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Bismarck, Wednesday, January 7, 1914

Telling Them About McLean County

Probably one of the most successful campaigns for interesting farmers in other states is the splendid agricultural opportunities yet to be found in North Dakota is that now being conducted by Mr. T. L. Stanley in Illinois and Indiana, where he is busily at work setting forth the manifold advantages of husbandry in North Dakota as compared with the continuous grind to make both ends meet which confronts the average farmer of the high-priced lands of the mid-section of the United States.

Mr. Stanley has recognized the tremendous competition going on among the western states for desirable settlers and has come to realize that mere literature, sent by mail, in circular form, under cover of a one-cent stamp, is more likely to find its way unread into the kitchen stove than it is to be carefully considered by those who receive it. Nor can the farmer be blamed much for this summary method of handling his mail, when the many gaudy, untrue and misleading, get-rich-quick schemes of Florida and other southern land boomers are considered, and especially so when often a victim of some of these frauds, is personally known in the neighborhood that is being "worked" by these unscrupulous land sharks.

The method adopted by Mr. Stanley is radically different in every respect from those referred to above. In the first place his efforts to interest others has a foundation of indisputable truth and merit back of it, dealing, as it does, with the rich prairie lands of this state. Then, again, Mr. Stanley takes no chance of the kitchen stove above mentioned. Instead, he goes among the farmers of a district, personally, talks with them and by word of mouth tells them of his mission and desire to interest them. He has facts, figures and proof of that which he preaches and, if the interest is sufficient, as is nearly always the case, he will secure the use of the local school house or some other suitable building, and, by the use of stereopticon slides and actual samples of our agricultural products, drive home the facts of which he has previously spoken personally with most of his audience.

The success attained has been remarkable. In one week's work in Illinois he secured the names of no fewer than 250 farmers who will henceforth read North Dakota literature, free from skepticism and bias. Of these 250 are keenly interested and six have made arrangements to come out to North Dakota in the spring.

Mr. Stanley will be remembered by visitors to the last State Exposition at Bismarck as the hustling manager of the McLean county exhibit, which excited so much favorable comment from the numerous attendants at that interesting event. This exhibit was gotten together in a few days, almost entirely on Mr. Stanley's personal initiative, and that it was successful in winning a substantial prize, despite the many obstacles encountered, is but another proof of the indomitable energy displayed by its principal promoter. Mr. Stanley is also responsible for the initiation and successful organization of the Garrison Industrial association, which has put the name of Garrison permanently on the map as a center of attraction to prospective settlers, possessed of an aggressive and hustling population, anxious and willing to assume its full share in informing the outside world of the many solid and exceptional advantages to be gained by following husbandry in North Dakota.

It seems that what is good for Garrison and McLean county should be good for other sections of the state.

While sojourning in Mississippi it might be well for President Wilson to avoid meeting any of the sugar cane growers.

Passing of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, noted author and physician, died at his home in Philadelphia, Jan. 4. Death was due to influenza, accentuated by his advanced age. He was in his 85th year. Funeral services were held Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Dr. Mitchell was stricken Monday, Dec. 29, with what was at first thought to be a mild attack of grippe, and until Saturday no apprehension for his recovery was felt. His condition, however, became grave Saturday night and the distinguished patient did not rally, the end coming a few hours later. Members of his immediate family were with him during the last hours of his life.

Dr. Mitchell's fame, both as a physician and an author, was international, although he probably was more widely known as a writer of fiction. His last book appeared a few months ago, under the title of "West Ways." One of his best known books is "Hugh Wynne."

Dr. Mitchell was noted as a neurologist, and his medical works were largely on the subject of nervous diseases. He held memberships in medical societies in many parts of the world.

Exploration may languish unless it is decided that a pole is so remote and difficult of observation as to need rediscovering from time to time.

Generals appear to be almost as numerous in Mexico as colonels and judges in some parts of the United States.

The Social Center

That the social center idea has come to stay is indicated in a report just compiled by Clarence Arthur Perry, of the Russel Sage Foundation, New York City. Mr. Perry shows that in places where the movement has already started the rate of growth is much higher than the rate at which it spreads in new localities. In other words, the actual results of the social center are more effective in getting public support than the words of its most enthusiastic champions.

The work is getting on a more solid basis. Seventy-one cities had, during the winter of 1912-13, paid workers for some form of social center activity, as opposed to 41 the previous season, and the amount expended in the maintenance of school centers has grown from \$139,353 in 1912 to \$324,575 in the past year. There are 1,927 paid workers reported. This, with the volunteer workers, brings the number of persons engaged in social center direction considerably above the 3,000 mark.

That the general social and recreational possibilities of the "wider-use-of-the-school-plant" movement are making a constantly greater appeal may be seen from the fact that in 981 school houses there were public entertainments and lectures; in 496 school buildings there were open meetings of adults to discuss local problems; athletics or folk dancing in 474 schools; and social dancing in 190.

A notable development of "wider use" in 1912-13 was for election and other civic purposes. Balloting during elections took place in 529 school houses; 259 buildings were used for registering voters; and political rallies to the number of 481 took place in school edifices.

Mr. Perry reports great difficulty in obtaining exact statistics of social center activities. Little uniformity of agreement exists as to what constitutes a social center. Even the name itself is not constant—the institution is variously reported as "recreation center," "civic center," "social and recreation center," "evening center," "community center," etc. Some cities have social center activities going on six nights a week; while others open their school buildings once or twice a month.

We should, however, look beyond the mere figures in judging social centers, says Mr. Perry. "Centers of individual growth and refinement, of civicism and social integration—that is what these places are, and no system of numerals can ever be devised that will convey an adequate notion of the vitalizing influences which radiate from them."

Mr. Marshall has sent the President a book with the inscription, "From his only vice." Eat this "silly effervescence of childish wit" will go unrebuked.

The English Language

Talk about revision of the tariff—what the English speaking people need is a revision of the language.

There is getting to be too much of it for any use. A new dictionary of the English language, just out, contains nearly half a million words.

This is a far cry from the year 1616, when John Bullock, the first English lexicographer, issued his "Compleat English Dictionary" with a few more than five thousand words in it. The rate of growth in three centuries, therefore, is four new words a day.

It was bad enough when a dictionary was issued in the latter part of the nineteenth century containing two hundred thousand words; but four hundred and fifty thousand words is too, too much.

No human mind can know so many words. The average individual of fair education gets along pretty comfortably with a vocabulary of a very few thousand words. The number of people able to express their wants and thoughts with vocabularies limited to a few hundred words is enormous.

The Congressional Record is too bulky already. The flow of after-dinner oratory and stump-speaking is torrential enough in all conscience. The world is being drowned in a diluted flood of words, in which the islands of real thought are rare as oases in a desert.

Where do all the words come from? New inventions each bring a little corps of new words in their train. Science is adding formidable polysyllables yearly. Slang is graduating constantly a large crop of new words seeking and gaining the polite society of the dictionary. The slang word which today's dictionary rejects with scorn demands its place in tomorrow's dictionary, and gets it.

What is needed is a revision of the language—a cutting out of dead wood, an excision of superfluous verbiage. If about seventy-five per cent of the words in the new dictionary could be thrown out and forgotten thought would be clearer and misunderstandings among men would be fewer.

The idea of a propaganda for the revision of the language should be suggested to Mr. Carnegie before he spends all his money.—Duluth Herald.

The latest census reports show that there are 3,268,109 fowls in this state and about three-fourths of them are egg producers. The annual production is 17,294,323 dozen eggs; with a farm-value of \$3,045,687. The yearly poultry production is 4,043,481 fowls, valued at \$1,530,402.

A Harvard professor demands a strict eugenic test of all immigrants. The immigrants will soon be wondering how this country ever built up a reputation as a land of the free.

A Spanish armored cruiser has arrived at Vera Cruz for the protection of Spanish subjects. Admiral Dewey is doubtless amused at the idea of a Spanish cruiser protecting anybody.

In addition to the referendum, Wisconsin appears to have another method of suspending the operation of statutes. The attorney general repeals any part of a law he does not like.

The use of looping the loop in an aeroplane is problematical, unless it is expected to help in military action by throwing the enemy into a state of dazed admiration.

Servia is defying the powers and at the same time refusing to allow a war budget.

Does the physician who says we should not eat eggs intend this for advice or consolation?

FEAR NO INCOME TAX LEAKS, SAYS COUNSELOR OF RICH



Secretary McAduo and Levy Mayer.

Only disappointment is in store for the tax assessor who tries to get the income tax returns to the government for his purposes, disappointments and heavy penalties for those who divulge these interesting facts. What is more, the penalties prescribed by the income tax law are going to be adequate protection to the big tax payer who is worrying over what the assessor may do to him.

The intricacies of the income tax law which have been causing no end of bother to national banks, some law suits and great anxiety, have become the subject of high priced legal opinions, the most important of which was contained in a souvenir pamphlet issued by a banking house, S. W. Straus & Co., of Chicago, containing an analysis by the law firm of which Levy Mayer is the head. He confirmed the assurance of the commissioner of internal revenue of the Chicago district that

the income tax files are not likely to be tampered with.

The commissioner said: "Schedules of the individuals making return are not open to public inspection, and even corporations, joint stock companies, or associations, and insurance companies may submit schedules with full knowledge that inspection of them will be permitted only by order of the president."

The pamphlet based on the Levy Mayer opinion and that of two other law firms adds: "Heavy penalties are placed on government employees who divulge information as to the return of any taxpayer or its items or details. The act forbids the treasury officers to let any one see or examine any returns or any copy thereof, or any book or abstract containing particulars thereof. The law provides a penalty up to \$1,000 and imprisonment for one year or both for printing or publishing in any manner not provided by law any income return or part thereof."

The Weather

Bismarck, Tuesday, January 6, 1914.

Lowest State of	Last Night Weather
Bismarck	34 clear
Chicago	26 cloudy
Denver	30 clear
Des Moines	29 cloudy
Duluth	24 clear
Duluth	16 clear
Huron	20 clear
Kansas City	22 cloudy
Minneapolis	22 cloudy
Milwaukee	22 cloudy
Moorehead	18 clear
Pierre	30 clear
Portland Ore.	50 rain
St. Louis	26 cloudy
St. Paul	20 cloudy
Salt Lake City	30 clear
Seattle	52 rain
Spokane	46 cloudy
Swift Current	28 pt. cloudy
Williston	26 cloudy
Winnipeg	24 clear

Weather Forecast.
Till 7 P. M. Wednesday.
 For North Dakota—Fair tonight and Wednesday, moderate temperature, moderate winds.
 For Bismarck and vicinity—Fair tonight and Wednesday, moderate temperature, moderate winds.

Weather Conditions.
 The low pressure area which was central in the northwest yesterday has moved rapidly eastward and is central this morning over the upper lakes, and is followed by a second area of "LOW." This will result in fair weather tonight and Wednesday, with moderate temperature and moderate winds.

ORRIS W. ROBERTS,
 Official in Charge.

SUFFRAGIST HIKE EXHAUSTS "ARMY"

Jones' Point, N. Y., Jan. 6.—A fall through the ice, a chilly reception at Jones' Point, and a bitter wind were "Gee." Rosalie Jones' portion of the second lap of the suffragists' "hike" to Albany today. The start from Nyack was a merry one in spite of the "generals' blisters and Corporal Martha Klatschen's exhaustion, for Portia Willis had joined the army at 8:00 the night before.

"I had to run away from a house party," she told them in greeting. Percy Apgar, also a member of the house party and also a suffragist, had brought Miss Willis in his automobile to Tarrytown from where he returned to tell the rest of the guests and her family that she was "hiking" with the suffragists, address unknown.

Guided Into Bad Route.
 Five minutes of hiking from Nyack brought the army face to face with a hard-hearted individual, who advised them that the road over Goat mountain was much shorter, so they turned about and took the trail that was so named because no horse can climb it. Stones rolled from under their feet or tripped them up, and they reached the top leaning on each other's shoulders.

There they looked down, panting, into "Spooky Hollow" with Rockland lake separating them from Big Tab, cragier even than Goat mountain. On the near side of the lake a local inhabitant appeared and urged the general to cross the ice.

SITUATION AS VIEWED BY HENRY CLEWS

New York, Jan. 6.—There is no small reason for regret at the shadow cast over our friendly relations with Great Britain through our attitude on the Panama canal question. We are about to celebrate one hundred years of peace with Great Britain, and this point of irritation should be adjusted in some way before that event begins. Not everybody is aware that Great Britain is by far our best customer. She and her colonies take vastly more of our products than any other nation. Nearly one-half of our exports go thence and over one-quarter of our imports come from the British empire. The commercial relations between the two nations are enormously valuable to each. To a large degree the two countries are interdependent, and whatever seriously hurts the one must inevitably affect the other. There are hundreds of millions of British capital in the United States, which we could not drive away without injury to ourselves. No two nations have more in common than the United States and Great Britain as to traditions, language, government, commerce, industry, etc. True we are rivals. But that rivalry should be of the best sort; and our contests should be as between builders and not as between destroyers. Both countries have been conspicuous leaders in the efforts towards abolishing war; and yet in spite of all of these efforts, and in spite of the mass of public opinion, a small noisy minority persists in creating friction and misunderstanding between the two most powerful nations on the globe. Such a state of affairs seems utter foolishness in the eyes of other nations; and for this country to conscientiously support high ideals in international conduct and then not to strictly live up to the Panama treaty obligations, the terms of which at least it would appear call for arbitration or some other mode of adjustment, is downright dishonesty. It is, moreover, unquestionably disapproved by the great mass of public opinion in America. Our government cannot afford to descend to practices which its subjects could not conscientiously endorse. If the country really desires to denounce the treaty with Great Britain—and that is highly doubtful—let us do so in a legitimate fashion, and stand prepared to give Great Britain some equivalent for surrendering advantages to us which we cannot give back. On the surface there is something in the contention that having built the canal we should have the right to favor American vessels by free tolls. But we bartered this right away in consideration of Great Britain surrendering certain rights and privileges; so, if we are to favor American vessels, some other form of compensation must be adopted. At present there are only a few lines of American ships likely to use canal, and these all happen to be in prosperous condition. Should circumstances warrant the extension of some favor to American ships, possibly no better expedient can be found than that of compensation in the form of a postal subsidy in consideration that such vessels should conform to our government's requirements, such as great speed as mail carriers and also to be subject to be taken for use, at appraised value in case of war. Whatever may be done to satisfy the just claims of American shipowners, our treaties with foreign nations should be regarded as solemn obligations. We expect other countries to stand by their agreements, and we must do likewise; otherwise international comity will be impossible; and we will drive England and Germany into some sort of "entente cordiale" against the United States, especially with visions before them of our Monroe Doctrine, which Europe generally dislikes. The drift in that direction is already unpleasantly suggestive.

The New Year opens with good reasons for hopefulness. Commercial and financial conditions in the United States are much more satisfactory than a year ago. For over a year all business transactions have been conducted upon a rigidly consecutive basis. There has been no overproduction by our mills, and no overbuying by our merchants. Conservatism has dominated everywhere. Liquidation has eliminated weak spots, and financial conditions have been strengthened by steady contraction and a closer safeguarding of credit operations. The steel industry has been unduly repressed, not by over-production, but by lack of orders due to grave uncertainties, which promise to gradually disappear. These uncertainties relate chiefly to the inability of the railroads to finance new requirements and to the reaction in real estate, which is the only branch of business in which there was serious overexpansion in 1913. The contraction in steel is also together too severe to last. The textile trades are in a better condition than anticipated. The new tariff has not as yet proved a serious check, although its full effects have not been seen. Nevertheless, American manufacturers have shown energetic readiness in meeting new conditions, and thus far the arrivals of foreign cottons and wools have not been such as to seriously threaten American manufacturers. The failures this week in retail dry goods circles were not significant. The retail trade as a whole, though not quite as active as a year ago, is in very sound condition—the failures referred to have been due to special causes—and the best authorities look forward to a large business during 1914. At the west there has been some temporary slowing down of general trade during the close of the year, partly owing to the fact that the year-end is always a period of dull business and partly because the wave of depression which began in New York has in a lesser degree extended itself throughout the west. No serious reaction, however, is anticipated.

and agonist the best judges there is a tone of pronounced confidence. In the northwest the winter wheat is reported in fine condition. At the south conditions are generally satisfactory, the cotton crop, like the cereal crops, having turned out better than expected.

On the stock exchange confidence is steadily reviving as a result of the new currency bill and the more reasonable attitude of Washington toward big business; also because of a growing hope that the railroads will in due season receive some consideration from the Interstate Commerce commission. Political agitation is becoming less popular. Quite a fair advance has taken place in the leading securities and profit taking caused temporary reactions. The outlook, however, is still favorable to a well sustained market subject to moderate reactions through profit realizing. The local financial situation is sound and is likely to strengthen in the first few months of the new year. From a world wide viewpoint the United States is in better financial and commercial condition than any other country in the world. This is worth bearing in mind, for the United States has often in the past led the world in business recovery. We have been through a period of liquidation and contraction. Great Britain is just beginning this process, while Germany has not yet emerged from a reaction which began over a year ago. The financial situation in Europe is still one of strain owing to effects of the Balkan war and the exhaustion of capital by the continued pressure of new issues in England, France and Germany. For these reasons it is hardly to be expected that Europe can lead any upward movement in American stocks, especially as the floating supply of our stocks abroad is much reduced. Canada is still suffering from overborrowing and Canadians have large sums out on call in this market which would be withdrawn in case of emergency. Of late there has been some improvement in the local investment demand; and also a better inquiry for bonds for institutions, as is usual at this season. There is still a considerable short interest in the market. Occasional reactions must be expected, but conditions as a whole favor a more active and stronger market.

ASCENSIONS PLAY HERE

Bismarck basketball fans will be given a treat Saturday evening, when the fast Co. A team will meet the Minneapolis Ascension quintet, the champions of the Twin Cities.

According to all indications, this game should be the best played at Bismarck thus far this season, if not in several seasons past. The Ascensions have a brilliant record and their playing is said to be a revelation in the art of basketball playing.

On the other hand the local team is a speedy organization and should give the Minneapolis men a battle right from the whistle. The Ascension list of victories includes triumphs over the Triple B team from Billings, Mont. the New York Nationals and the Fond du Lac National champions.

In order to secure the appearance of the Ascensions the management of the local team have been compelled to guarantee \$45, as well as agree to pay the hotel expenses of the six men carried by the Ascensions. Therefore, it is up to the fans in Bismarck to see that there is a good attendance at the game.

A FRIEND TO THE WORKINGMAN

Five years ago I was so troubled with kidney trouble and information of the bladder that I had to leave working my farm. Life looked dark to me until I heard of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root through a cured friend. I tried a bottle and began to feel better at once. After using five or six bottles I felt fine and have continued to work as I had before my affliction. I want to state that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is a kidney medicine that will cure and I owe my good work during the past five or six years to it.

Yours very truly,
 C. W. MORRIS,
 Prescott, Ark.
 Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 27th day of March, 1912.
 O. B. Gordon,
 Notary Public.
 This is to certify that Mr. C. W. Morris has bought Swamp-Root at this store in the past.
 Adam Guthrie, Jr.,
 Druggist.

Letter to
 Dr. Kilmer & Co.,
 Binghamton, N. Y.
 Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You.
 Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Bismarck Tribune. Regular fifty cent and one dollar bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.