

# GERMANS IN SMASHING BALKAN DRIVE

## MANDAN VOTERS GIVE PINCHOT GREAT OVATION

Conservationist Thrusts Facts Home With Force in Telling Address

PRES. WILSON HAD NO BACKBONE SAYS SPEAKER

Plays Executive for His Part in Passage of Celebrated Ad- amson Measure

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Mandan, Oct. 21.—Gifford Pinchot, renowned in the United States as the great conservationist, delivered a telling address before a large audience of Mandan voters tonight. Mr. Pinchot's remarks were sent home with force and he was given a great ovation by the enthusiastic crowd in attendance.

He said in part: "It is true that we have spent between one and two hundred million dollars in warlike expeditions into Mexico, that more of our citizens have been killed in Mexico than were killed in the Spanish American war, and during Wilson's term in the White House we have always been on the verge of trouble and have skidded from one crisis into the next."

"It is true that citizens have been murdered with impunity and we have been bluffed into eating our words in the sight of the old world."

"It is true that we have lost the respect of all the great nations of Europe and are left to face the coming readjustment of international relations without friendship of a single one of the countries which will control."

Wilson Had no Backbone. "It is true that all this happened to us because the Wilson administration displayed its colors and did not mean what it said. It is true that Wilson kept us out of war and saved our self-respect in the Venezuela incident, and that Roosevelt did the same when the Germans threatened the Monroe doctrine in Central America. It is true, that an administration with courage and common sense and a habit of meaning what it said would have kept us out of war, far more than Wilson—for we have actually been at war with Mexico—and would not have lost the place of influence and consideration which Cleveland and Wilson maintain. All this is true, but still they say 'Thank God for Wilson, he kept us out of war.'"

Dad Semple And His Nephew. "It reminds me of the story of Dad Semple, and his nephew. Ned kept his store at a country cross-roads in the middle west. He came out of the door one day with a pile of lard in his hand and his eye lit on the lard. 'See here, lad, said he, 'run down with this to your Aunt Marie. She wants this before she starts to get dinner. It won't take you a minute.'"

"'Alright, Dad, I will if you will let me drive your auto.' 'It's too nearby, said Dad, and anyway, how do I know you can drive the car?' 'Sure, I can,' said Ned. 'Let me show you.' 'Well, said Dad, 'your Aunt's in a hurry and I will take a chance: jump in.' So Ned jumped into Dad's car, stepped on the self starter, threw off the brake, threw in the clutch and the car started and jumped across the road, screeching, and grazed the path to the west, ending trough on the other side of the road. Ned gave the steering wheel a twitch, shot back again, almost ran down Dad's old black cow and punctured his tire on an old nail in the grass. By this time he forgot to let go; he hung to the wheel and yanked it again; the car headed for a ditch, crossed the road and crumpled a mud-guard against the telephone pole, got away from Ned and just managed to wiggle over the bridge, leaving a track behind him like a black snake in the sand. Once across the bridge, he scared chickens into hysterics and was scared about as badly when he saw a team ahead. In that instant, he remembered the emergency brake, and threw it on and came to a stop in front of Aunt Marie's gate. Ned was pale and breathing heavily, but not for long. As his aunt came out to the road, she heard him say in a tone in which relief and pride were mingled: 'Can I drive the car?' Well, say, I'll bet there isn't another boy in Mandan that could have slipped as many chances for trouble in the same length of road."

What Happened to Ned? "When Dad Semple, in haste and indignation arrived from the store, did he throw up his hands and breathe? 'Thank God, for Ned, he kept my car out of trouble? Hardly. What he did say, he got his car back safe, to abuse himself for letting Ned have it and to tell his nephew precisely what

(Continued on Page Two)

## U. S. TO AID CITIES SOLVE PROBLEM OF "THE BABY THAT HAS NO NAME!"

By F. M. KERBY.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Uncle Sam is now ready to help cities solve the age-old problem of

the Baby That Has No Name by furnishing any and every city in the country a carefully prepared schedule, the use of which in record keeping will aid in securing that uniformity of records which is essential to any study of the question. The problem of the illegitimate child in the face for all ages. Nobody has known much about it. Nobody knows how many fatherless babies there are, nobody knows how much society has to pay for the problem of illegitimacy.

"The trouble about securing information about illegitimate children," said Miss Helen L. Sumner, assistant chief of the children's bureau in charge of the work, "is that inquirers usually try to find out too much; that is, more than it is practicable to secure accurately in any inquiry of this character."

"The schedule we have prepared and which we will furnish to any city authorities is designed to secure the information which it is possible to secure and which is necessary for an intelligent study of the problem."

The children's bureau has been for more than a year engaged in a detailed study of the problem of illegitimacy in one of the big American cities. The data have been collected from the records of institutions and organizations which deal with illegitimate children, and when the results of the study are tabulated, many new and interesting facts about the relation of illegitimacy to other problems, such as dependency, and mental defectiveness, are expected.

"Our aim in making the study," said Miss Sumner, "has been, first, to find out how many of the children who are cared for by the organizations and institutions of the city in question are illegitimate."

"Have you gone to the mothers themselves to get this information," asked. "Not at all," said Miss Sumner. "We have made no attempt to interview individual mothers, and we will not publish any information which will betray in any way the identity of any individual mother or child."

## TEDDY REACHES PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Campaigner Declares Wilson Speaks Bombastically and Wields a Dishrag

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 21.—Theodore Roosevelt reached his westernmost point in his campaign today in which he assailed the administration and repeated his recent declaration that "when I was president, I spoke softly and carried a big stick." President Wilson speaks bombastically and wields a dishrag.

The merchant here closed their stores during the address and towns along the route from daylight until he reached Phoenix at noon turned out at the stations.

## JOSEPH GAGNER IS CALLED BY DEATH

Was Prominent Farmer of the Stewartsdale District

Joseph Gagner, aged 72 years, died Saturday morning at 9:30 in the family home in Ninth street, after a long illness. Mr. Gagner was one of the most prominently known farmers in the Stewartsdale district, having located there 32 years ago. For the last year he had retired from work and had lived in the city, where for the last six years he had spent the winters.

Mr. Gagner was born in Montreal, Canada, and spent the early part of his life there. In 1870 he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Conlin in Minneapolis, who still survives. Four children also survive: Mrs. Anna Fairchild, Sandbury, Conn.; William, Stewartsdale; Louis, McKenzie; Mrs. C. W. Hensler, of the city. Arrangements for the funeral will be announced upon the arrival of Mrs. Fairchild from her eastern home.

## FIVE SHIPS SUNK; EIGHT LIVES LOST

London, Oct. 21.—The sinking of five steamships, two British and three of neutral nationality, with the loss of at least eight lives, is announced by Lloyds.

## VIENNA EDITOR SHOOT COUNT CARL STUERCKH

Austrian Premier Is Killed While at Dinner by Editor Ad-ler

THREE BULLETS ARE LODGED IN BRAIN

Dispatches Claim No Motive Is Known for Cruel and Savage Deed

Berlin, via wireless to Sayville, Oct. 21.—Count Carl Stuerckh, Austrian premier, was shot and killed today while at dinner, by the editor of a Vienna newspaper named Adler, says the Overseas News agency.

Three Bullets Take Effect. Paris, Oct. 21.—Premier Stuerckh was shot while dining in the hotel Meiss and Schaden in the Gartner Strasse. Three bullets from Adler's revolver lodged in Count Stuerckh's head, killing him instantly.

Motive Is Mystery. London, Oct. 21.—Nothing is yet known as to the motive for the assassination of Stuerckh, says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. Emperor Francis Josef was informed immediately of the death of the premier and was affected deeply. A special meeting of the Austrian cabinet was held during the afternoon.

Special editions were issued in Vienna and Budapest, the dispatch adds, announcing the murder as "tremendous and sensational."

## NEPHEW OF ALLEN OF KENTUCKY FAME GOES TO N. D. PEN

Jamestown, N. D., Oct. 21.—Leslie Allen, a nephew of the Allen brothers, who shot up a courtroom and the judge in Kentucky several years ago, was sentenced to the state penitentiary by Judge J. A. Coffey of this city. Allen drew two years from Foster county for theft of hardware near McHenry. He pleaded guilty to the charge.

## NEGRO LYNCHED BY MOB OF WHITE MEN

Angry Crowd Takes Colored Victim From Jail and String Him Up

Abelville, S. C., Oct. 21.—Anthony Crawford, a negro, was taken from jail, and lynched by a mob here today. He had been arrested after striking and probably injuring one of a crew of white men, who had undertaken to whip the negro this morning for abusing a white merchant.

## ENDORSES FOURTH NORMAL SCHOOL

Minot, N. D., Oct. 21.—The board of directors of the association of commerce at their meeting last night passed a resolution endorsing the proposed state normal school at Dickinson and urging the people of the city to vote in favor of the constitutional amendment creating the same and completing the last stages of the legislation necessary to start the new institution on its way. The resolution adopted reads as follows: "Resolved, That the Minot Association of Commerce endorse the movement for a normal school at Dickinson, North Dakota, and in the spirit of fairness urge Minot citizens to work and boost for a constitutional amendment to that effect on November 7, 1916."

## RURAL WOMAN'S HOME PROBLEMS ARE DISCUSSED

Elizabeth Kelley Gives Fair Sex Pointers for Maintaining Health

COUNTRY BEST PLACE TO BRING UP CHILDREN

Says Farm Woman Is an Indispensable Part of Country Establishment

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 21.—Home problems of the rural woman in relation to the health of her family were discussed by Elizabeth Kelley of the University of Wisconsin at the session on Rural Communities at the seventh annual meeting of the American Association For Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality at Milwaukee today. She called attention to the fact that though the country is the best place from the standpoint of health, in which to bring up children, it is clearly shown by the mortality records that the death rate among infants from birth to one year is greater in the country than it is in many large cities.

"This," she said, "is mainly due to three causes: Poor grade of country doctors, lack of nurses and lack of domestic help. The farm woman is an indispensable part of the farm establishment. The home is the only commissary department on the farm. When the farm woman is incapacitated the running order of the farm plant breaks down at its most important point. It naturally follows that the farm wife feels she must be absent from her post more than three or four days at the time of childbirth. When she resumes her household duties after this absence she finds so much to be done that she works beyond her strength and lessens the supply of milk so that it becomes necessary to artificially feed the child partly or wholly."

"The remedy for the first two causes—namely, poor physicians and lack of nurses, lies with the medical profession, but the last, teaching the mother how to care for herself before and after childbirth, is the province of Home Economics."

"The farm woman can no more remedy the lack of domestic help than the farmer can remedy the lack of 'hands' on the farm. Like him, she must turn to power machinery to solve her problems. The husband has the seeder, the planter, the cultivator, the mower, the reaper, all run by power, so the wife must have, first, running water in the house, then the bread mixer, the dishwasher, the meat grinder, the washing machine, the vacuum cleaner. She must learn to make machinery, guided by human hands cannot do. She must learn that it is her patriotic duty to give to the state, strong, healthy boys and girls and to do this she must know the laws of life and health and home-making."

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## HUGHES LEADS IN STRAW VOTE

Just as a feeler, the Tribune sent out 100 post cards and printed a straw vote in its columns. Up to last evening 70 ballots had been received. The results are as follows: Hughes, 39; Wilson, 25; Benson, 6.

C. C. Willis of Minot, N. D., in sending in his vote for Hughes wrote: "I am complying with your request in expressing my choice for president by this enclosed 'Straw Ballot' I may state that I chose Hughes for the reason that I consider him to be the only safe candidate for that most important office. We know what to expect of him, judging from his policies while governor of New York and also while a member of the supreme bench. It is not necessary to state why I am not for Wilson, we have had four years' experience of his warring policy and, I fully believe, the next four years will demand a president with the best of judgment and firmness, both of which Wilson apparently lacks. According to his former expressed belief Wilson has no right to be a candidate at this time and the mere fact that he has allowed himself to become such is one of the causes of my opposition."

"I know none in this country, not having been ill."

"Perhaps you may induce a clergyman to interest himself."

"Unfortunately I did not attend church here."

"Indeed, Well, I take a very serious view of my duty in these cases. I do not know you came from Canada, therefore I cannot sign your application to return."

Willing to Hide in Stoke Hole. The little woman visibly braced herself to meet the dilemma. "Then I guess I must find a way home," she exclaimed, tone and phrase patently "colonial." "If need be, I shall slide into a stokehole and lie low till the ship reaches mid-ocean."

At the rear of the sordid room a Khaki-clad down Maine woodsman laughed suddenly. When he rose, his six-foot-two of bone and brawn towered above the puny, pallid Londoners. "Your honor," he addressed the court with western directness, "There ain't a doubt but this lady hails from the dominion. Why don't you look in her hat, at her boots, on her wedding ring? If they ain't marked Montreal I'll bet they came from little old New York, all right."

## WOMEN STARVE, STRANDED IN A STRANGE LAND

Wives of Canadian Soldiers Follow Husbands to England; Tragedies Follow

REFUSED PASSPORTS TO RETURN HOME

Alone and Penniless in War Racked Country Fair Sex Add to War Victims

By MARY BOYLE O'REILLY. London, Eng., Oct. 21.—The Canadian in England is a long, long way from "home."

Thousands of Canadian soldiers' wives have followed their husbands to the Old Country: some boats bringing nearly 1,000 of them. Scores of these wanderers find themselves stranded: then tiny tragedies follow.

The dominion government gives a grant of \$20 a month, and a soldier must assign his wife half his pay (\$15 a month). But when the Ottawa paymaster has notice of a wife's departure for England it takes time to transfer the allowance. Hence a poor woman may find herself alone and penniless in a strange land.

Mary Smith, a girl wife, left Quebec to be near her husband in England. She reached London and promptly sought his address at Canadian headquarters. There officials soon discovered the soldier-husband had left for France two hours before his wife's arrival. That was the first week of the "Big Push." Today—the soldier—"Missing."

Mortgages Furniture to Reach Husband. Anna Jones of Montreal mortgaged the furniture of her little flat to reach London and her wounded husband. Weary and weak with overstrain she found him in a Canadian hospital so feeble from his heavy hurt that he is about to be invalided out of the service. He, as a soldier honorably discharged, will be sent back to Canada, the government paying his fare. But even the open-handed dominion is not responsible for the passage money of his wandering wife.

Julia Deeming, mother of two soldier sons, gave up her work in Ottawa wishing to be near her boys. She took it for granted that a government allowance could be secured without difficulty. Both boys are in England, training in the artillery. But their mother finds she is not entitled to any official assistance since she was not dependent upon her sons before the war.

And, when the tiny tragedy has run its course there arise still other difficulties in getting home. Nor is lack of money the worst.

Passage Papers Refused to Wife. During a dreary hour Magistrate Hedderwick, at North London, had been dealing out police court justice when a trig, little woman stepped to the witness stand. From hat quills to boot ramps she was chic, sensible, tailor-made and utterly un-English.

"A passport case," droned the clerk of the court, "this lady asks permission to return to Canada."

"I sailed for England immediately I heard my husband was wounded," testified the applicant. "The report proved false. My husband is fighting in Flanders. Being a stranger here I wish to go home at once."

The magistrate frowned importantly. "Madam, I decline to sign documents for a stranger. You must get your friends to declare your identity."

"I have no friends on this side, sir."

"Then ask your physician to vouch for you."

"I know none in this country, not having been ill."

"Perhaps you may induce a clergyman to interest himself."

"Unfortunately I did not attend church here."

"Indeed, Well, I take a very serious view of my duty in these cases. I do not know you came from Canada, therefore I cannot sign your application to return."

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## CENTRAL POWERS HITTING RUSSO-ROUMANIAN LINES IN FIERCEST OFFENSIVE OF WAR

Von Mackensen Leads Triumphant Forces in Attack Along a Forty Mile Front Making Progress Everywhere.

## LITTLE OF IMPORTANCE IN OTHER ZONES OF CONFLICT

London, Oct. 21.—Striking hard against the Russian and Rumanian lines in Dobrudja, Field Marshall Von Mackensen has renewed successfully his offensive toward the Constantza-Tschernavoda railroad. Attacking along the 40 mile front, the forces of the Central Powers have made good progress almost everywhere.

On the Danube, the Allied-German-Bulgarian and Turkish troops have forced their way into the Entente positions south of Rachova. Along the Black Sea, on the other end of the line, Tulosa was captured and several heights further inland were conquered. Several hundred Rumanians and 3,000 Russians were taken prisoners Berlin records.

Rumanians Pressed Back. The Rumanians have been pressed back on their center and left wing, Bucharest admits. Petrograd says the Teutonic attack resulted in the loss of the village of Kogardja. Later attacks were repulsed.

Serbs Continue Advance. In southern Serbia, south of Mostar, the Serbians continue to advance against the stubborn resistance of the Bulgarian force.

Success for Both Sides. Fighting continues along the Transylvania-Rumanian border, with successes for both the Rumanian and Teutonic troops. The Rumanians have taken several important positions along the front, in addition to more than 600 prisoners. In the Buzau valley, south of Kronstadt, however, Bucharest admits the Rumanians have been compelled to withdraw.

Counter Attacks on Somme. Violent counter attacks have taken place on the Somme front, in France, in Galicia and in Volhynia, and in the Trentino region.

British troops have made progress near the Butte-de-Warancourt, and have been repulsed by the forces of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. The capture of Russian positions on the Narayauka river, in the region of Halicz.

On Somme Front. Between the Ancre river and the Pozieres-Bapaume road, on the Somme front, in northern France, British troops, after successfully checking an offensive movement by the forces of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, attacked successfully and pushed forward from 300 to 500 yards, on a front of 5,000 yards. The advance was made between Le Saras and the Schwaben redoubt, which was the scene of the earlier attack by the Germans. General Haig's men captured the Stull and Regina trenches, advanced posts north and northeast of the Schwaben redoubt and several hundred prisoners.

Are Repulsed. The Germans also attacked strongly the French positions at Sailly-Saillies on the Bapaume-Peronne road, as well as positions between Blaches and La Maisonette near Peronne. The attackers were repulsed generally, but Paris admits they gained a footing north of Blaisewood. The French succeeded in an attack further south and gained possession of a wood north of Chauvines.

German Cruiser Torpedoed. A German cruiser of the Kolberg class was torpedoed by a British submarine in the North sea last Thursday. The cruiser remained afloat, although apparently damaged severely.

HUGHES IS FAVORITE IN ELECTION WAGERS

New York, Oct. 21.—Betting on the presidential election in the Wall street district seems to be on the increase. It was estimated today that between \$30,000 and \$40,000 was wagered by the curb commissioners yesterday with large sums of money still being offered on both President Wilson and Mr. Hughes.

No perceptible change was made in the quoted odds and the bets made ranged from 10 to 7 at the opening to 10 to 8 at the close, with intermediary betting at 10 to 7. Hughes continuing favorite.

Shumm of Brooklyn has \$30,000 to bet on Wilson. He wants odds of 10 to 7, but the best price offered to him was 10 to 8.

First Appeal For Labor Vote. Washington, Oct. 21.—Organized labor's first appeal in behalf of the president's re-election was made public today at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor. It is in the form of a circular to all officers of the organization to hold special meetings if necessary to consider the issues of the campaign, and see to it that wage earners go to the polls to protect their interests against Wall Street.

The letter is signed by Samuel Gompers, President; James O'Connell,

(Continued on Page Two)