

The Greater Call

A GREAT THREE-REEL FEATURE

A Virile Drama of Life

its dregs and elixer, its vicissitudes and fortunes, its brutality and spiritulism in the portrayal of which your interest will know no pause until the last scene has faded from the screen Don't fail to see this

Three Clever Comedies

Garnett Cross--Always the best singer
BISMARCK THEATRE

WILY KING EDWARD I.

Foiled the Rebellious Welsh With the Prince of Wales.

After a lifelong struggle with the Welsh, Edward I. of England sought to ascertain the cause of their constant rebellion and was informed that they would never be content until they had a prince of their own.

The wily old monarch asked them if a prince born in Wales who could not speak a word of English would be satisfactory, and they received the offer with great enthusiasm, assuming that the king meant one of their own flesh and blood.

His queen, about to give birth to a child, was hurried to the famous Caernarvon castle, where 600 years ago Edward I., the first prince of Wales, was born. Thereupon King Edward, carrying the newly born babe on the ramparts of the castle, announced to the multitude: "Here is your prince, born in your own country, who knows no word of English and who, I promise you, shall be reared by a Welsh foster-mother, and shall learn your language. Accept you him as your prince?"

In all the six centuries intervening the eldest son of the king of England has been invested and known as the Prince of Wales. In the year 1911 the present Prince of Wales and the future king of England was invested on the same spot as his predecessor 600 years ago. — T. Owen Charles in National Magazine.

HEAT AND THE BODY.

We Are Able to Drink Liquids That Would Scald Our Hands.

The human body can stand far greater heat than it can stand if it is wet, and, strangely enough, it can stand far hotter liquids inside than out.

For example, the average tea drinker sips tea at a temperature of about 140 degrees F.—sometimes as high as

145 degrees. But he cannot bear his hands in water at 120 degrees or his feet in water higher than 112 degrees. Few people can stand a bath in water at 105 degrees.

In parts of central Australia men live in an average temperature of 115 degrees F. in the shade and 140 degrees in the sun, while 151 degrees has been registered. In the Persian gulf the thermometers on ships vary between 122 degrees and 140. A recent explorer in the Himalayas reports that he found at 9 a. m. in December and at more than 10,000 feet altitude a temperature of 131 degrees F.

Drs. Blyden and Chautrey, two English scientists, desiring to ascertain how high a temperature the human body could stand, shut themselves in an oven, of which the heat was gradually raised and they were able to bear it until the thermometer registered 212 degrees F. the boiling point of water. — St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Least He Might Do.

Little Faith was possessed of a most friendly disposition, but had not yet reached the age where she could understand the silence that may wrap itself around a wordless intimacy. In fact, she demanded speech, frequent and loving.

One night her brother was studying most assiduously his arithmetic lesson, and after calling to him several times without receiving an answer, she appealed to her father.

"George is busy," said father. "I know," replied "Faith," "but he might at least have said, 'Shut up.'" — Woman's Home Companion.

Curious Mixture.

A want advertisement from a serious French journal reads:

"A young person having received an excellent education, including writing, geography, history, mathematics, dancing, music and art, would like to enter a respectable family to do washing and ironing." — Everybody's.

SOME OF THE THINGS THE HEALTH COMMITTEE DID IN WASHINGTON

Paper contributed by Mrs. E. P. Quinn and read by Mrs. R. A. Sprague, chairman of the committee, F. D. Federation Women's Clubs, at Fargo. It is filled with facts of a most interesting nature:

I did not know before attending the meeting of the council of women at Washington, the past spring, that each department of the federation had a member of the board to represent that department before the board of directors; that the hopes and fears, the prayers and tears of the department could be laid on this member and that she would plead their cause before the body. This gave me some idea of the strength of the federation. Through its board members the federation keeps in touch with the small department and the small club. The council meeting seemed to me a round table where every department answered to roll call and gave an account of itself. Just between ourselves it was a splendid place to size up the other fellow.

It has been my pleasure to attend meetings, conventions and congresses on two continents, and I wish to pay our federation this compliment: "I have never seen people handled with such tact, promptness and thoroughness as the two thousand women were handled for almost a week's time by our federation president in Washington. For this reason I consider the event the most wonderful meeting I ever attended and I am happy to tell you what part the health committee played in the sessions. Our chairman, Mrs. S. S. Crockett of Tennessee, could not be with us, so our board member, Mrs. Francis D. Everett of Highland Park, Ill., acted as shepherdess to such members of the health committee as happened to be present.

Meet Directors.

The first day we were invited to meet the board of directors in the committee room of the Raleigh and tell them briefly what message we hoped to send back to the states concerning the work for this year. The following Wednesday morning the health committee was scheduled for a second appearance, this time before the assembly. Mrs. Everett, our board member, gave Mrs. Crockett's message. First, she hoped that all clubs would find time to give to some section of the health program for saving the child which she prepared for the year. There are so many divisions of the child welfare work that every club should find one to suit the needs of its immediate community.

Second, she urged clubs to greater effort to secure a national department of health. Mrs. Lafon Riker of Harrodsburg, N. Y., chairman of the Child Hygiene committee, gave a very fine talk on the baby contest as a means of educating the public. She described very definite instructions for conducting the contests and distributed sample score cards and directions for same. She finished her talk with a strong plea to instruct the young mother and "Save the Baby."

Tuberculosis Section.

Mrs. Quinn of North Dakota represented the Tuberculosis section. She advised unified action in a rural campaign against disease. She said: "The large cities have their workers well organized and have succeeded in cutting deaths from tuberculosis in half, but the disease is on the increase in the rural communities. The opportunity for the organized worker is great, especially for the clubwomen in the small towns. If the clubwoman can be persuaded not to put her light under a bushel, but to give her star on the farm an opportunity to attend a health meeting arranged by the club to teach prevention of disease, this work can be done without much effort. Clubs can get the names of the farm mothers by consulting the county superintendents, and the country school teachers will help you to advertise. She may be glad to take care of the children at a nearby home while the meeting is in progress in the school house. A lantern with slides makes these meetings much more effective. A nurse who can talk, a physician who is able to put what he has to say into the language of the home, or a club member who is interested and will give the subject some study, can all ways be found who will give their time for such a meeting. The doctor may be able to help you have literature on hand for distribution. Plan your meeting far enough in advance to have all your arrangements well made and have time for your invitations to reach the remotest corner of the community of which the club is the hub.

Plan To Reach Mothers.

We must reach the mothers of the farms, and, as many are poor or work too hard to read what is written on this subject, I suggest this plan to the club population as a means of educating rural communities in disease prevention.

One of the most interesting incidents in which the health committee took part was a meeting with Representative Nelson of Wisconsin, who is working to improve our national meat inspection laws. He wished to ask our support and we promised it unconditionally. He is a great admirer of Caroline Bartlett Crane and hopes to secure the meat inspection she advocates. Mrs. Quinn was very glad to hand him a copy of the North Dakota law passed at the last session compelling the labeling of diseased meat in our state. We are the first state to have such a law. It is a good law—one we can be proud of and should advertise. Mr. Nelson

was pleased to learn of our advanced step in the right direction.

The committee conference was a very great help. We feel better acquainted and more able to carry out the program as it is printed. I wish to offer my assistance to any club that attempts a health program.

At the conclusion of the reading of Mrs. Quinn's interesting account, Mrs. Sprague recommended that each district vice president appoint a health committee to work along the lines suggested. She outlined certain efforts which might be made to raise money, by giving a moving picture show, such as has been done at Grand Forks the past year with great success, the manager turning over the keys of the house from Saturday evening until Monday night, in which time five performances were given at a substantial profit by entering a tea party, child's party and other forms of entertainment, all of which had been tried out with fine success by the civic league of Grand Forks.

Augmenting Mrs. Quinn's report, or paper, was an article by her dealing with conditions at the Dunseth Tuberculosis sanitarium. This paper is full of interest to the general reader, and is as follows:

Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Dunseth has taken in 67 patients since opened. Now has 38 and a considerable waiting list. Filled to capacity at present, but by December 1st, the two cottages under construction, together with additional accommodations being provided in the attic and on the porches, a total of 70 patients can be housed.

Appropriations.

Last legislature appropriated a total of \$37,500 as follows:

For a patient cottage	\$4,000
Outbuildings, machinery, etc.	\$1,000
Electric plant	1,200
Laundry equipment	1,000
General equipment	2,500
Maintenance	21,000
Help cottage	2,500

Totals \$37,500

The Masonic order has also appropriated \$6,000 to build and equip a patients' cottage, and the state cottage each providing room for 16 patients, one being under course of construction. A careful estimate shows that there will be an average of 62 patients each month from July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1915. To take care of these 62 patients there is available the \$200,000 appropriation amounting to \$900 per month, also the payments of \$10,500 each week from those patients who are financially able to pay and the \$5 per week which the county pays for each indigent patient. The patients so far have been about equally divided between pay and indigent patients. If this ratio continues the 62 patients per month will pay about \$2,100 per month, which, together with the \$900 per month from the maintenance appropriation will provide an average monthly revenue of about \$3,000.

Milk and Eggs.

Milk and eggs are the principle articles of food needed by the patients. At present but 23 quarts of milk per day are available from the two milk cows, whereas 114 quarts are needed. When the number of patients doubles the amount of milk needed will be doubled. It will require 6 or 8 good milk cows by December 1st, and no funds are available for this purchase. There are no chickens at the sanitarium and it is almost impossible to secure enough fresh eggs the year around by purchase, even if the money were available. To build a henry and stock it with 200 hens will require \$550. There are some 20 beds to furnish and to buy and equip one bed requires \$50. No fund is available for rearing matter and for amusements and the other side of the treatment is important. At present one nurse is taking care of 38 patients and in most sanitariums one nurse is assigned to but 10 or 12 patients.

The original board of trustees who managed the sanitarium until July 1, 1913, as well as the anti-tuberculosis association, the women of the state and the members of the legislature are entitled to great credit for getting the sanitarium under way. The large increase in the number of patients brings on the present contingency. It is estimated there are 2,000 tuberculosis residents in the state and only 28 of them are at the Dunseth sanitarium.

Penititer Speaks.

Mr. Penititer, a Y. M. C. A. secretary at Fargo who had been a patient at the sanitarium, presented an appeal to the club women for their support in further aiding in the equipment of the hospital, and enumerated as a few of the articles which would be most acceptable as follows: blankets, mattresses, beds, bedside tables, nightwear for patients, slippers, mittens, robes, porch blankets, fur-coats, hot water bottles, thermometers, woolen socks and stockings, chairs, table lockers, china, porcelain ware, glass tumblers, knives and forks, patient dishwashers, steam ovens, bake oven for bread, phonograph or victrol records, good reading matter, second hand church organ, games, amusements, musical instruments for orchestra, book cases, flower vases, potted flowers, ferns for decoration of cottages and so on. Quite possibly all these great needs are not necessarily ascribed to Mr. Penititer, but at any rate as a patient, he personally experienced the use of which all these articles would aid. It seems also, there is no automobile in the doctor in charge, making it at times difficult for certain plans to be carried out. Certainly in enumerating the things

which have now being misted at the sanitarium, it is to be hoped donations may reach this hospital from many sources. Life to a consumptive is cheerless enough, but cheerful environment plays no small part in his ultimate recovery.

M'DILL PLEADS FOR FREEDOM OF THE PHILIPPINES

Mohok Lake, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The Lake Mohok Conference of Friends of the Indians and other Dependents heard today a plea for the independence of the Philippines, voiced by Dr. John R. McDill of Milwaukee, who returned from the islands last year after spending twelve years as surgeon and professor of surgery in the university of the Philippines. Dr. McDill said that signs of dissatisfaction among the Filipinos were unmistakable and asked:

"Is this country prepared to fight another country for the islands, or to again take up arms against the Filipinos themselves, should they revolt?" The recent report on slavery in the Philippines, he characterized as an "official calumny" and its treatment by the press as "hysterical." The slavery conditions described he said, "are far worse in this country."

"Imposition of American sovereignty by force of arms," he asserted, was a grievous mistake. The policy of the last 15 years has been a corollary of "hat blunder."

"The only solution of the problem is the application of right principles. American people are not correctly informed as to Filipino character, industrial and political capability, and as to their determined opposition to American rule. Americans in the islands are all more or less dependent on the government and information from them is controlled by a censorship of subservience and fear."

Public opinion, as we know it, does not exist in the Philippines. When dealing with conditions with which it is familiar the American public in the end generally decides political matters fairly but it cannot act intelligently concerning a foreign people, with which it is unfamiliar, guided only by reports which come from a limited number of persons, and which are a "healthy" of inhumanities.

"To Much To Do." A conservative estimate shows that 80 per cent of our people and 95 per cent of our capital has too much to do on this continent to want to come to ever take any interest in the Philippines, and any argument is welcomed that justifies our conduct as a nation.

"The facts as to homogeneity, language, literacy, and desire for independence are all in favor of the Filipinos. The religious denominations and investors have nothing to fear from a change of government. Filipinos have been Roman Catholics for 300 years. "Compare the phenomenal success of the British through friendly co-operation with the same race in the Federated Malay states, which did not cost England a farthing or a life, with what has happened to us in the Philippines after employing an army of 120,000 men for six years and expending for 600,000 to one billion dollars to date; enough treasure to build three Panama canals. We have given the Filipinos the best we have, and paid for it with their money. All of our large hopes and plans for their industrial development from Taft to the present time had total lack of co-operation, open hostility and evolved the slogan, "We prepare poverty and freedom to prosperity and subjection."

Reckon With Prejudice.

"A popular and deep seated prejudice of any people is not to be disregarded because it cannot stand our tests of reason or evidence. It must be reckoned with. Asia is awakening so rapidly that Occidentals will soon find no foothold tenable among its 500 millions of people.

"We have already been twice exposed to international complications in which the Philippines would be first attacked, and the General commanding the native constabulary has just reported officially, and no American has a truer touch on the pulse of the Filipino people, that signs of revolt among the Filipinos are unmistakable and are due to our failure to declare a policy in regard to independence.

"Their present political status is so improved that Filipinization of the service can now occur as rapidly as their wise men advise, and our separation of ourselves from their affairs should soon come about without damage to them or loss of dignity to us."

TO SELECT "QUEEN OF COWS."

Chicago, Oct. 23.—The "Queen of the Dairy Cattle" will be chosen at the National Dairy show which opened here today at the International amphitheatre at the Union Stock yards to continue until the end of the month. Practically every dairy interest in the country is represented at this exhibition. More than a dozen agricultural colleges have sent teams of students who will take part in the judging contests.

WATERWAY CONVENTION POSTPONED.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 23.—The Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway convention which was to be held here today, has been postponed until after the adjournment of the session of congress, the date to be decided upon later.

Tribune Want Ads bring results.

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

NOTE RAISED BY CONSENT

Warwick, N. D., Oct. 23.—The report that Justice Francis X. Kirsch of this village accepted two notes in settlement of an account and raised the face of one note from \$20 to \$27 when commission was refused, is erroneous, according to court records here.

The notes were given by a defendant in a suit to the plaintiff, J. P. Coonan, and as one of the notes did not include 37 cents, as was the intention, the justice, who had drawn the note for the interested parties, made the correction. It is said, and this action was approved by the defendant. This evidence was

brought out at a hearing before the county court at Minnewaukan. Justice Kirsch will be tried on a charge of "forgery" in the third degree in December.

TO RELIEVE RHEUMATISM

the body-waste producing uric acid must be gradually arrested and the blood purified.

Correct diet is essential. Abstain from tea and anything containing alcohol; eat meat only once a day and take SCOTT'S EMULSION after every meal.

SCOTT'S EMULSION makes new blood free from the poisonous products which irritate the joints and muscles; its medicinal force relieves the enlarged, stiffened joints; and more, SCOTT'S EMULSION stimulates the forces to expel the poisonous acids by its concentrated nourishing properties.

Physicians everywhere prescribe Scott's Emulsion for rheumatism.

EVERY DRUGGET HAS IT.

Heat is a Good Servant But a Poor Master

If you have been a slave to the heating of your home you will appreciate the big difference in having it at your command night and day. You are the master when your house is heated the GRAMBS & PEET way.

The Heater is like a good servant—Honest, because it does the work or will not cost you a cent; Competent, because it delivers the heat, night and day, in any wind and weather; Economical, because it never wastes fuel, labor or time. The

Burnham Heater

has the overwhelming advantage of guaranteed normal humidity by hygrometer test. Air always warm and as delicious and healthful as a June day.

With a Burnham Boiler there is no deterioration; it has the same efficiency after twenty-five years' use as when new. The fire travels back and forth three times on both sides of the water coils, giving maximum heat with little fuel.

With a Burnham Boiler your floors are sure to be warm enough for children to crawl about in the coldest weather. When our experts do your work, it's right. No tearing out repairs or freeze-ups. Talk it over with us.

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