

THE TRIBUNE

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their imports as to preclude the belief that all they have bought within the past three years has been for home consumption. The conviction will not down that they have acted as purchasing agents for Germany. To that extent these neutrals were not neutral. They were assistants to Germany. They helped her circumvent the blockade. They sneaked to her products that were contraband of war. They made use of the war by piling up their war profits. And that is where the new exports council appointed by President Wilson under the espionage bill will be of enormous service to the cause of America and her allies against Germany. Its first job will be to stop the leak to the enemy.

WEATHER REPORT for 24 hours ending at noon July 6: Temperature at 7 a. m. 61, at noon 78, highest yesterday 77, lowest yesterday 59, lowest last night 56, precipitation .10.

Forecast. For North Dakota: Fair and rather warm tonight and Saturday. Lowest Temperatures: Fargo 58, Williston 54, Grand Forks 57, Pierre 58, St. Paul 60, Winnipeg 58, Helena 56, Chicago 64, Swift Current 54, Kansas City 63, San Francisco 59.

ORRIS W. ROBERTS, Meteorologist.

One kind of happiness is to know exactly at what point to be miserable.—La Rochefoucauld.

LESSON IN PATRIOTISM.

We learn today a lesson in patriotism and unselfishness from the doctors. In at least one state (Ohio) the medical men have agreed to share fees with doctors who go to the front.

Thus, if Dr. Brown goes to the front and Dr. Smith stays home, Smith forwards to Brown half of any fees he may get for treating Brown's patients in Brown's absence.

The medical profession is filled with traditions of heroic and unselfish action, but there is nothing that quite matches this for broad gauge human goodness on such a large scale.

We have to thank the war for showing up in the human race an immeasurable amount of lofty idealism and willingness to serve and sacrifice that ordinarily we would not suspect was there.

We hope many will follow where these doctors lead.

Why is a potato bug? War gardeners want to know.

FUNNELS TO THE ENEMY.

The Germans, before America entered the war, must often have laughed at England and France. Since we entered the war, they must often have laughed at us. For in Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland they have had perfect funnels through which our products have poured into Germany, rendering of no avail part of the British sea blockade of German ports and discounting in part our newly declared hostility to the country of the kaiser.

Some of the things Germany needed most to keep it from starvation, to keep up its munitions supply and clothe its troops, have been obtained from this country. They have been secured through the neutral funnels.

Even a casual study of the exports of this country to the neutrals close to Germany will reveal the facts with startling clearness. For instance, Denmark in 1913 took 415,479 bushels of our wheat and in 1915 took 2,754,746—nearly seven times as much.

In 1913 Holland took 6,788 sheets of brass in bars, plates and sheets. In 1916 it took 1,950,943—over 250 times as much.

In 1913 Denmark took 108,515 bushels of our rye. In 1916 she took 2,047,562—nearly 20 times as much.

In 1913 Sweden took 9,080,814 pounds of our copper. In 1915 she took 34,545,504—nearly four times as much.

In 1913 Switzerland took 2,699 pounds of leather. In 1916 she took 1,553,396, and all other neutrals took similar large quantities.

In 1913 Norway took \$4,743 worth of miscellaneous chemicals. In 1916 she took \$350,806 worth. The figures cited for the selected individual countries are typical of all these neutrals. Allowing for the fact that these countries were cut off from Russian and Argentine wheat, from Russian leather, from German chemicals and from European brass and copper supplies, allowing for the fact that they, therefore, turned to America to make up their deficit—there still remains so large an increase in

Weather Forecast---Red Hot!



Lens means coal to the Allies; and coal means life.

CAN BE GENEROUS.

In Columbus, O., the blind mother of a soldier with Pershing was brought before the city council for begging in defiance of a newly adopted ordinance.

Blind mothers of soldiers should not be permitted to beg.

The authorities should see that all such practices are stopped at once.

Blind mothers of soldiers should be well cared for by the community, so they will not need to beg!

This is a problem America must face at once. So far no adequate provision has been made for those the soldiers leave behind.

Of course, in the new national army there will be few taken who have dependents, but there now are in service many who have left dear ones behind who must be cared for.

America cannot afford to be other than justly generous with the mothers and wives and children of soldiers. No soldier ought to have to face death in France knowing dear ones are in poverty at home. That is not what this great democracy wants.

Let us hope the case of this blind mother in Columbus will arouse the nation to making proper arrangements for such cases.

Blind mothers of soldiers should be kept from begging by abolishing the need for begging.

Greece just naturally is slipping into the war now that the sand is off the track.

WELLS HAS VISION.

There is no more independent writer today than the Englishman, H. G. Wells. Every time he takes his pen in hand he writes something that stimulates to thought, if not to bitter discussion. Just at present a novel of his is being issued in serial form that is bound to provoke much argument on both sides of the Atlantic. It will do so especially in England, where, despite its essential democracy, the country still retains the gilded figurehead of kingship and where, despite religious tolerance, the established church still retains its great power and privileges.

For Wells is proclaiming in this new piece of fiction that out of this war will come an era of republics and an age of religion that will transcend the narrow confines of creed.

Wells tried to project himself into space and view this, our world, from afar. In this frame of mind he is optimistic rather than pessimist. He sees an end to kings and thrones. No more will a few dynasts be able to say whether the world shall be plunged into bloody war or remain in blessed peace. The peoples will take unto themselves the power and the government.

In the same way, he has a vision of what is coming in the religious field. There will not be less belief in God, but more. However, he advances the theory that the new belief in God will not allow itself to be confined by sects and creeds. It will be something bigger, something broader, something more tolerant, something with more of the spirit of the Christ in it than anything we have known since Jesus ceased to preach in the Holy Land.

Coming from a man who was once rated as an agnostic, coming from a man stirred to his depths by the awful world-tragedy of which he is an unhappy witness, this message is sure to be the theme of many an angry sermon.

But Wells will be happy. He will have stirred men to think and that after all is the greatest duty of the writer who cares more about progress of the world than the size of his own bank account.

What the governor of South Carolina said to the governor of North Carolina will be nothing to what Pershing will say to the kaiser when he bags that old scalawag.

BICYCLE ORDINANCE.

City ordinances prohibit the use of sidewalks by cyclists. Those riding wheels must not use the sidewalks. Non-compliance with this notice will result in prosecution by the city. The police have orders to arrest anyone violating this ordinance. Signed: CHRIS MARTINESON, Chief of Police.

Census Shows 4,200,000 Automobiles in World, 3,500,000 of Them in U. S.

When Aladdin touched his lamp back in China centuries ago, palaces sprung from the ground at his command.

When the first automobile was built, some two decades ago, the way was paved for the most remarkable business the world has ever known.

With the motor business still in its infancy, there are more than 4,000,000 cars in use in the world, according to a census taken recently by the National Association of Manufacturers—the exact figure is 4,219,246.

Developed in America, it is not to be wondered at that America leads in ownership of motor vehicles, but the figures of the N. A. M. show that in automobiles America is far and away ahead of any other nation.

America owns 3,500,000 automobiles and trucks, five-sixths of the world total, a proportion of about one automobile to every 30 people, or one to every six families.

The majority of the other sixth are owned in Europe, most of them having been commandeered for war purposes. Compilers of the census admit that there may be many more automobiles than they have registered,

but accurate figures are unavailable on account of the censorship. The wonder of the thing, however, is not in mere numbers.

Never before has any business achieved such volume in such a comparatively short time.

Twenty years ago the automobile was practically unknown. A few little one cylinder cars, capable of traveling about as fast as a horse were curiosities in some cities then.

Now automobiles go everywhere. They climb mountains over narrow trails, they ford streams and carry different stations, as well as to travel between camps.

These cars have made an enviable record for themselves in every way. They have been averaging about 21 miles to a gallon of gasoline and from 500 to 600 miles on a gallon of oil.

"THE LAW OF THE NORTH." Sally Crute, the charming "vampire" of so many successful Edison photographs, recently spent several days mastering the art of walking on snowshoes, in preparation for a series of scenes in "The Law of the North," an Edison production, to be seen to-night at the Bismarck theatre.

HEBRON NEWS

OLD SETTLER OF HEBRON DIES AT MAYO HOSPITAL. Spending a week visiting her friend, Miss Marie Schweigert of this city, Mrs. William Michaels of New Salem visited her brother, William Engelter, during the past week.

OVERLAND DELIVERY WAGONS PLEASE U. S. SOLDIERS. Uncle Sam's soldiers are finding a squad of U. S. four delivery wagons of the express type mighty handy cars to get about in between Fort Bliss and El Paso, Tex.

RED CROSS AUXILIARY. Last Tuesday afternoon a Red Cross auxiliary was organized in the Congregational church basement. More than a hundred memberships have been secured and \$260 collected.

JOHNSON-HEGSETH. In the Norwegian Lutheran church at Beach Miss Volberg Hegseth became the bride of Dr. C. H. Johnson of Hebron. The happy couple are now on their wedding tour and will be at home to their friends in Hebron after Aug. 1. Mrs. E. T. Wilson, sister of the bride, Mr. W. H. Itrich and Dr. H. A. Brandes were present at the ceremony.

CHAUTAUQUA HERE. The Menly chautauqua entertainment held forth in Hebron this week, July 2 to 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Funk have returned from Spring Grove, Minn., where Mrs. Funk visited her parents for two months.

R. Theiring, E. T. Wilson, Oscar Funk and Fred Braun left by auto Sunday for Miles City, Mont., where they took in the round-up.

Gottlieb Mutchelknauss is a new resident of Hebron. He disposed of his farm south of the city recently and will make his home here.

Miss Mae Rowley of Stanton returned to her home Thursday after

Learn Some French Today. ELEVENTH LESSON. PREPARED BY MME. ARCHINARD.

Where is the first aid station? Où se trouve le poste de secours? Co soh troov luh pust duh suhcoor? Do the field ambulances go that far? Les ambulances vont-elles jusque la? Layr anbulansr von-tell jüs-küh-lä? What is your army corps? De quel corps d'armée etes-vous? Duh kell core darmay et voo? Where did the Zeppelin fall? Où est tombe le Zeppelin? Oo ay tonbä luh Zeppelin?

In these lessons the English phrase appears in the first line, the French equivalent in the second line, and the pronunciation in the third line.

In the pronunciation key, straight lines over the letters, A and U, denote the long sound, as in "hate" and "due"; curved lines over these letters indicate the short sound, as in "cat" and "but"; two dots over the U indicate a sound somewhat similar to the German "ue," which Americans may approach by trying to pronounce long U and long E at the same time. MME. ARCHINARD. Cut out these lessons and paste them in your notebook.

now know just how a child feels when he first experiments with using his feet as a means of locomotion," declared Miss Crute after her first attempt. "You can take my word for it that skimming over the beautiful on a pair of overgrown tennis racquets is not as easy as it looks." "The Law of the North," released through the Kleine-Edison-Selig-Essanay Service, is described as one of the most interesting film stories of the season.

CROPS LOOKING GOOD IN LINTON VICINITY

W. M. Pagel, prosperous Linton farmer who came to Bismarck with Mrs. Pagel to meet her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Pearce, coming from Harbor Springs, Mich., for a six weeks' visit, reports that crops in the Linton country are in fine shape. Mr. Pagel drove in and found a number of fields, nearer Bismarck which had been practically blown out, through high winds and continued dry weather. Mrs. Pagel came up on the train from Linton and surprised her relatives by greeting them at McKenzie.

While discussing crops, Mr. Pagel recalled, incidentally, that the night of July 3, 1915, ice froze on the ponds in the neighborhood of Linton. In spite of this fact that 1915 crops were the biggest on record. There was a little frost at Linton on Monday, but no damage was done.

The Pagels are both middle westerners. Mrs. Pagel coming from Michigan and he from Wisconsin. They have resided in Emmons county for

SOLVES FARM PROBLEM

Alaska Has Successful Co-Operative Marketing System.

Uncle Sam's Engineering Commission Evolves Plan to Bring Grower and Buyer Together.

Uncle Sam has made a trial of a co-operative marketing system in the far northern territory of Alaska, and it is said that it has proved a great success. The system was evolved by the land and industrial department of the Alaskan engineering commission. As a result, it is declared that the farmers of Alaska have no difficulty in marketing their produce, as markets are assured in advance for every particle of food that can be raised.

At the beginning of the season, there is sent to each farmer a blank form, containing a list of questions for him to answer. First, he is asked for a description of his land, and for a statement showing the acreage under cultivation.

Then follows a long list of products, both farm and stock, with blank spaces where the farmer fills in his report on the crops he expects to raise. Here he states how much of the crop he will sell, when it will be ready for market, and how much he expects to get per pound, per bushel or per ton.

In addition, other questions are asked. How far is your farm from water transportation? How far is it from the line of the government railroad? How far from the nearest town where your produce can be sold? How can you get your produce to market? Have you any prospect of being able to market all you can produce, if so, where? What are your crop prospects this year? Will the crops in your vicinity be early or late? Are you in need of a road to enable you to haul your produce to market; if so, state how many miles of such road, and to what point it should be built?

Corresponding information is asked from merchants and dealers. They are sent lists of supplies, and after the name of the product they fill in the quantity desired, the place and date of delivery, and the average price now paid for goods delivered at the store.

Through this system, the grower is assured of a market and the dealer knows he will have something to sell.

GROWTH IN COPPER OUTPUT

Smelter Production in 1916 Shows Increase of 39 per cent and Value is Nearly Doubled.

The smelter production of primary copper in the United States in 1916 was 1,928,000,000 pounds, compared with 1,388,000,000 pounds in 1915, an increase of 39 per cent. The total value of the output in 1916 at an average price of 24.6 cents a pound is \$474,288,000, compared with \$242,900,000 for 1915, reports Uncle Sam's geological survey.

The total production of new refined copper in 1916 was 2,258,000,000 pounds, an increase of 625,000,000 pounds from the output in 1915.

The apparent consumption of refined new copper in the United States in 1916 was 1,429,755,296 pounds. In 1915 it was 1,043,461,982 pounds. If to the 1,429,755,296 pounds of new refined copper is added the 594,423,807 pounds of secondary copper and copper in alloys produced during the year, it is found that a total of about 2,024,000,000 pounds of new and old copper was available for domestic consumption.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS. By Allman

A comic strip titled 'DOINGS OF THE DUFFS. By Allman'. It consists of several panels showing a man and a woman in conversation. The man is often talking to himself or making statements that the woman reacts to. The dialogue includes: 'TOM, THROW THAT CIGAR AWAY - I WANT YOU TO GO OVER AND SPEAK TO MRS. VANASTOR - YOU REMEMBER YOU'VE MET HER BEFORE.', 'YOU MEAN THE DAME WITH THE DOG?', 'NOW, GO RIGHT ALONG - YOU WILL FIND HER A VERY INTERESTING WOMAN AND HER ACQUAINTANCE MEANS A LOT TO US SOCIALLY.', 'I CAN'T TALK THIS SOCIETY CHATTER - I'LL GET ALL BAWLED UP.', 'HOW DO YOU DO MRS. VANASTOR - NIKE DAN - AND WHAT A CUTE LITTLE DOG YOU HAVE.', 'OH, IT'S MR. DUFF! I DIDN'T RECOGNIZE YOU AT FIRST.', 'DO YOU EVER GIVE THAT DOG ANY EXERCISE?', 'OF COURSE - I FEED HIM CHOCOLATES EVERY FEW MINUTES JUST TO MAKE HIM WAG HIS TAIL.'