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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1916

◆◆◆◆◆ THE TRIBUNE CAN BE BOUGHT ◆◆◆◆◆

Fargo, N. D.
 Gardner Hotel.
 Grand Forks, N. D.
 Hotel Frederick.
 Dickinson, N. D.
 St. Charles Hotel.
 Minneapolis, Minn.
 Hotel Dyckman.
 Hotel Radisson.
 St. Paul, Minn.
 Merchants Hotel.
 St. Marie, Fifth St., News Agent

LOCAL WEATHER BULLETIN.
 For the 24 hours ending at 7 p. m., October 26, 1916:
 Temperature at 7 a. m. 39
 Temperature at 7 p. m. 49
 Highest temperature 59
 Lowest temperature 30
 Precipitation None
 Highest wind velocity 32-NW

Forecast:
 North Dakota: Fair Friday; colder in east portions; Saturday probably unsettled, and colder.
 ORRIS W. ROBERTS,
 Meteorologist.

◆◆◆◆◆ Politeness is the art of choosing among one's real thoughts.—Stevens. ◆◆◆◆◆

POLITICAL PREDICTIONS.

This is the season for extravagant predictions as to the probable results of November 7. Each side is confident of victory. Straw votes, chameleon-like, take the political color of the newspaper or group of individuals conducting them. They are not convincing and of necessity cannot be thorough enough to disclose anything.

The presidential campaign of 1916 has been aptly called a horse race. As the day of election approaches the betting odds are becoming even. Speculation this year is more or less futile. Elements are present that never existed before.

There is the suffrage vote, for instance. In twelve states women hold the balance of political power. It is likely that they will vote as their brothers and husbands do. Such has been the case in local and state affairs and it is reasonable to suppose that a presidential election will be no exception. "One cross" is the slogan in many families where men and women vote. It means that each voter in that family will place a cross after the same nominee.

How general this unanimity is no one knows, but it is reasonable to suppose that the suffrage vote will swell the Republican pluralities in the Republican states.

Conditions are further complicated by the war. That it should have any considerable effect upon the result of the presidential election is unfortunate. But the fact remains that many voters who enter the polls November 7 are going to be affected by the attitude of the administration toward the various belligerents. Probably the net result will be immaterial. Sympathies of foreign born voters constitute a factor that unsettles the computations of the politicians.

Voters are not as politically demonstrative as they were eight or twelve years ago. Torchlight processions, the marching clubs and many well known concomitants of a national campaign are missing. It is the silent, unemotional voter that exerts the greatest influence at the polls. There never has been a presidential election when he was more silent and less emotional.

This necessarily does not favor President Wilson. As the candidates are on the home stretch, surface indications favor Charles Evans Hughes. Reports from the normal Republican states representing sufficient electoral votes are favorable to him.

Conceding President Wilson a considerable increase in his popular vote, it seems hardly likely that sufficient gains will be made to overcome his minority vote in 1912. The Progressive and Republican parties are practically reunited and whatever slight defections may exist, the Tribune believes they are hardly serious enough to return the Democratic party to power.

The election is the most important for the nation since the Civil war. A Hughes victory means the instituting

of a foreign and a domestic policy that will restore this nation to the position it has lost during the last four years of vacillation and misrule.

The world is easy to deform and hard to reform.

NOT UNANIMOUS.

Members of the various railroad brotherhoods in many states are resenting the efforts of their national officers to deliver their votes to President Wilson, because of his support of the Adamson law. They feel that their officers are attempting to make them mere pawns on the political checkerboard and they refuse to be delivered. This was the statement made recently by Arthur D. Burbank, chairman of the Legislative Board of Railroad Trainmen in Illinois. Mr. Burbank, whose duties require him to visit various lodges of his organization, declared that there was a decided trend toward Hughes among railroad men and that it daily is growing stronger, as the men have opportunity to study and discuss the so-called eight-hour law.

"The sentiment in favor of Wilson is disappearing," said Mr. Burbank, "and the evident attempt of the Grand Lodge officers to influence the membership is reacting. The railroad men as a class are pretty independent in politics and they do not want their officers to tell them how they should vote. The men who have always been Democrats are shouting a little louder than usual in this campaign, but the men who have always been Republicans have not changed and are going to vote for Hughes.

"As to the Adamson law, few of our members understand it and all are more or less suspicious of it. Many feel that in departing from the established custom of joint conference and direct wage adjustments, the brotherhoods have made a great mistake. I have found many of our members who are more ready to criticize than to praise our national officers for dragging them into the political arena. The brotherhoods have made substantial progress in the last ten years through their economic forces and the members feel that all that work has been lost and that wages and working conditions are now the merely political issues.

"In the last two weeks I have noticed a decided change in sentiment, especially in Illinois. Our members have not forgotten the conditions which prevailed two years ago, when train crews were laid off by hundreds and thousands. They understand that the present prosperity is temporary, due entirely to the European war, and they want to see their bread and butter placed on a firmer foundation. They are afraid that the re-election of Wilson and a Democratic Congress will result in a return to the deplorable conditions of two years ago, before the war gave a temporary stimulus to industry.

Some people won't let the devil take a vacation.

SPANISH AND RUSSIAN.
 England is studying the Russian language, we learn from the London Times. Which means, although the Times does not say so, that England is getting ready to go in earnest after Russian trade after the war.

This trade for years has been in German control. American students of business conditions have seen in Russia a great outlook for American enterprise and capital. Is America doing anything to prepare the way for entrance into this field?

Russia is our nearest neighbor, excepting Canada and Mexico. The czar's Siberian dominions lie across the narrow Bering strait from our own northern empire of Alaska. Yet our ideas of Russia and the Russians are gained from reading the war news and watching Diaghileff's ballet.

There probably are a few places in this country where Russian is taught, but we don't know where they are.

In Spanish we are making better progress. At the University of Iowa, which lies about as far from the frontier in either direction as any school could, 280 students are studying the chief language of Latin America today, where in 1910 there were but 15.

The movement for the study of Spanish is showing an encouraging growth. But how about a little Russian?

Whitewashing a reputation won't remove the stench of a rotten life.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.
 Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. First applications gives relief, 50c.

NOTICE, ELKS!
 Special social session as farewell party to Sherman Hill will be held at the club rooms Friday evening, October 27th.
 All Elks respond.
 WM. O'HARA,
 Exalted Ruler.



UNCLE SAM: Go forward! Retain our place among nations. Cartoon by ELMIGER.

How Democratic Tariff Affects Nation's Farmers

Chicago, Oct. 26.—Argentine corn placed on the free list by the Underwood tariff bill—is reaching Peoria in immense quantities. Chicago received advice that a consignment received yesterday by the Miller Grain Company of Peoria is the advance shipment of a total that will advance grain producers and others who are interested in the grain market at Peoria, the center of the corn products manufactures.

Political managers received word of the dumping of the Argentine corn on the Peoria elevators before the regular channels. Central Illinois farmers, far reports came through industrial past whose front doors the Argentine corn trains were traveling toward the Peoria distilleries, were the first to sound a warning.

Million Bushels Already Here.

Information in Chicago last night was that more than 1,000,000 bushels of Argentine corn already has reached the markets of the corn belt, and that an unbelievably large quantity is on its way.

The story is that practically all shipping of the country is being used to transport corn from the Argentine to New Orleans, where it is transferred to trains and sent to Peoria. In order to handle the tremendous traffic in corn that is expected as long as the Underwood tariff law is on the books, large elevators are being erected at New Orleans.

Appeal From New Orleans.

C. F. Sanford, superintendent of public grain elevators at New Orleans,

is sending out a circular letter advising commercial interests of the capacity of elevators already built to handle this product.

"The intent of this is to advise you of our facilities for handling import grain in bulk. With the possibility of importing Argentine corn, I believe you will find it greatly to your advantage to look into this matter.

The fact that we are equipped to handle import grain in bulk will, I believe, mean a saving of several cents a bushel over the present method of handling in sacks. At present we can unload from vessels in bulk 60,000 bushels a day, and will add to this as much additional capacity as the business justifies."

View of a Chicago Man.

"These immense preparations made to handle the Argentine corn shipments, indicate clearly that it is not anticipated the duty on corn will be revived, and it also clearly indicates the tremendous extent of the shipments expected." A Chicago man said yesterday. "With a capacity of 60,000 bushels per day the facilities for handling are unlimited.

"Argentine farming conditions are different from those of the United States. The Argentine country is divided into large estates, farmed on a large scale. The proprietors of these farms import American machinery and operate the farms with cheap labor imported from southern Europe. It is the kind of competition that the American farmer will be unable to meet without a marked loss under American conditions."

GARRANZA CAN NOW COPE WITH BANDIT

Villa's Entrance Into Military Field Will Aid His Opponents.

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 6.—"With Villa in the field as a military commander, Carranza forces will be better able to cope with him than when he operated as a bandit with a small and mobile force of men in the country he knows perfectly," said Andres Garcia, inspector general of the Carranza consulate in the United States, today.

"The commanders who are coming from the south to campaign against Villa are the ones who defeated him so decisively at Zelaya and Leon and they have no fear of Villa, whom they forced to run at those engagements," added Garcia. He said he doubted the reliability of General George Bell's news sources in reference to the situation in Chihuahua City, and western Chihuahua.

Villa Playing Shrewd Game.

Army officers here who have been following Villa's operations against Carranza's troops in western Chihuahua declared tonight Villa was playing a shrewd game in his efforts to draw the Carranza forces out of Chihuahua City so he could attack them in the open country, where he could use his guerrilla style of warfare. They also say that Villa is refrain-

ing from attacking Chihuahua City, for fear it might lead to complications with the United States and cause the punitive expedition to resume operations.



BY CHARLES S. DRISCOLL

"Give me the fellow who sings at his work."
 Said a poet who lived long ago,
 And never a sentence by Christian or Turk,
 Has unloosened such an ocean of woe!

Alas for the nuts who have noticed that line,
 And have started to whistle and sing,
 With the notion that making a noise is a sign
 That they're robbing the world of its stings!

The fellow who whistles a tune like a brake
 On an auto that's slipping down hill,
 Will whistle away for humanity's sake,
 Though he makes the whole office office force hiss!

The lady whose voice consternation would spread
 In a congress of riveting guns,
 Sings away at her work with a cold in her head
 Till the last patient laborer runs.

Oh, blister the fellow, the man, or the boy
 Who keeps yapping a tune in your ear
 And thinks he is filling the world full of joy
 While he's knocking your nerves out of gear!

And the woman who sings when she ought to be dumb,
 Who is blessed with a voice like a file,
 Who scares all the sparrows away with her hum,
 May she go for a trip by the Nile!

Business Is Business.
 Guest—"I must take the next train. It means money to me! How soon does it go?" Clerk (country inn)—"I'd lose my job if I told you! It means money to us to keep you here!"

CITY NEWS

MARRIED BY JUDGE.
 Miss Alta Davis and L. Solimon, both of Driscoll, were married yesterday in the probate judge's office by Judge H. C. Bradley.

K. OF C. MEETING.
 The Knights of Columbus will hold their regular meeting this evening in their hall in Fourth street. All members of the K. of C. are asked to attend.

FUNERAL THIS AFTERNOON.
 Funeral services for the late Joseph Gagner of Ninth street will be conducted this afternoon in the Presbyterian church at 2:30. Rev. H. C. Postlethwaite being in charge. Interment will be made in Fairview cemetery.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST AUTHOR PROTESTS AGAINST SUPPRESSION OF GREAT BOOK AND ART BY SELF-CONSTITUTED MORAL CENSORS!

(NOTE BY EDITOR—Theodore Dreiser's novel, "The Genius," has been withdrawn from publication because of protests lodged against it by the New York and Cincinnati vice societies. A jury in federal court has declared the book not immoral, but these societies nevertheless have refused to withdraw their protests, basing their action on the finding of three justices of a minor New York court that the book was indecent. At the invitation of this newspaper and its associates in The Newspaper Enterprise Association, Theodore Dreiser has presented his side of the dispute—the side of all who are interested in a virile American art and letters—in the accompanying article.)

By THEODORE DREISER.
 (Foremost Living American Author; writer of "Sister Carrie," "Jennie Gerhardt," "The Genius" and "Plays of the Natural and Supernatural.")
 (Written especially for this newspaper and copyrighted 1916 by the Newspaper Enterprise Association.)
 The most significant and, to me, discouraging manifestation in connection with the United States today is

the tendency to even narrower and more puritanic standards than have obtained in the past. In all conscience, up to this year of our Lord 1916, they have been bad enough. As a matter of fact, America, in its hundred years of life, has not even reached the intellectual maturity that goes in individual cases with a stripping of 18.

I am constantly astonished by the thousands of men, exceedingly capable in some mechanical or narrow technical sense, whose world or philosophical vision is that of a child.

We Americans, by some hocus pocus of atavism, borrowed or retained from lower English middleclass puritans all their fol de rol notions about making human nature perfect by fiat or edict. The written word, as it were, which goes with all religions. So, although by reason of our coarseness and most brutal methods we have built up one of the most interesting and domineering oligarchies in the world, we are still by no means aware of the fact.

All men, in the mind of the unthinking American, are still free and equal. They have in themselves certain inalienable rights; what they are, when you come to test them, no human being can discover. Your so-called rights disappear like water before a moving boat. They do not exist.

Life here, as elsewhere, comes down to the brutal methods of nature itself. The rich strike the poor at every turn; the poor defend themselves and further their lives by all means which stark necessity can conceive.

No alienable right keeps the average cost of living from rising steadily while most of the salaries of our idealistic Americans are stationary. No inalienable right has ever yet prevented the strong from either tricking or browbeating the weak. And, although by degrees the average American everywhere is feeling more and more keenly the sharpening struggle for existence, yet his faith in the impossible ideals is as fresh as ever.

On earth the good American is convinced that the narrower and more colorless his life here, the greater his



THEODORE DREISER.

opportunity for a more glorious life hereafter. We have been convinced that we are destined to make the Ten Commandments in all their arbitrary perfection work.

One might show readily enough that America attained its amazing position in life by reason of the fact that, along with boundless opportunities, the Ten Commandments did not work and do not work, but what would be the use?

No country in the world, not even England, is so prolific in fol de rol reforms as this great country of ours. Personally, my quarrel is with America's quarrel with original thought. It is so painful to me to see one after another of our alleged reformers tilting Don Quixote-like at the giant windmills of fact.

We are to have no pictures which the Puritan and the narrow, animated by an obsolete dogma of religion cannot approve of. We are to have no theaters, no motion pictures, no books, no public exhibitions of any kind, no speech even, which will in any way contravene his limited view of life. Shakespeare has been ordered from the schools in some states. The production of Anthony and Cleopatra has been raided in Chicago.

Japanese prints of the highest value, intended for the seclusion of a private collection, have been seized and the most valuable of them held to be destroyed.

By turns, an artistic fountain in New York, lone exhibits of paintings in Denver, Kansas City, and elsewhere, have been attacked, not with the invisible weapons of the law, as might be expected, but with actual axes.

A male dancer of repute and some artistic ability has been raided publicly by the vice crusaders for his shameless exposure of his person.

To me this sort of thing is dull, and bespeaks the low state to which our mental activities have fallen. When it comes to the matter of serious letters it is the worst.

In New York a literary reign of terror is being attempted. The publisher of Gilbert Cannon's latest novel is warned before he brings it out that he will be prosecuted—a work that probably has no more defect than being intelligent and true. Similarly, Mr. Przybyszewski's "Homo Sapiens"—a by no means pornographic work—is at once seized on its appearance, and the publishers frightened into withdrawing it. "This was true of 'Hasar Revelly,' and now of 'The Genius,' as well as of the eminent August Forel's 'The Sexual Question.' Think of the work of a scientist of Forel's attainments being banned!

This sort of interference with serious letter plumbs the depths of ignorance and intolerance; if not checked it does and will check initiative and inspiration at the source.

There is no compulsion on anyone to read. One must pay to do so. What is more, one must have taste inherently to select, and a brain and a heart to understand. With all these safeguards and a double score of capable critics in every land to praise or blame, what need really is there for a censor to indulge his personal predilection and opposition, and appeal to the courts if he is disagreed with?

Coming down to my own case, and "The Genius," I may say that up to the time the book was suppressed, not a single criticism could have been produced condemning it as lewd or obscene. Along comes John S. Sumner, successor to Anthony Comstock, with his peculiar point of view, and his interest in so-called pornography, and 75 places are pointed out as lewd, and 17 as blasphemous—a crime which is not even listed in the penal code of the state of New York.

Personally, I rise to protest. I look on this interference as an outrage.

When is it to end? When will we lay aside our swaddling clothes, enforced on us by ignorant impossible puritans and their uneducated followers, and stand up free thinking men and women?

Life is to be learned as much from books as from life itself—almost more so, in my judgment.

Books are the stored honey of the human soul, gathered on wings of misery and travail.

Shall the dull and the self-seeking and the self-advertising close this store on the groping human mind?

young and of striking intellectual type.

This remarkable Ince Triangle feature and a two-reel Keystone comedy, featuring "Shorty" Hamilton in "A Modern Knight," is sure to play to crowded houses tonight at both performances, starting at 7:15 and 9 o'clock.

WITH THE MOVIES

ORPHEUM
 Thomas H. Ince, director-general of the Kay-Bee corner of Triangle, is chucking mightily these days over his discovery of Anna Lehr, the new star, who is playing in "Civilization's Child," a new feature from the pen of C. Gardner Sullivan.

He engaged her for leads when other producers passed her by with the proverbial "cold, bright eye." She has succeeded beyond all expectations in being a first-class "register," with big, melting gray eyes, loops of blonde hair, and a tremulous mouth that betrays the slightest ripple of feeling within.

In this sense Anna Lehr has invested pictures with the eloquence that rightfully belongs to them—not the sound and intonation of voice, but the appeal to imagination which is infinitely more effective. Directors say they never have worked with an actress more keenly alive to the exigencies of a situation. Her transitions may be sudden when required by the occasion; but they always blend smoothly into one another.

Miss Lehr was born in Austria, but came to America when a child. Since then she has played on both sides of the water, supporting some of the leading actors of the day. She is

BISMARCK
 James Morrison, the popular Vitagraph juvenile plays a splendid part in "The Dawn of Freedom," the Vitagraph five-part feature film to be shown at the Bismarck theater tonight.

It is somewhat superfluous to say that "Jimmie" plays his part well—there has never been a time when he has not accomplished that feat. However, his role in this feature film gives him opportunities to excel some of his earlier impersonations.

"Jimmie" was born in Illinois November 15th, 1888. Educated in the public schools of this state, he later attended the University of Chicago, but left prior to receiving a degree. Going to New York he attended the American Academy of Dramatic Arts wherein he was taught the rudiments of pantomime.

After an interesting career on the legitimate stage, Morrison applied for a position with the Vitagraph Company where he readily secured a chance to act before the camera owing to his pleasant appearance. His success was instantaneous and since then he has been one of the best known juvenile leading men in the motion picture field.