The Bismarck Tribune.

BISMARCK TRIBUNE COMPANY

Publication Offices:
PE FOURTH ST., COR. BROADWAY
Daily established 1881; Weekly 1878.
BY MARSHALL H. JEWELL
Oldest in State.

Daily by carrier .....60 cents a month
Daily by mail ..... $4.00 per year
Weekly by mail ..... $1.50 per year

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

TUESDAY, OCT. 26, 1915.

WHERE THE TRIBUNE CAN BE BOUGHT.

Fargo, N. D.
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Minneapolis
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Hotel Dyckman
Hotel Radisson
St. Paul, Minn.
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LOCAL WEATHER BULLETIN.

Ror the 24 hours ending at 7:00 p m., Oct. 25, 1915:

Temperature at 7:00 a. m.	37
Temperature at 7:00 p. m.	48
Highest temperature	54
Lowest temperature	34
Precipitation	.01
Highest wind velocity	36—NW

Forecast.

For North Dakota: Fair tonight and Tuesday; colder in eastern and southern portions tonight; rising temperature Tuesday.

ORRIS W. ROBERTS,
Section Director.

BRIGHT REPUBLICAN PROSPECT.

That the Republican party of the country is now an active, militant and confident organization is the word that is brought gack to Washington by Secretary James B. Reynolds, of the Republican National Committee who for the past two months has been making a tour of the West, the North west and the Middle West. Upon this trip he has been in personal touch with political leaders and conditions in twenty-one different states, and has had opportunity to gauge the political sentiment of these sections of the country. "The Republican party," said Mr. Reynolds, on his return to Washington, "is getting into splendid condition for the contest of next year. The reunion of those who separated in 1912 has already taken place, and the voters who followed the Republican banner in that year and those enlisted under the Progressive flag are now working shoulder to shoulder in the same cause, that of ending the present political reign in the nation. In all of the states that I visited there was the same effective activity going on, and the same confidence of success in 1916."

Washington dispatches are constantly praising Mrs. Galt's Sunday evening dinners. Of course the Monday breakfast is the supreme test.

GOODBYE AND GOOD LUCK.

It was out of the fullness of their hearts that hundreds last evening paid a tribute to Rev. R. H. Craig until recently pastor of the McCabe Methodist church. Few ministers of the gospel have had such a loyal following as he. He bound his friends to him with hoops of steel. The man in the street will miss Rev. Craig, the sick and unfortunate will long for his gentle ministrations and the City of Bismarck will lose a good and valuable citizen.

It could be said truly of him that he had the power to "talk with crowds or walk with kings—nor lose the common touch." He just loved "folks," as he delights to put it. There is a warmth about his disposition that is irresistable. Men like Rev. Craig increase the respect of a community for the cloth. Under their direction the church becomes a power for good.

Bismarck loses a lovable character and a loyal friend in Rev. Craig. He has always been aligned with the forces working for the upbuilding of the city. The night was never too cold nor stormy for him to brave the elements in behalf of a friend. Those upon sick beds have felt the fleeting moments brightened because of his association.

He leaves here for Dickinson and Bismarck's loss is their gain.

The Tribune, which has had no more loyal supporter in Bismarck than Rev. R. H. Craig, joins his many friends in wishing him every success in his new field.

HUMAN LIFE CHEAP.

One of the cheapest things is human life.

We have become hardened to reports of death. It takes destruction of a thousand or two of lives to attract attention. Newspapers have almost ceased to treat deaths in small numbers as news. The sinking of the Eastland or the destruction of the Lusitania arouses sympathy and stirs nations to grief, but the period of mourning is fleeting. Everyone is accustomed to the chronicling of death.

A Red Cross nurse is backed up against a stone wall and shot as a spy.

There is the usual outburst of public indignation, but in the midst of the protest some can be heard who defend it upon the grounds of military expediency.

Human life has become mighty cheap.

Europe is secreting and hoarding her gold and treasures, but her young men are being led like sheep to the slaughter. Babies are mangled in the cradle, and women with infants at their breasts are driven to the streets by the relentless scourge of war.

Ideals are more or less shattered before the harsh rules of conflict. A human life is but an incident. Thousands are sacrificed to gain a trench.

Out of the waste of human blood may come a lasting peace; out of the welter of war may come the seeds of a mightier civilization, but everyone must be impressed that human lives are held lightly. A world fails to sense the terrific sacrifice, the burden of which unborn millions must bear.

THE MAGAZINES

THE METROPOLITAN.

The Metropolitan for November has some vivid articles on the issues of the day by the best known authorities. In "Our Eagle Without Wings" Richard Harding Davis tells how wofully slack the United States has been inproviding aeroplanes for the Army and Navy. John Reed, in "Breaking Into Bucovina," gives a graphic account of this devasted land and its people over which two armies have marched. In "The Duty of the United States to Its Own People," Theodore Roosevelt says with much emphasis that our country has failed in its duty to its citizens as well as in its duty to others. "The Big Fat Lummox," by Booth Tarkington, is one of this author's inimitable boy stories. The two serials, "The Lion's Share," by Arnold Bennett and "Then I'll Come Back to You" by Larry Evans, are continued. There are other short stories by Arthur Johnson and Leroy Scott. There are the usual departments and an art supplement in Rotarygravure.

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The Trap. Arthur Johnson.
Then I'll Come Back to You. (Serial Story.) Larry Evans.
The Third Watchman. Leroy Scott.
The Lion's Share. (Serial Story.) Arnold Bennett.
Our Eagle Without Wings. Richard Harding Davis.
Breaking Into Bucovina. John Reed.
The Duty of the United States to Its Own People. Theodore Roosevelt.
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Following the Human Race. Art Young.
Aristotle's Party. Clarence Day, Jr.
Lannister. (Poem.) Helen Hay Whitney.
The Great Quest. Harry Grant Dart.
The Russian Peasant. Maurice Baring.
Another Police Failure. George P. West.
Art Supplement in Rotarygravure.

TO TEST PROHIBITION LAW.

Boise, Idaho, Oct. 25.—The United States court is to be asked to pass on the constitutionality of Idaho's drastic prohibitionary law, which makes possession of liquor a felony on second conviction. Permission for appeal was granted today on a writ of error by the state supreme court, which recently upheld the law.

COFFEE CLAIMS ITS VICTIMS BY HUNDREDS

Prominent Nerve Specialist Says Coffee Drinking Has Produced a New Disease—Chronic Caffeinism.

"There is a distinct type of cases," says Dr. Wm. M. Leszynsky, consulting neurologist to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, "frequent among the poorer class of people, but by no means confined to them, of functional nervous disorder (caused by coffee drinking), to which the elastic term 'neurasthenia' or 'chronic caffeinism' in its broadest significance may be aptly applied."

"In cases of neurasthenia, inquire into coffee drinking," adds Dr. Otto Juettner.

"I have seen hundreds of victims of this disease," continues Dr. Leszynsky, "among commercial travelers, brokers, merchants, actors, writers, and men connected with the news department of the daily papers.

"They usually complain of the following symptoms, which are more or less pronounced: General headache and nervousness, apprehension in regard to some unknown impending trouble, mental depression and irritability, insomnia or restless sleep, bad dreams and sudden starting in sleep, awakening in profuse perspiration, general tremulousness and diminished muscular power, cardiac palpitations, loss of appetite, and constipation."

NOTE—It is a fact worthy of note that the American food-drink—Instant Postum—has come widely into popular use and favor with the recognition of the harmfulness of coffee. Postum has a flavor resembling Old Java, but is entirely free from caffeine or any other harmful ingredient.

Eight States Will Hold Elections for Various Offices and Issues Soon

Suffrage Will Be aBlloted Upon in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. Fifth of Population to Have Opportunity to Express View on "Votes for Women"

Eight states, New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, and Mississippi, will hold elections on Tuesday, November 2nd.

In four of these states, Massachusetts, Maryland, Kentucky and Mississippi governors are to be elected; in six states, New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, Kentucky and Mississippi the state legislatures, in whole or in part, are to be elected, and in five states, New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Ohio, important constitutional issues are to be decided.

With a few local exceptions, in fact, these constitutional questions will be the dominant issues on election day, including as they do such fundamental matters as woman suffrage, municipal home rule, prohibition, state income taxes, referendum plans, and some lesser reforms.

The woman suffrage question will come up for decision in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, which states will furnish, in point of population, the greatest test the suffrage issue has ever had in the United States. New Jersey, the first state in the East to vote on equal suffrage, defeated the proposition at a special election given over exclusively to the suffrage question on October 19. While it has been held by some political observers that the result of the test in New Jersey would be reliably indicative of what might be expected in the three bigger neighboring states, the suffrage leaders have not been discouraged by the big majority with which the issue was defeated in New Jersey, and look forward to the bigger test with confidence.

The importance of this test is indicated by the fact that, in point of population, the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, which will vote on suffrage November 2, include over 20,000,000 people—a fifth of the population of the entire United States—and these 20,000,000 are practically double the population of the states in which equal suffrage has as yet been fully achieved.

NEW YORK STATE.

In New York state, in addition to the suffrage issue, a dominant feature of the election will be the question of adopting a new state constitution as revised by a recent state constitutional convention, presided over by Elihu Root. The new constitution, at the request of the suffrage leaders, has not been made to include the suffrage amendment, hence the constitution and the suffrage issue will be voted upon separately, neither question having anything to do directly with the fate of the other.

The features of the revised constitution are measures designed to give the cities of the state greater latitude in the management of municipal affairs, and coincidently to relieve the legislature of a vast amount of local matters; to make the governor a more responsible individual by making the numerous executive arms of the administration more directly responsible to him, to reform the judiciary so as to eliminate some of the red tape that is declared to handicap the prompt execution of the laws; and among other provisions the short ballot and the budget system. Two important articles, relating to taxation and reapportionment, will be submitted to the voters, separate from the general constitution question, The other separate amendments would provide for a $27,000,000 bond issue to complete the Barge canal, and to permit the legislature to alter the rate of interest on certain state debts already incurred. Although the republicans were in a majority in the convention, they are not a unit in supporting the new constitution, nor are the democrats standing solidly against it.

In personnel, the New York election calls for the choice of a full assembly of 150 members, 11 supreme court justices and three congressmen as well as county and city officials in some sections of the state.

Congressional sucessors are to be chosen to Joseph A. Goulden, democrat, of the twenty-third district, and Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., and Sereno E Payne, of the thirty-first and thirty sixth, respectively, who died while serving in the last congress. The candidates are: William S. Bennett, republican, and Elsworth J. Healy, democrat, both of New York, in the twenty-third district: Bertrand H. Snell of Potsdam, republican; William I. Allen of Malone, democrat, and Howard D. Hadley of Plattsburgh, progressive, in the thirty-first district: and Norman S. Gould of Seneca Falls republican-progressive, and Louis J Licht of Geneva, democrat, in the thirty-sixth.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts, in addition to the suffrage amendment, will vote on the proposition of giving the legislature authority to impose a tax on incomes and similar authority for the taking over of land in country districts for the purpose of establishing homesteads for those who may wish to escape from the more congested quarters of the cities.

A successor to Governor David I. Walsh, democrat, is to be elected and the candidates, including Governor Walsh, are: Nelson B. Clark, progressive; Samuel W. McCall, republican; William Shaw, prohibition; Walter S. Hutchins, socialist, and Peter O'Rourke, socialist-labor.

A lieutenant governor and various other state officials, together with 40 senators and 240 members of the state house of representatives, are also to be elected.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania will have comparatively little of general interest to its election outside of the vote on the suffrage question. No state officers are to be elected with the exception of three candidates to fill vacancies on the superior court bench. In general the only thing other than the suffrage issue to attract the voters to the polls will be county and municipal elections, although one congressman is to be elected to fill a vacancy in the twenty-fourth district.

In Philadelphia the republican organization has conducted a vigorous campaign to regain control of the city administration, which was wrested from it four years ago, when the reform elements united with the democratic party and elected Rudolph Blankenburg, a life-long reformer in politics, as mayor. The republican candidate for the mayoralty this fall is Thomas B. Smith, former postmaster of Philadelphia. His chief opponent is George D. Porter, a reformer who has been director of the department of public safety in the Blankenburg administration. He resigned to make the canvass for the mayoralty under the banner of the recently formed Franklin party. The democratic party is running its candidates on a straight party ticket.

MARYLAND.

Maryland will elect a governor, comptroller of the state treasury, attorney general, a full house of delegates and half of the state senate. In addition, four constitutional amendments will be voted upon, and local minor officers will be chosen in the counties and Baltimore city. Candidates to succeed Governor Goldsborough, republican, are: Ovington E. Weller, republican; Emerson C. Harrington, democrat, and George R. Gorsuch, prohibitionist.

The constitutional amendments are for the referendum, a new taxation scheme, home rule for cities, and parole in criminal cases. The referendum plan is practically the same as that followed in other states, except that the Maryland proposition includes a prohibition against the use of the referendum in any local option or license legislation. If the home rule amendment carries the legislature will be relieved of a vast amount of purely local legislation, which would be vested in the city and county councils; while the taxation amendment provides for the classification of all kinds of property for the purpose of taxation.

OHIO.

There will be general interest in the election in Ohio for the reason that state-wide prohibition of the liquor traffic is an issue again this year, as it was last year in the form of a proposed constitutional amendment which would forbid the sale or manufacture for sale of any alcoholic beverages. The "wets" have countered this proposal with petitions under the initiative and referendum law by which the people will also vote on another provision which would prevent the submission of any constitutional amendment more than twice in six years. Ohio is the only state in the Union which will vote this fall upon the liquor issue. In addition to the broader question of prohibition the so-called liquor license decentralization law, passed by the recent legislature, will be subjected to referendum. The issue concerns largely the method of selection of license commissioners.

The Sprague congressional redistricting bill, passed by the recent legislature, will also be under fire by referendum, which was petitioned by the Democratis state organization. The redistricting law as drawn would, it is declared, result in normal years in the election of sixteen republican congressmen and possibly six Democratic congressmen. The Democrats claim that the law which they passed when in power divided the districts about evenly as between the two parties.

All cities in Ohio will select mayors and other municipal officers at the comin election, but no state officers are to be chosen this fall.

KENTUCKY.

The Kentuckians will elect a governor for a four-year term, all other state officers, one half of the state senate and an entire assembly. Democrats, Republicans and Prohibitionists have candidates for all the state offices, with Republican and Democratic contestants for every place on the ballot and the Progressives are represented by candidates for nearly all the State offices and numerous seats in the general assembly. The Socialist party has only a candidate for governor.

In the last presidential election the Progressive party in Kentucky polled approximately 12,000 more votes than the Republicans, but the latter claim to have regained many of those who had left the ranks.

Four years ago, when Governor McCreary, Democrat, was elected, his majority over his Republican opponent was approximately 33,000.

Former Congressman A. O. Stanley of Henderson, recently won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in a three-sided contest by the largest plurality ever accorded a candidate in Kentucky. The runner-up declared in favor of state-wide prohibition. Mr. Stanley favored continuing in effect the county unit law, or local option. This stand later was incorporated in the Democratic party platform. The platform also favors submitting to a vote of the people a constitutional amendment that would do away with the prison contract system and permitting the working of convicts on the county roads.

Edwin P. Morrow, of Somerset, is the Republican nominee. Fred J. Irexler, a Louisville man, heads the Progressive ticket.

MISSISSIPPI.

The election in Mississippi will be merely a ratification of the nominations made by the Democratic voters at the state primaries held last August, inasmuch as no other party has candidates in the field. A full set of state, county and district officers will be formally elected, as well as members of both branches of the legislature. No congressmsn will be elected this year.

The present lieutenant-governor, Theodore G. Bilbo, will become governor, succeeding Earl Brewer, and Lee M. Russell will be the lieutenant-governor. Other candidates for state offices include Secretary of State Joseph W. Power; Attorney General Ross A. Collins; Treasurer Dr. J. P. Taylor; Superintendent of Education W. H. Smith.

NEW JERSEY.

Having disposed of the suffrage issue at the special election October 19, New Jersey has left little of general interest for the election of November 2. Voting on this day will be confined to the election of six members of the state senate and a full membership of 60 in the house. The campaign has been very quiet, no statewide issues being involved. In some legislative districts, local option has been an issue.

Juliettie Day as Blanche Hawkins in Selwyn & Co.'s Big Laugh Festival at the Auditorium Tonight.

EDWARD CONNELLY AT THE ORPHEUM TONIGHT

The Metro Pictures Corporation, the new and ambitious distributing company, responsible for such well-known motion picture creations as 'The Heart of A Painted Woman," "The Shooting of Dan McGrew," "The High Road," "Always in The Way," and others, announces for their next release B. A. Rolfe's picturesque production of George Ade's absorbing dramatic concoction, "Marse Covington," in which Edward Connelly created the role and will make his first screen bow.

"Marse Covington," is from the book and stage play of the same name and is from the pen of the brilliant author, George Ade.

For the production of "Marse Covington," B. A. Rolfe took his company of players to Rome, Georgia, where the southern atmosphere, and environment was productive of a picture that is proving technically correct.

"Marse Covington" will be the attraction at the Orpheum theater, matinee and tonight only. You see stars when you see Metro pictures.

Scene from "MARSE COVINGTON" featuring Edward Connelly in George Ade's lovable story of a true Southerner, in five acts and two hundred scenes. Matinee and tonight only, at the Orpheum theater. It's a Metro feature.

What Men Think of Boys Who Smoke Cigarettes

A Fight for Civilization.

I do not believe there is an agency more destructive of soul, mind and body, or more subversive of good morals, than the cigaret. The fight against the cigaret is a fight for civilization. This is my judgment as an educator.—Dr. Frank Gunsaulus, Ex-President Armour Institute, Chicago.

Honest Boys Made Cowards.

I have seen bright boys turned into dunces, straightforward, honest boys into miserable cowards by cigaret smoking. I am speaking the truth, nearly every physician and teacher knows.—A Clinton, M. D., San Francisco.

Totally Untrustworthy.

My experience shows that a boy who has been overcome by this evil is totally untrustworthy. He seems to lose the power of discriminating between right and wrong, and soon becomes both a moral and a physical wreck.—C. W. French, Principal Hyde Park H. S. Chicago.

Testimony Overwhelming.

'The proof that the cigaret habit of boys of school age is physically and mentally destructive is now overwhelming that no intellectual person would undertake to defend it or to present arguments against the work of the Anti-Cigaret League. The testimony of teachers and physicians who have carefully noted its effect upon boys of tender years is unanimous in condemnation of the practice. It is one of those insidious habits which spread rapidly from one boy to another, and which calls for heroic preventive measure."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Newsboys' Alley.

"Any one may pass through Newsboys' alley, in the rear of Times Herald office, and see all the horrible examples of cigaret smoking he may ever wish to look upon. Scarcely a boy in the alley is free from the aching desire to get a cigaret between his lips. These little fellows do not have the money with which to buy new, clean cigarets all of the time, so they resort to the process known among them as 'shooting snipes.' This consists in picking up the remnants of smoked cigarets from the streets."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Railroads Issue Orders.

The following railroad companies have placed the ban on cigaret smokers: Chicago, Rock Island and Pacfic R. R.; Union Pacific R. R.; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.; Central Railroad of Georgia; New Haven & Hartford R. R.; Lehigh Valley R. R.

Chicago Business Houses Bar Cigaret Smokers.

Among many business concerns in Chicago who will not employ cigaret users are Marshall Field & Co.; Swift & Co., packers; Montgomery, Ward & Co.; Heath & Milligan; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Morgan & Wright Co.; Western Union Telegraph Co., messenger service.

A Voice from John Wanamaker.

George Sexton, who has charge of two hundred boys at Wanamakers, says: 'I will not employ a cigaret smoker, if I know it."

Results.

Arrested.—John Craig, a cigaret fiend, stole a brass kettle to get money to buy cigarets.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Poisoned.—Emanuel Haskins, a 16-year-old boy, died from nicotine poisoning from smoking cigarets.—Macon News.

Murder.—Charles Burton, age 17, is to be hanged for murder. He was a cigaret fiend.—New York Telegram.

Insane.—John Tracy was adjudged insane, caused from an excessive use of cigarets.—Oshkosh (Wis.) Northwestern.

Blind.—Fred Norton has been suddenly stricken blind, caused from excessive cigaret smoking.—Oswego Record.

Insane.—George Crone was taken to an asylum, caused by excessive cigaret smoking.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Heart Failure.—Frank Reggins, a cigaret fiend, fell twice going three blocks from heart failure.—Indianapolis Star.

Suicide.—George Larden, a 15-year-old boy, attempted suicide, caused from excessive cigaret smoking.—Philadelphia Times.

Seven-Year-Old Boy.—The death of little Thomas Dugdall resulted from the excessive use of cigarets.—Telegram, Province, R. I.

Insane.—Hibbard Gottfried, a 15-year-old boy, was declared insane, caused by excessive cigaret smoking.—Cleveland Word.

Death.—Frazer Wilson, 17 years of age, died yesterday of heart failure, caused by excessive cigaret smoking.—New York Tribune.

Murderer.—Charles Cross, while in an insane state, caused from smoking cigarets committed murder and is to be hanged.—Cincinnati Tribune.

Death.—George Malette, aged 17, died from an over-indulgence of cigaret smoking.—Rome Sentinel.

Death.—Clayton M. Shaffer, aged 20, died from the excessive use of cigarets.—Mount Joy, Pa., Herald.

Died.—Joseph Bogard, 15 years old, from meningitis, caused by cigaret smoking.—N. Y. Herald.

Arrested.—H. M. Miller pleaded guilty to stealing a sack of flour—a cigaret fiend.—World, Kansas City, Mo.

Arrested.—Wm. Stineockle, aged 15, knocked down and robbed a 14-year-old boy of a cigaret. The boy was a cigaret fiend.—Buffalo News.

Burned.—Earl Falkner, an 18-year-old youth, who is sick from smoking cigarets, fell asleep while smoking in bed and was severely burned.—Philadelphia Times.

Murderer.—Alexander Carter, an excessive cigaret smoker, killed his brother and then killed himself. He is believed to have been unbalanced when the act was committed, as he and his brother were very friendly. Cigarets were the cause.—San Francisco Chronicle.

SOME MATHEMATICIAN.

"I am not much of a mathematician," said the cigaret, "but I can add to a man's nervous troubles; I can subtract from his physical energy; I can multiply his aches and pains; I can divide his mental powers; I can take interest from his work, and I can discount the chances of his success."

Dance tonight, after the show, at Patterson Hall; 5c per dance. O'Connor's Orchestra.—Adv.

FARM FOR SALE.

If you want to buy a good farm in North Dakota, worth the money, prices $20, $25 and $30 an acre, write or call upon

Bismarck Realty Company,
Office over Bismarck Bank, Bismarck, North Dakota.