

THE TRIBUNE

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WEATHER REPORT For 24 hours ending at noon, July 9. Temperature at 7 A. M. 63. Temperature at noon 71.

Forecast For North Dakota: Fair tonight and Tuesday, becoming unsettled west portion Tuesday; warmer west portion tonight.

LABOR AND THE NEGRO.

To what extent the race riots in East St. Louis are due to "labor agitators"—official or unofficial—will probably never be known.

But this may be set down as a fact—organized labor is as ready as anybody else to give the negro a square deal.

Every man who becomes a member of the American Federation of Labor obligates himself "never to discriminate against a fellow-worker on account of creed, color or nationality."

This is as high a standard as one can find anywhere; and, in a general way, it expresses the attitude of organized labor toward the negro throughout the entire country.

It is true that in some parts of the United States, there is a prejudice against the negro among trade unionists, but whenever this is the case these trade unionists simply reflect the opinion of the so-called better classes of the community.

For example, in such communities, it is safe to say, it is easier for a colored man to join a white man's union than it is for a colored man to join a white man's church.

Ordinarily when there is a prejudice against the negro, either on the part of a working man or any other kind of a man, it is due to the negro's character and not to his color.

Suffragists will have realized an age old ambition when men wear kilts and women put on overalls.

THE SENTIMENTAL SAVAGE.

Recently there was published in some of the newspapers a personal narrative by one of the German aviators who took part in the murderous game of dropping bombs upon civilians in the city of London.

He told about his departure with the rest of the aviators, when "the sun seemed to be laughing at the world" and when their commander, addressing a few words to them, ended softly, with "God bless you, lads."

Picture it—this sentimental delight in the bright blue sky and the shining sun, and this soft calling of the blessing of God upon the aviators.

The ordinary student of human nature would say that here were men about to depart upon some errand of mercy, some mission of love and charity.

And within a very few hours they were engaged in the hellish work of dropping bombs upon a quiet school house, blowing the tender and innocent bodies of little boys and girls into bleeding fragments, catching men and women in the peaceful pursuits of their home lives and mangling and blinding them.

All this done in the name of Fatherland, of glory, of honorable warfare.

What is one to make of such a people? How fathom the mental processes of assassins who mouth about sunlight and God before they commit their foul murders?

It is this that makes them the grave danger to the world. They are war crazy. They must be curbed and restrained and confined just as any other maniacs with murderous tendencies are. There is no room for such sentimental savages and there can be no peace so long as they have free range.

Uncle Sam must be one of the policemen who will place the Prussian in a straight-jacket and render him impotent to follow the bent to which his mania drives him.

Censorship may be cheerfully looked upon as only another form of our national war on waste—this time in words and their destructive effects.

PROTECT THE CHILDREN.

This world war into which we have entered to make the world safe for democracy must not be allowed to destroy any of the safeguards we have by slow, painful steps erected for the cause of democracy.

Aside from the strain and stress of battle, danger lurks in every war. The unsleeping forces of greed and selfishness are always on watch to regain lost ground.

Much has been said, and rightly so, as to how this country can profit from the experiences of those other great democracies—England and France. Our allies can teach us much about warfare in the trenches and on the seas. They can also give us much guidance concerning matters at home.

And one of the lessons the Allies can teach us is that we must not throw our children into the furnace of war. There must be no wholesale suspension of restrictions of the hours children are permitted to labor. There must be no let-up in child welfare work. There must be no paralysis of school systems.

At the beginning of the war in England and France, in the frantic endeavor to increase the industrial output necessary for carrying on the struggle, children were thrown into the factories as if they were so much fuel for a fire. The cry was that everyone, even the children, must do their bit.

And then came the aftermath. Young girls and boys quickly showed the physical strain of long hours of

Somewhere in France!



confinement in the factories, whether doing day or night work.

England and France were fighting to make the liberties of the next generations secure and, while doing so, were denying those very generations the chance to grow up strong in body, educated in mind and clean in spirit.

The result was there had to be a speedy return to restriction of child labor, to enforcement of school laws and to all safeguards necessary for child life.

The danger England and France faced and speedily took steps to overcome, is facing us now. Already in highly industrialized states, like New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York, there have been "defense" proposals to suspend or repeal child labor laws which were put upon the statute books only after the bitterest fight with special interests.

If not promptly checked, this move will spread. There is no excuse for enslaving the weak bodies of growing children.

It would be nothing less than suicide for the United States to risk the flower of her manhood in the trenches of blood-soaked France, while at home we were subjecting our future men and women to a killing blight that would break down their bodies, blunt their minds and abate their morals.

A Massachusetts joy rider, female persuasion, stole the star from the cop who halted her. Thus does bucolic authority suffer another jolt at the hands of progress.

HAS AN EXPLANATION.

Isn't old Count Reventlow the regular little devil? No use talking, nothing worries that old boy. He's got an explanation right on the tip of his pen, no matter what happens.

Here we land an army of American fighting men in Europe and get all set to land a smash right in the teeth of the German front line.

Does Reventlow bat an eye? Never a bat. He merely informs Germany there are no Americans in France—that is, no American fighting men.

"If there were it would be kept secret," he says. So the count doesn't believe our army is in France.

Well, the truth is, we don't care a pink rose whether he believes it or not. But we pass along to the doubter the tip that the American army now in France will make suitable announcement of its presence in due time, and whether or not Reventlow believes it, there will be some battered German boys in the trenches who'll be willing to believe it fast enough.

What Reventlow thinks about the presence of American fighters in France is as important as whether the ladies on Mars are crimping their hair this year.

Except that some day maybe the German plain folk will have their own little way of dealing with the Kaiser's official liars.

Mushrooms Go to Waste.

Mushrooms are allowed to go to waste in enormous quantities every year, but in part this is on account of the grave risks involved in the selection of edible varieties from among the poisonous kinds that grow in woods and fields. If everyone were able to discriminate with certainty and precision between the safe and unsafe mushrooms that nature sows profusely about the country uncounted thousands of tons of good food might be added to the supplies already possessed.

Readers' Column

DISAGREES WITH KAHN.

Bismarck, July 9, 1917. Editor Tribune:—

Herewith is a translation of a news story and comment from the "Staats-Anzeiger" published at Bismarck and edited by Mr. Brandt, employed as a federal official in the land office.

There evidently are two kinds of German-Americans in this country. Mr. Kahn represents the type, who is thoroughly American and wants no exemptions from military service; wants no one to do his fighting for him.

Mr. Kahn evidently agrees with President Wilson that this is not a war against the German people, but rather for their liberation from Prussian autocracy, which Mr. Brandt has upon one occasion sought to defend.

Fortunately for the scope, the great majority of German-Americans belong in the Kahn class. Here is a translation of a news item and editorial comment on the same published in the "Staats-Anzeiger" of Bismarck, North Dakota:

Friday, July 6, 1917. "New York, July 6.—Julius Kahn, Congressman from California, who made a Fourth of July speech here yesterday before Tammany Hall, characterized as an insult the suggestion brought forward that Americans of German descent or German birth should not be placed on the battle line in Europe, but should be given duty which should not bring them into direct contact with German troops.

Kahn is the leading Republican member of the Committee on Military Affairs, and was born in Germany. He thinks it to be unimaginable and absolutely ridiculous to keep the Americans of German birth or descent away from the firing line. He thinks it signifies the same as to say: "They may make bullets, but someone else must shoot them."

"But there are many good Americans of German birth or descent who do not agree with Mr. Kahn, namely, those who have brothers, brothers-in-law, and other kin in the German army. Such may very likely take a different view from Mr. Kahn.—Comment by the Editor."

The editor of "Der Staats-Anzeiger" does not seem to take into consideration the claims of duty, common honesty, honor and good faith and the sacred obligations of an oath of allegiance.

Yours truly, TRANSLATOR

Inconsistency.

Do we realize the tremendous neutralizing power of even our habitual inconsistency? An inconsistency is like the sleeve of a careless schoolboy at his copybook; he smears and blots with his arm what he writes fair with his hand. It is the smeared page that the world looks at and judges us by, and not the care and pains with which we may originally have tried to reproduce in our lives the precepts of the Gospel.—Donald Sage Mackay.

Learn Some French Today THIRTEENTH LESSON PREPARED BY MME. ARCHINAUD

There are many aces among the aviators. Il y a beaucoup d'As parmi les aviateurs. Elle e a bohkoo dahs parmee lay aveeatuhr. What do you call an ace? Ou appelez-vous un As? Ka puhlay voo un s ahz? An aviator that has brought down five planes. Un aviateur qui a abattu cinq avions. Un s aveeatuhr kee a. abstoo sanek aveeon. The aviators are the eyes of the army. Les aviateurs sont les yeux de l'armee. Lay zaveeatuhr sont lay zeu duh lairmay.

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 "dive"; 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.

Cut out these lessons and paste them in your notebook.

Unable to Fight, Convict Would Buy Liberty Bonds

A letter came to Uncle Sam from a prisoner in the Connecticut state penitentiary asking where and how to place a subscription for \$1,500 worth of Liberty bonds.

"As I am unable in my present position to be of service to my country in the manner in which I prefer," he wrote, "I should very much like to purchase two Liberty Loan bonds, one of \$1,000 and one of \$500, and help out a little in that way."

Packrats Damage Forests.

On parts of the Angeles National forest in California the packrats are so abundant that many of the young pines planted by the United States forest service have been killed or injured by the rodents. The damage seems to take place chiefly in the late summer and fall and is more extensive in dry than in wet seasons. It is thought that the rats tear off the tender bark of the trees to obtain moisture at times when water is scarce.

Peatery Ancient Band Instrument.

Among the instruments of the band which played before Nebuchadnezzar's golden throne on the plains of Dura was the psaltery, a stringed instrument.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS. By Allman

THE RAGMAN MAY HAVE BEEN A DAY TOO SOON



LUMBER CUT IS 40 BILLION FEET

Estimated Production of Mills in 1916 is Announced by Forest Service.

WASHINGTON AGAIN IN LEAD

Far Western State Leads List With 4,492,977,000 Feet; Louisiana, is Second and Mississippi is Third.

A total computed lumber cut for the United States in 1916 of 39,897,251,000 board feet is announced by Uncle Sam's forest service. This figure is based on reports received from 17,201 sawmills out of the 30,081 believed to have operated last year. It is estimated that the actual cut was slightly in excess of 40,000,000,000 feet. An earlier estimate based on partial reports, indicated a total output of 41,750,000,000 feet. The figures now given are regarded as practically final.

The state of Washington was again the largest producer with a lumber cut of 4,492,977,000 feet; Louisiana was second with 4,200,000,000 feet, and Mississippi third with 2,730,000,000 feet.

Southern Yellow Pine Leads. Southern yellow pine forms a total of 14,975,000,000 feet with 87.8 per cent of the entire cut. Douglas fir, its nearest competitor, is credited with 5,418,000,000, while oak, with a cut of 3,500,000,000, is third.

Production in 1916 was, it is stated, hampered by a general lack of shipping facilities and local unfavorable weather conditions which tended toward curtailment. Among the smaller mills the security of labor and the consequent higher wages paid resulted in a smaller output than would ordinarily be the case in a year of good demand. The number of mills operating and reporting in 1916 was greater than for the preceding year. These figures, however, as well as the trade conditions, were more nearly normal than in any year since 1913.

Cut in Various States. The detailed figures are shown by the following tabulation:

Table with 2 columns: State and Computed Quantity. States listed include Washington, Louisiana, Oregon, Texas, Arkansas, North Carolina, California and Nevada, Alabama, Wisconsin, Florida, Michigan, West Virginia, Minnesota, Maine, Idaho, Georgia, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Montana, Kentucky, New York, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Ohio, Missouri, Indiana, Massachusetts, Vermont, Arizona, New Mexico, Maryland, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, South Dakota, Iowa, Rhode Island, Wyoming, Utah, Delaware, and Kansas.

NOTICE. Anybody giving credit to Mrs. George Junghans will be doing so at their own risk. Signed: GEO. JUNGHANS.