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WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1914.

The Weather

Bismarck, N. D., May 26, 1914.
 Temperature, 7:00 a. m. yesterday 44
 Highest temperature yesterday 50
 Lowest temperature yesterday 30
 Precipitation last 24 hours .02
 Highest wind velocity and direc-
 tion, yesterday 25—West

Indications.
 For North Dakota—Unsettled, but
 generally fair tonight and Wednes-
 day; lower temperature in west por-
 tion tonight.
 ORRIS W. ROBERTS,
 Section Director.

HOME RULE AT LAST.

After a struggle of forty years, Ireland is to have home rule.
 As victory perches over the ban-
 ners of the home rule cohorts, we
 hear rumbles of dissent from the
 unionists whose chief stronghold,
 Protestant Ulster, protests against
 the change.
 A few years ago, home rule was
 urged as the panacea which would
 cure all the ills of the Irish com-
 monwealth, now internal dissent pro-
 mises to mar the inauguration of a sys-
 tem which ought to work out well for
 Ireland.

The Tribune has no sympathy with
 the Unionists or the kind of campaign
 they are waging. The day has passed
 when narrow religious prejudice can
 prevail. The patriots who have
 fought Ireland's parliamentary bat-
 tles for nearly half a century are en-
 titled to enjoy the fruits of their
 labor; the institution of home rule
 under peaceable auspices.

With the passage of the home rule
 bill, the enthusiasm of the Ulsterites
 probably will ooze away and the good
 people, the better element of Ulster,
 will realize that Lord Carson's ambi-
 tion is the fire they have been feed-
 ing.

Under the bill passed Monday in
 the House of Commons, the imperial
 parliament remains supreme, but
 Ireland is given real autonomy in re-
 gard to purely Irish affairs, subject
 to certain reservations and safeguards.
 The parliament is to sit in Dublin
 and will consist of a senate and a
 house of commons. In the senate will
 be 40 members, at first nominated by
 the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. They
 will hold office for a term of five
 years. After the expiration of the
 first term they will be elected under
 proportional representation as fol-
 lows: Ulster, 14; Leinster, 11; Mun-
 ster, 9, and Connaught, 6.

The Irish house of commons of 164
 members, will be elected by existing
 constituencies, on a 27,000 population
 unit. This will give Ulster 59, Lein-
 ster 41, Munster 37, Connaught 25 and
 Universities 2.

The power of the Irish parliament
 is subject to "territorial limitation."
 There is no authority to deal with
 questions of peace and war, army,
 navy or treason. Irish constabulary
 to be transferred to control of Irish
 parliament after six years; post-of-
 fice savings bank after 10 years if
 Irish parliament wishes; pensions
 after a year's notice if Ireland wishes.
 Irish parliament prohibited from es-
 tablishing or endorsing any religion,
 from giving preference or privilege or
 imposing any disability on account of
 religious belief.

Lord Lieutenant, appointed by
 crown, will have power to veto laws
 which go beyond constitutional powers
 of Irish parliament. He will exercise
 this veto on instructions from im-
 perial cabinet.

Validity of laws passed by Irish
 parliament subject to appeal to Irish
 court of appeal and afterward to the
 judicial committee of privy council.

Lord lieutenant's appointments not
 subject to religious disabilities, as
 now. (Thus a Catholic may be ap-
 pointed.)

Taxes to be collected by imperial
 government for the present, with cer-
 tain exceptions. Imperial exchequer
 will pay into Irish exchequer every
 year a fixed sum based on cost of
 Irish government when act passes,
 together with Irish postal revenue
 and \$25,000,000, to be reduced gradu-
 ally to \$1,000,000. (Thus if Ireland

saves, the money is her own; if she is
 extravagant she will have to pay for
 it herself.)

The Irish parliament is to have
 limited tax power to tax, but not to
 impose customs duty save on articles
 already dutiable in the United King-
 dom. There are restrictions on legis-
 lation on income tax, state and stamp
 duties. Growth in receipts from reve-
 nue other than taxes imposed by Irish
 parliament will go to diminish the
 deficit (\$10,000,000 at present).

Forty-two Irish members (one per
 100,000 of population) will sit in im-
 perial parliament at Westminster, in-
 stead of 103 as at present. If parties
 were divided as at present this would
 give representation at Westminster of
 34 Nationalists and eight Unionists.

The bill is to take effect not earlier
 than eight months after passage or
 later than 15 months as may be or-
 dered by the king in council.

TESTING INTELLIGENCE.

Lewis M. Terman, associate profes-
 sor of education at Stanford Univer-
 sity, has come to the conclusion that
 girls are smarter than boys. This is
 the season of the year when the fact
 is brought home with considerable
 emphasis. Survey the honor roll of
 the average graduation class; the
 names of the boys look lonesome
 among the long list of girls.

Probably it is not so much a proof
 of more intelligence, but it is certain-
 ly an evidence of more application
 and industry. Girl students as a rule
 are more industrious in their study
 than the boys.

Prof. Terman explains his conclu-
 sions on the ground that the differ-
 ence is one rather of temperament
 and emotion than mind. Here are a
 few pungent sentences from a recent
 address by him before the San Fran-
 cisco Teacher's institute:

"Work that is the most rapid
 is the most accurate.

"The present school day is too
 long. Children 7 or 8 years old
 should not go to school more than
 an hour and a half a day.

"Grouch, grief, loss of sleep—
 all these things have a direct ef-
 fect on intelligence.

"Practicing when one is in a bad
 physical condition is worse than
 not practicing at all."

JUST GRASS.

If the timeliness of any particular
 subject is sufficient excuse for talking
 or writing about it, then there is no
 need for apology in tearing off a few
 remarks about grass—just grass.

Now here on this vast continent is
 there any growing thing found in such
 prodigious profusion as the subject of
 this admonition. From Canada to the
 Gulf; from Maine to California; on
 hill and dale; on our lawns, in our
 meadows and on our plowed lands
 the green flush of varying shades
 is to be found, busily engaged in
 pushing its way upwards and bat-
 tling with other vegetation for first
 place in Nature's spring setting. You
 cannot avoid recognizing it for it ob-
 trudes itself everywhere and—wel-
 come or unwelcome—you are bound
 to reckon with it in the considera-
 tion of out-of-doors economics.

This being the case, let us con-
 sider grass from the standpoint of
 usefulness and endeavor to take what
 advantage we may of its universal
 presence.

Did you ever stop to consider how
 vitally necessary is grass for the hap-
 piness and even the very existence of
 man and beast? We said "man" ad-
 visedly for, apart from the fact that
 grass constitutes the principal arti-
 cle of diet for those animals upon
 whose flesh man exists, have we not
 biblical authority, on its powers of
 setting right disordered minds; wit-
 ness the case of King Nebuchadne-
 zezar, who went out to grass for a sea-
 son with a well defined case of
 cerebral neuritis and came back from
 the pasture restored to mental vigor,
 and competent to grapple with the
 municipal problems of Babylon?

What it accomplished for royalty
 long centuries ago is surely possi-
 ble of repetition in this day and age,
 and a strict grass diet might well cut
 short many a case of incipient bat-
 tiness, be the bug political, paranoiac,
 religious, or a mixture of all.

Right now, however, it is desired to
 call the attention of North Dakota
 farmers to the subject for economic
 reasons and to urge them to take full
 advantage of Nature's liberality and
 profusion, and above all not to despise
 a generous gift simply because it is
 given with a lavish hand, and because
 occasionally it persists in asserting
 its presence in places where it is not
 desired.

Lord, man, what would you do with-
 out it?

Your cows hogs, horses, chickens
 all love it and thrive upon it, and
 even the family cat—at time—pays
 tribute to its therapeutic qualities—
 in the absence of catnip or other
 spring tonic. Even if you wanted too

you could not eliminate it, so the
 sensible thing to do is to turn it to
 your own advantage and, by making
 it your friend and servant, more than
 offset such small inconveniences as
 its untimely appearance in your fields
 may sometimes cause.

If you had stopped to examine that
 bunch of grass over which you near-
 ly broke the hoe in the corner lot
 when you executed that vicious lunge
 and cursed it for a "damned weed,"
 you would have found it to be timely,
 and would have recognized it as such
 if you had taken a second look. If
 it will grow in your back lot it will
 grow in a well-tilled field and any
 good farmer will tell you that timely
 land is worth \$100 an acre, if you
 grow it and feed it right.

Do you know what put that sag in
 your board fence? No. Well, the
 cow does, for she made it herself
 reaching for that toothsome mouthful
 of alfalfa, and you wondered why she
 gave such a generous milking that
 evening. If alfalfa will grow where
 that cow found it then it will most
 certainly grow on properly prepared
 and inoculated ground, and alfalfa
 land is worth as much as timely
 land any day in the week. And then
 there are clover, redtop, blue grass
 and many another variety of valuable
 feed grasses, which some way or
 other have seeded themselves in this
 or that out-of-the-way corner, as
 though to show the neighboring hus-
 bandman what Nature is willing and
 anxious to do if only properly en-
 couraged.

This is the time—right—now when
 soil, sun and climate are all combin-
 ing in their efforts in demonstrating
 their great productive powers, for our
 farmers to take in hand practical work
 along the lines indicated. Many of
 them have already done so. Numer-
 ous timothy and clover fields are to
 be found up and down the Red River
 Valley while alfalfa, in small patches,
 is scattered here and there through-
 out the state. In yet smaller areas
 other tame grasses are to be found.
 But how pitifully small is the com-
 bined acreage of all these when com-
 pared with the acreage of sough and
 prairie hay cut every season for the
 winter fodder of our live stock. Not
 but what prairie and sough hay are
 mighty good things to have and in
 themselves a wonderful proof of Na-
 ture's generosity but the tame varie-
 ties are better and we have good
 faith enough in the fibre of which
 our farmers are made to know that
 the best is none too good for any
 of them.

In every state, and in every county
 of some states, active campaigns of
 education are being carried on in the
 interest of cultivated fodder crops.
 The greatest agricultural implement
 concern in the world has a special
 bureau organized for the promulga-
 tion of the "Corn and Alfalfa" idea
 and spends hundreds of thousands of
 dollars annually in distributing its
 propaganda to the best advantage by
 means of expert lecturers, moving
 picture stories and actual demon-
 strations.

North Dakota must not be found
 lagging in the race for supremacy in
 this field of progress. Now is the
 time to select your seed and the
 variety best suited for your particular
 locality. If only a few acres—give
 some tame grass a trial—this year,
 not next. If you will secure seed for
 a larger area next season you will
 never regret having contributed your
 share in the interests of better and
 more diversified farming.

RIS IS DEAD.

Thousands mourn the death of
 Jacob Riis who died yesterday. He
 was a useful citizen in the highest
 sense of the term. He handled the
 facts without gloves as a police re-
 porter in New York city and brought
 about large reforms by the quickest
 route; an aroused civic conscience.

Roosevelt probably was not indulg-
 ing in empty eulogy when he referred
 to Riis as "our most useful citizen."
 Riis was the pioneer in attacking civic
 unrighteousness. He blazed the way
 for Steffens and the rest who went
 farther than Riis and were dubbed
 "muckrakers." Riis never muckrak-
 ed just for the sake of muckraking,
 but he accomplished results in New
 York.

His work in the slums and among
 the submerged tenth is well known
 and will go down in sociological his-
 tory as the highest type of social re-
 formation.

When you get a Congressman ex-
 plaining you usually have him on the
 run. No we won't mention any names.

The Edgeley baseball aggregation
 is getting in some fine work—thus
 far they report four straight games,
 and only lost one during the season.
 Clarence Hull seems to have the slab
 all to himself and is delivering the
 curves in such a way that others fail
 to connect with it when they get up
 to bat.

News of the State

New Leipzig reports torrential rains.
 New Rockford plans to build three
 and a half miles of cement sidewalks
 this year.

Thursday night the New Rockford
 band will begin a series of open air
 band concerts.

Fairmount is to erect a three hun-
 dred barrel flour mill between now
 and threshing time.

Barnes county is planning a bigger
 and better Play Day this year than
 at any previous time.

Al G. Barnes has billed more places
 for shows in North Dakota, than all
 other shows combined.

The Washburn Leader contains an
 item headed "All Candidates Are Ac-
 commodating."—Before election.

Fordville is to have a big amuse-
 ment day in June, and a big program
 is being worked out for the occasion.

The Johnson State Bank at Marion
 will hereafter be known as the Marion
 State bank. The change was recently
 made.

Marion recently entertained the La-
 Moure county Sunday School associa-
 tion for two days. A good meeting was
 reported.

Hutton feels much elated over the
 fact that its high school holds the
 North Dakota debating championship
 this year.

Leith has the "County-Divisionitis"
 this year, and is trying to inoculate
 the rest of the west and towns in Mor-
 ton county with the virus.

Bismarck will be a great show cen-
 ter the coming Sunday as two gigantic
 three-ringed-never-excelled circuses
 will spend the day here.

The Hutton depot was struck by
 lightning a few days ago and only
 for the timely arrival of firefighters
 would have burned to the ground.

Jud is planning to have an autumn
 fair and the leading educators of La-
 Moure county are to contribute their
 services to make the event a big suc-
 cess.

A proposed raise of rates by the
 Parker Telephone company at Inkster
 was the prime cause of the meeting
 of the railway commission at that
 place Tuesday.

Assistant Fire Marshal H. L. Reade
 is secretary of the N. D. Fire-
 men's association, has done much to
 make the coming tournament at Lis-
 bon a big success.

Devils Lake is being stocked with
 fish, and future Isaac Waltons may
 have the pleasure of sitting on the
 shores of his Satanic Majesty's lake
 and practice fishing.

Theo. Nelson claims in making the
 assessments and registrations at Cour-
 tenay, he could not find one bull-
 moose. LaMoure comes second, and
 reports having found just one.

The postal department has announce-
 d that stamps of 7, 9, 12, 20 and 30
 cents denominations are being print-
 ed, and will soon be distributed to
 the various postoffices throughout
 the country.

Some yegg placed a brass shell con-
 taining high power nitroglycerine un-
 der the span of the viaduct at Minot.
 Officers Reed saw the man covering
 something with dirt and proceeded to
 make an investigation.

The new Leipzig Sentinel publishes
 a warning to the children. It warns
 them against placing stones on the
 railroad tracks, as the speeders of the
 company can be easily derailed by a
 very small stone or piece of metal.

The Third Annual meeting of the
 Missouri Slope section of the North
 Dakota Bankers association will meet
 at Mott, June 3. The Mott bankers are
 planning to show the other bankers the
 white city and a good time when
 there.

Rev. C. A. McNamara of Fargo, has
 been secured to deliver the Memorial
 Day address at Forman. A good pro-
 gram has been worked out for that day
 consisting of a parade, speeches, band
 music and decoration of the graves in
 the cemetery.

Secretary Karr of the Valley City
 Chautauqua association states consid-
 erable promiscuous shooting has been
 done on the association grounds. And
 as this is the season for camping it
 must stop because it is a menace to
 life and limb.

The Osborne-McMillan fire at Ken-
 nard still occupies the attention of
 the public. Representatives of the
 fire and also of the insurance com-
 panies are on the ground but no defi-
 nite information regarding the origin
 of the fire has been given out.

Minot has been entertaining a num-
 ber of the Soo line officials of late, and
 the last group to come were in the in-
 terest of the agricultural and immigra-
 tion department of the road. A mov-
 ing picture outfit was brought along
 and farm scenes will be photographed.

Minot will entertain the state con-
 vention of the W. G. T. U. for two
 days this week. The dates are May
 28 and 29. Delegations from all parts
 of the state are expected to be pre-
 sent as this is to be one of the biggest
 conventions ever held. Several ques-
 tions of state wide interest will come
 up and there is a general belief that
 the action of the convention at this
 time will have a distinct influence on
 the various political campaigns this
 fall.

Readers' Column

SCOOPING THE NORTHWEST.

Editor, Bismarck Tribune: Dear Sir:
 I am glad that you people have taken
 hold of the independent marketing
 movement now scooping the northwest.
 Surely the farmers have a right to ex-
 pect your support inasmuch as they
 are the men that make the success of
 your paper possible. In this great
 struggle for an open market which
 now has been going on for several
 years, most of the papers have taken
 a stand against us for reasons that can
 not be explained any other way than
 that they have been under control of
 some big interests. If not directly
 controlled by the grain monopoly itself,
 they have been influenced indirectly
 by the belief, that from that source it
 would build up a bigger business and
 derive more benefit from their invest-
 ments in line of advertisements from
 men in control of money, which is a
 big item to any newspaper.

In view of this we are not at all sur-
 prised that papers as the Fargo Forum
 and others have lined up with the
 grain combine in an effort to stagne
 this movement among the farmers in
 general. I am therefore exceedingly
 glad to note that the Bismarck Tribune,
 one of the leading papers of this state
 has come out in the open and within
 its columns are opening a free discus-
 sion of the most vital importance to
 the farmers of this state and other
 states, including the whole northwest,
 the free and independent market-
 ing of our grain.

This is a stand that will be greatly
 appreciated by the farmers of this
 state, and I assure you, Mr. Editor, that
 if you continue the battle from a
 farmers standpoint as you have done
 in the past few issues, that you will
 increase your subscriptions, accord-
 ingly. The Equity Co-operative Exchange
 is a farmers institution, growing up
 as a result of the closed markets built
 up by a few men at our commercial
 points, and the fight that exchange
 has been going through is something
 that has aroused the farmers to a
 point that indicates a success to the
 independent marketing movement. In-
 closed find \$1.00 for three months sub-
 scription on your paper, hoping that
 you continue your good work.

Yours truly,
 H. M. Henriksen,
 Since, N. D.

A Bit O' Nonsense

Not His Fault.
 "Didn't I tell you the last time you
 were here," said the magistrate sternly
 to the prisoner who had been celebrat-
 ing not wisely but too well, "that I
 never wanted you to come before me
 again?"
 "Yes, sir," replied the prisoner, "but
 I could not make the policeman believe
 it."—London Opinion.

Couldn't Find It.
 "Mary, why didn't you sound the
 dinner gong?"
 "Please, ma, I couldn't find it."
 "Why, there it is on the hall table!"
 "Please, ma, you said this morning
 that was the breakfast gong."—Sketch.

Sympathy.
 "Madam," said Plodding Pete, "I once
 had a wife and family, but I couldn't
 be content, so I left home."
 "Well, here's a chicken sandwich
 for you. Mighty few husbands are so
 considerate." —DOY

The Cause of the Scars.
 "O, look at that scared old hill-
 side," exclaimed the gushing young
 thing.
 "Yes," said her prosaic companion,
 "that's where it was operated on for
 gravel." —

Not a Handmaiden.
 He—They say, dear, that people who
 live together get in time to look ex-
 actly alike.
 She—Then you may consider my re-
 fusal final.—New York Sun.

The Dear Girls.
 "Here comes Nerissa. Let's all kiss
 her complexion off. Who'll kiss her
 first?"
 "I will," volunteered Jocosta. "I
 know where her freckles are."—Pitts-
 burgh Post.

Sounds Reasonable.
 "Chauncey Depew says the world is
 losing its sense of humor."
 "I expect he is right."
 "You think so?"
 "He seems to have proof. The world
 no longer laughs at his jokes, and
 they are the same jokes with which
 won many a laugh fifty years ago." —

Fitting.
 "Aren't some of the hats women
 wear absurd?"
 "Yes," replied Miss Cayenne, "and
 do look so appropriate."—Washington
 Star.

The Best Reason For All.
 A prominent Chicago politician, when
 a candidate for an important municipal
 office relates the following story of his
 campaign:

"Once I told three negroes that I
 would give a big turkey to the one who
 would give the best reason for his being
 a republican.

"The first one said: 'I see a 'publi-
 can case de 'publicans set us niggers free.'
 "Very good, Peter," said I. "Now,
 Bill, let me hear from you."
 "Well, I see a 'publi-
 can case dey gone gib us a pective tariff."
 "Fine! Now, Sam, what have you
 to say?"
 "Boss, said Sam, scratching his head
 and shifting from one foot to the
 other, "bos, I see a 'publi-
 can case I wants dat turkey."
 "And he got it." —

Golf Wisdom.
 As Sandy holed out on the first green
 his friend from over the Border asked:
 "And how many strokes did you
 take?"
 "Eight," replied the Scot.
 "Ah," said the Englishman, "I took
 seven; so that's my hole."
 The Scotsman ventured no reply, but
 when on the second green the Eng-

POSES OF EMIL OBERHOFFER



As Seen by Cartoonist
 Professor Oberhoffer is leader of Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, which appears in Bismarck for two concerts, June 2.

System of Repeated Sales
 Robs Farmers of Millions

His Grain on Terminal Markets Pays Tribute to Many Commission Firms Before It Reaches the Ultimate Buyer

The total commission (reckoning a single commission), upon all consigned grain entering the Minneapolis terminal annually, has never exceeded \$1,000,000. If there are two hundred commission firms belonging to the Chamber of Commerce, as claimed by Secretary McHugh, the actual yearly expenses of carrying on the business of these firms according to the data afforded by the Minnesota investigation, is \$14,000 each, or \$2,800,000 in the aggregate. This is practically three times the revenue yielded by the imposition of a single commission. If we cut McHugh's claims in two and figure that there are 100 commission firms, their expenses are \$1,400,000, or \$400,000 in excess of the revenue afforded by a single commission on the heaviest crop ever handled.

Where Does Revenue Come From?
 Where do the commission members of this secret organization get revenue with which to pay expenses? Not only this, but sometimes to declare stock dividends as high as 50 per cent in a single year?

One method employed is the system of repeated sales. This is the result of a custom, not a rule—because to put it in cold type would give the matter publicity which is not desired. As a result of this custom, for the most part religiously obeyed, the commission merchant who first receives the producers grain, turns it over to another commission merchant, who may, in turn, pass it to a third and so on. In this way an almost endless num-
 ber of commissions and brokerages may be accumulated before the grain goes into the hand of the ultimate buyer, and in this way the revenues of the commission dealers are increased.

Pays Tribute Ten Times.
 The same ear of grain may pay commission and brokerage to ten commission firms, before it is permitted to go into the hands of an ultimate buyer. As the proceedings of the Chamber are secret, and as the books of its members are not open to public inspection, there is no way of actually tracing the various sales, and showing the difference between the price paid to the producer and the price paid by the ultimate buyer. Before the Minnesota Senate committee the Chamber attorneys were ordered to produce the records of 100 cars of grain, tracing them through the hands of various members, and showing the difference in price to the producer and the price paid by the ultimate buyer. They refused to do this and apparently the state of Minnesota was not big enough to compel them to. The producers know, however, that these repeated and useless sales from one commission merchant to another, are simply made for the purpose of accumulating two or three commissions on nearly every bushel of grain handled. And they know, too, that this useless and extortionate charge comes from one of two sources—either out of their pockets or the pockets of the consumer. They know it is a burden on the trade and that somebody has to pay it.

History of Ireland's 40-Year Struggle for Home Rule

- ◆ 1874—First Irish home rule party formed under leadership of Isaac Butt.
- ◆ 1879—Land league founded by Michael Davitt.
- ◆ 1880—Charles Stuart Parnell became leader of Irish party; declared he would never be satisfied "until we have destroyed the last link which keeps Ireland bound to England."
- ◆ 1880-5—Premier W. E. Gladstone passed land act and coercion act and imprisoned Irish members.
- ◆ 1882—Phoenix park murders, Dublin.
- ◆ 1884—Fenian outrages in England.
- ◆ Gladstone converted to home rule.
- ◆ 1886—First home