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SATURDAY, OCT. 23, 1915.

WHERE THE TRIBUNE CAN BE BOUGHT

- Fargo, N. D., Gardner Hotel
- Grand Forks, N. D., Hotel Frederic
- Devils Lake, N. D., E. P. Rosenberg, News Agent
- C. J. B. Turner, News Agent
- Minot, N. D., Mason Bros.
- Dickinson, N. D., St. Charles Hotel
- Minneapolis, Minn., Kamp & Cohen, News Agents
- Hotel Dryden
- Hotel Madison
- 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. 22, 1915:
 Temperature at 7:00 a. m. 45
 Temperature at 7:00 p. m. 63
 Highest temperature 63
 Lowest temperature 44
 Precipitation None
 Highest wind velocity 12—SE

Forecast.
 For North Dakota: Fair tonight and probably Saturday; colder Saturday.

ORRIS W. ROBERTS,
 Section Director.

AMERICA FIRST.
 The department of the interior, through its bureau of education, has issued a lithographed poster, 30 by 20 inches in size, which is being sent to the various postoffices, public schools and industrial establishments of the country, urging immigrants to educate themselves for American citizenship.

In the foreground of the poster "Daniel Sam" is represented as grasping the hand of an immigrant workman, while in the background is seen a residence, a public school, and a naturalization judge, handling "citizen's papers" to an immigrant.

Under the bold-faced title, "America First," are urgent invitations to attend night school, learn English, and become citizens. These invitations, with brief sentences setting forth the advantages of such action, are given in English and in six immigrant languages, viz: Italian, Polish, Yiddish, Lithuanian, Bohemian and Hungarian.

Investigation has shown that there are in this country 3,000,000 foreign-born whites, 10 years and over, who are unable to read or even speak English. More than one-half of these immigrants are unable to read or write in any language.

As the posters will be hung in conspicuous places, it is to be hoped that by means of this pictorial and written invitation immigrants will have their attention called to the night schools of their communities; and that where there is any considerable number of immigrants and no night schools the poster may inspire the authorities in these communities to establish such schools. This is a part of a more comprehensive plan for preparing immigrants for American life and citizenship.

DEPENDS ON STANDARD.

How quickly do events shove one another out of the picture in this kaleidoscopic country! Only the other day the one thought of Woodrow Wilson was as the bridegroom-to-be proudly escorting his fiancée to theater and ball game. His success in happily ending all diplomatic controversies with Germany had faded from the picture. The eager public expectation of vigorous handling of England's interference with American commerce was for the time forgotten in gallant tributes to the woman chosen to be the "first lady in the land."

But the hands swing around the clock and the President is again the politician, bidding in graceful phrases over the heads of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for another term in the White House, on a platform of Americanism first. And the very next day Col. Roosevelt, speaking to the knights of Columbus, takes the same text. And so the battle of 1916 is on.

But it may fairly be asked, has either of the great antagonists thrilled the public by his guarded phrases? Both speeches sounded well. Both were full of truth. But did either the President or the "First Citizen" expound the full significance of the doctrine that every American must be an American first, last and all the time. Did either of the candidates use the sword of truth to cut both ways—to cut away the hyphen that has been associated

with one element of our polyglot population, and to cut away also that weak complacency toward the acts of another foreign power in flouting America's commercial rights?
 Both judge rightly that "Americanism first" will be the issue of 1916, but an Americanism that falls below the standards of 1776 and 1812 will hardly do.

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES.
 The New York press continues to publish reports regarding the Armenian massacres and the public at large is in consequence much concerned over the pitiful lot of the Armenian people. Everybody agrees that their position is most unfortunate, and even Turkish sympathizers do not deny the fact that the Armenians are severely handled by the Turkish authorities and especially the semi-savage Kurds in eastern Anatolia.

But it is not so generally known that the Armenian question is a political one. The geographic position of the Armenians resembles very much the geographic position of the Polish people prior to the outbreak of the war. One part of the Armenian people lives in Russia, another in Turkey and a third in Persia, but the majority of all Armenians are either Russian subjects or Russian proteges.

Russia has played the role of protector of the Christians in Armenia as France did in Syria. The Russians had and have still political ambitions in east Anatolia, and it is an open secret in Russia that the conquest of eastern Anatolia was one of the parts of the Russian war program.

To promote this conquest politically, the Russian government, with the help of the Russian Armenians, has organized the Turkish Armenians, with the object of revolting against Turkish rule. The Armenians in Turkey, during the present war, rose against their Turkish master and expelled the weak Turkish garrison from Van, the capital of the vilayet of the same name. A few weeks ago reports were published in the press to the effect that the Armenians had created the nucleus of an Armenian state. Later it was reported that the Turks had crushed the Armenian revolution.

The Armenians having revolted against Turkey at a time when she was at war with mighty powers, are regarded today by the Turks as traitors and internal foes and are treated accordingly. It was unwise on the part of the Armenians to accept the Russian advice to revolt against the Turks as long as the Turkish army was not defeated. Now, of course, the Turks, who have always considered the Armenians as treacherous, have taken revenge on the misguided Armenians and are punishing them as every other government punishes traitors in times of war.

It is, of course, foolish to say that the Turkish-Armenian conflict has religious motives. As a matter of fact, the Turks are known to be the most tolerant of all Mohammedans. There are many Christian tribes under Turkish rule and one never heard of these Christian tribes being persecuted by the Turkish Moslems. The Turkish-Armenian conflict is, rather, a purely political one.

The Turk, who is generally poor, considers the wealthy Armenian, who is the shrewdest of tradesmen in the whole East, as being a traitor and a foe of the Turkish Empire, and the Armenian, on the other hand, considers the Turk an infidel and barbarian. The Armenian, in spite of his commercial shrewdness, is often foolish enough to speak publicly of his nationalism and of his hatred against the Turk. In short, neither people understand each other and the result is a permanent state of conflict.

In addition to all these misfortunes that are the result of unappreciable historical developments, the fact must be taken into consideration that the Kurds, real savages, are only nominally under Turkish rule. The Turkish authorities do not control these savage tribes. Unhappily the Kurds are the neighbors of the Armenians and they seize every opportunity to plunder and to massacre them. This time it happened the Kurds, who were armed by Russia against the Turks, turned their weapons against the Armenians. So, at least, runs the report of the "Near-East," an English weekly, published in London.

This war will settle the question of many oppressed nationalities and it is to be hoped that it will also settle the question of the unhappy Armenians.

Northwest News

PAINFULLY HURT IN AUTOMOBILE

Kenmare, N. D., Oct. 22.—While endeavoring to locate the cause of the trouble on the Weinberger Mitchell car, Oscar Peterson experienced a very painful accident, causing him to be unable to work for several days. Mr. Peterson was immediately removed to the hospital, where it was found that a blood vessel had been burst in his left leg. After his wounds were dressed, he was taken to his home. He is recovering rapidly and will be able to be about in a few days.

REGISTRATION EXCEEDS 5,000

Total Seeking Lands in Fort Berthold Reservation May Reach 50,000
 Minot, N. D., Oct. 22.—Registration here for lands on the Fort Berthold reservation today passed the 5,000 mark. The registration rate is about 1,000 daily.
 If this ratio is maintained, it will be about the total registration will be about 50,000. Most of those registering are Minnesotans and Wisconsin residents drawn here by low railroad rates.
 Registration is being made at Plaza and Bismarck also.

ALLEGED ROBBER TRIO HELD

Men Bound Over At Bowbells, N. D., on Charge of Blowing Coteau Postoffice Safe

Bowbells, N. D., Oct. 22.—Harry Lewis, 22 years old; J. J. King, 42 years old, and William Holmes, 18 years old, have been arrested by officers investigating the robbery of the Coteau, Burke county, postoffice and general store at that place. The postoffice safe was blown with nitroglycerin and \$50 was stolen.
 At a preliminary hearing here the three prisoners were bound over to the district court, the bond of each being placed at \$2,000.

FEDERAL GRAND JURY CONVENES NOVEMBER 2

Fargo, N. D., Oct. 22.—It has been definitely announced that a session of the federal grand jury will be held in this city on November 2, to take up a large number of cases that are to come before it.
 Judge C. F. Amidon, who for several weeks has been in Denver, attending

St. Luke's summer, if in October, and St. Martin's summer, if in November. Webster says that the term is of uncertain origin, but hints that it may have some relation to the North American Indian. That relation is hard to work out, there being no point of contact other than that in the popular fancy and minds of cartoonists and illustrators.

The term has been traced by etymologists back to the latter part of the eighteenth century, although its common use does not appear until the nineteenth century is well started.

In an issue of the Monthly Weather Review, attention is called to the custom that still prevails of marking the loadlines, or Plimsoll marks, of a ship with initials indicative of the depth to which it may be loaded under various conditions. On of these letter indicators is "I. S.," the depth that may be reached during the fine season in the Indian sea. This is summer in the Indian sea and the influence of the summer monsoon is such that the water there is much like that of this country in the early fall.

The term Indian summer was probably first applied to that peculiar season by travelers who noted the similarity of the conditions.—Evansville (Ind.) Courier.

POLITICAL STRAWS.

Fargo, N. D., Oct. 22.—That one wing of the democratic party will put forth the name of Senator W. P. Porterfield of this city as a candidate for governor and back him in the primaries for the nomination seems evident. This belief gained strength by a statement made by United States Marshal S. J. Doyle to a representative of The Forum this morning.

Mr. Doyle is one of the leaders of one of the wings of the party in this state and for this reason considerable significance will be attached to his interview. When asked what he thought of the political situation Mr. Doyle said:
 "What do I think of the political situation? I believe that United States Treasurer John Burke will be the democratic nominee for United States senator, and even our republican friends concede that his chances of success at the general election will be excellent. The people of North Dakota elected Burke governor three successive times, and during the six years of his incumbency in that office the affairs of the state were conducted in such manner as to inspire the utmost confidence in both his honesty and ability.
 "Several names have been mentioned as probable candidates for governor upon the democratic ticket, any of whom would be acceptable to the party and thoroughly competent to administer the duties of the office

a session of the United States district court of appeals, will return to the city about the 1st of the month and has arranged for this session of a grand jury.
 The United States marshal's office is busy serving papers on witnesses. It is understood that there will be over 40 liquor cases to be tried during the Fargo jury term of the court. These are said to be largely cases of introducing liquor on reservations and selling to the Indians.

CARPIO MAN FOUND DYING IN YARD

Minot, N. D., Oct. 21.—Mr. Ringland, aged 90 years, was found in a dying condition in the barnyard at the home of his granddaughter, Mrs. C. A. Johnson, near Carpio. Mrs. Johnson was hanging out the clothes, when she heard the old gentleman groaning. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and taken to the house, where he soon passed away. It was at first reported that he had been gored by the herd bull, but as no marks were found on the body, the doctor believes that it was merely a case of death due to heart failure. He had not been well for some time.

TWO BEATEN THEN ROBBED

Donnybrook, N. D., Oct. 22.—Three men held up and robbed "two fellow travelers on a through freight which had side tracked here. The men were all riding on the couplings between two box cars as the train started to leave town, the robbers commanded the men to throw up their hands, and then relieved them of their money, obtaining \$5.00 from one and \$4.50 from the other. The hold-ups then viciously beat their victims on the head with the butts of their revolvers, inflicting painful but no serious wounds, and kicked them from the freight which was going about ten miles an hour.

SHERIFF'S ASSAILANT DIES

Man Who Slashed Throat After Attacking Grand Forks Officer Succumbs in Hospital
 Grand Forks, N. D., Oct. 22.—Gilbert Olson of Pipe River, Minn., who five weeks ago slashed his throat with a razor after attacking Sheriff A. F. Turner of Grand Forks county, died Tuesday at a local hospital. Olson was arrested as an insane subject. He attacked the sheriff with a razor and cuspidor. He was killed by a deputy sheriff and his skull was fractured.

Correspondence

 MENOKEN

 Dr. Englehard came down from Bismarck Monday to look after business affairs.
 Mrs. V. M. Craven was at the Capitol city Tuesday having some dental work done.
 Mr. and Mrs. Fred Welch, also Mrs. Lee Dealle and Mrs. Lyman Harris autoed to Bismarck Wednesday afternoon.
 The ladies of Menoken will have a musical at the hall Friday evening, Oct. 22. Ice cream and cake will be served during the evening.
 W. R. Allison is in Iowa this week on business.
 Rev. and Mrs. Meyers of Bismarck took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. C. D. King Thursday evening.
 George Durey of Manchester, Iowa, father of O. B. Durey, arrived at Menoken Thursday and will spend some time with his son and family.
 H. B. Moffitt returned home Tuesday from St. Paul, where he went last week with stock.
 Invitations are out for a Halloween party at the hall Saturday evening, Oct. 30. The party is given by Mrs. C. Whitney and the Misses Reineka Smith and Spear.
 Fred Carsten of Bismarck was calling on Menoken friends Thursday.
 ARRANGING TROUSSEAU.
 Baltimore, Oct. 22.—Mrs. Norman Galt, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones and Mrs. Mead of Dayton, Ohio, came to Baltimore late today to arrange for some of the apparel to be worn at the forthcoming wedding of President Wilson and Mrs. Galt.

Readers' Column

AN OPEN LETTER.

To the Editor of the Bismarck Tribune, Bismarck, N. D.
 Dear Sir: Together with many other teachers who cannot afford the expense, I shall be unable to attend the interesting sessions of the North Dakota Educational association, which opens on November 4th, at Grand Forks. I should like, however, to present my views upon the wholly preventable illiteracy of too many children in rural North Dakota.
 During my eventful and varied experience as a public school teacher in this state, I have been appalled at the frequency with which farmers' children, of compulsory school age, are deliberately deprived of their rightful education. Statistics appear to be lacking as to the total number, but probably they mount into the thousands. The evil is worst in certain foreign settlements, notably where Bohemians, German Russians and Gypsy Hungarians predominate. The reasons why, in the rural regions of North Dakota, so many children, of compulsory age, either irregularly, or never attend school, are many. First, the tremendous wheat and other crops must be harvested and rushed to market as rapidly as possible, while weather conditions permit, as labor is both scarce and high, parents are tempted to keep their child at home, and make them help on the farms. Thus, for the first two or three months, after the schools have opened, attendance is lamentably poor, and too often the main activities of the teacher consist in imparting kindergarten and primary knowledge to a few little children. There is hardly any check upon parental neglect. The conscientious, efficient teacher may do his or her full duty to try and improve the attendance, but, unaided, cannot accomplish much. Rural school boards, with honorable exceptions, are themselves among the worst offenders, and dislike to interfere, because their chances of re-election would be impaired. Most of the county superintendents are doubtless doing everything possible to improve conditions, but, after all, a county superintendent is an elected official, and if he or she is too strict and strenuous in enforcing the law, invites an overwhelming defeat at the next election.

There are many other contributory causes for non-attendance. The killing of live stock, funerals, births and weddings all help. Moreover, there are always a considerable number of dilapidated, one-room school buildings, which are utterly unserviceable. When the parents closely, and the children, are at schoolhouse, it is unfit for use, matters may as well be put off until something new is being erected. Thus, the chances are that their unfortunate children being wholly deprived of a year's education, or, at best, getting a two or three months' term.

Teachers cannot live on love and all alone; hence, when they wander miles and miles over the wide prairies in a vain effort to get rooms and board, they give up the task in disgust. Moreover, even if fortunate enough to get some places of refuge, poor food, cold ice boxes of rooms, and dirty conditions will cause them to quit as soon as something more promising is offered.

The terribly severe winters of North Dakota also obstruct rural education. Taxes are high, and, as a result, school boards will readily find excuses for refusing transportation to pupils who live beyond the legal limit from the schools. Requirements, such as, for example, that the parents must be taxpayers, which are nowhere to be found in the school code, will be easily invented, and so, these unfortunate children, no one knows for how long, are robbed of an education.

What is going to be the remedy for all these evil conditions? Some things effective must ultimately be done to prevent the growth of illiteracy in rural North Dakota. It would seem advisable to change the laws that the judges of local courts shall appoint, subject to good behavior, a sufficiently large number of attendance officers in each rural school district, to aid in the proper enforcement of the compulsory school law, a teacher could then report to such an officer all cases of inexcusable non-attendance, and thus pupils be obliged to attend school regularly.

It would also be desirable to alter the present system of a single state inspector of rural schools, who simply cannot effect the physically impossible feat of visiting regularly, during the school year, all the districts in the 71,000 square miles of the state, and thus be enabled to condemn all unfit and unsanitary school buildings. Why not devise some comprehensive plan, whereby the entire rural territory of North Dakota will be divided into suitable districts, and in each, a competent deputy rural inspector will sharply examine bad buildings, order their removal and destruction within a reasonable time, and the speedy erection of proper new edifices?

Among the various topics to be considered by the North Dakota Educational association, none is more vital than setting properly the problem of enforcing attendance in rural schools, and seeing that every child in the state receives its rightful education. Hair-splitting controversies as to whether certain highly successful teachers in the public schools of the big cities, have exactly the legal right to continue to hold their positions, might well be dropped, until every farmer's child shall be fully protected, and afforded the schooling to which it is entitled.

FREDERICK M. NOA,
 Dickinson, N. D., Oct. 21, 1915.

WELCOMED BY CHILDREN.
 Santa Rosa, Cal., Oct. 22.—Eighteen hundred school children gathered in Luther Burbank's gardens today and welcomed Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, when he arrived here with Henry Bourd, the chief manufacturer, to visit the famous horticulturist. The visitors returned to San Francisco tonight.

State Briefs

Minot—After hauling 20 cases of whisky 150 miles from over the Montana line, two men had the liquor seized by the authorities as they were nearing Minot.

Medina—The business men of Medina held a meeting for the purpose of discussing ways and means for the construction of an electric lighting plant.

Sanish—Dan Hawkins of Sanish shot a lynx while out for a hunt. He was about four miles north of town, when the animal crossed the road in front of his path. The beast measured 5 feet 6 inches from tip to tip.

Golden Valley—At a regular meeting of the school board of Golden Valley it was decided to charge a tuition fee of \$10 per year for pupils attending the school from other districts.

Sanish—The Commercial club held a special meeting for the purpose of raising funds to fix up some of the roads leading into town. Considerable money was raised.

Minot—An ordinance was introduced in the meeting of the Minot city commissioners which prohibits the driving without special permit issued by the auditor, of any traction engine, tractor, truck or other heavy vehicles operated by steam or internal combustion, over any of the streets of the city within the fire limits, unless such tractors or vehicles are equipped with pneumatic or cushion rubber tires.

Cando—Glen Bailey, who formerly lived near here and whose parents were prominent farmers of this district, was killed by touching a live wire at Corning, Cal., where he had lived since leaving here.

Jamestown—St. John's Catholic academy in this city Wednesday celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding. A feature was the beginning of a campaign to raise a fund to buy additional property for the academy.

Blundale—This place has called a special election for Saturday, November 20, to vote on the proposition to issue bonds for \$9,000 to extend the city waterworks.

Raleigh—States Attorney William Langston has instituted proceedings against former County Commissioner Nick Klassen of Glen Ullin district to collect from \$1,500 to \$2,000, which the states attorney alleges Klassen unlawfully appropriated from the county funds while in office.

Grand Forks—Grand Forks churches will celebrate "Go To Church" Sunday October 31.

Williston—Plans to construct a high power transmission line from the government plant near here to several points east of here, as far as Stanley, have practically been completed.

Harvey—In the heart of a district that produces both commodities, people of Harvey have for several days been suffering from a famine of eggs and butter. During three days it has been impossible to purchase either product in the city.

Cooperstown—Two big engines came up the branch as far as this city Sunday, and a special train of 39 cars was made up here, every car loaded to capacity with wheat shipped out by the local elevators.

The Magazines

AMERICAN MAGAZINE.
 In the November American Magazine Carl Mattison Chapin has a very remarkable story entitled "Destiny" a vivid portrayal of character in which he shows that men run true to type whether on a South Sea island or in a great city, and in his tale of two men shipwrecked on a desert island is the story of many men.

In the same issue, Richard Schayer writes an interesting article entitled "The War Buzzard." The author, a soldier in the British army, was in France in the trenches for six months and consequently is able to give some vivid descriptions of the horrors of modern warfare. Ethel Barrymore, writing under the title, "Why I Want to Play Emma McCheeny," relates some interesting facts of her own life and stage career, and tells why she admires the type of woman Emma McCheeny represents. In a story, "A Fool and His Money" written by a crook, are shown the grim facts concerning the crooks of New York City. Another article of interest is contributed by a young woman who tells how she expects to spend the next twenty-five years of her life in order that she may be active and useful when she reaches the age of fifty. The prize-winning letters in the contest "The Most Difficult Thing I Ever Did" are published in this number. Stanley Johnson continues his series of articles, "Youth Leads the Way," and Olive Higgins Prouty goes on with her serial novel, "The Fifth Wheel."

Articles and stories of entertainment and amusement are contributed by James Montgomery Flagg, George Fitch, Frank Harburt O'Hara, Arthur L. Russell and Gelett Burgess.
 A new department called "Habits" starts in the November number which it is hoped will prove both interesting and useful toward showing readers how they may acquire better physical, mental and moral habits. The regular departments, Interesting People and The Family's Money, are filled with articles of helpfulness and inspiration.

Vaudville at the Orpheum Theater tonight.
 Three Rambler Girls at the Orpheum Theater tonight—Refined singing and dancing novelty.
 Special at Coyne's—Hot Chocolate.—Adv.

We Recommend That You Use



A Galley o' Fun!

HAD IT HAPPENED IN 1911.
 As the sculptor left the studio and locked the door after him, the newly-finished Venus de Milo gave a critical glance at her reflection in a mirror on the opposite wall. She seemed greatly disturbed. At last she spoke:
 "What frightful hips! And they are too, too solid to reduce! Oh, that wretch of a sculptor! What shall I do?"
 Frantically, and in wild despair, she massaged her hips until her weary arms fell off. There was no improvement. Once more there came a cold, stony look, as of marble, upon her lovely face, and she spake no more.

IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.
 "And thou hast been to the alchemist?" said the lady of the scornful mien. "Is it true that he hath discovered the elixir of youth?"
 "Nay," said her acquaintance; "but he hath discovered a marvelous complexion wash. I warrant if thou wilt use it thou wilt not look a day over thirty-four."

AN OPINION.
 "These roof gardens are delightful." "Yes, indeed! Without them the city would be as dull as some of the Summer resorts."



CRITICISM.
 First Messenger Boy (wonderingly)—"First, Mugsy is purty light on his feet, ain't he?"
 Second Messenger Boy (contemptuously)—"He must be purty light in his head to be sprintha' like dat in dis business!"

BEHIND THE TIMES.
 Stella—She eloped with the chauffeur.
 Bella—How out of date! Why not with their bird man?



AN AMIABLE MAN.
 Josh—You don't find many men as good-natured as Silas.
 Hiram—No, indeed! I never heard him say a hard word about anybody—not even about Congress or Legislature."

WHITE AND YELLOW.
 Two stalwart men of different race smiled at each other, face to face.
 One said: "I'll do thee, friend, no harm."
 And marked the sinews of his arm.

"Your servant, sir," the dark one said, And studied long the other's head.
 Said One: "Our ways together lie, And noted his companion's eye.

He answered "We will walk in peace, And saw the other's pace increase.
 "You run?" said One, with smiling face, And watched the dark one's easy grace.

"A friendly race!" the second cried, And noted how their strength was tried.
 "Let's rest awhile," the white one said, Seeing the other was ahead.

"With joy," the dark one did reply, And slipped into a wood nearby.
 The fair one drew his gun and said: "There may be enemies ahead."

"Within these woods is danger rife, Said Number Two, and drew his knife.
 Said One: "The best of friends we are," And laid his gun across his knee.

"True," prompt reply the other made, And sharpened his long, keen blade.
 Then raised his arm without a word,— This story's end I have not heard.