

The Bismarck Tribune

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WHERE THE TRIBUNE CAN BE BOUGHT.

- Fargo, N. D. Gardner Hotel.
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The Weather

For the 24 hours ending at 7:00 p. m., December 4, 1914:
Temperature at 7:00 a. m. 15
Temperature at 7:00 p. m. 27
Highest temperature 33
Lowest temperature 14
Precipitation 0
Highest wind velocity 12-NE

Forecast

For North Dakota: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; warmer north and west portions tonight.

ORRIS W. ROBERTS, Section Director.

WHAT IS GERMAN "CULTURE"?

The Philadelphia North American devotes an excellent editorial to setting at rest the large misapprehension, in America as elsewhere, which has arisen from the impossibility of rendering in idiomatic English the true meaning of certain German phrases and expressions which, in their misunderstood sense, have become by-words of the world, say an exchange. Truly, misunderstanding is the parent of injustice and enmity, and beyond doubt Germany has suffered seriously by the perversity of translated words.

Some of the examples given are illuminating. Criticism has been directed, for instance, to the arrogance implied in the expression, "supreme war lord," frequently applied to the German emperor and as often employed by himself. As a matter of fact, the title, used with perfect propriety, is "Oberkriegsherr," and for a proper understanding should be rendered in English as "commander-in-chief."

What seemed in wretched taste and pagan depravity was the form in which certain allusions made by the Kaiser to the Deity reached us. The faulty translations gave it to us as: "Our old God up there will give us the victory." How vastly different is the correct rendering: "Our ancient God on high will give us the victory."

But the North American sheds the finest light upon the misconception with which the civilized world has greeted the term, "German culture," and the tremendous injury the misunderstanding has done the German cause. An exasperated civilization has resented, in a way that seems now lamentably unjust, the universal expression, "Defend the fatherland and culture." It is explained that—"When the German speaks of 'Kultur' he means not only scholarship and artistic genius, but all the developments in governmental, social and economic betterment.

"He includes expert and honest municipal rule; scientific efficiency in industry, education and military training; high standards of service in public utilities; conservation of natural resources; effective measures of public sanitation; an aggressive commercial policy; the amelioration of poverty and the elimination of un-economic living conditions, old age pensions, industrial insurance and a thousand other results of German thoroughness in dealing with the problems of existence.

"Kultur" means not only achievements in the arts and sciences, but in everyday progress; it embraces not only poems and symphonies, but dirigible airships, sanitary tenements and scientific sewage disposal. It covers the whole range of German civilization.

What a different aspect this understanding gives to the motives and ideals of the Germans. What differ-

ent thoughts it compels when assertions of sacrifice to pan-Germanism are made. The North American is right when it professes the belief that an expert translator who could convey the precise shades of meaning of the phraseology of her public affairs and utterances would be a priceless treasure to the German empire, worth more, probably, than her whole fleet of armored Zeppelins.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

The falling off of railroad earnings and traffic in general throughout the country is attracting the attention of the country, and indicate undisputedly a general depression. It is generally understood that there is no better barometer of the times than the railroads, and the unusual and very decided retractions now being made by all roads is a positive indication of the conditions which now prevail. The subject is the topic of conversation in all financial circles and of discussions in both newspapers and magazines. Three roads alone in the east have recently taken off 533 trains, which indicates a tremendous falling off of business. While it is believed by all that this condition is but temporary, yet there is no disputing the fact that it is here.

The St. Paul Dispatch, in discussing the question under the heading, "Conditions Must Be Ended," says: "It is the expectation that the interstate commerce commission will hand down, some time before the holidays, its decision in the rehearing of the rate application of the eastern railroads. Prophecies on both sides of the case have been common and there is something of the optimism which was exhibited before the commission rendered an opinion which, while not of the most lucid or definite character, virtually denied the application.

"Some time since, when the presidents of various railroads waited upon him, President Wilson closed a rather guarded response with this expression: "But the emergency is, in fact, extraordinary; and where there is a manifest common interest we ought, all of us, to speak out in its behalf, and I am glad to join with you in calling attention to it. This is a time for all to stand together in united effort to comprehend every interest and serve and sustain it in every legitimate way."

"It is quite an admission for the President to say we are facing an extraordinary emergency, but whether these words will bear fruit is difficult to say. Whether the railroads made a better showing at the rehearing than at the original audience is debated, but in summing up the argument the following condensed statement was made and it is well to think of it: "The thirty-five railroad systems east of Chicago and north of the Ohio river in 1914 had an increase in their capital obligations of \$150,000,000, and they put \$249,000,000 into property. Their operating revenue decreased \$48,000,000; the net operating income decreased \$76,000,000, and there was a decrease in their surplus over dividends of \$84,000,000."

"Drawn from the actual figures this showing has not been and probably cannot be disputed. It indicates a bad state of affairs, a state that cannot go on forever. If the railroads must produce what the public wants they must have the money with which to do it. And they cannot raise money on such a showing."

FOR NEW HOSPITAL. Elgin, N. D., Dec. 4.—The purchase was made the first of the week of the Congregational manse and just as soon as possible it will be converted into a hospital. A porch and several rooms will be added and the upper story will be remodeled and made into bedrooms. The building will be furnished with modern heating apparatus, and the hospital will be equipped throughout with up-to-date fixtures, so that all cases may be handled.

Dr. F. C. Lorenzen will have charge of the work and it is his intention to employ a competent trained nurse who will remain at the hospital permanently, that patrons may have the best care that is possible to give them.

The Congregational church members contemplate erecting a small church just as soon as possible, in which to worship.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL. Minot, N. D., Dec. 4.—The funeral of C. H. Rudd, former president of the city commission and manager of the Bovey-Shute Lumber Co., was deemed one of the most impressive affairs held in the state. It is estimated that 1,000 people, many of whom were the most prominent people in this section, attended the last rites for the deceased city official.

News of the State

Park River will have an ice rink. The town hall at Concrete was burned.

Miss Eyleen Blose of Cando died of tuberculosis. Dickinson donated a car of flour for the Belgians.

The new Milwaukee depot at Dickinson is completed. The Bible printed in 1637 is received in quite extensive advertising.

Fire at New Leipzig destroyed Sam Deering's barn, with three horses. Miss Tilda R. Stagerberg has been appointed postmistress of the office at Westby.

People of Marmarth are having a lot of fun skating on the reservoir at that place. Mrs. Harry Euck of Harvey has fallen heir to her share of \$240,000 left by a relative.

People in the vicinity of Amundsville, Ward county, are forming a telephone company. The Finley camp M. W. A. sent \$10 to the Belgian relief fund, through the Christian Herald.

Someone piled ties on the railroad track between Max and Garrison, nearly causing an accident. Work is being pushed on the new Methodist church at Bowman. The roof is now being constructed.

While scuffling in a garage in Mott Alvin Arrowsmith fell upon a stove, cutting a gash in his forehead. Fred Helmka, a restaurant man of Regby, found a purse containing \$75 and returned it to the owner.

The pupils of the Powers Lake schools will give an entertainment for the benefit of the school library. That one fellow in Flasher who voted for county division can hardly be flat enough, for fear Little Mac will lay him.

Owing to the snow and cold weather work on the new school house at Courteney has been abandoned for a time at least. The Nome Tribune contained an advertisement stating that shoes would be repaired at the garage. Some slum on the Nome autists.

At the Presbyterian church at Ellendale occurred the marriage of Miss Pansy Wessell and Russell Wallace, Rev. W. J. Hall officiating. Paul Schultz of Kenmare fell from the platform of a trolley thirty feet from the ground and was quite badly though not seriously injured.

P. S. Washer, former proprietor of the Brown hotel at Mott, may return from Chicago, where he now lives, and purchase the Barry hotel. The people of Michigan City, this state, are making liberal donations to the Belgian relief fund. The Arena publishes the list of donors.

Pete Miller got in bad in Ransom county for stealing some alcohol from a friend and selling it. He now faces the charges of burglary and bootlegging. The two mills at Minto is turning out twenty tons of low per day, and has enough fax straw in sight to assure full time operation for some months.

Down at Mott a boy by the name of Ray Green was jailed on the charge of arson, being unable to furnish bond. His father came out from Indiana to secure bond. A farmer, living on the Cannonball river near Mott, is looking for the hunters who use his boat for a target. The boat has been riddled from stem to stern.

The barn of George Dunham, five miles northwest of Wolford was burned but the stock was saved. A lantern Mr. Dunham was carrying exploded and set fire to the straw. Atty. Wm. Maloney, a former Whiston lawyer, but now a resident of Poplar, Mont., was defendant in disbarment proceedings heard before Judge Fisk, as referee at Williston.

James Sorenson of La Moure, convicted of the crime of seduction, was sentenced to one year at hard labor in the penitentiary at Bismarck. He was taken there by Sheriff Christ and Deputy Powers. According to plans under consideration for several months, the Rumely Products company will erect a new addition to their Grand Forks branch, as announced by North Dakota Manager A. D. Adshard. Sidney, Mont., and Mandan probably will not be connected by the new Northern Pacific line, via Stanton and Kildner, this state, till 1916 or 1917, because of the heavy grading work that will be necessary in the Bad Lands, west of Kildner.

Geo. W. Kline, the well known Dry Lake farmer, says that the first touch of real winter weather finds the farmers of Ransom county all prepared. Stock, which has been able to run out all fall, is in excellent condition; there is an abundance of feed, and the country is well supplied with good barns and shelter. One morning when some one came into the City Bakery at Litchville it was discovered that some one had been in the building during the night and helped himself to the contents of the money drawers. Entrance was gained by breaking a window pane out of the alley door, then reaching through the opening and throwing back the bolt. All of the change in the cash register was taken.

A Bit O' Nonsense

Pointed Remarks. Willie—Paw, what are pointed remarks? Paw—The kind a man makes when he steps on a tack on my son.

His Other Home. School Teacher—What little boy can tell me where is the home of the swallow? Bobby—I ken, please. Teacher—Well, Bobby? Bobby—The home of the swallow is in the stomach.

Bachelor—I don't know whether to marry the mother or the daughter—I am fond of both. Friend—Well, if you marry the mother, you'll soon lose the daughter, but if you marry the daughter, you can't lose the mother.

"Now, come on, Rastus; tell us how many chickens you stole, what an easy time you had getting them, how good they tasted, and all that." "No, suh, judge. I don't brag about my chicken stealin', at least not whether am so many lawyers and cops around."

He had come in answer to the advertisement of a position open for a bookkeeper, when the following conversation took place: Manager—The last man we had here had the place 43 years. Applicant—Why did he leave? Manager—Oh, he was one of those fellows that's never happy unless he's on the go.

A party of American tourists who were staying at a hotel in the Scotch highlands were questioning a gillie as to the prospect of securing game. "Are there ever any deer about here?" one of the party questioned. "Well," replied the gillie, ponderously, "there was yin, but the gentlemen were shooting and shooting at it, and I'm of the opinion that it left the deerstrie."

It was Washington's birthday, and the teacher had been telling of what a great and good man Washington was. She concluded by asking all the boys that would like to be a second George Washington to hold up their hand. They all held up their hand but one. "Wouldn't you like to be a second George Washington, Tommy?" she asked. "Too late now," said Tommy. "I have told too many lies."

In a Sunday school in a northern town there was one little negro girl in the class. The teacher asked each girl to think of something that she should be thankful for. Each girl told of some special blessing that was hers. When she came to the little negro she said: "Now, Sadie, what is your special blessing?" "Dat my face is black an' I don't have to wash it but once a week," was the reply.

The justice of the peace in a town in Ohio, in the course of his duties had to hear and judge cases that were brought before him, and also to perform occasional marriage ceremonies. He found it difficult to dissociate the various functions of his office. Everything had gone smoothly until he asked one bride: "Do you take this man to be your husband?" "The bride nodded emphatically. "As you accused," said the justice, turning to the bridegroom, "what have you to say in your defense?" "Aunt Maria had been a cook in both boarding houses and private families, and she had often commented on how much more common gentlemen, harsh words and scraps were in the families than in the boarding houses. At last she took a job in a private family, where peace reigned. One day she said to her mistress, "Missus, is all dese yo' family?" "Yes, Maria," said her mistress. "Why do you ask?" "Well, nobody would had thought it," was the reply. "Dey act so nice to each other dat you would think dey was perfect strangers."

Shortly after the civil war a lady in New York asked her colored cook to get her husband to come over and help move some furniture. She noted that the negro man had several bad scars on his head. "Was your husband in the war, Dinah?" she asked. "No, ma'am." "How did he get all those scars on his head?" she asked. "Oh, dat's whar we's had words to gether."

"How could you, Dinah? He seems like a nice man," said the mistress. "Oh, he's good 'nough now, but it took a lot of work wid de tater masher to persuade him to be good."

A lumber buyer was staying over night in a little farm house in the backwoods of northern Georgia. The man of the house did nothing but sit by the fire and chew tobacco. The lumberman had told him he had held his job for seven years. "You got me beat," said the old cracker. "I've only held mine for six years."

"What is your job?" asked the lumberman. "Oh, I sit by de fire and watch dat de kids don't fall in."

"What do you do in the summer?" he asked. "I sit by de well and pull de kids out when dey falls in."

"What will you do when the children grow up and don't need watching?" he asked. "Den I suppose I see goner take things easy and retire," he said.

Henry was in the real estate business, but he had never made a sale or found anything to rent, and he was always hanging around the house. "Ah, Dinah did not believe in spoiling children." "Ah don't see why yo' don't go to work," she said. "Oh, I make my living with my head," said Henry. "Well, Ah's glad yo' do," foun' som'n dat yo' can rent out," she said.

Straits of Dardanelles and Austrian Galicia Described

Keen Political Interest Has Centered Around the Dardanelles Ever Since Old Grecian Days; Galician Poles Have Been Left to Themselves.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The National Geographic Society, of this city, today gave out the following descriptions of the Dardanelles and Austrian Galicia, which are figuring prominently in the war in Europe: Keen political interest has centered around the Dardanelles since the time when Persian strength was tested upon the soldiers of free Greece. Xerxes came this way with his vast army for the invasion of Europe, and crossed the Dardanelles, then known as the Hellespont, over a pontoon bridge, constructed near Abydos, on the Asiatic side, and touching Greek shores near Scaurus, where the waterway is about 6,500 feet wide. It was on this occasion that the capricious currents of the strait called forth the most historic spanking ever given. They carried away the pontoons, whereupon, Xerxes ordered the Hellespont to be soundly flogged.

When the eastern invasion had spent itself after Marathon and Salamis, the Dardanelles became a point of departure for the hardy conquerors who turned the tables. Alexander, in 334 B. C., 146 years after Xerxes, crossed in the path of the Persian, and began his successful subjugation of the outworn East. The tide shifted once more; and throughout the long struggle of Byzantium against the East, the Dardanelles became a point of contention between the East and West. The Turks forced themselves over the much-contested boundary, spread over its European banks, and settled down to stay. No longer a frontier of Eastern-Western struggle, the Dardanelles, nevertheless, preserved their political importance, an importance derived, first, from Turkish control of Mediterranean-Black Sea commerce, and, later, from the complex diplomatic game in which the Great Powers of Europe sought to balance themselves against the other, and each to make that balance contribute to its own advantage. Mighty Russia's only ports upon warm water were in her Black Sea territory. Convention of the Powers, however, held her shut up feet within the inland sea. For a century these conventions have stood between Russia and her ambitions to have an outlet on the Mediterranean.

Strait is Closed. By a Five Power treaty in 1841, it was arranged that no ship of war of any nation other than the Ottoman should pass the Dardanelles without express permission of the Porte. The closing of the strait was reaffirmed in London in 1871 and at Berlin in 1878. Even merchant vessels must have passes, which they are required to show to the authorities at the narrow. Boats may pass through only during the daytime, yet they are required to keep a small lighted beacon.

The strait is a narrow, irregular channel, connecting the Aegean Sea with the Sea of Marmora. It cuts Europe from Asia on a course from southwest to northeast. It is only about forty-five miles long, while it varies in width from one to five miles. Its average depth is 180 feet. Upon the European side the shores are steep and barren, and their irregular line of battery-crowned rocks makes the Dardanelles a place for unusually strong defenses. The shores on the Asiatic side are long and level and very fertile; for the most part being clothed with beautiful forests. The Dardanelles guard the approach to Constantinople from the Mediterranean, as the Bosphorus guards the approach from the Black Sea. They were first fortified by two castles, one on either shore, in the path of Xerxes and Alexander, built by Mohammed II in 1462. These have been often remodeled. During the last century, with Turkish power on the wane, and the Turk himself, apparently acquiescent, the remodeling and extending of the old fortifications was brought about by French, English and German prodding, as temporary interests pointed toward the Golden Horn.

Austrian Galicia. Most of old Poland which survives, in race and in political consciousness, in typical culture and in folk literature, survives in the Austrian province of Galicia. Under the more sternly repressive rule of Russian and German overlords, the Poles in Russia and Germany have been driven little by little from their stronghold of national feeling. The are becoming half-hearted Russians and Germans, for Russia and Germany have done all in their power to assimilate the weak, unassimilable Poles. In Galicia, however, with a constitution of their own, under a perplexed and lenient central government, a consciousness of old Polish remains, and has grown in intensity in recent times. Hemmed in by Russia on the north and east by the suspicious border patrol, naturally cut off from Hungary on the south and southwest by the Carpathians, barely touching its sovereignty Austria, on the west, the Galician Pole has been left to himself, to the single-handed solution of his own difficulties, political, economic, and administrative. With little to prod him into violent industrial exertion, he has continued the past into the present, with its quaint customs, its devotion to agriculture, and its poverty-stricken idealism. Galicia slopes away from the Carpathians to meet the boundless Russian plain on the north. Its southern uplands are devoted largely to grazing grounds for horses, cattle and sheep. In the middle lands, cereals and sugarbeets are grown. The crown-lands are sparsely populated, and in many parts its lands are very fertile, so that more than enough of breadstuffs, meat and other products are raised for home consumption, permitting the exportation of cereals and meat products in considerable amounts, mainly to Germany.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE BY ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that that certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Louis E. Lakin, a single man, mortgagor, to C. B. Little, Mortgagee, dated the 25th day of December, A. D. 1913, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Burleigh and State of North Dakota, on the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1914, and recorded in Book 116 of Mortgages, at page 242, will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises in such mortgage and hereinafter described, at the front door of the court house in the city of Bismarck, in the County of Burleigh, and State of North Dakota, at the hour of 2:50 o'clock p. m., on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1915, to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage on the day of sale. The premises described in said mortgage and which will be sold to satisfy the same, are situated in the County of Burleigh, and State of North Dakota, and described as follows, to-wit: The Northeast quarter (N. E. 1-4) of the northwest quarter (N. W. 1-4) and Lots one (1) and two (2), in Section thirty (30), Township one hundred forty-one (141), North, Range seventy-seven (77), West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, containing 116.55 acres according to the U. S. Government survey thereof.

There will be due on such mortgage at the date of sale the sum of \$553.47, together with taxes. Dated at Bismarck, N. D. this 4th day of December, 1914.

C. B. LITTLE, Mortgagee. H. C. Bradley, Attorney for Mortgagee. Bismarck, North Dakota.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that that certain mortgage executed and delivered by William Ambuhl and Mathilda Campbell, his wife, mortgagors, to Walter F. Larrabee and Orrin F. Larrabee, Mortgagees, dated the 10th day of September, 1912, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Burleigh County, North Dakota, on the 11th day of November, 1912, at page 167, of Book 107, will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises in said mortgage and hereinafter described, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Bismarck, Burleigh County, North Dakota, at the hour of 2 o'clock a. m., on the 11th day of December, 1914, to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage on the day of sale. The premises described in said mortgage and which will be sold to satisfy the same are described as follows: The southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Section Thirty-one (31), Township One Hundred Thirty-seven (137), North of Range Seventy (70), West of the Fifth P. M., in Burleigh County, North Dakota.

There will be due on the notes secured by said mortgage at the date of sale the sum of Nine Hundred Ninety-eight (998.00) dollars, and also the further sum of Thirty-three (33.00) dollars, both for real estate taxes of 1912, paid by mortgagees by said mortgage, with costs and disbursements as provided by law.

Dated the 15th day of November, 1914. WALTER F. LARRABEE, ORRIN F. LARRABEE, Mortgagees. REES L. PHELPS, Attorney for Mortgagees, Steele, North Dakota. Nov-21-14-Dec-5-14-15-16

BASKETBALL SCHEDULE.

Iowa City, Ia., Dec. 4.—Secretary N. A. Kellogg of the Western Conference athletic directors' new association has scheduled tentatively six basketball games with "Big Nine" opponents. The schedule follows: April 23—Minnesota at Iowa City. April 30—Northwestern at Evansston. May 1—Chicago at Chicago. May 7 and 8—Minnesota at Minneapolis. May 12—Purdue at Iowa City. A final meet with Minnesota at Minneapolis is also set for May 7. Iowa's football schedule for 1915 was briefly discussed. The Hawkeyes will play Northwestern and Ames at Iowa City, Minnesota at Minneapolis, Nebraska at Lincoln, and two Iowa colleges here.

U. S. Depository Also Depository for Gov. Postal Savings Bank Funds C. B. LITTLE, Pres. FRANK E. SHEPARD, Cashier J. L. Bell, V. Pres. A. J. Arnot, Asst. Cashier

First National Bank BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA Capital and Surplus \$200,000



Every life has its December! Have you got money in our bank? No sight is more pitiable than that of old people who all their lives have squandered their MONEY and reached the December of their lives old, poor, HELPLESS. While you have manhood and strength, work and bank your money so that when life's December DOES come you can enjoy a COMFORTABLE OLD AGE. Make OUR Bank YOUR Bank IT IS A SAFE BANK