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 BY MARSHALL H. JEWELL
 Editor in Chief
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The Japanese in California

The opposition of the people of California to the admission of Asiatics is not based on race antipathy alone. Their attitude is based primarily on economic considerations. For many years the labor unions have strenuously opposed the admission of Oriental laborers, because they displace the native workers, on account of their willingness to work for less wages and under conditions that a white man cannot tolerate. And it is generally admitted now by nearly everyone that the Pacific Coast states would be inundated by a swarm of Asiatic coolies if the exclusion act were repealed.

In 1913 the legislature of California passed a law which provides that a person who cannot become a citizen of the United States shall not have the right to own land. The effect of this law is to exclude the Chinese and Japanese from land ownership in California. This has hurt the pride of Japan and is the cause of the strained relations now existing between that country and the United States.

Since the action of California may cause war between Japan and this nation, it is well to inquire as to whether California's attitude is reasonable. It is generally admitted in California that the Japanese are good workers and that they are saving and frugal. It appears that it is just this trait that makes them dangerous. On account of their frugality and indefatigable industry they quickly acquire enough money to buy land. Soon a Japanese colony is established in the midst of an American community. When Americans, or even Europeans, find that their neighbors are Japanese they prefer to sell out and move rather than live in the midst of Asiatics. The Japanese are eager to buy the land and are willing to pay high prices for it. The consequence of this land buying process and the accompanying displacement of white people results in the creation of a community which is Oriental and not Occidental. The Japanese are extremely clamorous and their relations with the whites are almost entirely of a business nature. They readily adapt our ways of doing business, are industrious and thrifty, but they cannot be assimilated into our political and social life.

This is where California has recognized their menace and this is the reason why the law prohibiting the ownership of land was enacted. The people of California have the right to protect their civil action from being undermined by the settlement of Orientals whose customs, traditions and attitude of mind are so radically different from their own. The highest law for nations, as well as individuals, is the law of self-preservation. The people of California are only obeying this fundamental law of nature when they exclude Asiatics from the ownership of land.

It is strange that the availability of Mr. Ford as a candidate has not been suggested.

"Go to Church Day"

The following editorial, from the Kansas City Journal, under date of Feb. 2, may interest some:

An interesting experiment tried yesterday, which was officially designate as "Go to Church" day—officially, in the sense that there was a concerted effort on the part of the church organizations of Kansas City to "get out" as large an attendance as possible. The experiment was a local adoption of a plan tried in other cities, and so far as can be ascertained at this time it was a gratifying success. In the nature of things, the real benefits cannot be gauged by a mere numerical census of the increased attendance. Perhaps too much was expected by some of the more enthusiastic. Possibly the good results were underestimated by others.

It may be ventured with reasonable certainty that any movement, no matter if its chief characteristic is novelty, that will focus attention upon such an admirable act as that of going to church starts out with the presumption of success. Those who have been active in the movement have viewed the matter from various angles. One sees its principal benefit in a revived interest on the part of the church in the non-members. Another emphasizes the renewed enthusiasm of churchgoers, who will be impelled to be more persistent in their attendance. One sees the individual denomination in which he is particularly interested helped, while another sees the most beneficial result in the broader good of all sects and creeds. Without making any choice among these differing perspectives, which, in fact, all converge at the same ultimate point, it may be observed that there is something especially inspiring in this feature of the general exhortation sent out: "Go to any church, but go to church."

From another point of view the warning against making the contrast between any "special" day and the average "everyday Sunday" is eminently wise. One prominent minister wisely lays stress upon this point. If any emphasis is to be laid it should be upon the regular services, for the after effects of mediocrity, following the enthusiasm of a "big day," are proverbially bad. The regular standard must be kept sufficiently high to retain interest already aroused. It might be ventured that church attendance is not larger than it is because greater efforts are not made every Sunday to prepare alluring spir-

itual and allied entertainment. If the public is assured of elaborate preparations only on special days it is likely to continue to do what it is doing all the time—wait for the special days.

All this is not by way of criticism—certainly not of "Go to Church" day. It is merely stating facts of which these special days are sufficient proof in themselves. "Go to Church" days are worthy of all commendation and there ought to be at least fifty-two of them every year, not counting the prayer meetings and other occasions outside the regular Sabbath observance. It seems to be pretty well agreed that the churches yesterday saw thousands of persons who are not in the habit of attending regularly. The real problem is to "hold" them.

Senator Chamberlain says Alaska is a rich man's country. But he does not refer to the idle rich.

Troubles of Mr. Ford

When Mr. Ford announced his profit-sharing scheme at his minimum wage scale he doubtless felt that he was doing a fine thing. The advertising involved in the transaction was only incidental and it is not likely that he gave this feature a second thought. The only beneficial effect he expected, so far as his products were concerned, was higher efficiency and greater enthusiasm among his employes. But one criticism after another has followed his action. His plant was surrounded by unsuccessful applicants for positions and when the word was sent out that no more could be employed, the disappointed, in disregard of all logic and justice, threw things at his plant, causing some wreck. Because he had adopted an almost unprecedented plan of generosity, the unreasonable felt that he was somehow to blame because they could not share in the blessings.

Users of his products throughout the country began insisting that he should reduce the price. Prior to his announcement the wonder had been that he could produce his machines for the money. Other manufacturers expressed the fear that the Ford example would cause unrest throughout the craft and that similar demands by employes would be made in plants that pay all they can afford to pay now. Economists predicted that the publicity given the amount of the Ford profits would in a short time cause new rivals to arise and maintain such close competition as to leave small profits to share. The paying of a sweepstake day came in for criticism from various trades. In short, everybody in the country felt that Mr. Ford in announcing his policy had set up a standard of industrial relations for all the world to follow, and that it was everybody's privilege and duty to tear his scheme to tatters. Some of the criticisms were so violent as to give the impression that Mr. Ford had been guilty of some monstrous crime against organized society and that something ought to be done about it. It is strange that no Congressional investigation has been ordered. Milwaukee attracted less attention when it elected a Socialist mayor, pledged to upset all the practices of the ages, in so far as he could.

Strangely enough, the most vicious assault so far made has come from a Socialist leader in Mr. Ford's home town. In a speech Sunday before a mass meeting of 500 workmen at Detroit, this leader accused Mr. Ford of buying the "life, brains and soul of his men." And Mr. Ford was accused of giving his men, even under the new order, but a small percentage of what they earn. The fact that thousands of employes who are equally capable and faithful have fallen in some other establishments to produce any considerable profits was a matter the speaker ignored as incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial. It is not about time for the I. W. W. to take up the situation at Detroit?

Has anybody ever seen anybody who got any real money as an heir to an old English estate?

Worst and "Politics"

The following editorial, taken from the Fargo Forum, is sound doctrine and leaves no room for doubt as to where that paper stands:

The Forum has published comments from many of the leading papers of North Dakota regarding the "movement" to send John H. Worst, president of the North Dakota Agricultural college, to the United States Senate. Most of these comments have been a hearty endorsement of the suggestion. In fact, the "Worst idea" struck an instant and responsive chord throughout the entire state, and President Worst would have tremendous backing from the state press.

There is one thing on which all are unanimous—the fact that President Worst is eminently fitted for the office. It is also agreed unanimously that President Worst is a man among men, honest, sincere and capable.

From some sources, however, there has come the criticism that the farmers had no business "mixing in politics." The Forum believes that this criticism calls for some pretty plain talking. It is as much as to say that the people have no business suggesting who they want to fill a public office. That must be left to the professional politician.

It is absolutely all right for a number of "leaders" of this faction or that faction, this party or that party, to get together at some central point and pick and choose a set of men they think should be the candidates the people should name to office. But if several thousand farmers gathered from every part of the state see fit to make a practically spontaneous endorsement of a man who is conceded to be a splendid choice, but who is not agreeable to a few so-called "leaders" because they know they cannot handle him, that is mixing in politics.

When President Worst was selected to become the head of the North Dakota Agricultural college he was a farmer, living on a farm in Emmons county in this state. Since he took charge of the Agricultural college he has made it a school to turn out practical farmers. No man in the state is in closer touch with the farming conditions and with the farmers' needs.

More than this, he is a scholar and an orator, alive to the affairs of the entire country, as well as to his home state, and because of his ability, his forceful character and his integrity, he would be an ideal representative of this state in the Senate chamber.

If ever there was a selection that came straight from the hearts of the people it was the suggestion of John H. Worst as a candidate for the United States senate. The Forum believes him to be honest, sin-

cere and capable, absolutely free from any political entanglements and a man who would represent the people and no set of men. If he allows the use of his name at the coming primary, The Forum predicts his election. He is the kind of man The Forum is pleased to endorse.

What would the Juvenile Court do to a 14-year-old wife who deserted her husband?

The Literacy Test

The house of representatives has passed by a rather overwhelming vote a bill forbidding immigrants to come in unless they can read some language, our own or theirs.

There is—and always has been—a good deal of debate over this proposal. We don't expect ever to see unanimity upon it. There are motives playing at cross-purposes in the discussion says the Duluth Herald.

The last Congress passed it, and Mr. Taft vetoed it. Cleveland vetoed it a generation ago. President Wilson has intimated that he doesn't care much for it himself, though whether his dislike is strong enough to cause a veto he has not disclosed. The Senate seems favorably inclined to the idea, and very likely we shall have a chance to find out if the President's opposition will go so far as that.

There is, at best, but a doubtful gain in illiterate immigrants. We have altogether too many of home production—many more than people think. They don't foundations very firmly the bulwarks of democracy. They don't adorn its upper-works, though their sons and daughters may. Yet if the literacy rule had been adopted many years ago we should have lost many valuable citizens. Not many, though, among those from the German states, the British Isles and the Scandinavian Peninsula, where our best came from.

Illiterate immigrants can work. It is true. Much of the opposition to the literacy rule comes from folks who want them to come in and work, thinking that, being ignorant, they will be content with low wages, not knowing any better. But they find out, and when they think they are wronged, illiterates are much more dangerously inflammable material than literates.

Congress, manifestly, is pretty set on getting this rule made into law. We must confess, on the whole, a good deal of sympathy with Congress, though well aware that no vast harm will come if the President disagrees strongly enough to induce a veto.

The most appealing argument against the measure and the one that will decide its fate if it is vetoed, is that it puts the country in a position of refusing asylum to the persecuted from other lands where ignorance is the bitter fruit of tyranny and oppression.

Akron vaccinated high school students against smallpox, but it took against the tango.

The Wickedness of Things

Cardinal O'Connell of Boston came out the other day in a sweeping indictment of the sins of society. And we guess society had it coming, says the Duluth Herald.

The cardinal protested against bad plays, vulgar dances, immoral literature, coarse conversation and suggestive fashions in dress.

And certainly there are plays, dances, literature, talk and dress fashions that deserve the worst the cardinal could say about them.

But the New York Times thinks he went too far, and we should say that the Times was about right. It says:

But the moral reformer who goes too far in his denunciation of social vice is likely to defeat his own purpose. The present vogue of dancing as a social pastime is not indicative of the growth of immorality in society. Some dancing is indecent, just as some of the magazines are needlessly vulgar. But only an insignificant minority of the men and women who make up contemporary society favor low amusements, dress without regard to decency, read vile books, and haunt those moving picture shows which the police watch so closely.

Cardinal O'Connell's indictment of society, therefore, is entirely too sweeping. We are not all bad, by any means. Not all of us are cloaking inherent evil propensities under a pretense of uplifting our fellow men by talking and writing about things evil. There are many more good people in the world than bad. Society is more decent than it has been in any other epoch of the world's history. Nevertheless, there are serious evils to be combated and we hope that the cardinal, with some sensible amendment of his indictment, will keep up the good fight.

And we, for our part, suspect that there is no such wide difference of opinion between the cardinal and the Times as there would seem to be.

Two mistakes many well-meaning reformers make: First, to mistake the malignant the noisy and the obvious for the majority; second, to condemn things because men make bad use of them.

No thing is evil except as human usage puts it to evil ends. Dancing is not bad, though evil-minded men and women may turn it into badness.

The fact that playing cards are often put to evil uses does not make card playing essentially vile.

No thing is evil except as human usage puts it to evil ends.

And there is nothing, however good in itself, that cannot be put to evil uses.

To condemn all dancing and all cards because of the tango and draw-poker is precisely equivalent to condemning the Atlantic Monthly because Mr. Hearst puts out a magazine which panders to prurency.

Even religion, the highest and holiest thing on earth, is bad when evil men use it as a cloak for wickedness.

But none should therefore condemn piety.

The mystery of Bloom's attack on J. H. Worst's mention for the U. S. senate is cleared up since he—Bloom—is a candidate, himself, for the place.

Russia properly resents the appointment of an American ambassador to St. Petersburg being treated as a joke.

Father and Son
 A Man's Candid Revelation of Some Phases of Their Relations—How Scouting Fits Into the Argument

"It is rather a startling fact, as I look back on it now, that when I was a boy almost the only men who had any real companionship with boys were the sort who could do boys little good. I cannot remember that my busy father ever told me a story; but I remember distinctly that the boozey harnessmaker, whose back room was a great resort for boys, told me a great many—at any one of which my mother, had she known I was listening to it, would have fainted dead away. I cannot remember that I ever told my boys a story—except when they were little; but I have no doubt now that some other man did.

"I remember well enough now what a bundle of bristling curiosity I was in boyhood. The water supply in our town was pumped from an artesian well into a tank. The little plant was an object of endless interest to us. We used to drop in there—especially in cold weather—to watch Pat throw coal into the blazing furnace and observe the mysterious piston-strokes of the engines.

"One day the good-natured Irish engineer exhibited and explained it all to three or four of us—the generation of steam in the boilers; the action of the engine and pump; the gravity pressure of the water. Nothing that I ever learned in school made such an impression on me as that. We went away bursting with knowledge, which we proudly imparted to other boys.

"Now, we were exactly as ready to absorb that as we were to absorb the incorrect physiological information the boozey harnessmaker favored us with and which we, bursting with knowledge, imparted to other boys; but it was not only by accident that Pat told us about the waterworks.

"One of my pals was a son of the cashier of the bank. Two or three times I accompanied him into the mysterious establishment presided over by his father. It was a tremendously fascinating place—a shop much finer than any other shop in town, which dealt in money as much as the one next door dealt in commonplace boots and shoes. I can remember staring round-eyed at the stack of veritable greenbacks behind the glass screen.

"I am sure that any intelligent man could have held my attention indefinitely by explaining the simpler facts of banking to me—and incidentally, no doubt, have furnished me with more lasting historical knowledge than I ever gained in school.

"Intelligent men, however, were all too busy to bother with boys; so we slipped over to Prescott's livery stable, where Pete, the hostler, had an extraordinary command of profane and obscene language—which also was very interesting to us.

"There was nothing whatever in school that could compare in interest with the waterworks, the bank, the printing office and a great many other objects outside. The school had no engine, actually pumping water; no veritable greenbacks that were handed out to grown men; no printing press. It had only stupid books about those things. Our interest was instantly caught by the things themselves and as instantly repelled by the books about them.

"How little trouble it would have been—as I look back at it now—for our fathers to have given us much education by simply taking the pains to explain—not pedagogically, of course, but just in the way of companionable talk—a great many phenomena of the man's world about us, which they understood and we did not.

I also look back with humiliation on the indubitable fact that I never took the pains to explain anything in particular to my boys. I was busy. I had a sort of nervous aversion to starting anything with them, being generally well enough content if they did not start something with me."

Those who know the Boy Scout method of instructing boys know that this element in boy nature has been provided for in pretty nearly every step of the Boy Scout plan. It is because of this dealing with the material things of life, and the actualities of it, rather than with mere records of the past and theories as to the future, that has given the Boy Scout movement its immense popularity with boys, and has obtained for it the enthusiastic praise of parents and pedagogical experts the world over.

The public man who sticks to a set speech instead of talking out loud shows wisdom.

Owing to the high cost of living, Mexico will try to get along with only two dictators.

If one may be killed by a thought wave, how does Dr. Lindberg account for Huerta's endurance?

Mr. Pindell will have to start right away for St. Petersburg or he will meet himself coming back.

Hot Springs is to have saloons without the necessity for visitors taking up their residence there.

A girl has captured a husband by writing her name on an egg, working an unusual kind of shell game.

The barring of thieves from the Panama-Pacific Exposition will permit the visitors to stay a little longer.

Mr. Stephens serves notice that no "September Morn" business goes into the state capitol of Minnesota.

It is not remarkable that everybody demands the best grade of butter. People have to be particular about something.

The president of the Chicago Egg and Butter Board says that the very highest grade of butter is sold by wholesalers at 27 1/2 cents and should be sold by retailers at 32 cents, but because housewives demand it and will not take the second grade—which, by the way, he as an expert says is good enough for anybody—the retailers put the price up higher. This seems to divide the responsibility between the retailer who runs up the price and the housewife who lets him do it.

The Weather
 Bismarck, North Dakota, Saturday, February 7, 1914.

Bismarck	—32	clear
Chicago	—25	clear
Denver	—24	clear
Devils Lake	—30	clear
Duluth	—18	clear
Helena	—15	clear
Miles City	—16	clear
Minneapolis	—38	clear
Pierre	—22	clear
Portland (Ore.)	—32	cloudy
Rapid City	—14	clear
St. Paul	—13	clear
Seattle	—24	rain
Spokane	—10	cloudy
Williston	—26	clear
Winnipeg	—38	clear

WEATHER FORECAST.
 Till 7:00 p. m. Sunday.
 For North Dakota—Fair Sunday, continued cold; moderate variable winds.
 For Bismarck and vicinity—Fair Sunday, continued cold; moderate variable winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS
 A storm center covers the Great Lakes, while in the Northwest an area of high pressure is central. This "high" in its southeastward passage will result in fair weather Sunday, continued cold, with moderate variable winds.
 ORRIS W. ROBERTS,
 Official in charge.

MANY WEAR BEECH SHOES

Few trees in the United States have a wider commercial range than the beech, and its uses are increasing all the time. In this country beech is the favorite material for wooden shoes the manufacture of which has reached considerable proportions, according to the department of agriculture. Shoes made of beech, the department says, cost from 60 to 75 cents a pair and are good for two years. They are worn by those who have to work in cold or wet places, such as tanneries, breweries and livery stables and by workmen in steel mills and glass factories who must walk on hot grates or floors. A large number of farmers are using shoes made of beech. One feature of the beech that makes it valuable is the fact that it does not absorb water like other woods.

The department of agriculture's bulletin on the use of beech is interesting because it shows that the wood is put to a much wider range of uses than the average person would be likely to suspect. Beech enters into hundreds of articles from hobbyhorse rockers to butchers' blocks. We walk on beech floors set off beech picnic plates, carry beech baskets; play with beech toys; sit on beech chairs; and in dozens of other ways use articles made of beech almost every day of our lives. Its freedom from insects, which wood especially for articles which come in contact with foodstuffs, and beech meat boards, skewers, lard tubs, butter boxes, sugar bogadum, refrigerators, dishes, spoons and scoops are widely used.

Wishek Company Saves Napoleon From Fire Peril

(Continued from Page One.)
 to battle with the flames and he was driven from the building.
 The flames soon spread to the dry-stone of the lumber company, where there was a large stock of finished materials.
 In close connection was the machinery depot belonging to the Washburn Merrick company. This was also destroyed, together with considerable machinery, though a part of the stock and an automobile were saved. For a time it appeared that the livery barn near would be consumed, but a bucket brigade saved it. The favorable change in the direction of the wind assisted greatly.
 An appeal was hurriedly sent to Supt. Derrick of the Soo line at Bismarck, who immediately ordered an engine and cars to carry the Wishek fire department to the assistance of the situation. The Wishek department was at the depot and ready for loading in a few minutes. In 40 minutes more they were fighting the fire in this place, which is about 23 miles from Wishek.
 The Wishek fire department has two chemical engines and everything worked to perfection and without a hitch. The Wishek department has been organized but a few weeks and this was their first call. The boys had been drilling and were in excellent condition, giving heroic and competent service.
 Napoleon, Feb. 7—Midnight—The fire is now under control that there is no more danger unless a severe wind should rise. The Wishek fire department is still wetting down adjoining buildings and playing on the bank of embers, where everyone is on the lookout for any other chance for fire to break out from falling embers.
 Everyone is loud in his praises for the excellent service of the fire department from our neighboring city, and much to be heard in which Supt. Derrick and his crew of men rushed to the assistance of the Napoleon people.
 Napoleon has not the least item of a fire fighting apparatus but it is quite probable that there will be no delay in taking steps now for some kind of a department and apparatus.