

The Bismarck Tribune.
 BISMARCK TRIBUNE COMPANY
 Publication Office:
 222 FORTY-SEVEN COR. BROADWAY
 Bismarck, N. D.
 Entered at the postoffice at Bismarck, N. D., as second-class matter under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.
 MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS
 Member Audit Bureau of Circulations
 Foreign Representatives
 G. Logan Payne Co.—New York, Chicago - Boston - Detroit

THURSDAY, OCT. 14, 1915.

WHERE THE TRIBUNE CAN BE BOUGHT.

- Fargo, N. D.
- Grand Forks, N. D.
- Hotel Frederick
- Dawitz Lake, N. D.
- E. B. Rosenberg, News Agent
- C. J. B. Turner, News Agent
- Mint, N. D.
- Dickinson, N. D.
- St. Charles Hotel
- Mississippi
- Kemp & Cohen, News Agents
- Hotel Dyckman
- Hotel Redwood
- St. Paul, Minn.
- Merchants Hotel
- St. Marie, Fifth St., News Agent

LOCAL WEATHER BULLETIN.

For the 24 hours ending at 7:00 p. m., Oct. 13, 1915:

Temperature at 7:00 a. m.	45
Temperature at 7:00 p. m.	50
Highest temperature	63
Lowest temperature	49
Precipitation	.09
Highest wind velocity	18—SW

Forecast.

For North Dakota: Fair tonight; cooler in eastern and central portions; Thursday, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain in western portion.

ORRIS W. ROBERTS, Section Director.

CARRANZA RECOGNIZED.

It remains to be seen whether recognition will strengthen Carranza's hand. As between him and Villa it was more or less of Hobson's choice. His title to recognition rests almost solely upon certain pledges made to the United States and the other Pan-American republics.

He has promised to protect foreigners in the territory under his jurisdiction, to grant general amnesty and religious liberty and to establish constitutional government as soon as possible.

Recognition has been based upon force. The Wilson administration justified its treatment of Carranza solely upon the ground that he had the largest army at his disposal and for the time being seems to command the situation. A few weeks may change the situation.

Carranza, Villa, and Zapata are on the same level. There are few characteristics of the real leader in any of these bandits who prey on Mexico, actuated solely by selfish motives.

The recognition of Carranza is not the solution of the Mexican problem. NEEDS SUPPORT.

Company A is deserving of support. A good militia company is an asset and its armory can be made a social center, provided the citizens give the organization adequate support.

The letter published this morning from a citizen of Bismarck is a timely appeal for more interest in the local company. Here is an opportunity for the Commercial club to assist in arousing interest.

Efforts are being made to establish a gymnasium at the armory. The militia boys are entitled to some help on this project.

In our boosting for Bismarck don't let us forget Company A.

Students of the Pittsburgh University will go to the Philadelphia football game in a box car instead of first class. The Pennsylvania road has consented to carry them on a freight rate. What a streak of economy has struck the steel city.

North Dakota's prosperity has attracted a number of thugs on their usual quest for "easy money."

Settlement of the submarine controversy rebo Bryan of one issue, but he has plenty to spare.

"Do Your Christmas Shopping Early" signs will soon come out of retirement.

Thanksgiving proclamations this year will have a real significance.

King George's threat to abdicate will hardly win any battles.

TO HOLD A HUSBAND.

A Chicago organization devoted to the uplift by card index, the bureau of social welfare, has been bending its altruistic energies to the solution of the highly important question, "Why do husbands desert their wives?" It has been answered in various ways heretofore by rash persons unacquainted with the principles of sociology. But this "survey" is official and authoritative. One of the "laws" discovered by it is calculated to pain and astonish. The husbands who "earn relatively large salaries" hold the record for loving and riding away. The "common laborer" is more faithful. Is this a case of higher morality or less money? Perhaps the fault is mainly that of the women whose lives are easy, says Philadelphia Ledger. The wife who is to rule a husband and have a husband must be "big physically, a good cook, sweet-tempered, helpful, interested, affectionate and loyal, and have children." This, to paraphrase Lancelot Gobbo, is a simple coming in for one poor woman. He would have a heart of brass who would desert a creature so little lower than the angels. Could even one with a relatively high salary be guilty of such baseness? Yet the conclusion that only the wives of common laborers fill this enticing bill seems a little unfair to the thousands of charming women in a more exalted sphere. The bureau of social welfare should explain more clearly why their husbands desert them.

Most persons in this country have plighted the men and women on the continent of Europe who are compelled to eat bread made wholly or partly of potato flour. Yet here come experts of the home economics department of Cornell telling us that potatoes and meat may be a better food combination than bread and meat.

These experts declare that there is good reason for favoring potatoes. Meat, eggs and cereals, they say, contain mineral elements which give an excess of acids, while vegetables, fruit and milk have an excess of bases that neutralize acid. Meat produces an excess of acid, and the food that accompanies it should, therefore, give an excess of alkali. Rice, bread, macaroni and cornmeal produce acid, and so do not fill the need. But potatoes are the natural accompaniment of meat, because they produce bases. "Most persons," according to these experts, "should make it a point to eat more potatoes than they are now consuming."

One of the most extraordinary little newspapers in Europe has been forced out of existence by the war. It was published at Eberswalde, Germany, and issued twice a week, printing the local news of the little community in which it circulated. Its unique feature lay in the fact that it was printed on one side of the paper only, and carried an announcement that this was done so that it could be used for wrapping up provisions without contaminating the food by contact with the printers' ink. The war has occasioned a shortage of paper, resulting in so high a price that the Eberswalde Lokal Anzeiger has had to discontinue.

A recent dispatch from Paris announces that the surgeons have evolved a new serum which is destined to relegate Listerian to the junk pile. This surgical wonder-worker is named polyvalent and it is hailed as the "most precious discovery of curative surgery." Anything to lessen the horrors of the present war is welcome.

A prisoner in Alabama, shackled hand and foot, dropped himself out of a railroad car window and when caught was climbing a fence. The only flaw in this remarkable feat was the fact that the performer of it was not caught climbing a tree.

The Chinese are falling into the custom of putting milk into their tea. Civilization as it advances will probably see the Asiatic epicure gravely putting catchup on his chop-suey.

The accounts of the ship disasters in the war zone indicate that those who christen our sleeping cars put in their spare time picking names for boats.

Maybe those people who profess to see a silver lining in the war cloud are thinking of the cost of operations.

And once more it has been demonstrated that in dire need the old-fashioned candle is a friend indeed.

The submarine may be the underdog of war, but it is not looking for any sympathy.

Might makes right, but the right of a neutral makes no difference to anyone.

King Alcohol is the only monarch no one seems to want as an ally.

Graustark



Scene from ESSANAY'S "6 Act Feature GRAUSTARK"

at the Bismarck and Grand Theaters Friday only.

SOO ROAD ANNOUNCES \$5 COLONIST RATE

Word was received in the city yesterday that the Soo road had put into effect a land seeker's rate of five dollars a round trip to all North Dakota points from the Twin Cities. This rate will be in vogue for ten days and a thirty-day return privilege will be allowed. This is one of the lowest rates put into effect in years and it is believed that it will not only bring many to the state seeking land but also relieve the labor situation which in certain sections is acute. It is believed that many attracted by the rate will work a week or ten days in the fields and then devote the rest of the time looking up land opportunities. Officials of the Soo anticipate a heavy movement of prospective settlers under this rate. It is anticipated that the Northern Pacific will put a similar rate into effect.

Readers' Column

BOOSTS COMPANY A.

Oct. 11, 1915.

Editor Bismarck Tribune.

Dear Sir: Is it worth while to bother about Company A of the N. D. N. G.?

The average citizen of Bismarck appears to give but little thought to our militia. The condition of the armory and the company seems to concern him only in some remote way. The fact is that Company A needs public support. Is it worth while to give it to them?

Perhaps the last time the assessor called on you he made a notation to the effect that you were a fit and proper person to perform military duty. If he did, then you are a member of the reserve militia, and in case of insurrection, invasion, tumult, riot, or break of the peace, of imminent danger thereof, the governor may order you out for service. Unless you can claim some exemption under the laws of this state or of the United States, your failure to report for duty within twenty-four hours at the time and place designated will constitute desertion and will be dealt with as prescribed in the articles of war of the United States. Of course, such a situation could not possibly happen. The local organized militia, with a large membership and being well trained, could handle any situation that might arise. This is reminding only for the purpose of reminding the able bodied male citizen of this town that, being members of the militia themselves, they ought to take a little interest in it if for no other reason.

The volume of work which goes on at the armory every year is hard to imagine. This is done without pay by the members of Company A. True, they are paid for a few days every year while in camp, but the pay is small and in no sense a recompense for the time and labor they give to the state. Very often the members have to donate money for some urgent expense in connection with the maintenance of the armory. If they are willing to give no more than a little money, why not boost a little yourself? Our militia men are the poorest paid and most patriotic soldiers in the world.

Company A owes money to certain business men in town. These are long standing debts for maintenance and improvements, and no reflection upon recent or present officers of the company. These debts have been carried for so long that it has become unfair to ask for further extension of credit, and it is now the ambition of the enlisted militia men to pay them up. To this end they have rented the hall of the armory on every occasion that has offered. They have also instituted a series of dances and have engaged excellent music. These dances are now open to the public and advertised from day to day. ... soon as funds permit the gymnasium will be equipped and become a source of revenue.

The building has been cleaned and repaired throughout. This work has been done by the members of Company A without pay. No member will receive or expect a dollar for his work in connection with the rental of the armory, the dances, or gymnasium. From this source of revenue current expenses, such as coal, lights, water, telephone, etc., have been paid, and payments have also been made on the old debts mentioned.

It may be a little far fetched in this connection to say that recent history teaches us that modern combat demands the highest order of training and morale on the part of the infantry—this modern war requires

but one kind of infantry, and that is good infantry. Speaking for myself as an able bodied citizen of Bismarck and a member of the reserve militia of this state, I feel that the least I can do is to express my good will for the local company, if not to give them my active support.

A Citizen.

CROWD AT EXPO PACKS THEATER AND AUTO SHOW

(Continue from page one)

branch of the Goodyear Tire Company is here.

The Missouri Valley Motor Company is showing two Chalmers, the 6-32 and the 6-48. The former is a five-passenger car selling at \$1350 and the latter a seven-passenger selling at \$1550. It is also showing the Dodge car, a five-passenger four fully-equipped that sells for \$785. This display is one of the most interesting, Fred Carstens, C. R. Dalrymple and W. L. Gross are in charge.

Show Sleeve-Type Motor

The Ford Motor Company has "The Universal Car," the Ford touring model on display. It is showing two Oakland models, the 4-38 and the 6-32. The former sells at \$1050 and the latter at \$795. Both machines are of stylish appearance and fully-equipped.

An exhibit showing the working parts of the Knight engine directly in front of the main entrance at once attracts attention to the booth of the Lahr Motor Sales Company, distributors of the Willys Knight and the Overland cars. Many persons have heard of the motor but do not realize how the sleeve valve works. The company is showing a Willys-Knight 50-horse-power, five-passenger car that sells for \$1095 and an Overland Four, thirty-five horse power and carrying five passengers, that sells at \$750. J. E. Sandle, factory representative, and C. E. Luxberry, superintendent of representatives, are here. They are much pleased with the show and declare that it shows the extent of the automobile business in this country.

Cadillac Largest Car Show

The largest car show in the Cadillac Eight, the car that won the hill-climbing contest Tuesday. It and the Studebaker are showing a full line of cars in the main entrance W. H. Workman factory representative for the Cadillac drove the machine in the contest. Another Cadillac will be placed on display today making two machines a five-passenger and a seven-passenger. Both cars have 70-horse power engines and sell at \$2080.

The company has the Studebaker Six and the Studebaker Four both on display. Both are seven-passenger cars. The former has a 55-horse-power engine and sells at \$1050. The latter has a 45-horse-power engine and sells at \$855. Both cars are fully-equipped and of the 1916 model, with long stream lines now so popular. Chris Bertach, Jr., chairman of the committee in charge of the automobile show, is at the helm in this booth.

F. O. Hellstrom has charge of the display of the Western Sales Company showing two Madison 6-40, a roomy five-passenger car selling at \$935.

Mandan Firm Represented

The Opyke Motor Company, L. E. Opyke, manager, is showing completely equipped Maxwell four, selling at \$655. It is rated at 25-horse power and carries five passengers easily. This car won fourth in the hill-climb Tuesday. Both the Reo Four and Six, selling at \$875 and

\$1250 respectively, are shown by Mr. Opyke. Ben Finnegan of Mandan has a Velle Biltwell Six, a forty horse power car that sells for \$1065 on display. Mr. Opyke, who is the local distributor, is in charge of this car also.

KNIGHTS OF GRIP INVADING EUROPE

American Traveling Men Support Tourists in France and England.

Paris, Oct. 13.—The American agent, drawn by the lure of war contracts and the exceptional demand for American goods in all lines, is becoming one of the most familiar figures of London, Paris and the other war capitals of Europe. He is taking the place of the American pleasure tourist, who has almost disappeared from the scene, and the channel hosts the great hotels and the boulevards now have a goodly quota of Americans telling their stories and relating their latest experiences in dealing with officials over war supplies. They are of the audacious and adventurous type and prepared on short notice to talk in round millions on a contract for horses, guns, munitions, or supplies of any kind.

Two of the new type of war contractors chanced to meet at the Grand hotel the other day, and, after the usual greetings and inquiries about home, one of them asked the other: "What is your line?"

"Canned goods."

"Doing any business?"

"Fine; just closed a big contract with the military people for a war ration."

"What kind of a war ration?"

"Well, we call it Irish stew in America, but over here, since the war began, I am calling it a war ration, and it is a fact, and that's where our goods appealed to these military people the most—the double use they could get out of them—first as a war ration and then as a hand grenade, and that's what closed the contract."

This was told in seriousness and was not a story of "the road," so that there is every reason to expect that Irish stew made in America will soon be nourishing allied troops and afterward serving them as a legitimate for explosives to offset liquid fire, asphyxiating gas and other deadly contrivances.

The group of American traveling men had considerably enlarged while this talk was going on, and one of the new-comers remarked:

"I've got something that beats your Irish stew, but those people at the London war office wouldn't adopt it."

He drew from his pocket a wad of pliable metal that gradually unfolded itself into the form of a perfect glove. It was made of minute links of steel, and as he talked the glove was made, so that the linked-steel glove fitted to the hand and was flexible to all its movements.

"Have you noticed," he explained, "that the wounded India troops in the streets of London invariably have their right hand in a sling? That is because the Indian fighter, when he German bayonets as they're thrust at him, and when the bayonet is jerked back it cuts an ugly double-edged wound in the Indian's hand. That's why half the Indian troops are in hospital with wounded hands."

"Now, it was to meet just such a condition and keep the Indian on the firing line that we got up this steel-linked glove. With that on his hand, an Indian can jump in a trench and

grab a bayonet, with no danger of a wounded hand. But somehow those war office people wouldn't see it. They're standing in their own light, for every one of those gloves would have kept an Indian soldier at the front."

It appears to be the consensus of opinion among the commercial men that it is very hard to do business with the average European official. First the bureau systems make an endless amount of circumlocution and red tape, and it is difficult to find out who is the official who has the real decision. And after that the travelers say that hide-bound conservatism stands in the way of the adoption of anything outside of old, well-understood models, many of which are out of date. They tell many strange experiences in their efforts to reach the right people.

"I was told," said one of the travelers, "that an introduction from prominent people was necessary to get you any attention. One firm advertised in London that they could furnish the right kind of introductions. I looked them up and found they were house agents. Then I heard that the Duke of ... could give the sort of letter required. So I managed to see him, and told him that in America we were able to tell a customer when we saw one, and I was so anxious to see what a British customer looked like that I would be willing to spend a thousand dollars to have one introduced to me. The Duke said he would be glad to introduce the very man who had the final signing of contracts for my line of goods, and he would bring him to me in two days. I waited anxiously the second day, but he did not come, and I have been waiting ever since. But the Duke can do it if he wants to; there is no doubt."

Another representative of an extensive American industry related the following experience:

"An artillery harness for six horses is being furnished to one of the belligerent governments for \$356. The contract was first let as a whole to an American agent at that net price. But as the agent was not in the harness business—this being only one of many war contracts—he sub-let it to another contractor who made a specialty in harness but not in harness, so that he in turn sub-let the contract to us. Now I was able to go to these government people and say to them that I would furnish this six-horse artillery harness at \$318 instead of \$356, and also would give them our first grade of harness instead of the third grade they are getting. Why, it was just like offering a man gold sovereigns. But do you know they would not listen to me. No, they were perfectly satisfied to pay \$356 and it did not appeal to them in the least to hear they could get something better for \$318. That's what they call conservatism. Can you beat it?"

One of the most remarkable propositions put before the allied governments was for an aerial cruiser, supported by seven gigantic airplanes, with a crew of seven men carrying 350 50-pound dynamite bombs, guaranteed to fly from the French frontier to Berlin and back or no state. This was worked out with the utmost detail, with blue-prints showing a hull something like the trim lines of a large steam yacht, and small quick-firing guns mounted on the bow and stern. Above this hull were the huge airplanes, in two alternate series, one above the other, so as to catch the "air billows." The specifications were equally detailed; including several high-power engines. The arrangement of the planes and the construction as a whole had the approval of an influential aeronautic society in America. But the British and French air experts were sceptical, some of them declaring that what was presented on paper could not be carried out in actual flight, notwithstanding the offer made to build the craft and send it on a trial voyage before making a contract. It was thought that recent Zeppelin raids might inspire officials to take up this novel air project as an offset, but so far they have not lent a sympathetic ear.

A French literary man fell in with one of the new order of American commercial men the other night, and asked him if he had seen the sights of Paris. He could not be carried out in actual flight, notwithstanding the offer made to build the craft and send it on a trial voyage before making a contract. It was thought that recent Zeppelin raids might inspire officials to take up this novel air project as an offset, but so far they have not lent a sympathetic ear.

"Yes," he said, "but I find that the police have closed most of the sights."

"Oh no," said his literary friend, "the real sights of Paris, the monuments, are always open—the Pantheon, Notre Dame, the Invalides, the Madeleine, and the Louvre."

"Ah yes, I have seen the Louvre thoroughly."

"Thoroughly?" said the French "homme des lettres" in surprise, recalling the labyrinth in vastness of the Louvre collection, "and how long did it take you?"

"Fully an hour," was the reply, "which has left the Frenchman puzzled ever since."

MAKE STUBBORN COUGHS VANISH IN A HURRY.

Surprisingly Good Cough Syrup Easily and Cheaply Made at Home.

If someone in your family has an obstinate cough or a bad throat or chest cold that has been hanging on and refuses to yield to treatment, get from any drug store 2 1-2 ounces of Pinex and make it into a pint of cough syrup, and watch that cough vanish.

Pour the 2 1-2 ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth) into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. The total cost is about 54 cents, and gives you a full pint—a family supply—of a most effective remedy, at a saving of \$2. A day's use will usually overcome a hard cough. Easily prepared in 5 minutes—full directions with Pinex Keeps perfectly and has a pleasant taste. Children like it.

It's really remarkable how promptly and easily it loosens the dry, hoarse or tight cough and heals the inflamed membranes in a painful cough. It also stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough. A splendid remedy for asthma, winter coughs, bronchial asthma and whooping cough.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in guaiaic, which is so healing to the membranes.

Avoid disappointment by asking your druggist for "2 1-2 ounces of Pinex," and do not accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction goes with the preparation or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Adv.

Will You Accept This Relief for Catarrh If I Send It FREE?

SEND NO MONEY—TAKE NO RISK. Merely sign and mail the coupon and I will send you, fully prepaid, a large trial of my new Combined Treatment and valuable information on:



C. E. GAUSS.

How to prevent nose from stopping up.

How to avoid constant throat clearing.

How to stop bad breath.

How to relieve shortness of breath.

I ask not a single penny of you. I require not a single promise.

I, merely say—if you have Catarrh or any form of Catarrhal trouble, for your own sake find out if my method of treatment will help you. I do not say it will—anyone can make claims. But I send you an effective treatment free and leave it to you to say.

Can I make a fairer offer?

Please let me have a chance to prove to you how quickly, how effectively, how naturally my Combined Treatment goes right to the root of your trouble and begins to bring you relief and comfort from the start.

I say again—send no money, make no promises. Sign and mail the coupon and give your health, happiness and welfare a chance to realize what Gauss's Combined Treatment will do for you.

How to prevent nose from stopping up.

How to avoid constant throat clearing.

How to stop bad breath.

How to relieve shortness of breath.

I ask not a single penny of you. I require not a single promise.

I, merely say—if you have Catarrh or any form of Catarrhal trouble, for your own sake find out if my method of treatment will help you. I do not say it will—anyone can make claims. But I send you an effective treatment free and leave it to you to say.

Can I make a fairer offer?

Please let me have a chance to prove to you how quickly, how effectively, how naturally my Combined Treatment goes right to the root of your trouble and begins to bring you relief and comfort from the start.

I say again—send no money, make no promises. Sign and mail the coupon and give your health, happiness and welfare a chance to realize what Gauss's Combined Treatment will do for you.

SEND THE TREATMENT AND BOOK FREE

If your New Combined Treatment will relieve my Catarrh and bring me health and good spirits again, I am willing to be shown. So, without cost or obligation to me, send, fully prepaid, the Treatment and Book.

Name

Address

Mail to C. E. Gauss, 7651 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

ing Congress to pass a law, excluding from the mail going into "dry" territory all newspaper and magazines that contain liquor advertisements.

Miss Anna Gordon, of Evanston, Ill., President of the Union was re-elected today. Mrs. Margaret C. Muns, was elected Treasurer.

FUTURES ACT IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

New York, Oct. 13.—The cotton futures act of Aug. 18, 1914, also known as the Lever Law, was declared today unconstitutional by Federal District Judge Hough, because, as a revenue measure, it originated in the Senate instead of the House of Representatives as required by the constitution.

The decision was rendered in a test case brought by Samuel T. Hubbard, of the cotton brokerage firm of Hubbard Brothers, and others, to recover \$1,000 paid under protest to John Z. Lowe Jr., collector of international revenue, under the provisions of the law. Judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff.

GIRLS! DRAW A MOIST CLOTH THROUGH HAIR, DOUBLE ITS BEAUTY

Try This! Hair Gets Thick, Glossy, Wavy and Beautiful at Once.

Immediate?—Yes! Certain?—That's the joy of it. Your hair becomes light, wavy, fluffy, abundant and appears as soft, lustrous and beautiful as a young girl's after a Danderine hair cleanse. Just try this—moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or excessive oil, and in just a few moments you have doubled the beauty of your hair. A delightful surprise awaits those whose hair has been neglected or is scraggy, faded, dry, brittle or thin. Beautifying the hair, Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; cleanses, purifies and invigorates the scalp, forever stopping itching and falling hair, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair growing all over the scalp. If you care for pretty, soft hair, and lots of it, surely get a 25-cent bottle of Knowledge's Danderine from any drug store or toilet-counter and just try it.—Adv.

W. C. T. U. Plans National Campaign

Seattle, Oct. 13.—Fifteen resolutions setting forth recommendations for a constitutional prohibition campaign about to be undertaken were adopted today by the National Convention of the W. C. T. U.

The recommendations were for observance of September 2 as a day of prayer for national constitutional prohibition, that special prayers be offered in churches on Sunday, Dec. 5 for the 64th Congress which meets the following day, to the end that the members may vote properly on prohibition, that a mass meeting for prohibition be held in Washington Dec. 12, and that local unions hold mass meetings the same day and that all speakers of the organization present arguments for prohibition and for woman's ballot for the restriction of liquor traffic.

A resolution was passed request-