

THE TRIBUNE

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LOCAL WEATHER BULLETIN. For the 24 hours ending at noon, April 3, 1917. Temperature at 7:00 a. m. 23. Temperature at noon 41. Highest yesterday 46. Lowest last night 23. Precipitation None. Highest wind velocity 10-N-E.

Forecast. For North Dakota: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; colder to night in the northeast portion. ORRIS W. ROBERTS, Meteorologist.

In a journey of twenty miles, the nineteenth is half way.—Chinese Proverb.

WILSON'S MESSAGE.

President Wilson's address is the articulated patriotism of a great nation. There is no rancor; no playing to the galleries; no jingoism; no lust for war, but an emphatic insistence that the American people prepare to defend their rights.

He touches the nub of the situation in this: "Properties can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be."

This in a few simple words differentiates the infractions of Germany against international and moral laws from the violations of the Allies.

Our immediate participation in the war, of course, will be limited, but we can put power behind the arms of the Allies by extension of credit, naval assistance and in sending war supplies; thus releasing thousands of men in the allied countries now forced to do their bit in the factories and behind the plow.

President Wilson wisely declares for a union of democracies against autocracies. His tribute to Russia is significant coming from America, which has offered a haven for the oppressed of all nations.

The nature of our participation in the war is left for Congress to determine, but the President does not mince words when he urges "practical cooperation."

That is a comprehensive term and prepares the American people for any eventuality. President Wilson is convinced that the time has passed for half-way measures. This is to be no shaking of the fist first and the finger afterwards.

It means action. It means the United States is prepared to retain her traditional place among the nations of the world as the champion of right. It means that pacifists must put their country above their hobby. But if anyone is in doubt what this momentous message means he should weigh well these words: "The Allies are in the field and we should help them in every way to be effective there."

Just what that way is to be, is for our military officials to decide. President Wilson in this hour needs the best brains obtainable. Political considerations should be waved aside. Men like Root, Taft, Fisher, Roosevelt, Knox and others should be summoned and given portfolios in a coalition cabinet.

This is essential to success. American citizens of German birth will find comfort in these words: "We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling toward them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their government acted in entering this war."

There is nothing racial in our attitude. It is fundamental and vindicated by a long, dastardly and bloody attack directed under the guise of friendship, not by the German people, but by the Prussian dynasty that still gambles with human souls; that uses medieval methods; that steals itself against progressive thought, holding a free loving people in bondage.

It is to be a union of democracies against autocracy, drunk with fancied power.

But what of the future? The stand now taken imposes an obligation that is going to put our Americanism to the acid test. Let all take these words of Wilson to heart:

"If there should be disloyalty, it will be dealt with a firm hand of stern repression; but if it lifts its head at all, it will lift it only here and there, without countenance except from a lawless and malignant few."

Brooman, assistant secretary of agriculture, urges cultivation of "vacant city lots and yards" as a preparedness measure. No, he didn't mention golf links.

BREAD OR BULLETS?

The United States has choice of one of two ways of making war on Germany. One way is by direct attack. This would mean formal alliance with the Entente Powers, and the sending of warships and armies to Europe. The sending of warships would be easy, for obvious reasons. The sending of big armies would not be an impossibility. England has sent millions of men across the channel and Canada has sent some 400,000 across the ocean without the loss of a soldier, so far as is known, and with what the United States navy could add to the guard of sea lanes there would be few losses, regardless of Germany's increase in submarines.

The second way would be very largely defensive. Having prepared proper protection for our coast, our resources could be devoted to feeding and otherwise supplying the Entente powers which are directly engaged in fighting Germany.

To starve England is Germany's present main object, if not her last hope. It is not so much a powder fight as a bread fight, and Uncle Sam can save his powder by firing off his bread, with as decided effect upon the final result as though he exploded a blast under every German in Europe. In other words, the business of supplying means for the Entente to crush Prussianism would, under this policy, become a national business. It would defeat Germany's purpose to make America so busy with her own part as a belligerent that the present supply of munitions from America to the Allies would cease.

Starvation is a brutal, ugly, barbaric, altogether miserable policy, it war or in peace, in respect of Germans or Englishmen. If the United States engages in it, it will not be because it wants to, but because it has to. Sometimes fire has simply got to be fought with fire. It was awful to dynamite a thousand fine homes and business buildings in San Francisco, but that frightful week of April, 1906, but it saved the city from annihilation.

Again, we oppose the starvation of the millions of fellow beings in England, and we will do our best to prevent it. Since Germany has virtually declared war on us, there is no such settlement as neutrality in us and Germany has chosen the weapon for us, one of which is starvation. For our choice of the latter, we have precedents without number and justification in the action of "cultured" Germany herself.

Nor is a policy of self-defense and starvation of the foe illegitimate or cowardly in war, however brutal however frightful to non-combatants. "Armies travel on their stomachs." The commissary is the heart, the circulatory system of armies. And armies are but the people as a whole, under arms. The end justifies the means, in putting down the proposition that the world shall go hungry in order to satiate the ambition or fulfill the designs of any one nation. Whichever policy our nation adopts let it be the main policy. War is a serious business, not a matter to approach without deliberation and definite plans.

If it is the crucial, the vital policy of our Teutonic foe to starve England, it would be good policy on our part to keep England's belly full. If it is our best policy to unleash the blood-hungry, glory-hungry dogs of war, let us loose all the war-dogs we've got to rend and crush and in the ordinary way.

It will be remarkable if we do not have two war parties in this country—one composed of navy boards, army boards, all the uniformed ambitious for adventure and promotion and all the gun and powder makers; the other composed of people who would wage war at the least cost of American lives. We can put armies in Europe, or we can put bread in Europe. Quo vadis?

Suggestion for the pacifist parade band in Washington; violins and oboes instead of trumpets and drums.

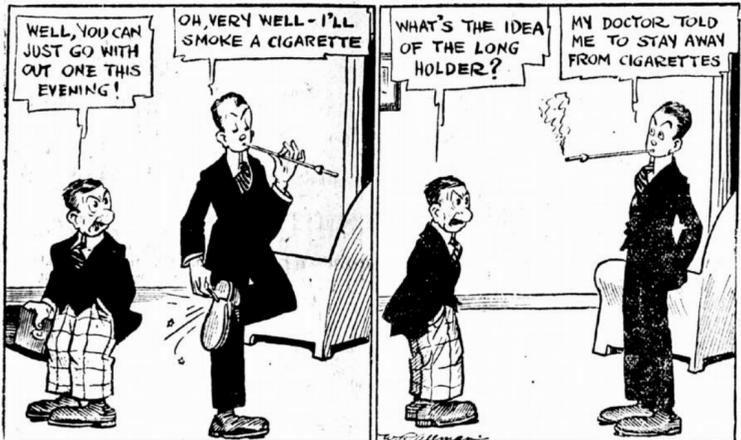
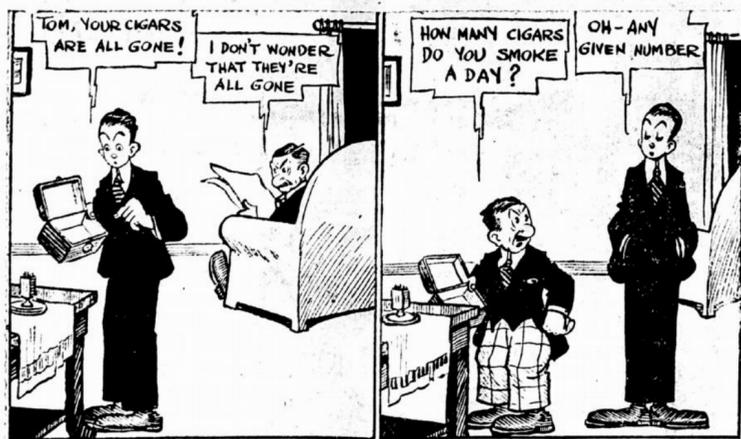
NOT FOR WAR PROFITS. So far as it can be learned, the masses in Germany believe that our munitions makers control our President and Congress and are urging war for sake of the profits therefrom. It is too bad that the German people are prevented from learning the truth.

The German people do not know that, instead of being after greater profits, many of our big manufacturers are offering their plants to the government absolutely without thought of profit and that in respect of warship building, as one instance, the corporations are now making deals with the government on a 10 per cent profit basis, an arrangement which will be carried out with respect to other war equipment, once war actually begins. It will not be war for private profit, and we do wish that the German masses could know how actually patriotic some of our corporations have become.

Practical cooperation. What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable cooperation in counsel and action with the government now at war with Germany, and, if necessary, the ex-

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS. By Allman

WILBUR SHOULD GO TO A HEAD SPECIALIST.



Frazier Pledges Support

President Wilson in this crisis may depend upon the loyal support of every North Dakotan," said Governor Frazier last night. "There never has been any question as to the stand of North Dakota in any matter where loyalty and true patriotism are concerned—there can be no question now."

UNION OF DEMOCRACIES TO WAR ON AUTOCRACIES

Continued from page 1.

tion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion.

ARMED NEUTRALITY. "When I addressed the Congress on the 20th of February last, I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our rights to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence. But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable. Because submarines are in effect outlaws when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks, as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea.

COMMON PRUDENCE. "It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity indeed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all. The German Government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea, which it has prescribed, even in the defense of right, which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards, which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law, and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual; it is likely once to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerent.

SACRED RIGHTS. "There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making. We will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are not common wrongs. They cut to the very roots of human life.

"With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking, and of the grave responsibilities, which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of a belligerent, which has thus been thrust upon it and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German Empire to terms and end the war.

PRACTICAL COOPERATION. "What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable cooperation in counsel and action with the government now at war with Germany, and, if necessary, the ex-

deeply momentous things, let us be very clear, and make very clear to all the world what our motives and our objects are. My own thought has not been driven from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months, and I do not believe that the thought of the nation has been altered or clouded by them.

VINDICATE PEACE PRINCIPLES. "I have exactly the same things in mind now that I had in mind when I addressed the Senate on the 22nd of January last, the same that I had in mind when I addressed the Congress on the 3rd of February, and on the 20th of February. Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and the justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power, and to set up amongst the really free and self-governing peoples of the world such a concert of purposes of action as will henceforth insure the observance of those principles. Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its people, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments backed by organized force, which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances.

INDIVIDUAL STANDARDS. "We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized states.

"We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling toward them, but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval.

"It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined on in the old, unhappy days when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interests of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellowmen as pawns and tools.

INSTANCES OF INTRIGUE. "Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbor states with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs, which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked only under cover and where no one has the right to ask questions.

"Cunningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried, it may be, worked out and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded confidence of a narrow and privileged class. They are happily impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concerning all the nation's affairs.

DEMOCRACY IN PARTNERSHIP. "A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. Autocratic governments could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honor, a partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its vitals away; its

SOME FAMOUS RETREATS OF HISTORY

The retreat of the Germans out of France is one of the greatest acts of war in the history of the world.

"At the beginning of the war the German forces swept down into France at so rapid a pace the Allies could not stop them until the invaders reached a point about 20 miles from Paris. The Germans were stopped at the Marne and stayed practically at that position until the recent great retreat back toward Germany. This retreat may mark the beginning of the end of the war.

This war is marked by two other famous retreats, one naval the other by land. The naval retreat was at the Dardanelles, when British and French ships twice stormed the Turkish forts and had to give up each time. The final retreat was in 1916, with the loss of about 300,000 men and several powerful warships.

The great land retreat of this war is that of the Russians from Galicia. The Austrians had been pushed back as far as the Carpathian mountains and in some places even into Hungary, when reinforcements of Germans forced the Russians back. Now Russian troops occupy a small corner of Austrian Galicia.

What historians consider to be the most famous and most disastrous retreat in history is that of Napoleon from Moscow in 1812. Napoleon had swept through Europe as fast as his troops could move, winning battle after battle and recruiting more troops as he went. When Napoleon came to Russia, his army met a se-

vere winter to which they were not used. Napoleon feared mutiny; he saw his troops lose confidence. The retreat from Moscow ended his marvelous career.

Lee's retreat from Gettysburg, in 1863, made the success of the Union troops more certain. He had tried to invade the north twice, and after the second time he put himself on the defensive until the end of the war.

The "retreat of the ten thousands" is a famous event in Greek history. It was at the battle of Cunaxa, 401 B. C., when the Greeks, who had joined the younger Cyrus in revolt against Artaxerxes Mnemon, retreated from that city and kept on the march for 215 days in which they traveled 3,465 miles before stopping. In the end, however, they came out victors.

A great national retreat is now taking place in Europe. Turkey, The Turks began to enter Europe in the thirteenth century. They moved up the Balkan peninsula, captured Constantinople in 1453 and had moved inland almost as far as Vienna, when the Hungarians began driving them back. In the early nineteenth century parts of European Turkey began to revolt and form independent kingdoms, leaving Greece and Serbia to the sultan. The Balkan wars of 1912 ended in leaving a little triangle of land, including Constantinople, to the sultan. The present war may end altogether the sultan's rule in Europe, and again Turkey will find herself in Asia, where she was 700 years ago.

plotting of inner circles who could plan what they would and render account to no one would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honor steadily to a common end and prefer the interests of their own narrow interest of their own.

SPEAKS OF RUSSIA. "Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia?"

"Russia was known by those who knew it best to have been always in fact democratic at heart. In all the vital habits of her thought, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instincts, their habitual attitude toward life.

"The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character or purpose; and now it has been shaken off and the great, generous Russian people have been added in all their native majesty and might to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice and for peace. Here, is a fit partner for a league of honor."

PRUSSIAN AUTOCRACY. "One of the things that has served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war, it has filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of government with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of council, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce.

"Indeed, it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began; and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture, but a fact proved in our course of justice that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing peace and dislocating the industries of the country have been carried on at the instigation, with the support and even under the personal direction of official agents of the Imperial Government accredited to the government of the United States.

HAVE BEEN LONG SUFFERING. "Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them we have sought to put the most generous interpretations upon them, because we knew that their source lay, not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people toward us, (who were, no doubt, as ignorant of them as we ourselves were), but only in the selfish designs of a government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing. But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that the government entertains no real friendship for us and means to act against our peace and security to its convenience. That means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors, the intercepted note to the German Minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

ACCEPTING CHALLENGE. "We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world.

"We are now about to accept the gauge of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veils of false pretense about them, to fight this, for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations, great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. The "must" must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the trusted foundations of political liberty.

NO SELFISH ENDS. "We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We speak no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the right of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been secured as the faith and the freedom of the nation can make them.

"Just because we fight without rancor and without selfish objects, seek nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share as free peoples, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctilio the principles of right of fair play we profess to be fighting for."

"NO FIGHT WITH AUSTRIA. "I have said nothing about the government's attitude with the imperial govern-

Wires President Wilson

Mayor Lucas upon reading President Wilson's message to Congress sent the following telegram in behalf of the City of Bismarck: To President Wilson, Washington, D. C.: "On behalf of the loyal citizens of Bismarck, I extend to you our heartiest and united support in this great national crisis."

A. W. LUCAS, President of the City Commission.

What Doctors Use for Eczema

A soothing combination of all of Wintergreen, Thyme, and other healing ingredients called D. D. D. Prescription is now a favorite remedy of skin specialists. It cures itching, it soothes the nerve, gives relief from the most distressing skin diseases.

