taft (R) elected president
 Henry Ford sells first Model Ts

1909 — Peary reaches North Pole
 GE introduces electric toaster

1910 — "Father's Day" introduced
 Roller skating sweeps country

1912 — Arizona and New Mexico become states
 Woodrow Wilson (D) elected president

1914 — Panama Canal opens

1915 — Ford produces its millionth car
 Ku Klux Klan reappears in South

1901 — Queen Victoria of England's death
 ends 63-year reign

1902 — Trans-Siberian Railroad completed
 in Russia, Aswan Dam finished in Egypt
 Boer War ends in South Africa

1903 — German company introduces aspirin

1904 — Russia and Japan go to war

1905 — Russian Tsar crushes workers' revolt,
 killing 10,000
 Norway declares independence from Sweden

1906 — Vesuvius eruption kills 100 in Naples

1907 — Boy Scouts founded in England
 Frenchman invents the helicopter

1909 — England begins old age pensions

1910 — Halley's Comet seen around the world

1911 — China becomes a republic

1912 — *Titanic* sinks



Theodore Roosevelt ran for president
 once more in 1912 — he didn't win

NORTH DAKOTA

UNITED STATES

WORLD