

THE TRIBUNE

Entered at the Postoffice, Bismarck, N. D., as Second Class Matter. ISSUED EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY...

WEATHER REPORT for 24 hours ending at noon, April 23: Temperature at 7:00 a. m. 41, at noon 57, Highest yesterday 57, Lowest yesterday 40...

Forecast. For North Dakota: Unsettled weather tonight and Tuesday; probably rain in south portion; rain or snow in north portion; colder Tuesday in south and west portions.

THEY'LL HAVE TO HURRY. Unless those German autocrats get very busy, right off, their last desperate means, "unrestricted" submarine warfare, will surely fail.

Under present rate of interference with her importations, England is undoubtedly short of food in considerable degree, but her people are not yet down to hard pan.

The estimate of steel merchant ship construction this year is 3,000,000 tons, chiefly in Great Britain, Japan and the United States.

The pen, the plow and maybe the carpenter's hammer are mightier than the sword.

DO NOT BE FOOLED. A lot of congressmen and probably millions of American citizens are deluding themselves with the idea that Germany is about "all in."

Germany is feeling the pinch of hunger and will continue to draw her belt until the next harvest.

But the idea that hunger and bankruptcy mean the end of war is based on nothing except hope and the desire to shirk.

The plight of Germany today is nothing to compare with the condition of the southern confederacy in July, 1863.

At the time the south, with only 5,000,000 white population, had enlisted 600,000 men, nearly one out of every eight.

She had scarcely any industrial organization—hardly any iron and no coal.

Admittedly bankrupt, her paper money was worthless and supplies were taken for the army without pretense of payment in any kind of currency.

Memphis, Vicksburg and the opening of the Mississippi river. Germany today has not enlisted as many men in proportion as the south.

Her armies are not outnumbered in a ratio greater than two to one.

There is every reason to believe that the vast majority of Germans believe that their cause is just.

Probably the wiser Germans know that their fight is hopeless.

Germany is not going to surrender. Rather she is probably ready to fight a new and greater Wilderness campaign over the successive lines of trenches back of the Rhine itself.

We are not in for any "nice war" nor a banker's war, nor a training camp war.

The old war-cry "Kill! kill!" is giving way to a new one "Grow! grow!"

What to do with regard to fellows who marry in order to avoid the draft? That's easy. Keep a list of them.

There's a buzzing about peace. It will be all buzz, unless the Allies abandon their determination to not even confer until their enemies publish their terms.

A scientist proclaims that the ball is the oldest toy and was suggested to the first children by coconuts.

READERS' COLUMN

ALL CHANGE WITH TIMES. Medora, N. D., April 21, 1917. Editor of Tribune:

Some changes have taken place in Medora this spring. William Highth has given up the lease of the Rough Riders hotel, and moved to Sentinel Butte, where he has purchased a pool hall.

T. E. Johnson, the owner, has moved in from his farm and will manage the hotel.

J. M. Watson has sold his lively stable to S. M. Lehn, and his residence to William Rozel, and with his family has moved to New Salem, his old home.

Earl Fimple has purchased the Hesser, eighty acres south of town, and it is reported, will sink an artesian well and start a strawberry farm.

Fred Childs, formerly of Underwood, but who was deputy sheriff here for two years, last past, has taken a homestead near Malta, Montana, and will move his family there.

Earl Harmon has purchased the Phillips rooming house and will take possession shortly.

The Tribune gives an account of "Terry's Thief" which brings things to mind of 31 years ago this month.

In April, 1886, three men named Finnigan, Pegebenach and Burnstad were loafing around the saloons of Medora.

A. C. Townley, A Socialist

REGISTRATION BLANK. STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA, County of Sully, I, the undersigned elector, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that my name and signature as signed below is my true name and signature.

There has been several inquiries recently as to the politics of A. C. Townley, president of the North Dakota Nonpartisan league, and also apparent head of the national league, now in process of incubation.

Probably this conveys no news to Mr. Townley's associates. Undoubtedly he has never concealed the fact from his coworkers that he is a Socialist.

Corns!

Proper Shoes That Fit Feet Are Preventive. Corns result from abuse of the feet. They are caused by combined pressure and friction.

Stockings that crumple and roll into ridges are also to blame at times. The person that wears comfortable shoes of soft, elastic and well-seasoned leather is not likely to be bothered with corns.

Never cut a corn with a rusty razor. The corn is likely to become infected. Use an instrument carefully sterilized.

After the acid has been applied the corn should be covered with narrow strips of adhesive plaster.

edly he has never concealed the fact from his coworkers that he is a Socialist. Whether he ever told the North Dakota farmers that he was a pronounced Socialist records do not reveal.

Under North Dakota laws a man must declare his politics when he is registered by the assessor. The Tribune merely prints a reproduction of this registration blank so that the farmers may not be misled as to Mr. Townley's politics.

With the Editors

OUR EXPENSIVE LEGISLATURE. (Minneapolis Journal.) Our twenty-four-million dollar Legislature has closed its books and dispersed, leaving a record much like those of its predecessors—only more so.

The prohibition amendment stands out as the one great achievement of the Legislature, and its refusal to complete the issue by passing statutory prohibition, or by submitting any other constitutional amendment, even a suffrage measure, gave assurance that Minnesota would enjoy its first opportunity to vote on casting out the saloon, undisturbed by other controversies.

The important measures submitted by the interim Efficiency Commission, made up largely of its own leaders, were in one way or another rejected. The public domain bill, admittedly, was crudely drawn.

But no serious effort was made to correct the defects, nor did the Legislature submit an amendment to the constitution that would have made possible a real public domain measure.

Thus the work of four years has come to naught, and the next Legislature will have to start all over again—for it is unthinkable that public sentiment will permit Minnesota to lag behind the other progressive States much longer in administrative reforms.

Probably Mr. Townley has changed since this declaration was made. Anyway if The Tribune is in error its columns are open to Mr. Townley or any league member who desires to enlighten its readers as to the present political status of this gentleman, since he entered the realms of political autocracy.

The failure to effect primary reform was due largely to political cowardice. The shortcomings of the present law and the results it produces in the triumph of demagoguery and the decay of reasonable parties were privately admitted by most of the Legislators, but the demagogues succeeded in frightening enough of them out of meddling with the sacred primary system to defeat every measure offered.

The senate made a strong stand against the House's determination to roll out an overflowing barrel, and succeeded in establishing a precedent that may help succeeding Legislatures to handle this question in a more equitable and sagacious way.

It should not be forgotten, however, that the Legislature passed much good legislation and killed many bad bills. Considering its disabilities, it did as well perhaps as could be expected.

Congress has 'Great Opportunity, Spokesman-Review. Congress has the opportunity and the high privilege of rendering the greatest service to America and the American people that has been given by any congress since the civil war.

If it will enact a universal training law that will have the approval of the general staff, of such generals as Goethals and Wood and such public men as Senator Chamberlain, Senator Brady, Representative Kahn and Theodore Roosevelt, it will give the nation a new baptism of patriotism, inspire renewed reverence for democracy and free government, break down growing class distinctions, discipline the rising generation in morals and mentality and build up the

Tabloid History of United States

Lincoln's election in 1860 was the signal for South Carolina's legislature to adopt a secession ordinance on Dec. 20, 1860, which was followed in January by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama and Georgia, and later by Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina and Tennessee.

President Buchanan's vacillation, in contrast with the vigorous action of southern leaders, allowed government property in the south, including arsenals and forts, to fall into the hands of the "Confederate States of America," formed on February 4, at Montgomery, Ala., by representatives of the first seven seceding states.

Lincoln in his inaugural address had no intention of interfering with slavery, but that the seceding states must remain in the Union.

Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, surrendered to the South Carolina state forces, after a long bombardment, on March 12.

Congress called at first for only 75,000 men, but after the Union defeat at Bull Run, which imperiled Washington, the number was increased to 500,000.

By the end of 1861 the North had 575,000 men in arms, the South, 350,000.

On Jan. 1, 1863, Lincoln freed all slaves. Great peace meetings this year caused widespread disaffection with the government, and in July were riots in New York protesting against drafting of men for service.

By the end of 1863, however, the North had 975,000 men in the field, the South, 470,000.

After Bull Run, no decisive battle was fought till April 6 and 7, 1862, when Gen. Grant, moving south to

cut the Memphis-Charleston railway, defeated the Confederates at Shiloh, Tenn. At the close of April Union navy and army forces under Farragut and Beauregard captured New Orleans.

Successful Confederate victories in Virginia, over successive Union commanders, brought the southern army across Maryland and into Pennsylvania, where, on July 1-3, 1863, Gen. Meade defeated Gen. Lee, rebel commander, in the battle of Gettysburg.

This was the turning point of the war. A few days after Gettysburg, the Confederates, forced by famine, surrendered Vicksburg, Miss., and the Union got control of Mississippi river.

Grant's western victories gave him supreme command of the army. He turned the West over to Sherman. In March 1864, and led the Union armies before Richmond, Va., Confederate capital. Sherman marched from Atlanta to the sea, starting Nov. 15, 1864, and turning north. Richmond was abandoned on April 2, 1865, and on April 9 Lee surrendered his main Confederate army to Grant at Appomattox, which virtually ended the Rebellion.

On May 4 the Confederate forces in Alabama surrendered, and on May 26 the last confederates gave up in Texas.

On April 14, 1865, President Lincoln was shot by the assassin, Booth. The war saw several naval engagements, including that in which the new type Monitor defeated the ironclad Confederate Manassas in Hampton Roads.

The total number of men engaged was: Union, 2,666,999; Confederate, about 500,000. Losses: Union, 359,528; Confederate, 95,000.

physical health and vigor of the nation. President Howard H. Gross of the Universal Military Training league put the case tersely and well when testifying recently before the senate sub-committee on military affairs.

He said, "Why the deuce did you not tell me this before?" replied Schopenhauer. "I should have liked to be rude to her." "That was what I feared," said the host.—Exchange.

Don't Delay Helping Others. To do the right thing a little late, has much the same result as if one did the wrong thing. A letter of sympathy delayed several months, means very little to the recipient.

YOUR OWN GARDEN—HOW TO PREPARE SOIL

Pointers Given on Spading and Fertilization

BY A GARDENER. The soil in the average backyard is not only lacking in plant food but has been packed until it is hard and unyielding.

After spading deeply, being careful to push the spade down as far as it will go, the upper three inches should be made fine with hoe and rake. Stones and rubbish should be removed and all clumps should be broken up to the depth of the spade.

Drainage of the land is important. It should have sufficient fall to drain off surplus water during a rain and yet not so steep that the soil be washed away.

The surface should be nearly level so the water will not stand in hollows. Where the natural slope of the land does not provide sufficient drainage, ditches may be dug or a tile drain put in.

In my garden there was a low spot in which the water would accumulate after a rain. Spade it down to the middle of it and filled it with 18 inches of the surface with big clinkers, bricks, etc., which provides an escape for all surplus water.

Don't begin to spade until the frost is out of the ground, and the ground well dried. Heavy soils, especially, should never be spaded while wet.

To determine when heavy clay soil is ready for the spade, a handful of earth should be collected from the surface and the fingers tightly closed on it. If the ball of compact earth is dry enough for cultivation, it will fall apart when the hand is opened.

Five bushels of lime will be all that the "sourest" of garden—50x100 feet—needs. You can tell if your soil is sour by purchasing a nickel's worth of blue litmus paper and experiment in several parts of the garden.

Take some moist soil and cover a piece of the paper. If it retains its blue hue the soil is sweet; if it turns red get some lime.

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Don't burn or throw away any of the weeds, leaves, straw, grass upon the plot. Spade it under, thus supplying the soil with humus. God is fine turned under.

Remember that if you use commercial fertilizer alone you must add humus, leaves, grass, sod, etc., to supply the humus, which is already present in stable manure.

"YOU NEVER MISS THE WATER 'TILL THE WELL RUNS DRY"



Illustration showing a man in a top hat labeled 'U.S.' looking into a well labeled 'VOLUNTEER SYSTEM'. A sign above the well says 'NOT ENOUGH WATER THERE TO PUT OUT A CIGARETTE!'. In the background, a large banner reads 'WAR'.