The Bismarck Tribune.

BISMARCK TRIBUNE COMPANY

Every Morning, except Monday, and Weekly

Publication Office: 350 FOURTH ST., COR. BROADWAY

Daily established 1881; Weekly, 1878. BY MARSHALL H. JEWELL. Oldest in State.

Subscription Rates:
Daily by carrier.....50 cents a month
Daily by mail.....$4 per year
Weekly by mail.....$1.50 per year

Correspondents wanted in every city, town and precinct in the western part of the state.

No attention paid to anonymous contributions. Writer's name must be known to the editor, but not necessarily for publication.

Manuscripts offered for publication will be returned if not available. Communications for the Weekly Tribune should reach this office not later than Tuesday of each week to insure publication in the current issue.

Foreign Advertising representatives: Payne & Young, Chicago office, 748 Marquette bldg.; New York office, 30 West 33rd st

OFFICIAL PAPER OF BURLEIGH COUNTY.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CITY OF BISMARCK.

Entered at the post office at Bismarck, N. D., as second-class matter under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Member of Associated Press.

Bismarck, Wednesday, July 9, 1913

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.
Bismarck, North Dakota.
October 7-19.

IS THIS YOUR MOTTO?
C. P. Stine.
Not what the Commercial club and the city will do for me, but what I can do for Bismarck through the Commercial club. Think this over.

WHY BISMARCK IS THE PLACE.

There are some very good reasons why the city of Bismarck is the best place in the state for holding a great exposition of the scope and pretensions of the Third North Dakota Industrial Exposition, which will open its doors on October 7th and remain open until the 19th of that month.

In the first place, Bismarck is so located as to be very nearly in the center of that part of the state where lies most of the really desirable and available agricultural land. North, south, east and west can be found numerous very choice opportunities for grain or mixed farming, to be secured by homestead location or purchase upon easy terms at reasonable prices.

Then again our city has splendid railway connections, having direct and rapid communication with practically every part of the state. Because of this condition, Bismarck has come to be a city of fine hotels and we are splendidly equipped for handling even the great throngs that will be sure to attend the big event next fall. During the past month upwards of two thousand visitors have been within our gates, attending the various conventions and religious gatherings, for which the capital city is fast becoming famous, and at no time has there been a hint of overcrowding or lack of ability among our competent bonifaces in taking care of the city's guests. This is as it should be and bespeaks many more important gatherings in the future.

Another cogent argument in favor of Bismarck as the exposition city is the magnificent building available for exhibitive purposes. Leased to the state for this very purpose, through the generosity of the Northern Pacific railway management, the expenditure of at least $50,000 is entirely obviated and what would be a serious problem in any other city in the state is overcome with out cost of any kind beyond the ordinary maintenance. This building has been so altered and added to that it would be hard to find anywhere in the country a more suitable edifice for exposition purposes. The alcove idea for individual or county exhibits is an especially commendable feature, offering as it does the most favorable opportunity for segregation of the different displays, while at the same time maintaining the harmony of the exposition as a whole.

Visitors to the 1913 event will find much new matter to interest them and it is expected to show by the agricultural exhibits the progress that our farmers have made during the past year. By reason of her central position, previously mentioned, exhibits can be received from all parts of the state expeditiously and in good condition. The Commercial club reports much interest being manifested and there is every assurance that the displays, when arranged in their proper places, will delineate faithfully the various activities of our people, both in agriculture and other industries.

The Boyden boys, Charley and Tom, have purchased the interest of Charley Allen in the Lisbon Free Press, and now have it all their own way. Charley prints with a pencil, while Tom prints telegraph a la N. P., but they are old-timers there and have their heart in the town. Tom went to Lisbon in the early days and was one of the men who sowed the underbrush in order to make a beautiful city in the Sheyenne valley. Charley came later. The Free Press, known then as the Star, was there ahead of both of them, hence they are all three old-timers, and will do what they can to boost for Lisbon.

NO CAUSE FOR PERSONALITIES.

Grand Forks Herald: It is always unfortunate when personal feeling and personal comment become mixed in with matters pertaining to public affairs. It is a fact, however, that the personal element has a habit of foreing itself into almost everything that goes on, and there seems to be no way of avoiding it. A case in point is that of the suit over the appropriations for the tax commission, which suit was recently decided by the supreme court.

The tax commission was created by an act of the legislature of 1911, and for the few months of its existence prior to the last legislative session money for the compensation and expenses of the commissioners was paid from the state treasury. The law stated what these sums should be, but it contained no form such as is usual in these cases, stating in substance that "there is hereby appropriated the sum of ——— for the purposes above set forth." A specific appropriation of $3,000 was made for one item, but that was all. When Auditor Jorgenson took charge of the office of state auditor he held that the only valid appropriation in the act was that of the 3,000, and that when that sum had been expended he could not legally authorize any further payments on account of the tax commission. The question was a debatable one. Some lawyers of ability held one way, some another. It was evidently a case for an interpretation of the law by the only body competent to interpret it, the supreme court. The tax commission brought suit to compel payment, the case went to the supreme court, and the court held with the commission, taking the position that no set form of words is necessary to constitute a valid appropriation of money, and that the fixing of salaries and the authorization of the expenditure of specific sums of money constituted a lawful appropriation.

If the auditor was in doubt as to the legality of the appropriation it was so obviously his duty to take steps to ascertain just what the law was that there can be no question of the propriety of his action, and the personal flings that are being made at him in the Bismarck Times, edited by one of the members of the commission, are, to say the least, in wretched taste. The supreme court expressed itself quite clearly on this phase.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY AND IN THE UNITED STATES

"The average man of the people in America is much more interested in the affairs of the public school than the average man in Germany," declares Dr. George Kerschensteiner, a well known German educator, in "A Comparison of Public Education in Germany and the United States," just issued by the Bureau of Education. "In the daily press, reports and discussions on educational topics occupy a space which to many observation is fully ten times that which German newspapers devote to the same subject."

Dr. Kerschensteiner compares point by point the school systems in the two countries. He shows how Germany secures educational efficiency by centralization of authority within the individual states. He admits that possibly centralization has gone even further than is desirable in Germany, but is equally positive that there is not enough centralization within the individual states of this country. As a result of the lack of State compulsion, he says, "we see today in the United States the sharpest contrasts between school systems that are incredibly poor and ohers of the highest possible type, that would do credit to the finest civilized nations of the globe." He finds that American citizens of a community have more direct control over their schools than in Germany, and commends this condition. He compares the teachers in the two countries—their training, their salaries, their tenure of office. He discusses religion in the schools of the two countries, co-education, and other points of similarity and differences.

Direct election of school board members by the citizens, as found in the United States, impressed Dr. Kerschensteiner very favorably. He notes that in Germany the citizens have little or nothing to say about their school system. "In Germany the local school boards are nowhere chosen by popular vote," he declares. He thinks the American plan might be a very good thing for his own country, particularly as a means of arousing genuine public interest in education.

The American high school comes in for some interesting comment by Dr. Kerschensteiner, both complimentary and otherwise. He praises the high school's democratic spirit, its aim to educate all the people; but he misses the thoroughness that characterizes the work of the German gymnasium.

In both nations the schools are now in a period of great development, according to the Munich educator. "The great advantage that Germany possesses," he declares, "in addition to the relentless thoroughness of the whole educational work, is the well-regulated organization of a state-provided school system, which requires in each community a school as good as that in every other community. But this advantage has been purchased at the expense of many qualities for which we must envy the American schools."

TODAY IN HISTORY

July 9

1810—The kingdom of Holland annexed to France.

1819—Elias Howe, inventor of the sewing machine, born in Spencer, Mass. Died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1867.

1838—Philip P. Bliss, noted musician and hymn writer, born in Clearfield County, Pa. Killed in the Ashtabula disaster, Dec. 29, 1876.

1843—Washington Allston, famous painter, died in Cambridgeport, Mass. Born in Waccamaw, S. C., Nov. 5, 1779.

1848—William F. Johnston became governor of Pennsylvania.

1850—Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the U. S., died in Washington, D. C. Born in Orange County, Va., Sept. 24, 1784.

1852—Thomas McKennan, long a Pensylvania representative in Congress and for a short time a member of Fillmore's cabinet, died in Reading, Pa. Born March 31, 1794.

1863—Gen. Morgan's Confederate cavalry invaded Indiana.

1876—Castle Garden, New York city, destroyed by fire.

1895—Twenty persons killed in a wreck on the Grand Trunk Railway near Quebec.

1900—Gen. Porfirio Diaz re-elected president of Mexico.

1912—Charles D. Hilles chosen chairman of the Republican National Committee.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

Earl of Minto

The Earl of Minto, former Governor-General of Canada, was born July 9, 1847, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father in 1891. After completing his education at Cambridge he began his military career as an ensigne in the Scots Guards. He served with the Turkish army in 1877 and two years later participated in the Afghan war. In 1881 he was in South Africa, serving as secretary to Lord Roberts, and the following year he took part in the Egyptian campaign. In 1883 he first came to Canada as military secretary to the Governor-General, the Marquis of Lansdowne. During the Northwest rebellion of 1885 he served as chief of staff. In 1898 the Earl returned to Canada as Governor-General, in which position he served for six years. Later he served for several years as Governor-General of India.

Congratulations To

Frederick II., Grand Duke of Baden, 68 years old today.

Cardinal Oreglia, Dean of the Sacred College of Cardinals, 85 years old today.

Charles B. Landis, former congressman from Indiana, 55 years old today.

Richard A. Ballinger, former Secretary of the Interior, 55 years old today.

James . Cantrill, representative in congress of the Seventh Kentucky district, 43 years old today.

Four launches are used in patrol and transportation work on national forests in Alaska, which include many small islands and inlets.

News of the State

The Ransom county old settlers picnic will be held at Sheldon today

Two girls, one boy and twins, a boy and a girl, were born in Bottineau last week.

New sidewalks will be a feature of civic improvements at Wahpeton this year.

Minot democrats are meeting in that city to discuss federal patronage.

Frank Rodgers has been arrested at Berthold, charged with bootlegging.

Hugh Van Pelt, an Iowa expert, will judge the stock exhibits at the Barnes county fair.

Several circus men are in jail at Bowdon, as a result of a row between themselves.

Building new bridges and repairing others in one of the activities in Burke county.

The Equity Elevator Co. at Sheldon, has purchased the Monarch elevator at that point.

Mrs. Ingabold LaFare of Fargo died from burns received in an explosion of an alcohol stove.

E. Boyd Nero of The Courant at Bottineau has taken charge of The Herald at Omemee.

The commercial club at Casselton has made a move to have the city band reorganized.

Valley City dentists have agreed to close their rooms daily at 3 p. m. during the chautauqua.

Crop estimates for Burke county say twenty-five to thirty bushels of wheat to the acre.

Nineteen births and eight deaths was the record of Cavalier county for the month of May.

A party of seven North Dakota elevator men are investigating the handling of grain at lake ports.

The citizens of Tioga appreciate crossing improvements made by the Great Northern Railway Co.

The ladies of the Episcopal church at York have undertaken to supply the funds to repair the building.

Another train has been added to the freight service on the Southwestern branch. It runs every other day.

J. R. Newton, a prominent farmer near Sheldon, has added more pure blooded stock to his herds of cattle and swine.

Editor Varty of The Bantry Advocate, is concerned over the hard time Cupid is to encounter under the new marriage law.

Mandan ladies promoted a "tag day" proposition for the city's public library and netted $124.66, making the balance in the treasury $199.10.

Harry Kelly, captain and shortstop of the Bottineau baseball team, had his left leg broken just above the ankle in a game at Deloraine Tuesday.

The Great Northern train service is not pleasing the people of Langdon—The Cavalier County Republican tells the company so in plain terms.

Oliver county officials are in trouble over alleged illegal seizure of beer said to have been ordered by private parties for Fourth of July festivities.

Several hundred thousand brook trout fry are to be planted in Sweet Briar creek, Morton county, if considered feasible by the state fish experts.

The Mandan chautauqua opened this year's season on Sunday with fifty-three camps, averaging four persons to the camp. The tents are regularly arranged in streets.

Adolph Laiske, charged with burglarly at Mohall, successfull contended in the district court that an alleged confession to which his name was signed, was untrue.

The summer school of the Valley City normal school opened last week with an enrollment of over 500 students, many of them teachers specializing in different subjects.

Mrs. Owen C. Thomas of Westhope was killed in an automobile accident a few miles out of Bottineau last Tuesday afternoon. Other occupants of the car narrowly escaped serious injuries.

The Fourth of July celebration at Gilby was well attended. The feature of the day was the warmly contested game between Emerado and Conway, the latter being the winner. The programme of speeches and declamations was very good.

Casselton is to have a corn show October 9, 10 and 11. One thousand dollars in prizes will be offered for all sorts of farm products, horses and cattle. C. R. Meredith heads the committee which has the management of the enterprise, which will be under the auspices of the commercial club.

The officials of Morton county intend to make every effort to enforce the new law that went into effect on July 1, entitled an act declaring to be common nuisances any house, building, room or place where gambling paraphernalia are kept and where persons resort or are permitted to resort for gambling or disorderly purpose.

Situation As Viewed From Wall Street

By Henry Clews.

NEW YORK, July 8, 1913—We enter the second half of 1913 after nearly a year of almost continuous shrinkage in Stock Exchange values. The highest average point reached for twenty leading railways in 1912 was 124 on August 14th and 92 for the twelve leading industrials. On June 30th of the current year the average of twenty leading railways was 103 and of twelve leading industrials 74. This is a drop within eleven months of 21 points in the average of railroad shares and 18 points in industrial shares; an almost sensational decline; and the bulk of it has taken place since the election. That it has been accomplished with no serious disaster is excellent evidence of the inherent soundness of affairs in general. The question is, will the second half of 1913 show a continuation of this tendency; or is not at least a moderate recovery about due?

Ever since the election the market has been treated to a succession of nightmares. The Balkan war was one; fear of a worldwide stringency in money another; tariff revision another; an unsatisfactory railroad situation another and the series of important dissolutions in compliance with the Sherman anti-trust law still another. And yet the much dreaded Minnesota rate decision was finally handed down and proved to be reassuring rather than disturbing. The American Tobacco dissolution is out of the way. So, too, is the breaking up of the Harriman merger. Solution of the latter affords signal relief to the market, inasmuch as it removes a vast mass of securities, the final placing of which was a momentous problem. The importance of this as a stock market factor has not yet been fully realized. Finally the monetary situation is righting itself. The July settlements abroad were passed without the much feared disturbances. July payments in this country, often a source of temporary stringency, were passed without a ripple, and this in spite of unsatisfactory monetary conditions. In spite of July dividend and interest payments, aggregating $266,000,000, call loans ranged from 1 to 2 1-4 per cent. Our tariff is now in the last stages of preparation, though it may be some weeks before actually passed and months before going into effect. The worst in this respect is already known, and any changes in schedules are likely to be a relief rather than an additional impediment to manufacturers and merchants. Once the bill is passed, the dispostion will certainly be to make the best of it, though for the last six months the inclination was naturally the reverse. In any event the proposed new schedules have already been largely discounted. Comparatitvely few concerns will be injured by the new rates, and it is frequently overlooked that in many respects the lower schedules will be a positive impetus to trade activity. The currency bill is having rough sailing. It contains not a few new features which are unsatisfactory to bankers, anr which leave the present bill more of a makeshift than a real cure for present banking and currency ills. Unfortunately popular prejudice and ignorance stand in the way of a really satisfactory currency measure. Probably the bill will pass in due time. But as a matter of safety it would be well for Congress to extend the Aldrich-Vreeland bill until such time as a satisfactory currency bill can be enacted.

As a result of the conservative banking policy pursued for the past two or three months our banks are steadily strengthening their cash resources and are now in a much better position for meeting the anticipated autumnal demands. As usual the contingencies most dreaded have been warded off by anticipation. Call money is very abundant, owing to the ample supply of cash, and easy rates in this respect are anticipated until the crops begin to move. The only unsatisfatcory feature of the monetary situation is the insistent demand for new capital, which too frequently is obtained by excessive issues of short term notes. It is to be noted, that these demands are being postponed or altogether refused. During June the new security issues amounted to $180,000,000, compared with $299,000,000 a year ago, a decline of $118,000,000. The amount of railroad bonds issued in June was about $7,000,000, compared with $26,000,000 a year ago, while of railroad notes the issue was $104,000,000, as against $71,000,000 in 1912. Industrials issued only $7,000,000 of bonds, against $39,000,000 a year ago, but $31,000,000 of notes, as contrasted with $9,000,000 the previous year. Out of the total issue of securities for the month $135,000,000 represented short term notes. It is impossible to determine what proportion of these were for refunding purposes.

Outside of the financial district conditions are really more encouraging. The crop outlook is still very satisfactory, beneficial rains having fallen freely where most needed during the past week. The winter wheat crop is already harvested, showing a yield of 100,000,000 bushels greater than a year ago. The government report on grain will shortly be out and will be watched with close interest. While general trade shows the usual summer quiet, merchants are anticipating a much more active business as soon as the tariff is settled. In many cases shelves are bare and active buying will be necessary for replenishment. This means a restarting of many idle mills. From many sections of the country trade reports are decidedly encouraging, and a good harvest will insure good business for another six months. Steel orders are being stimuated by slight concessions. There is only one spot that requires serious caution: that is the money situation. Bankers are still very conservative and are inclined to enforce contraction and moderate readjustment. Liquidation has been prolonged and severe in securities it has made considerable progress in commodities, many of which have undergone sharp declines. It is now making itself felt in the restraint imposed upon any except the most necessary plans for expansion or improvement. In short, the process of self-righting has been going on for nearly a full year; many difficulties have been safely passed and those that remain have been well discounted. As soo nas the crop and monetary situations get beyond the range of uncertainty we may look for a better stock market. Just now pessimism is in danger of being overdone.

MARKETS.

DULUTH.

July 90 3-4; Sept 92; Dec 94; 1 Hard on trk 92; 1 Nor on trk 91; 2 Nor on trk 88 1-2 to 89; to arr 1 Nor 91; Mont Hard 91; spot Dur No. 1 94 5-8; No. 2 Dur 92 5-8; to arr Dur No. 1 94 5-8; to arr Dur No. 2 92 5-8; July 93 5-8; Sept 91 1-8; Oats on trk 37 7-8; to arr 37 7-8; Rye on trk 55 1-2 to 58 1-2; to arr 55 1-2 to 53 1-2; Barley on trk 45 to 53; 3 Y C on trk 59 1-2; to arr 59 1-2; Flax on trk $1.35; to arr $1.35; July $1.33; Sept $1.37; Oct $1.37. High Sept 93 1-4; low Sept 91 7-8.

MNINEAPOLIS

1 hard 92; 1 nor 90 1-2 to 91 1-2; reg arr 90 1-2 to 91; spl choice 91 1-2; 2 nor 88 1-2 to 89 1-2; 2 hard Mont. arr 87 1-2 to 88 1-2; 3 wht 86 1-2 to 88 1-2; 1 dur 91 1-2, arr 91 1-2; 2 dur 89 1-2, arr 89 1-2; 3 YC 57 to 58, arr 57 1-2; 4 corn 54 to 56; 3 WO 38 1-2 to 38 3-4, arr 38 1-2; 3 oats 35 1-2 to 37 barley 45 to 56; rye 56 to 58, arr 56 to 58; flax 133 arr 132 1-2; WN 88 3-8; 1-2 E, WU 91 1-8; WZ 93 7-8 to 94 A. Close.

ST. PAUL.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1300; killers, steady to strong: steers, $6.50 to $8.40; cows and heifers, $4.50 to $7.25, calves, 25c higher, $6.00 to $9.00; feeders, strong to 25c higher, $4.30 to $7.25;.

HOGS—Receipts, 3800; 5c higher; range, $8.55 to $8.90; bulk, $8.75 to $8.90.

SHEEP—Receipt., 200; steady to 10c higher; shorn lambs, $4.50 to $7.25; shorn wethers, $4.50 to $4.75; shorn ewes, $2.00 to $5.25.

CHICAGO.

HOGS — Close — Receipts, 14,000; 5c higher, but closed weak; bulk of sales, $9.00 to $9.15; light, $8.90 to $9.25; mixed, $8.80 to $9.30; heavy, $8.60 to $9.20; rough, $8.60 to $8.80; pigs, $7.25 to $9.10.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000; steady to strong, with calves 50c higher; beeves, $7.15 to $8.95; Texas steers, $6.90 to $8.15; western steers, $7.15 to $8.25; stockers and feeders, $5.75 to $8.00; cows and heifers, $3.85 to $8.50; calves, $7.50 to $10.15.

SHEEP—Receipts, 12,000; steady to 25c higher; native sheep, $4.15 to $5.40; western, $4.15 to $5.40; yearlings, $5.40 to $7.20; lambs, native, $6.60 to $8.50; western, $6.60 to $8.30.

On the best German forests the annual expense is $13 an acre, but the gross returns are as much as $24; thus they yield a net return of $11 an acre each year.

Mills in British Columbia are shipping considerable paper pulp to Japan.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Denver has 10 public playgrounds, with a teaching corps of 19 men and women.

Women teach practical agriculture in the elementary schools of Tippecanoe county, Ind.

Swimming lessons, sex hygiene instruction, aviation and wireless telegraphy are some of the new subjects in city public schools as reported to the United States Bureau of Education.

"The best thing in my section this year was the introduction of industrial education for the negroes by means of a negro supervisor," writes a division superintendent of schools in Virginia.

It costs 25 typical American cities an average of less than a dollar a year per pupil to provide free textbooks, according to W. S. Deffenbaugh, of the United States Bureau of Education.

The course of study in the Alabama Normal schools is to be radically changed to include such subjects as: Rural sociology, biology, domestic science, domestic art, library methods, school gardening, and agriculture through club work.

Some of the rural schools in the state of Washington have college graduates as teachers. In that state they pay good salaries to country teachers, because they believe that the country school should be as well taught as the city school.

Kentucky is having a real educational awakening, so real that people are not afraid to pay what it costs to create and maintain an efficient system of schools. One tax collector reports that citizens who have in the habit of complaining bec[illegible] of higher taxes said it was "all right" when informed that the increased rate was in order to give more money to the public schools.

Consolidation of schools is going on to such an extent in the United States that, even with a building boom in progress, many localities report fewer schools each year. Tennessee offers some notable examples. Knox county has erected 14 new buildings during the year, yet the total number of school houses in use has been reduced from 154 to 136.

How consolidation helps attendance is shown by another Tennessee county (Lauderdale), where a new consolidated school had twice the enrollment of the combined three schools which it replaced. The better consolidated school attracts better attendance, despite the fact that it is less easy to reach.