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- Hotel Fredericks Devils Lake, N. D.
- H. B. Rosenberg, News Agent, C. J. B. Turner, News Agent, Minot, N. D.
- Mansen Bros. Dickinson, N. D.
- St. Charles Hotel Minneapolis
- Kemp & Cohen, News Agents, Hotel Dyckman Hotel Radisson St. Paul, Minn.
- Merchants Hotel St. Marie, Fifth St., News Agent.

LOCAL WEATHER BULLETIN.
 For the 24 hours ending at 7 p. m.,
 Sept. 28, 1915:
 Temperature at 7 a. m. 43
 Temperature at 7 p. m. 43
 Highest temperature 46
 Lowest temperature 41
 Precipitation06
 Highest wind velocity 15-NW

Forecast:
 For North Dakota: Probably showers tonight; cooler east portion; Wednesday partly cloudy.

OURIS W. ROBERTS, Section Director.

TARIFF REVISION

President Wilson is anticipating one of the issues of the next campaign when he admits that some adjustments must be made in the tariff schedules. That seems to be conceded by all parties and the question now is how it is best done; through log rolling tactics or a scientific commission.

The European war has only intensified the necessity for tariff revision. Conditions are such that if the federal government is to pay running expenses, revenue must be provided and that quickly.

Democrats are attempting to defend the Underwood measure upon the assumption that the demoralized condition of our import business has brought new factors into the entire tariff situation.

This may be true to some degree, but the fundamental truth can not be evaded that the Democratic tariff was always a failure and that the war has only made its shortcomings less conspicuous.

It failed to yield enough revenue to meet governmental expenses long before the war broke out. The special revenue taxes now being levied were only in part necessitated by the war. They were caused primarily by the poorly adjusted tariff schedules.

It is convenient to blame the war for the tariff situation. The Democrats can be depended upon to make the most of that issue from now until next November, but it is going to be hard to convince the great-commercial centers which suffered from the tariff revision of the Wilson administration long before the European nations declared war.

There is no reason why red champagne should not prove popular in the lobster palaces. It will harmonize better with the color scheme.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES

Will Bulgaria ally herself with the Teutons?
 Will Greece aid Serbia in resisting the Austro-German attack?
 Will Roumania enter the war on the side of the Entente Powers?

The mobilization of the Bulgarian army can have but one of two meanings—either the Bulgars plan to join the Teuton allies or King Ferdinand and his advisers are playing a gigantic game of bluff. Bulgaria has a long cherished grievance and her willingness to go to the aid of the Central Powers is easily understandable to students of recent European history. It would gratify her thirst for revenge for the losses she sustained under the treaty of Bucharest. She has demanded concessions from Serbia, and has been refused. Despite pressure brought to bear by the Entente Powers, Serbia has declined to yield any part of Macedonia secured to her under the Bucharest compact. Bulgaria's call to arms may be merely a demand upon Serbia to surrender, or it may mean actual entrance into the war. So far as Bulgaria is concerned it is merely a question of bargain and sale.

Greece, her army mobilized, evidently intends to enter the conflict. If she does so, she must fight on the side of Serbia and the latter's allies. She has a king who, by reason of his relation to the Kaiser, is strongly pro-German, and, so far, has kept Greece

neutral. His ministry, however, is as strongly anti-German, and the people are in full sympathy with the ministry. The Greeks, as a people, realize that self-interest impels them to support the cause of Serbia, if they take any actual part in the war.

Roumania, still neutral, holds the key to the Balkan situation. She may be counted upon to cast her lot with the Entente if she merges herself into the conflict that now is tearing Europe asunder. But she hesitates at becoming involved. She is splendidly equipped, having a trained army of 700,000 men. Her other resources are ample, and her people are enlightened and united. Roumania realizes that if she does not join with the Entente she may find herself under the domination of Bulgaria. She is between two fires. She is offered Bessarabia by the Teuton diplomats as a reward for her aid. The Entente representative hold before her eyes Transylvania. The question is: Can she Bessarabia should she gain possession of it? Proud of her prestige as the leading power of the Balkan group, Roumania, fearful of Bulgarian supremacy, is more likely to link her fate with the Entente powers than to take chances with the Teutons.

That, in brief, is the situation in the Balkans now. It may change overnight, and three more countries may become embroiled in the great struggle.

With U. L. Burdick's announcement, the state campaign can be said to be officially on at least.

BOOSTING PROHIBITION

The public press for the past year has said much in regard to this growing hostility to alcohol on the part of industry. In order to determine the extent of this feeling, and to throw a broad shaft of light on the attitude of all industry toward the movement for abstinence and prohibition, the Methodist Temperance Society has conducted a careful investigation covering the iron and steel trades of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and West Virginia. Information was secured from 140 companies, many of which have more than one plant.

This investigation reveals conclusively that the tendency of industrial corporations is to take every practicable measure to prevent drinking on duty or off. Almost without exception they testify that the abstainer is more efficient in his work and that he alone is considered when a place of responsibility is open. Many of these concerns are conducting extensive propaganda to induce their men to abstain at all times. The motto of the Illinois Steel Company is "Safety, Sobriety, Cleanliness," and that motto is typical.

Not so many years ago it was quite the custom for workmen to send boys out for beer during working hours. Of 120 concerns replying, only 6 say that they permit this at the present time.

United States Treasurer Burke's criticism of the Minneapolis federal reserve bank was not predicated upon a knowledge of the facts. But what are facts between friends anyway. Somebody page Col. Bloom.

RICH ANSWERS BURKE'S FEDERAL BANK ATTACK

(Continued from Page One.)
 lateral. This rate has been in effect for nearly two weeks, but so far not a dollar of such paper has been presented for rediscount. Recent reports show in addition that practically no such paper has yet been presented locally at North Dakota banks.

Rediscunts Fall Off.
 "Coincident with this situation, the rediscunts of the Ninth bank fell off \$346,000 during the first twenty days of September, following the course of bank borrowings in St. Paul and Minneapolis, which have been noticeably slack. If such an emergency as Mr. Burke intimates does actually confront the farmers of North Dakota, it has not yet been revealed by the usual indications of heavier borrowings or increased demand for rediscunts. It is common knowledge that exactly the reverse has been true and that North Dakota banks have been paying up their obligations rather than borrowing to meet local demands, as "This bank received notice in the morning mail of yesterday that the Federal Reserve board had amended its original commodity paper regulation to include either warehouse or terminal receipts. Before 12 o'clock yesterday the executive committee had made the amended regulation effective by announcing a 5 percent rediscunt rate. It could hardly be criticized for not making such a rate effective in advance of any official notification from Washington, but applied the rate immediately when authority was granted, as has been its invariable practice.

"It is a sufficient answer to any charges of favoritism toward the important terminal grain interests, to remind Mr. Burke that no terminal grain paper will be made in this market or at Duluth for three weeks yet, and to add that this bank has so far discounted no grain paper for terminal concerns or favored or assisted such concerns in any way whatever, either directly or indirectly.

"The Ninth Reserve bank is keenly interested in affording adequate, practical support to every mother bank. It has consistently broadened its own requirements in such a way as to permit its members to take advantage of

Views Of The Press

Concerning Word "None"

IF THE metropolitan newspapers which insist on their writers always using "none" with a singular verb, know a little more about the English language, they'd get up to the fact that the word "none" is both singular and plural. "None" was good English long before the scholarly editors of the King James translation of the Bible wrote "none of these things move me," and has been good English ever since. The trouble is that many metropolitan editors, ignorant of the history of the language and the older literature, humbly accept as law the views of prim purists who want to iron all the life out of the language and substitute starched rules of grammatical regularity for the good old idioms. To say that "none of the victims was killed," as most big papers so scrupulously insist on doing, not only flies in the face of the natural, colloquial usage of the present day, but it isn't even good English judged by literary standards. Shakespeare would never have said it.

"None" is simply an old Anglo-Saxon word written "nan" when singular and "nane" when plural. We write both singular and plural in the same way—"none"—and good authorities use the word generally as plural. When they want to be

more specific, they use "not one" for the singular, as "not one of the victims was killed."

The word "any," which many newspapers insist on using with the same silly restriction, is likewise either singular or plural. "He didn't believe that any of them was hurt" is bad English, in spite of the fact papers. Steele, Thackeray or Hawthorne would have written "that any of them were hurt," or "that one of them was hurt."

These facts may be verified from any unabridged dictionary.—Oswensboro Messenger.

Topics In Brief

Bulgaria, according to one of her diplomats, is merely "waiting for the best offer." Possibly Mr. Wamaker's billion-dollar bid for Belgium caused Bulgaria to reject the offer already submitted as too low and readvertise for new ones.—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

Responsibility for the Eastland disaster would have been satisfied if placed long ago if the captain had only had the forethought to go down with his ship.—Boston Transcript.

The West can gain some idea of the wildly racial character of the New York Constitutional Convention when it is told that Elihu Root is the leader of the progressive element.—New York World.

SENATOR WEEKS ON

"WATCHFUL WAITING"

Says Country is Trying Not to Embarrass President in Foreign Policy

St. Louis, Sept. 28.—Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts in an address at the banquet of the Republican state and city committees here tonight said that while the people were in a "state of watchful, patient, sympathetic and hopeful waiting" trying not to embarrass President Wilson in his foreign negotiations, the silence did not necessarily mean assent to methods that have been adopted in the negotiations.

"The success or failure of the President in the foreign matters, Senator Weeks said, will be the chief factor in determining the fate of the Democratic party at the next presidential election. When the time comes, he added, the diplomatic contumacious with Mexico, Santo Domingo and Haiti will be considered by the people, as well as the European affairs.

"The killing by Mexicans of American citizens in Mexico and on American soil and the destruction of property owned by Americans in Mexico brings out one of the numerous inconsistencies of the administration," said Senator Weeks.

"As a result of the Pan-American conference the administration urged Americans to undertake enterprises in Central and South American countries. Mr. Bryan even suggested an issue of bonds to aid the development of those countries.

"All of this seems ridiculous when we know that for the past two years the administration has failed to protect American-owned property in Mexico, telling the owners the government could not become involved by protecting the property of individuals who had expected to make a high profit out of their ventures."

Mr. Weeks discussed the question of military and naval preparation which will face the next Congress, and outlined the policy the Republican party has followed on this matter in the past.

He said the Underwood tariff bill had worked a hardship upon manufacturers of New England and other sections without giving the people the benefit of lower prices.

SCARCITY OF FOOD
 MAY CAUSE PANIC
 Norway and Sweden Feel Effects of Rising Price of Foodstuffs

Christiana, Norway, Sept. 28.—Something very close to a panic is spreading over both Norway and Sweden, as a result of the alarming scarcity of provisions and the unprecedented prices which are demanded for the simplest kind of food. Norway is now on the point of following Sweden's lead in prohibiting the export of all provisions of which there is a present shortage, in order that prices may be brought down within reach of the poorer classes.

The advance in prices in Norway is approximately the same as in Sweden, but in some cases it has been even more marked. Herring which is one of the main articles of diet among the peasant population, have risen from 10 cents a piece, and the present price of oatmeal is 250 per cent higher than it was before the war.

The meat shortage was temporarily relieved some time ago, as it was in Sweden, by the slaughter of a large number of cattle, which there was not enough grain to feed, but prices have now advanced again, reaching the highest level ever known in Norway.

As a curious paradox, however, that as a nation, Norway's economic and financial conditions is better than before the war. Norway's tremendous exports, at the same time that they have drained the country of its necessary provisions for home consumption and carried masses of the people to the verge of starvation, have brought a tremendous amount of money into the country, enabled the country to pay for its imports, and left a large surplus to be used for industrial purposes and public loans.

The Bank of Norway—the government's bank—had a year ago twenty million dollars of gold in its vaults. Today it was forty million. A year ago it had issued paper money to the extent of five and a half million beyond its deposits, while today with the same amount of paper currency in circulation, it has a reserve of three million dollars.

Deposits in private banks are at present thirty million dollars greater than a year ago on the same date. These banks had to their credit in foreign banks \$700,000 last year. This year they have ten millions. The war has thus brought Norway a flood tide of property, and if government action is taken to reduce present prices and provide the poorer people with food, Norway will have little to lose and a great deal to gain from a long war.

Norway's friendship for England and the fact that she has had less to complain of in the restriction of imports than Sweden, have made her trade question a much less serious one than in her sister country. Her chief grievance against England remains the English conscription of her mail and cablegrams to America and other neutral countries. Norway is still trying to devise a more direct

BUSINESS MEN OF WASHINGTON STATE LEARN WAR GAME; TAFT A SPECTATOR



W. H. Taft and Captain C. B. Blethen at Business Men's Training Camp, American Lake, Wash.

As a demonstration that they are no less patriotic than the business men of the east, the business men of the state of Washington recently spent three weeks in a military instruction camp at American Lake, Washington. President Taft visited the camp on his western tour. C. B. Blethen, captain of the field artillery of the Washington national guard and editor of the Seattle Times, founded the camp and gave largely of his time, enthusiasm and money to make it a success.

and speedier communication with America.

LORD HARDINGE TO REMAIN AT POST

London, Sept. 28.—Lord Hardinge, viceroy and governor-general of India, whose term of office under ordinary circumstances would expire in November, will not be called home until March. The government has requested him to remain in India throughout the winter, as the political condition of the country is far from satisfactory, due to the upheaval of the European war, which has incited some of the well known revolutionists to renewed plotting. Lord Hardinge's life has been jeopardized several times recently, but a new viceroy going to India at this time would encounter even greater risks.

Lord Hardinge was created Baron Hardinge of Penshurst when he was appointed to India in 1910, marking appreciation by the government of a long diplomatic career in which he served at home in the foreign office as under secretary and as ambassador to Russia. His career as viceroy of India has been attended by those strange personal tragedies which often seem to come to men in their highest honors. His life was attempted several years ago by a revolutionist, and he would have been slain if Lady Hardinge had not thrown herself before him as a shield. About a year ago Lady Hardinge came to England to undergo an operation, her husband being unable to accompany her. She died under the operation and was buried in the family plot of the village cemetery near their English home. A few months later the viceroy's eldest son, Lieut. Edward Charles Hardinge, a former page to King Edward, fell upon the French battlefield and was buried beside his mother.

PURSES AGGREGATE OVER A MILLION

Recently compiled records show that Pop Geers, the veteran Grand Circuit driver, has won more than one million dollars in purses since he began to handle the reins back in 1890. His best season was in 1902, when he totalled \$116,307. Ty Cobb, Paek McFarland and other financial stars of sport will have to keep going at top speed if they hope to equal the record made by the wizard of the reins.

"BUD AND HAM" —in— "A Flashlight Flivver"

An actress, clad in tights, who comes to have her picture taken, causes a feud between Ham and Bud. It ends with the destruction of the photographer's studio. A sure-fire laugh bringer.

at the ORPHEUM TONIGHT

A Galley o' Fun!

HER SIN.
 We watch her, churchward speeding,
 A sight for gods and men,
 Both heathens, and hence needing
 The more such faith to ken;
 Surely no angulsh harries
 Her soul—no crime, no wrong!
 Oh yes—one sin she carries
 That makes her join the throng!

More than mere fault or error
 And yet—she loves it so—
 She flaunts this thing of terror
 That all may see and know.
 We can but gaze and shiver,
 And, as we breathe our prayers,
 We plead: "May heaven forgive her
 The sort of hat she wears!"

AN UNFRIENDLY ACT.

Cholly—I feel wathah hurt at Fercy.
 He wocomended his tailor to me.
 Aisy—But what's the harm in that?
 Cholly—"Well, it seems like a woflection on mine."

THE CENSUS AT BASSWOOD

(From the Basswood Corners Hustler)
 The result of the federal census of the town of Basswood Corners, which was taken in June, has just been announced from Washington. The Hustler is proud to inform its readers that our enterprising village contains the grand total of 637 inhabitants.

"Think of it! Six hundred and thirty-seven inhabitants! Ten years ago our population was but four hundred, the increase during the last decade being more than fifty per cent. If this ratio keeps up, and there is no reason to doubt that it will, it is plain to be seen that our hustling berg has a glorious future before it. At this rate of increase, as anyone can compute, by 1950 we will have a population of 4,800; in the year 2,000 we will have 36,000; and in the year 2090 Basswood Corners will roll up the mighty total of 1,400,000 citizens, a population exceeded by that of but seven cities in the world today! Hurrah for Basswood Corners!"

THE LAW.

After the hypothetical question had been asked for forty-five days and nights the lawyer for the defense sat down.
 "You have prejudiced the court against me," whispered the prisoner hoarsely.
 "What does that matter?" chuckled the triumphant attorney. "If you'll look you'll see that one juror is dead already, and that they're dashing water over five others!"

ROSES

Once, walking down a shady street,
 Sweet Cecily I chanced to meet,
 A knot of crimson roses pressed
 Just where the lace crossed on her breast.
 A charming hat she wore, a-tilt,
 With other roses on it spilt.

Red roses, tell me true, I prayed,
 Does she love me, this little maid?
 Mutely they drooped, nor seemed to hear;
 When Cupid whispered in my ear,
 And shyly pointed to her cheek,
 And there I found a rose could speak!

WHERE THE LEAP CAME IN.

The Landlord (of Meadowbrook Farm, showing latest arrival around)—This here spot is known as "Lovers' Leap."

The Fair Arrival (astounded)—Such an unpicturesque old spot beneath a nightmare of a willow! How in the world did you come to give it such a romantic name?

The Landlord—"Cause ye can't see here five minutes before a caterpillar drops down yer neck!"

A DEFINITION.

Little Elmer—"Papa, what is hope?"
 Professor Broadhead—"Hope, my son, is what we have left."



BETTY NANSEN the player queen and queen of play-ers, in "Should a Quaker Tell?" Grand and Bismarck Theaters, tonight only.