

THE TRIBUNE

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WEATHER REPORT.

For twenty-four hours ending at noon April 20: Temperature at 7 a. m. 33, Temperature at noon 42, Highest yesterday 53...

Forecast. For North Dakota: Fair tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Temperature. Locations include Fargo, Williston, Grand Forks, etc.

ORIGUS W. ROBERTS, Meteorologist. The best that history gives us is the enthusiasm it arouses.—Goethe.

FIRST AMERICAN VICTORY. For two years the British and Canadians fought to drive the Germans from Vimy ridge.

The invaders' line held solid. Came a day when news reached the trenches that America had declared war.

A young Texan—his name is not preserved for history—asked and received permission to fasten the American flag to his bayonet and to lead in the charge of the Canadian regiment with which he was serving.

With the young American, carrying the Stars and Stripes, in the forefront, the Canadians charged again. The line that for two years had been impregnable, wavered and broke.

Who shall say it was not due to the cheer given the Canadians, and the dismay given the Germans, by sight of the American flag?

The young Texan fell in the charge. They carried him back to the Canadian lines with the Stars and Stripes for his shroud. Perhaps the battle in which this gallant Texan lost his life was the first American victory.

"Trench warfare" it was; "furrow warfare" it soon will be.

MUST ACT NOW. The United States of America can end this war, save hundreds of thousands of lives, prevent widespread and indescribable misery and bring close at hand the restoration of stricken and bleeding Europe.

Or if can let the war drift on for two or three years while more fields are denuded in human blood, while more populations perish in hellish tortures and while the whole world shudders and suffers.

That is the choice presented to congress. That is the issue hanging on every vote on every war measure.

If we are sane, intelligent and efficient we end the war. If we are dithering, drooling and impotent we prolong it, very likely to our own imminent destruction.

The Half Hearted in congress, actively co-operating with the Kaiser's American army, are massing to force us into the policy of shame and weakness.

They are insisting upon the worthless, perilous volunteer system, they are opposing universal service and adequate preparation, they are fighting a rational method of taxing wealth, they are entrenching themselves against the sending of troops to France, they are appealing to ignorance, prejudice and treason to keep this country from being of any effect in the war to release humanity.

There ought to be some way of bringing home to these men the appalling nature of their work. There ought to be some way of making them hear the death shrieks of the men that will be slaughtered on their account, the moans of the children they will starve, and the cries of the homeless people in the towns they will lay waste.

They will be responsible for these horrors, just as much responsible as if with their own hands they cut throats and butchered infants.

And if as a result of their murderous folly their own country is plunged into huge disaster and they see it

fighting alone against a powerful and greedy foe, that will be their blame, with all calamities that may follow. The Kaiser, his hands dripping with blood, standing before a background of blackened towns, and burning farm houses, has been heretofore the world's image of guilt in this dreadful business.

He should have now to complete the picture an American pacifist on one side and an American copperhead on the other.

When the British capture Lens they can see through the Hindenburg line.

ALL HAIL THE CAMERA! Now come the days when the April showers are about to be dried up in May sunshine. The doors of nature are about to open wide and through the portal will walk the camera fan. All hail to him!

Now will the office of the art editor be deluged with pictures of the matronly cow and her frisking calf, of father in the backyard a-posting with a rake and of the next-door neighbor's young hopeful dressed in overalls bending over a plot of spaded-up dirt in which he has planted pebbles, confident they will sprout.

And some of those works of art will be accompanied with the usual effusion of the spring-poet, recited out in yards of explanatory rhyme.

Yes, and the apple trees in full bloom, the old swimmin' hole and brother sitting up very straight behind the wheel of his new auto, all will be recorded in a conglomeration of enthusiasm of spring-time art.

But let us remember this, that all these pictures, that they are recorded, that, good or bad, they have served their purpose in giving the operator of the camera a moment of intense interest in a subject outside of himself and his own concerns.

Let us remember that before they have faded or been dumped by mother into the wastebasket during the top-shelf closet cleaning of some future spring, they will have made at least one impression on some mind some place, for joy or sorrow, that cannot be erased.

Good luck to you, you amateur photographers! And this he suggested to you: Take happy pictures.

What profit it a man if he corner all the gold on earth but lose the love of his own brother?

LET US STAND BY. Every once in a while it is given some man to rise to the heights, to display a nobility not only of utterance, but also of sentiment. There has been no saner, finer speech made about the war than that delivered by Elihu Root before the republican club in New York city the other night. It was a noble echo of the immortal war address of President Wilson.

Root has now made specific answer to all un-patriotic noise: "We republicans were defeated at the last election and now our first duty is to control ourselves, to banish from our hearts every feeling of party prejudice, and to fill them with a strong love of country and a strong desire to do our duty for our country. We need no coalition government to make us loyal. We must make a coalition of ourselves, a coalition of all our people to hold up the hands of the government of the United States."

Root knows that during former great conflicts when mistakes were made, when generals and admirals failed to win hoped-for victories, there were bitter complaints. And to forestall and counteract all this, he uttered these words, which all of us might take to heart in the weeks and months, perhaps years of war ahead of us:

"There is one other thing of which I would sound a warning, the danger from the first dying down of enthusiasm. The United States has never had a war without its bungling and its mistakes. Do not let us republicans join in the band of faint hearts, who, when criticism comes, withhold their support. The inevitable shortcomings of a democracy in preparing for war will come. Then will be the time for the stout hearts to stand by our country and say: 'No matter what mistakes have been made we are for our government and our country.' Let us do this when the faint-hearted and the scurrilous are crying down our government. Let us stand by as we stood by Lincoln when the faint hearts were saying, 'The war is a failure.'"

"In ill repute, success or failure, come what may, let us stand by." Austria wants a separate peace—perhaps as an alternative to separate pieces. All's quiet along the Rio Grande—except Hearst—and President Carranza is writing a message. More and mighty reform in Russia! Her war censor has quit lying and actually reports "our unsuccessful attacks" and "our heavy losses."

Argentina and Costa Rica assure Uncle Sam of their moral support. We've got more morality than we can take care of now. What we need from you is beef and potatoes, good folks.

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The Shattered Idol!



"War Preparedness" In Your Own Garden

BEST WAYS TO GROW ONIONS IN DIFFERENT CLIMATES EXPLAINED BY TRIBUNE GARDENING EXPERT.

(Another of the series of gardening articles by an expert gardener telling what and when to plant, how to plant and care for it and cut the cost of living.)

BY A GARDENER. The onion will thrive under a wide range of climatic and soil conditions, but a rich sandy loam containing plenty of humus is best suited for it. As the crop requires shallow cultivation and it may be necessary to resort to hard work to keep it free from weeds, the land should be in condition to be easily worked.

In the north, seed is sown as early in the spring as the soil can be brought to the proper condition. In the south, onion sets are frequently put out in the autumn and carried through the winter with the protection of a little hay or straw.

There are three ways of growing onions: First, by sowing the seeds in rows where the crop is to grow; second, by sowing the seed in prepared beds and transplanting the seedlings to the open ground; and third, by planting sets which have been kept through the winter.

The first method is used by large commercial growers on account of the labor involved in the others. On small areas it may be preferable to plant sets. Onions planted from sets will ripen earlier than those from seed sown in the garden.

The seedlings are transplanted when they are somewhat smaller than a lead pencil and rather stocky. The root end of the plant is pushed into the soil and the soil is firmed about the plant.

The seed is sown thickly in rows about a foot apart. After the plants become established, they are thinned to about two or three inches apart. The maturity of the bulbs may be hastened by preventing the continued growth of the tops. This is sometimes accomplished by rolling an empty barrel over the rows and breaking down the tops.

Wait until the tops are fairly well along. After these turned over tops are practically dead, the onion bulbs may be pulled out by hand and spread in a dry, well-ventilated place to cure. Several kinds of onions may remain in the soil over winter. The multiplier, or potato onion, for example, can be planted from sets in the autumn and will produce excellent green onions early in the spring. Remember this next fall. Cover the bed with leaves or straw.

A large onion of this type contains a number of distinct hearts and if planted will produce small onions. On

the other hand a small onion contains only one heart and will produce a large onion. A few of the large ones may be planted each year to produce sets for the following year's planting. Small onions too, may be pickled.

Onions, lettuce, radishes, etc., are not flesh building foods. They lack the necessary calories. In times of food shortage the vegetables that furnish calories are the most needed. For example peas and beans. My next article will have to do with these necessary backyard garden products.

A REAL STIMULUS. Linton Record: War reports would indicate that Uncle Sam has speeded up the fighting considerably by his war resolution. Ever since the British and the French heard that Uncle Sam was on their side they have been raising particular Ned with that famous Hindenberg line. It is reported that the north end of the German battle line that has held solid for two years is crumbling like hot wax before the massive Allied drives.

The Hotel of Character and Comfort. Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis.

CLEAN-UP AND PAINT-UP COMMITTEE.

- 1.—Keep all loose paper in receptacles. 2.—See that your portion of street is dustless. 3.—Keep garbage in covered can, notifying department when it is filled. 4.—Keep buildings painted up: barns, fences, garages, etc., suffer less from deterioration if kept well painted. 5.—Keep clean yards, alleys, store-rooms, barns and gardens. They are more cheaply kept clean, lend beauty to your premises and suggest thrift and healthfulness. 6.—Cultivate lawns, trees, gardens, window boxes and keep them trimmed and attractive. 7.—Yes, and fix-up too! Perhaps a little bit of carpenter work will not only make things look better but will add years to their wear. 8.—Beautiful annual vines will hide that old fence or out-buildings and a few vegetables will at once improve the table and the yard. 9.—Clean up and paint up; but Keep It Clean. Make Our City Beautiful by Making Your Part Beautiful. BISMARCK COMMERCIAL CLUB.

Tabloid History of United States

United Colonies Throw Off British Yoke in Seven Years of War and Take Place Among World's Free Nations

CHAPTER IV.

The "stamp act congress" in New York in 1765 created so much opposition in the colonies to the stamp act that the British parliament repealed it in 1766, at the same time reaffirming its right to tax the colonies.

The next year a tax was placed on glass, paper, printers' colors and tea. These taxes aroused protests, which resulted in the Boston massacre of 1770, when soldiers fired on unarmed citizens, and in the Boston "tea party" of 1773, when colonists disguised as Indians threw a cargo of tea into the harbor.

The first battle of the revolution was fought April 19, 1775, when unorganized farmers at Concord and Lexington compelled the British to retreat to Boston.

The continental congress of the colonies met in Philadelphia in 1775, and sought a peaceful solution which parliament refused.

The congress then raised 20,000 colonial troops and placed George Washington of Virginia in charge. On June 17, 1775, British stormed and captured the colonial positions on Bunker (Breed's) Hill, Boston, with so severe a loss that the battle was in moral effect a colonialist victory.

The British were besieged in Boston all winter, and had to evacuate in the spring, retiring to Halifax by sea.

After the Boston retirement, Britain sent in 1776 an army of 55,000 men, including 17,000 German mercenaries, to quell the rebellion.

On July 4, in Philadelphia, congress adopted the Declaration of Independence, drafted by Thomas Jefferson, which declared the united colonies to be independent states.

Washington was defeated in the Battle of Long Island, and New York fell into British hands. Christmas found the British opposite Philadelphia, then the capital, when Washington crossed the Delaware with his army, and routed the royal troops.

Washington's army put through a terrible winter at Valley Forge, and the war was fought with varying success on both sides, till Gen. Burgoyne's British force was captured at Saratoga, N. Y., September 17, 1777—the turning point of the war.

On Feb. 6, 1778, France recognized the American government and became an ally, sending a considerable army under Rochambeau, Washington and Rochambeau with a French fleet controlled the sea, compelled Lord Cornwallis to surrender the British army of the south, at Yorktown, Va., October, 1781.

This was the virtual end of the war, although Britain did not recognize American independence till 13 months later.

MANDAN NEWS BUREAU

Jos. P. Hess of the First National bank returned Wednesday evening from Glen Ullin, where he had been on business. Mrs. U. J. Downey and son of New Salem returned today, having spent several days in Mandan the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Mackey. Mrs. E. B. Wilkinson spent yesterday morning in Bismarck the guest of Capital City friends. President indications lead to the belief that there will be a large number attend the dancing party at the M. A. C. hall this evening. The Mandan orchestra has been engaged to furnish the music for the occasion. John Dawson was in Mandan yesterday, looking after business affairs. Mrs. T. G. Conroy was in Bismarck yesterday morning, visiting with Capital City friends. Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Gray leave this evening for Rochester, Minn., where the latter will receive treatment. Yardmaster McDowell has resumed his duties at the Northern Pacific yards, after a several days' vacation.

Margaret Murphy Kingsley and Mary Murphy Lent, Respondents. The State of North Dakota, To the above named respondents and all persons interested in the Estate of Celia Harvey, deceased: You, and each of you are hereby notified that Rose Bair, the Petitioner herein, has filed in the Court a document in writing purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Celia Harvey, late of the Township of Burnt Creek, in the County of Burleigh and State of North Dakota, deceased, with her petition, praying for the admission to probate of said document as the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and for the issuance to her of letters testamentary thereon, and that the said petition and the proofs of said purported Will and Testament will be heard and duly considered by this Court on Monday, the 21st day of May, A. D. 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the court rooms of this Court, in the County Court House, in the City of Bismarck, County of Burleigh and State of North Dakota; and You, and each of you, are hereby cited to be at said appearance at this Court at said time and place and answer said petition and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

By the Court. H. C. BRADLEY, Judge of County Court. Newton, Dullam & Young, Attorneys for Petitioner.

LITTLE DAMP WEATHER DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH BISMARCK PAVING. The damp weather of the last few days has not interfered with paving operations now under way in the two Bismarck street improvement districts. Excellent progress is reported in both No. 1 and No. 2. In the First district the steam shovel now is working on Main street, excavating between Sixth and Seventh streets. Curbing is going in on Broadway, one-half block between Eighth and Seventh and a half-block on Seventh between Broadway and Thayer.

In District No. 2 the steam shovel is excavating on Avenue A, between Eighth and Ninth streets, and on Eighth street, between Avenue A and Rosser. Curbing is being laid on Ninth street, between Thayer and Rosser, and on Thayer street, between Eighth and Ninth.

Visiting in City. Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Henderson, who have been guests at the Roy Henderson home for several days, left Wednesday for their home in Helena, Mont.

You will find more of the leading people of North Dakota registered at the Radisson, than at any other hotel in the Twin Cities.

Measles! VERY CATCHING AND OFTEN HAS DEADLY ENDING. Measles is about the most contagious disease there is. It is communicated by personal contact with the discharges from an infected person, or clothing, handkerchiefs or other articles infected with the recent discharge of a patient.

The virus of measles is short lived outside the human body. The germ can live but a few hours in the presence of sunlight and air. The discharge from the throat, nose and mouth are extremely dangerous. The early symptoms of measles are those of a catarrhal cold. These include a watery discharge from the nose and eyes, together with some hoarseness and cough. Persons presenting these symptoms, especially if they have some temperature, should be separated from others until the presence or absence of measles is determined.

It is believed the disease is given to others most frequently during the first four days of the attack. It is not believed to be "catching" after the fever has disappeared for a day. The disease is most serious in children under five years of age. It kills by causing inflammation of the air passages and lungs. It makes by causing diseases of the eyes and ears. The chief complications are pneumonia, ear disease and the lighting up of latent tuberculosis. Kidney and nervous affections in later life are often due to measles in childhood.

Mild cases in adults may cause fatal cases in children. Unless your services are needed, keep away from the diseased person. If you do visit a case bathe yourself and change and disinfect your clothing before you go where there is a child. Whenever a child has sore throat and fever it should immediately be isolated until a physician has seen it and has determined whether it has measles. Isolation of the sick should be established and maintained throughout the course of the disease.

HEALTH QUESTIONS ANSWERED. G. H.: "What is neuritis, what causes it and is there a cure?" Neuritis is an inflammation of a nerve, caused by debility, local injury, exposure to cold, gouty or rheumatic conditions, alcohol, lead and arsenic poisoning and the like. The cure depends upon the nature of the cause and the improvement of the general health.