

The Bismarck Tribune

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SUNDAY, SEPT. 27, 1914

WHERE THE TRIBUNE CAN BE BOUGHT.
Fargo, N. D.
Waldorf Hotel.
Gardner Hotel.
Grand Forks, N. D.
Hotel Frederick.
Devils Lake, N. D.
H. B. Rosenberg, News Agent.
C. J. D. Turner, News Agent.
Minot, N. D.
Mansen Bros.
Dickinson, N. J.
St. Charles Hotel.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Kemp & Cohen, News Agents.
Hotel Dyckman.
Hotel Radisson.
Nicollet Hotel.
St. Paul, Minn.
Merchants Hotel.
St. Marie, 5th St. News Agent.

The Weather
Bismarck, N. D., Sept. 26, 1914.
Temperature, 7:00 a. m. yesterday 44
Highest temperature yesterday... 82
Lowest temperature yesterday... 44
Precipitation last 24 hours... 0
Highest wind velocity and direction, yesterday... 14—East
Indications.
For North Dakota: Fair tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight; fresh southerly winds.

LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.
It is rumored that the heads of the various educational institutions are preparing to make a determined fight to secure the additional levy provided by special laws in violation of the constitution.
The state board of equalization did right to follow the letter of the constitution and keep the levy within the constitutional limits. It behooves the management of the educational institutions to keep within the levy allowed by the state board.
It is high time that the finances of the educational institutions of the state were brought more directly in control of the state auditor and treasurer. There should be some central budget making system and all appropriations should be made direct by the legislature for educational purposes. There is no valid reason why these lump sums should be turned over year after year merely as a matter of course. No other departments are accorded this privilege.
Now is an excellent time to tighten up the reins and observe the strict letter of the constitution, which provides:
'No money shall be paid out of the state treasury except upon appropriation by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officer, and no bills, claims, accounts or demands against the state or any county or other political subdivision, shall be audited, allowed or paid until a full itemized statement in writing shall be filed with the officer or officers whose duty it may be to audit the same.'
There is no reason why lump disbursements should be made periodically to the educational institutions. Payments should be made only upon itemized voucher and the state treasurer should be custodian of such funds until specifically disbursed.

THE WAR TRIBUTE.
On of the most striking and novel incidents of the day—the levying of forced money contributions by the German army on captured Belgian cities—has led to conclusions which the authors of the plan can hardly have intended to inspire. The unprecedentedly eager haste with which these Napoleonic exactions were imposed, such as the 200,000,000 francs assessed on Brussels, the 60,000,000 on Liege, with others yet to be heard from, are leading unavoidably to the inference that the German government most desperately need the money.
In point of fact, Berlin correspondents of Rotterdam journals note for the first time popular manifestations and other signs of an economic crisis beginning. This is confirmed by the Frankfurter Zeitung, which speaks openly of the gravity of the situation. If the military operations of the war evolve slowly, such a crisis may have a great, if not decisive, influence on the result. The steady rise of prices in the staples of life may

also have, it is thought, its rebound in the financial risks which Germany has assumed. This is not particularly a French opinion, but it agrees with the conclusion expressed by Count Witte a week ago. He considers that the combined economic and financial strain of the war will reach the breaking point in three months, at latest, and perhaps in two.
The coincidence of dates has led to confusion of the German exactions from the Belgian cities, with the ready money of \$100,000,000 which is being given in equal parts of 250,000,000 francs by England and France to the Belgian government for its own war needs. The English part is taken from the British government's current issue of treasury notes.

NEW DANCES SOOTHING.
Modern dances have been condemned from many pulpits and moralists generally have decreed against the tango and its allies. Now comes Dr. A. A. Briggs of New York, who declares that they are as soothing to the populace as rocking is to an infant.
He makes no exception and puts the Turkey Trot, the Boston, the Hesitation, One Step, Ta Tao and all the rest in the same class as cures for nervous trouble and timidity. The doctor says:
'I can mention the case of a very hypochondriacal middle-aged woman who was massaged for years, four times weekly, with very little benefit, who now dances instead as many times a week, with great benefit and enjoyment. I know two timid and shut-in persons who were completely changed by the new dances. They no longer fear to meet persons of the opposite sex and are thinking seriously of matrimony. I could mention more cases from my own experience and from those of others. Moderate dancing, old or new style, can only do good and should be encouraged. They offer good exercise and enjoyment to thousands of people.'

WHERE THE TARIFF HAS LED US
James R. Mann, Republican minority leader, in a statement clearly sets forth the conditions in which the nation finds itself under Democratic rule. In speaking upon the emergency tax soon to be rushed through the Senate, he says:
'With the industries of the country largely paralyzed and labor out of work, it is no time to impose additional taxes, and taxes, too, which are entirely unnecessary.'
Congressman Mann's statement is regarded as an important utterance in view of the fight the Republican minority is making in the Senate to prevent the Democratic majority from imposing a so-called 'war' tax on the people, in addition to their other burdens of taxation, at a time when this country is at peace with all the world.
'There is no need to put new taxes on the people at this time,' Mr. Mann asserts. 'While there may be a slight falling off in customs receipts during the European war, that can easily be more than met by proper governmental economy. The war in Europe may be over soon and the treasury can meet the expenses of the government without difficulty for a long time to come if it draws on the government money now deposited in the banks. Much of the money already appropriated need not be used for the present if the President will direct the departments to practice economy. There are many things which can wait over. Temporary delay in many cases will be no injury.'
'For the seven months of this year ending with July 31, before the war began, our imports from foreign countries were 122 million dollars more than they were for the same period last year, while our exports were 126 million dollars less. That is caused by the Underwood tariff. The balance of trade in our favor for these seven months in this year was 60 million dollars. This shows a falling off in the balance of trade in our favor in seven months before the war commenced of 248 million dollars. That is equivalent to a demand on us of 248 million dollars in gold. That is one of the main troubles with the country now and is the result of the new tariff law.
'If we were manufacturing the goods we use instead of importing them, we could have prosperity, and if we had a sufficient high import duty on the goods we bring in from abroad, we would have sufficient revenue without question. What we need now is economy and not new taxes. What we have under the Democratic administration is extravagance and additional taxation.'

Men Who Drink.
The Industrial Review: The recent order issued by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, on the recommendation of Surgeon General Bralsted, prohibiting the drinking of even light wines at the officers' mess, and the carrying of liquor on board Uncle Sam's war vessels is not as radical a step as appeared when the first announcement was made in the newspapers. The army and the navy are departments of the great business organization of the United States, and they are simply falling in line with the rest of the business world.
Change in Styles.
It isn't a matter of natty-pamperness to drink something 'soft' or take a cigar. The man who criticizes another man at a saloon bar for drinking beer or whisky or other non-alcoholic beverages finds himself in wrong. The saloons have to look after their milk, buttermilk and 'soft stuff' stock just as carefully as the beer and liquors, tony or tough as the house may be.
Passing of the Highball.
Business men don't call for beer or highballs at their noon meal or after the meal as they used to do a few years ago, and the saloon that puts up a business man's lunch at cost or less than cost with the idea that it will promote bar sales invariably loses out on the deal.
Indicative of the Times.
In the editorial rooms of the newspapers 20 years ago it was conceded that much of the best work was done by the fellows who went on a 'bat' every few months. I can remember three such men on the staff of a paper I was on who were in that class and of whom the managing editor was as solicitous as a mother of her golden-haired Aisy. When one of them would turn up in the morning 'soused,' he was sent home or to a Turkish bath in a cab, at the paper's expense. What do they do with such high-tension, one-ribbed chaps now? Tell them to 'Get-tell-out-of-here.' A newspaper man on a big paper nowadays can get drunk once and the chief manager overlook it, but a second performance draws his 'star reporter' career to a close.
And So On.
Police departments, fire departments, stores, offices, factories—nothing stirring in the drinking line. No one has any sympathy for the booze-fighter. No one has any use for the business man who drinks.
What has all this to do with the Industrial Review readers? Since when did this publication join the ranks of the cranks? It hasn't joined the ranks, dear reader. I am merely giving you a nice, quiet little tip that insurance selling and boozing don't work any better together than they do in other lines of business these days. Just one breeze from your breath and you can spoil a good sale.

BEATEN BY HOLDUP MEN.
Cando Man Robbed and Left Unconscious Beside the Road.
Cando, N. D., Sept. 27.—Chas. Shepherd was horribly beaten up by holdup men who attacked him while he was walking on a highway near this city. He was left by the side of the road, unconscious, and had suffered many hours' exposure before being found. One of the suspected robbers, identified by Shepherd, has been captured, but the others escaped.

News of the State

Work has been commenced on a new Presbyterian church at Ryder.
Mohall is to have electric lights, the plant to be completed in nine months.
A Minot boy, William Reuz, was accidentally shot through the leg by a boy companion.

Rust resistant wheat is panning out well this year, and has been tried in a number of places.
The Minot Symphony orchestra, with ten members, will give a concert and dance in Jamestown in the near future.

Knox, in Benton county, has organized a band and a ball team, both organizations being composed of the same men.

The bears of the Valley City zoo are to have a new home, a den being built of concrete, for their special accommodation.

The women's club of Mayville has provided garbage cans which are placed at various points in the business district of the town.

The United Stock Breeders' association of Esmond, N. D., is doing very effective work in improving the live stock in Benson county.

Kathryn is to have a high school. The parents met and pledged themselves for a sum sufficient to hire another teacher for the high school subjects.

Dairy butter and eggs are somewhat scarce, owing to the fact that the threshing crews require the farmers to keep much of their produce for their own use.

L. P. Hyde, who has been connected for three years with the Times-Record Printing Company at Valley City, has resigned, and will take up another line of work, for a time at least.

The Northern Pacific expects to begin at once to put up the necessary buildings at Hazen. Lumber for the work along that branch of the road is shipped to Beulah where a force of carpenters is engaged in cutting it to required length.

Gus Ehrke, a resident of Montana, came over to the North Dakota side and began shooting chickens. He was arrested at Noonan and fined a sum much larger than a non-resident license would have cost him. Game warden Gunderson also found two residents not supplied with licenses and their arrests followed.

India is the bottomless pit of the world's gold. In one year India imported \$300,000,000, and there has never been a time, apparently, when India was not importing gold, silver and precious jewels. In the temples of India there are said to be \$1,500,000,000 in precious metal and precious stones.
If the hoards of Europe could be tapped—if the hidden treasures of European cities should be tapped by invading armies—the possibilities of loot in jewels and precious metals are beyond compute. But all the loot possible would not compensate for the hundreds of thousands of ounces of gold which must be paid each day for army sustenance and equipment. In olden times wars were then for loot.
The war chests of Europe are supposed to contain about \$2,000,000,000 in gold coin and bullion. What possibilities of loot this indicates in some measure understandable when one considers that this means about 50,000 tons of yellow metal—and no mention is made of the bushels of diamonds, rubies, pearls and gems also in peril.

Preparations for Bismarck's Big Exposition Are In Full Swing
(Continued from Page One.)
which will be on hand in profusion every day and night during the exposition, for Manager Gilbreath has booked the finest lot of attractions which ever graced a stage in the middle west. While it is admitted that all exposition entertainments in the past have been of a high degree of perfection and have given eminent satisfaction, yet there is no comparison to those which have been engaged for this occasion. Mr. Gilbreath believes in something always a little better than the last time, and has this year spent over \$1,000 more for vaudeville entertainments alone than at any previous exposition. The vaudeville attractions alone consist of 12 of the best and most classy troupes of entertainers which the biggest show-booking house in the United States affords. Aside from the vaudeville artists which will entertain in the auditorium, there will be a troupe of strolling minstrels which will keep fun going throughout the corridors. In the big machinery hall annex will be a score of tent shows which will furnish every variety of amusement one can imagine. Every single item of entertainment will be clean, first-class, and put on with a snap and style which will not permit of the batting of an eye lest one misses

HOARD IMMENSE SUMS OF GOLD

People of Europe Have Unguessable Quantity of Coin and Bullion Buried.

European authorities figured that when the Balkan war began and there was dread among the common people of Europe that a general war might result, nearly \$350,000,000 in gold was hoarded in three countries in sums ranging from a gold piece or two up to tens of thousands of dollars. Austria-Hungary was credited with hiding away \$150,000,000, Germany \$65,000,000 and France \$30,000,000.

This was money which had been traced into those countries just before the Balkan hostilities began and after war started. In addition to this vast sum there was an unguessable quantity of gold already buried in the ground.
Russia is believed to have tens of thousands of hoards of money. It is utterly impossible to guess at the amount of gold which the people of Russia have put into the ground or into the cellars of their homes. The sign of wealth would mean the coming of the tax collector, and among the men who look poor are owners of immense wealth in gold.

Vast sums of gold and silver coin have gone into Russia, which seldom lets go of it. The great imperial war chest has behind it. If the signs mean anything, other sums in little war chests—gold which the government might draw out if it offered lands for sale, or bonds the people would trust, or opportunities in commerce heretofore denied them.

England has its hidden hoards, no one knows how large or how many, but there is concealed in England nothing like the amount that is hidden in continental Europe, where foreign armies have only crossed a surveyed boundary line or a little creek to raid their enemies. Turkey, whose people have been terrorized for ages, has more lost hoards than the world will ever know about, because there the hoarding has gone on for ages, during which armies have swung up and down the denuded lands, tearing down cities and destroying everything that could give comfort or sustenance to an enemy.

Spain has millions of dollars in gold, silver, pearls and gems buried and lost in a thousand ancient castles, monasteries and other public buildings. In the heyday of her glory Spain imported countless millions of gold and silver from the Americas and faithless officials made away with great sums in bullion, hiding it away—and many of them never recovered it.

India is the bottomless pit of the world's gold. In one year India imported \$300,000,000, and there has never been a time, apparently, when India was not importing gold, silver and precious jewels. In the temples of India there are said to be \$1,500,000,000 in precious metal and precious stones.
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The Churches

ST. GEORGE'S EPISCOPAL.
Corner of Third and Thayer streets.
Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
11:00 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Lay-Reader Gunnell of Christ's Church, Mandan.
12:00 m.—Sunday School.
LEWIS WILFORD,
Rector.

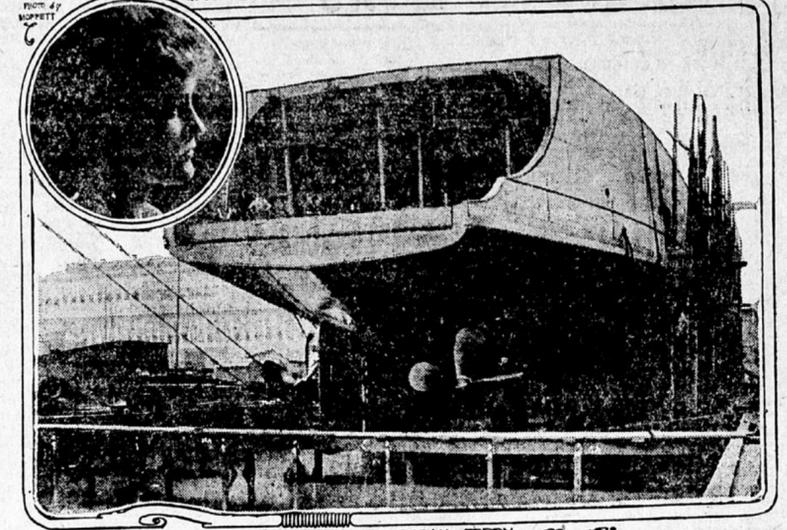
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.
Christian Science Society—Former United States Court Chambers, over Webb Bros. store. Sunday services, 11 a. m.; Sunday school, 12:10. The Wednesday evening testimony meeting at 8:00 p. m. The public is invited to these services. The society maintains a free reading room at the same place. Hours from 3 to 5, daily, except Sundays. All authorized Christian literature is kept on file, also for sale.

M'CALE METHODIST CHURCH.
Services, 10:30 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. Morning subject, 'Hard Places.' Evening subject, 'God's Fools.' Sunday School, 12:00 m. Epworth League, 7:00 p. m. Ruthella and Esther Taylor will sing a duet at the morning service. A ladies' quartet will sing at the evening service. Reception of new members and baptism also in the evening. Strangers made welcome.
R. H. CRAIG,
Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
10:30 a. m.—Morning worship; sermon, 'A Fresh Start.' Music by quartet.
12:00—Men's Bible Class and Sunday School.
3:00 p. m.—Junior Endeavor.
7:00 p. m.—Senior Endeavor.
8:00 p. m.—Evening service.
Address by Mrs. Engstrom of Chicago. Mrs. Engstrom is a very interesting speaker. She has a message. Hear her.
A cordial invitation to all.
CHARLES W. HARRIS, pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.
Corner of Fourth St. and Avenue B. Bruce Edmund Jackson, Minister.
A church of the people.
Morning Worship, at 10:30. The theme of the sermon will be 'Christ's Commission to His Church.'
Sunday School, at 12:00 m. Classes for all ages.
Christian Endeavor Society, at 7:00 p. m. An inspirational service, conducted by the young people.
Evening Worship, at 8:00 p. m. Mr. Jackson will continue his 'Ser-

GREAR FREIGHT CAR FERRYBOAT LAUNCHED AT PHILADELPHIA



Above is shown the Henry M. Flagler, the only seagoing railroad car ferryboat in the world and the largest ferryboat of any description, which was launched at the shipyards of William Cramp & Son, at Philadelphia, Pa. Miss Florence Beckwith, of Jacksonville, Fla., daughter of Mr. Joseph P. Beckwith, vice president of the Florida East Coast Railway, was sponsor for the new vessel. The Henry M. Flagler was built for the Florida East Coast Railway for the purpose of transferring loaded freight cars between Key West, Fla., and Havana, Cuba. The new ferryboat has room for thirty of the largest freight cars. These will be carried on four tracks on the main deck. When they are stowed their weight will be lifted from the trucks and taken upon jacks fitted to jack rollers. This will relieve the strain on the trucks in a rough sea. The dimensions of the new vessel are:—Length over all, 351 feet; length between perpendiculars, 336 feet; beam, moulded, 57 feet; depth, 22 feet; breadth of deck, 57 feet; speed, loaded with 2,300 tons dead weight, 12 knots. She will make the trip of ninety-six miles between Key West and Havana in eight hours.

EXACT MEANING OF VARIOUS TERMS USED IN DESCRIBING PARTS OF EUROPEAN ARMIES

(International News Service.)
Do you know the difference between a corps, a division and a brigade? Few do. The terms are not used the same in the various armies. Here is an enlightening table:
GERMANY.
Army corps—its staff, 2 divisions of infantry, 2 regiments of field artillery, 3 squadrons of cavalry, a company of pioneers, a bridge train, field bakeries, telegraph troops, field hospital, etc., one or two batteries of heavy field howitzers or mortars and a machine-gun group. Total, 40,000 men.
Infantry division—Two brigades. Total, 12,000 men.
Brigade—Two regiments. Total, 6,000 men.
Regiment—Three battalions of 4 companies each. Total, 3,000 men.
Battalion—Four companies of 250 men each. Total, 1,000 men.
Regiment of field artillery—Nine batteries of field guns and 3 of field howitzers; 72 pieces.
Battery—Six guns.
Brigade of cavalry—Two and occasionally three regiments. Total, 1,800 to 2,400 men.
Regiment of cavalry—Four squadrons of 200 men each. Total, 800 men.
FRANCE.
Army corps—Two infantry divisions, 1 brigade of cavalry, 1 brigade of horse and foot artillery, 1 engineers' battalion, 1 squadron of train. Total, 40,000 men.
Infantry division—Two brigades of infantry, 1 squadron of cavalry, 12 batteries. Total, 12,000 men and 48 guns.
Brigade—Two regiments of 3 battalions each. Total, 6,000 men.
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Brigade of cavalry—Two and occasionally three regiments. Total, 1,800 to 2,400 men.
Regiment of cavalry—Four squadrons of 200 men each. Total, 800 men.
FRANCE.
Army corps—Two infantry divisions, 1 brigade of cavalry, 1 brigade of horse and foot artillery, 1 engineers' battalion, 1 squadron of train. Total, 40,000 men.
Infantry division—Two brigades of infantry, 1 squadron of cavalry, 12 batteries. Total, 12,000 men and 48 guns.
Brigade—Two regiments of 3 battalions each. Total, 6,000 men.
Regiment—Three battalions of 4 companies each. Total, 3,000 men.
Battalion—Four companies of 250 men each. Total, 1,000 men.
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