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WHERE THE TRIBUNE CAN BE BOUGHT.

- Fargo, N. D. Gardner Hotel.
- Grand Forks, N. D. Hotel Frederick.
- Devils Lake, N. D. E. B. Rosenberg, News agent.
- C. J. B. Turner, News agent.
- Minot, N. D. Mansson Bros.
- Dickinson, N. D. St. Charles Hotel.
- Minneapolis, Minn. Kemp & Cohen, News agents.
- Hotel Dickman.
- Hotel Radisson.
- Paul, Minn. Merchants Hotel.
- St. Marie, Fifth St., News agent.

LOCAL WEATHER BULLETIN.

For the 24 hours ending at 7:00 p. m., Aug. 6, 1915:
 Temperature at 7:00 a. m. 57
 Temperature at 7:00 p. m. 80
 Highest temperature 82
 Lowest temperature 56
 Precipitation None
 Highest wind velocity 18-N

Forecast.
 For North Dakota: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Saturday and in the northwest portion tonight.

ORRIS W. ROBERTS, Section Director.

EDUCATION OUTSIDE OF SCHOOL.

The educational significance of other than school agencies is emphasized in a current survey of educational progress just issued by the United States Bureau of Education. "Libraries, museum, and art galleries are unlocking their treasures, and seeking to establish a very direct relation to organized school work," declares W. Carson Ryan, Jr., editor of the bureau. Numerous other agencies and organizations are doing a work whose direct educational influence must in the aggregate be enormous. There are the 300 educational associations, many of them, like the National Education association and its branches, doing direct work in the professional education of teachers and school superintendents; others, like the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, carrying on a propaganda for education among the general public; and still others, like the public education associations of New York and Philadelphia, investigating city conditions and stimulating an interest in education among the people of the local community. Organizations like the Russel Sage Foundation, the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, the Carnegie Foundation, and the General Education Board, have brought into the work of education the welcome influence of an impersonal, scientific judgment. No record of the year in education would be complete that did not pay tribute to the work these organizations and others of the kind are doing.

"Colleges, universities, and normal schools are going far beyond their own walls in carrying education to the local communities. Nearly half the colleges in the United States did extension work last year. The federal government itself is realizing, as never before, the desirability of a wide distribution of the scientific information it has collected at large expense of time and money, and many of the bulletins and circulars issued by the government are now affecting directly the everyday procedure of education. The Boys' and Girls' Club work in the department of agriculture and the circular letter service of the Bureau of Education illustrate two different types of the information service of the federal government, both of recent development.

"A host of other organizations making no claim to a place in the formal school system are nevertheless doing active work of a directly educational nature. The Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, the Camp Fire Girls, women's clubs, parent-teacher associations, musical societies, art centers; these are doing a work whose educational importance is only beginning to be appreciated. The influence of the fraternal organizations is directly educational. The whole vast field of religious instruction in churches and Sunday schools represents an educational problem that is seldom viewed as such, because of the larger spiritual issues that are felt to be involved, and because of the traditional separation of church and state in America. Chautauques, farmers' institutes, lecture courses, the Grange, Young Men's Christian association and Young Women's Christian association, social settlements, summer

camp, the periodical and newspaper press—these are as truly educational agencies as the schools."

LAND SPECULATORS.

Settlement in North Dakota has been retarded as much by the land speculators as by any other single reason. They are an undesirable class and acquisition of property by them is inimical to the best progress of the state.

The land policy of this nation has been generous to a fault and until recently has there been any attempt to conserve the natural resources for the actual settlers. Large grants of the public domain to common carriers have proved a handicap to the railroads in many instances. These as a rule have fallen into the hands of speculators and non-residents and the development problem of the railroad then becomes a difficult one.

Population in this state has centered in the free homestead areas for years past, but the trend now, with these lands occupied, is toward the Slope country, where much of the land is being held for investment.

Despite this, however there is no better or cheaper land today than in the territory tributary to Bismarck. The land market in this section has been especially active recently and both along the Soo and Northern Pacific many sales have been made to actual settlers. This is reflected in the marked increase in the carload of immigrant movables.

The federal government is wise in guarding against the speculative process of acquiring land, which effectively bars the man of small means from acquiring land and in establishing a home.

Timbered land is now being with held from homestead entry until the timber is cut off. Experience has shown that where lands of this kind are acquired, they are held, not by homesteaders, but by lumber companies.

LaFollette favors the removal of the state capital from Bismarck. Now it is up to this state to organize the North Dakota Germans to head an invasion of Wisconsin for the purpose of transferring the seat of government from Madison to Milwaukee.

OUR EXPORTS.

Never before in the history of the world has it been brought home so vividly that all wealth comes from the soil, either in the shape of mineral deposits or agricultural products. The war beats home this truth as nothing else can do. No man is more fortunate than he who possesses a plot of cultivated ground these days. While there is an actual commercial depression in industrial centers, agricultural communities are enjoying exceptional prosperity, owing to the inflated war prices and the rapid increase in the exports of breadstuffs.

According to the monthly bulletin just issued by the Department of Commerce, the total exports of breadstuffs for the year ending June, 1915, or comprising eleven months of the year, amounted to \$558,662,578, as against \$156,781,985 for the preceding year.

A large amount of this wealth has been created in North Dakota, as is attested by the fact that more than half of the \$558,922,417 exported was wheat. The wheat exportations for twelve months ending June, 1915, amounted to 258,971,975 bushels, valued at \$332,863,498.

But the South, with its one crop, cotton, is suffering the worst of all sections. The value of its product shipped to foreign ports from June 1, 1913, to June 1, 1914, was \$610,446,968, as against \$376,214,487 for the twelve months ending June, 1915. This, combined with low prices paid in domestic centers, has created a desperate situation in the South, which the administration finds it difficult to relieve.

But generally industrial life is sluggish throughout the nation. The plants engaged in the manufacture of war materials are working overtime, but hundreds of other industries are in serious shape, owing to the war and the Democratic tariff. Earnings of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation were over \$2,000,000 in July. As proof of the superiority of American organization over British, it might be mentioned that the plant employs 30,000 men and has a capacity for turning out more shells than all the plants of Great Britain combined. The Bethlehem is only one of several plants of almost equal capacity. Yet we are still as helpless as babes before Engliand's control of the seas. The time has come for this nation to match its domestic commercial superiority with like superiority on the high seas.

State News and Comment

Stutsman county has decided to hold a county fair this fall.

A school census has just been completed at Crosby and shows a total attendance of 2,077.

Trainmaster J. H. Johnson of the Yellowstone division of the Northern Pacific, with headquarters at Dickinson, has been transferred to a similar position with the Fargo & Southwestern, and the Sanborn and Casselton branches, with headquarters at Fargo. J. M. Boyd of Fargo is the new trainmaster of this division.

After searching more than a week for \$400, stolen from a Turkish prisoner in the Grand Forks jail, Sheriff A. F. Turner today located the missing money on John Arnot, who is serving a six months' term for larceny, and preferred charges against Jim and Andy Buhler, the latter awaiting trial in the district court for theft.

The Valley City Normal school is holding a big art exhibit this week.

U. S. Ebner of the Agricultural college is traveling through the state, waging war on the coppers.

At no time in the history of Stark county have there been available so many high grade teachers. Superintendent C. E. Ward says nearly all of the 150 teachers of this county are already supplied. He attributes the number with high grade certificates and the small number asking to teach on permits to the benefits derived from the summer school.

Girls lead boys in attendance at the Fargo public schools by 233, according to the school census, which has been completed by I. L. Smith. An increase of 123 pupils is shown in the annual school census, compared with that taken last year. The total number of students attending the public schools of this city is 4,433—boys, 2,103; and girls, 2,336.

BATTLEFIELD NOW CITY OF DEAD

Place Where Marne Battle Was Fought Now Filled With Soldiers' Graves.

Acy-en-Multien, Department of the Oise, France, Aug. 5.—Since the fourth of July, in many of the smiting fields of "The Isle of France," fresh, tricolored flags have thrust their standards proudly above the brown stalks of ripe wheat. On almost every sunny hillside, in almost every valley between the Marne and the Aisne, in the growing barley, the alfalfa, the clover at the roadside; in clusters under the fruit trees, the red white and blue of France like a more vital flutter-de-lays, pale the poppies and daisies and corn-flowers that sprinkle growing grain.

For here, ten months gone, the battle of the Marne was fought, and here today, the fields are sown with graves, each with its four posts thrust solidly in the ground with wire stretched between to mark the spot where some soldier lies. No farmer ploughs above them, though his field be patch-worked with hundreds of the tragic mounds, as many fields are. More, he cuts the weeds or the aggressive grain from every one, even those of the invaders, and every one is marked with its cross or its headboard.

Not the French graves alone are marked. The burial place of every German fallen in battle has its own fence about it. It is kept free of concealing verdure and is marked with its cross. The only distinction is in the color of the crosses. The French are white, and the Germans are black. And on each is printed a number, the number of the regiment to which the dead belonged. There is seldom any other else. Now and again, where the name of the man was known, where his being an officer served to identify his body, the name is on the cross, and a wreath from his comrades or his family who have made a pilgrimage to the spot where he lies. Otherwise, he is only a soldier of France, and all soldiers of France are equal in life as in death.

On the fourteenth of July the countryside of this part of the republic, which since the days of the Capets has been known as the "Isle of France," was scattered with living people, soldiers on leave from the front, young widows in heavy black leading little children, older people bowed with age and sorrow, come a long way, stumbling along the sunny roads, peering into the fields, all searching for their own.

Most of these searching groups carried new flags to replace the wind-washed and sun-bleached emblems

that had marked the graves since the battle of Marne. Some of the comrades carried many one for the grave of each man of his regiment who died on the hilltop, or who lies buried in the valley. When he returns to his regiment, "down there," in the trenches, after his leave of absence, the "pollu" tells those of the regiment who remain that each grave he could find of theirs has a brand new flag on the national holiday.

Before the Entrance
 Next before the entrance to the cemetery of Acy-en-Multien is a tomb, not unlike many others in the hills and valleys that lie between the Marne and the Aisne. It is perhaps 60 or 70 feet long—so long that there was not room for it within the cemetery walls. Like the smaller graves, it, too, is surrounded by a wire fence, and new flags and flowers, constantly renewed, decorate it. At one is a temporary cross of iron, upon which is this legend: "Here repose 72 soldiers of France, fallen on the field of honor in September, 1914. They recaptured from the Germans, they contributed to the victory of the Marne, which saved France."

Here almost every day there comes to this peaceful village, and to many like it throughout the "Isle of France," slender figures muffled in heavy black. They kneel beside such long, common graves and pray for awhile. The approaching visitor answers, The kneeling figure that looks up. "Your husband, Madame?" "Perhaps," she answers wistfully. "It was his regiment and he was killed here—somewhere hereabouts, at least." Still kneeling, she runs her hands lightly along the wire that separates her from the mound, as if it were the body of her beloved, covered perchance with the glorious tricolor. Her eyes, as they look out over the radiant hills and beyond, gleam unshaded tears.

STRONG WIND KILLS NEW TRACK RECORDS

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—Sensational performances marked the junior national championship of the Amateur Athletic union at the Panama-Pacific stadium today, but owing to a strong wind, none of the athletes will be credited with the records made.

One world's record was equaled and another broken, while six national junior A. A. U. records went by the board. The five leading point winners finished in the following order: Olympic Club, San Francisco, 28; Chicago Athletic Association, 27; Los Angeles Athletic Club, 24; Young Men's Gymnasium, 21; N. Y. A. C., 14 points.

Tomorrow the senior national championship of the Amateur Athletic union will be held.

Views Of The Press

A Letter To The Kaiser

If a cat may look at a king, it is evident enough that a little girl may write a letter to a Kaiser—even to the Kaiser. The remarkable part of it was that her letter was answered. It cannot be that Emperor William spends quite all his time racing from the Russian to the French front and back again in a high-powered automobile, for if he did the following missive from a small Swiss girl—none too neutral—would never have overtaken him. The New York Tribune prints it as follows:

Dear German Kaiser:
 When you visited Switzerland some years ago I saw you. You sat in a beautiful auto. Now I have decided to write you a nice letter and ask you to help me. We have a little cousin in Mulhausen, Alsace, who went there to spend her vacation. She is not allowed to return. Her parents reside in Le Raincy and are much worried to know what has become of their daughter. We are anxious to have her come to Switzerland and remain with us until the war is over. Now, I said to myself, if you order that Gretchen Goetz be sent to Winturhaus, Switzerland, she will be permitted to leave. Please know that a cousin of Gretchen is fighting for you on the Russian front. If you grant my request I shall be glad to do something for you. You need only to write and inform me what you would like. Gretchen lives in Zillshamerstrasse, 42, Mulhausen.

P. S.—I send hearty greetings for your birthday, that you may remain in good health and that peace will come.

We are told that not long after the sending of this letter a reply was received, officially informing the Swiss family that, owing to her little friend's plea, Gretchen would be allowed to return. The incident causes the Atlanta Constitution to wonder—

What different letters other children whose lives have been blighted by the world-war might write to all the war-kings! Probably many such have burdened the Kaiser's mail; the plaints of homeless children—the wails of the war-roads! Stories from the battle-front tell of these children, who cannot find the way to human hearts and homes. There is one of a crippled German man soldier taking a little Belgian girl home with him. "I found her wandering," he said. "She has lost all her people, and I have no children." But the children of the desolated lands cannot plead their cause with kings, to tell of the want and woe—the misery of millions of war's innocent victims. And these are the children of a kingdom greater than that of the kings of earth—the Kingdom of Love, and the Light which does not shine upon the throes of kings, that offend even the least of these little ones."—Literary Digest.



A Galley o' Fun!

POSTAGE AND PACKING.
 "When I was a gander-necked youth," pessimist-commissively remarked the Old Codger, "I had a habit of answering advertisements wherein Wonder Books, Golden Boxes of Goods, and other rare bargains were offered absolutely free; all I had to do was to send a certain number of cents to pay for postage and packing. Somehow when I received my lot, the Golden Boxes didn't glitter enough to injure my eyesight, the Wonder Books caused me to wonder why anybody wondered at them, the rare bargains were more or less raw, and, of course, the postage and packing cost more than the goods were worth."

THOSE OLD SONGS.



"I cannot sing the old songs!" Her voice rang sweetly clear; It filled my heart with happiness. It calmed my every fear. "I cannot sing the old songs!" "Gadzooks! But that's all right! For these are those she used to sing From early morn till night:

- "Has Anybody Here Seen Kelly?"
- "School Days."
- "Put on Your Old Gray Bonnet."
- "I've Got Rings on My Fingers."
- "Garden of Roses."
- "By the Light of the Silvery Moon."
- "Yip-I-Addy-I-Ay."
- "That Mesmerizing Mendelssohn Tune."
- "What's the Matter With Father?"
- "Take Me Out to the Ball Game."

She cannot sing the old songs As in the days of yore— I'm glad of that; I've heard them all Ten thousand times or more. She cannot sing the old songs! What rare, good luck, by gee! They may be dear to some folks, but They are not dear to me!

TO OUR SUMMER APHRODITE.



Men come and go; changes harass; Old ocean rounds his seasons' surge; New customs age, and pall, and pass— Still dost thou cut thine old-time splurge.

Dainty, superb; Venus or elf; Fair, fond or frigid, bold or coy; Through time and fashion's change, thyself, Still dost thou work us grief—and joy.

A dryad laughing in the sea; A mermaid musing on the shore; A siren, luring men to thee— Still art thou as thou wert of yore.

A narrowed skirt, an altered cap, A freer reach of limb and arm, A frill put off or on, mayhap, Still leave thee maid of ruth—and charm.

A siren, Diana, Venus, maid, Temptress and angel, lure and meed, Haill! As thy generations fade Still dost thou bloom to meet our need.

AIDS TO THE MEMORY.
 "What's that string tied on your finger, Billy?"
 "That? My wife put that there."
 "To remind you?"
 "Yes, to remind me to—to— Bless my soul, what was it to remind me of, now? Oh, yes, I know! My wife tied that string on my finger so that if anything worries me I'll remember to forget it!"

THE INDISPENSABLE BOY.
 Caller.—How is your new office-boy getting along these days?
 Lawyer.—O, fine! He's got things so mixed up now that I couldn't get along without him!

CARTOONS OF THE DAY

HERE'S WHAT IT WOULD MEAN, MR. JINGO



The PEOPLE'S LEGAL FRIEND

Neither Meant What He Said

Q. A few weeks ago I made an agreement, in a joking way, with a friend of mine. I am convinced he looked at the matter in the same way I did and that neither one of us really intended to perform the agreement. Since then I have been wondering whether it amounted to a contract with him, and as to whether I would be responsible in case of failure to do as I agreed. What is your opinion?
A. If neither one of you, at the time of making agreement, intended to carry out its terms, it cannot be considered as a contract. In such event, there will be no liability upon the part of either.

Let The Buyer Beware!

Q. I recently bought some real estate and the stock in trade and good-will of a business. The man from whom I purchased made certain claims concerning the value of the property and I have since found that his statements were untrue. What can I do about it?
A. If you had an equal opportunity to make your own investigations and learn whether his statements at the time of the sale were true or false, and you preferred to rely on his claims and to act on them without investigation, you can do nothing about it. Where one is capable of taking care of his own interest, he cannot complain of a bad or losing bargain unless deceit or fraud has been practiced against which ordinary care would not protect him.

Intoxicated—Injured—Who Is To Blame?

Q. A man attempted to get on a street car and, in doing so, fell and was injured. The company's officials say he was intoxicated at the time. If this is true, will it have any effect on his legal rights?
A. Everyone is required to observe ordinary care for his own safety—that is, such care as an ordinarily and reasonably prudent or cautious person would observe. If this man, in consequence of his intoxication, exposed himself to danger and sustained injuries on account of his failure to exercise such care for his own safety as a reasonably prudent person, when sober, would exercise, he cannot recover damages.

He Did Not Know

Q. A certain man was injured in a street railway accident. Later a representative of the company gave him a small sum of money and had him sign a paper at the same time. The man cannot read or write and had to sign by making his mark. He did not seem to know what was the object in requesting him to do this and it now turns out that he was signing away his rights to damages. He is still in a bad physical condition and will be so for many years. Do you think he has any right or any claims against the company?
A. He probably signed a release of damages. If he was ignorant of the nature and effect of the paper, the release will be void—that is, it will not prevent him from recovering damages.

Contract Controlling A Will

Q. If a property-owner should make a contract obligating himself to dispose of his property in a certain manner by will, would such a contract be valid and binding?
A. Yes, if supported by a sufficient consideration.

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His Car Was Damaged

Q. My automobile was left in a public garage a month ago. I allowed it to remain there for two weeks and when I went to get it I found that it was in a badly damaged condition. Can I hold the garage-keeper liable?
A. Yes, if the damage was caused by the garage-keeper's neglect or fault or by the neglect or fault of any of his agents or employees.

Cleaner Damaged Clothes

Q. Some time ago I took a suit of clothes to a cleaning company's establishment for the purpose of having the suit fixed up and cleaned. I asked them when they would have the work done and they said, "In two days." I told them I would call for the suit at that time. I did so, and was informed that they had delivered it at my house. Upon examining it I learned that the suit had been taken to a neighbor's house by mistake and while there was damaged by fire. Can I hold the company responsible?
A. Yes.

Work And Pay

Q. I have a contract with a man to do some work for him at a fixed price per month. He was to supply me with the tools and materials, but neglected to do it, although I have requested him several times to furnish them. I cannot secure the necessary tools and materials myself and find that I am unable to go on with the work. I tried to do so for a time, but had to give it up. I withdrew, he will not pay me for anything so far done and that he will not keep me in his employ for the next six months, as he agreed to do. May I hold him to his agreement?
A. Yes. If you are unable, through no fault of your own, to continue the work, you will be justified in abandoning it and suing him for the contract price of the labor for the six months.

Better Be Good To Father

Q. Kindly tell me whether, under the laws of Illinois, a father may disinherit a child without any reason for doing so?
A. A father is not required to distribute his property evenly or equally among his children, nor is he obliged to observe any rule as to relative merit. He may prefer one and cut off another, with or without a reason, or he may cut off all his children and give his property to a stranger. In such cases, the only inquiry is whether in so doing he was of sound mind and not subject to undue influence.

Snap Shots

There are a lot of knotty problems in life. One of them concerns the wisdom of splitting a pair for the purpose of drawing a flush.

If suggestions for improving baseball are in order, why not let the pitcher who is going to work in the game pitch the first ball?

If a man is worthless, the fact that he belongs to a fine family is not important.

Buck Kilby says a married man has six months of honeymoon, six months of staying at home and a year of wheeling the baby buggy, after which his wife begins flirting with other men.

It is some compensation to know that weather that is bad for the cherry blossom also is bad for the worm that uses the cherry blossom as an apartment.

Only a few men can do it by making a speech, but the man who is going to set up the cigars always draws a large audience.

There is a good deal of talk about harmony, but it is my observation that, while a man may occasionally conceal his razor, he never throws it away.

If, after you have seen her in a kimono, you still love her, your vacation "look."

McLAUGHLIN WINS TENNIS TITLE

Boston, Aug. 6.—Morris E. McLaughlin of San Francisco today defeated R. Morris Williams II, of this city, the national lawn tennis champion, in the challenge of the Longwood singles, the oldest tennis tournament under club auspices in the United States. The score was 6-3; 6-5; 2-6; 6-2.

GUILTY, GETS 15 YEARS.

Chandler, Oklahoma, Aug. 6.—The jury in the case against Claude Sawyer, charged with being a member of the Henry Starr gang, which robbed two Stroud, Okla., banks, returned a verdict of guilty today. Judge Wiley immediately sentenced Sawyer to five years in the state penitentiary.