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THE STATE'S OLDEST NEWSPAPER. (Established 1878)

THEIR HEARTS AND OURS.



If we were an Anthony we would deliver a funeral oration such as the world has never heard, for we have in the picture above a subject greater than Caesar's life and Caesar's death. Here are the murdered and the murderers. But it will not take an Anthony to arouse a mountain-high wave of righteous indignation, nor will it take an Anthony to convict these murderers before the bar of honest men and women.

All we need to do is to look at the pictures. We do not need an Anthony to draw aside the snow-white shroud from the tiny bodies of these dead babies and show to you the fearful blood-drained gashes through which their tiny hearts were torn from their baby bodies.

This picture of murdered babies brutally wrenched from the arms of French mothers in a French town taken by the HUNS, was sent to this country by an American soldier fighting in the trenches "over there." He and his American brothers-in-arms retook this town from the HUNS but not before the unspeakable HUN had opened wide the floodgates of his brutality upon the innocent inhabitants. This American soldier saw with his own eyes the bodies of these two babies, bodies torn open in the most horrible manner, and bodies that no longer carried within them hearts which had beaten with the gladness of happy babyhood until the HUN came upon them.

We have heard of jackals, hyenas, rattlesnakes; we have heard of all that is lowest in man and beast, but not until this day have we looked down into such fearful depths of depravity and unhuman beastliness. Why, fellow Americans, we over here in safe security have not come to a full realization of the awfulness of the HUN-conquered lands! We have found it difficult to believe that human beings can be so degraded, so debauched, so heartless, as these HUNS have become. They have been found guilty, beyond the shadow of the slightest doubt, of sinking hospital ships, bombing wounded, slaying prisoners, violating women, murdering non-combatant citizens. And now we have indisputable evidence of this most horrible crime which has ever been charged against a sane human being.

In their fiendish cruelty, angered at the oncoming allied troops and forced to give way, the HUNS became bestial slaughterers of babies. Into the sobbing, living bodies of these innocent children they drove their blood-red swords and gouged out the throbbing hearts. And then they threw the mutilated bodies, running crimson with the ebbing of their lifeblood, into heaps by the roadside.

Then that there can be nothing more evil, more cruel, more loathsome in all the annals of crime.

Their hearts—the hearts of these little babies—are not dead; they cry aloud to you, to all the world of civilized human beings for revenge, for justice, for the punishment of their murderers.

What will YOU do MORE now than you were doing before you saw this picture and heard this story to bring to punishment the butchers who cut out the hearts of babies?

Now we come to the others in the pictures above, to the two men.

They are the murderers. They are the personification of all that is evil. They are father and son, emperor and crown prince of Germany, arch foes of civilization, humanity, democracy and of little babies such as these of the French village.

At the left is Wilhelm, kaiser of the HUNS. His sardonic, evil grin well portrays the desires running riot within him. This is the man-monster who engulfed the world in war, and who sent his

brutalized soldiers to "kill, kill, kill, for gott will forgive!" In his orders for wholesale slaughter this imperial fiend included nurses at the bedside of the wounded, sick in hospitals, cripples on hospital ships, prisoners in German camps—and the bleeding hearts of little babies.

That other man—the son of the kaiser—the one with the "death head" cap—clothes his face with the same, heartless, un-human grin, for he too revels in the slaughter of innocents and to whom the hoisting of bruised and bleeding baby hearts upon German bayonets is the symbol of power and conquest.

What will you NOW do more than you were doing to help these boys of ours "over there," and the soldiers of our allies to punish this man-monster and his son?

There are just two ways of helping to punish the kaiser and his son. These are:

Go over there and fight.

Stay at home and serve, save, pay and lend.

On the twenty-eighth day of September begins the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign.

The hearts of these babies cry to you to help.

You can help by starting right now—this minute—to save that you may do your share—AND MORE—to finance the man who is going "over there" into the hell of battle, to the brink of death to carry a just punishment to this kaiser and his crown prince, an dto make it impossible for the baby-killing HUNS to come to your home and all the other homes in this land to tear out the hearts of our babies now so snugly resting in the arms of American motherhood.

Remember these pictures when you are tempted to waste money.

Remember it when you receive your next pay envelope.

Remember it when you are asked to invest in Thrift Stamps and Liberty Bonds.

Remember it when you crave sugar and wheat.

Remember—

These baby hearts—

And the monsters—

Who tore them from their baby bodies!

A TRIFLE LATE.

A trifle late, but very vehemently, Townley's kept daily organ at Fargo protests that when a convention dominated entirely by Townley's henchmen in the Adams-Hettinger legislative convention pledged its district delegate to the state convention of the Noparty league to work for a plank which would take over the farmer's land and his horses and cows and his reapers and binders and traction engines and other property "at the price prevailing for three years prior to the war" and distribute this wealth pro-rata among all the wobbles and weary willies whom Townley might induce to locate in North Dakota and become league voters here, that league convention did not do just what the home newspaper in Mott stated in black and white was done.

The Mott Pioneer-Press story was published more than a month ago. It went the rounds of the press, and it was copied and approved by some Townley organs, among others. The Mott paper published the resolution in full, told just who introduced it, and how many voted for it. It didn't savor of a fish story, and nobody thought of denying it until a few days ago when The Courier News came out with a double column, page-length editorial declaring the whole thing a fake, foisted upon Townley's followers by Townley's enemies.

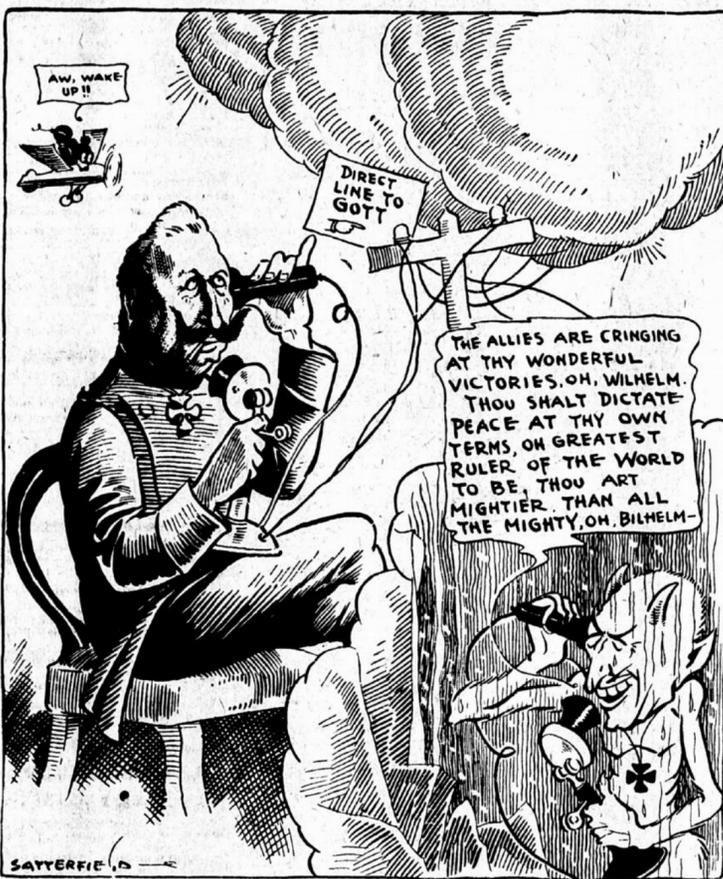
Well, the public long since has learned to regard with skepticism the Courier-News' denials. The Tribune doesn't know where the Townley editor got his authority for this latest attempt to extricate Townley from a hole which he had dug for himself. The vehemency of the denial would indicate that somebody is very much scared. The dear people, apparently, aren't reacting to the Townley-Bowen-LeSueur socialist tonic as the quacks at St. Paul hoped they would. So the treatment is to be changed. Another cure-all will be substituted, and the process will be repeated.

Down at the bottom, Townley is finding the North Dakota farmer an ordinary, average man, endowed with a normal amount of gray matter, which he uses occasionally to his own advantage. The joker in the league resolution that went down in the 49th legislative district was too apparent. "At the prices prevailing for three years prior to the war!" Most anyone with half an eye can see far enough ahead to know that after the war land will be in great demand. The probabilities are that America will see a back-to-the-land movement among its returned soldiers which will far eclipse anything in our previous history. Land values will go sky high, Mr. Townley is shrewd enough to foresee this condition. He undoubtedly would have liked an option on North Dakota's some fifty million fertile acres, at prices based on an average value existing from 1911 to 1914. It would have been a very good stroke of business.

The Tribune is more inclined than ever to bet on the sanity and sound judgment of the North Dakota farmer. This fever will pass as other have, and the charitable will forget and perhaps even forgive. All of these periods of social revolution carry their lesson, and perhaps there is a grain of good to be derived from this present epidemic. We hope so, and in the meantime we're going to keep our shirt on. We don't believe the farmer is going to give Mr. Townley or Mr. LeSueur or Mr. Bowen a blanket mortgage on his farm. Townley's nose has been bruised considerably lately. He has run into one blank wall after another, and 'tis rather enjoyable to see him revolving in circles and snapping at his own tail.

Apologies and explanations always accompany defeat. "Alibi Art" is on the toboggan, unless all signs read awry.

WIRES ARE CROSSED, WILHELM!



SATURDAY EVENING LETTER

By Justice J. E. Robinson

August 24, 1918. Few and precious are the words of wisdom. And yet, the majority opinions is ten times longer than this dissent. Such a long opinion looks and reads like a mere bundle of words with little or no unity, coherence or logic. State, ex rel City of Fargo vs. Wetzel, Robinson, J. (Dissenting.) The purpose of this suit is to secure the assessment and taxation of motor vehicles in the same manner as other property. In 1917 the legislature passed an act to create a Highway Commission (Ch. 131). And an act imposing on motor vehicles a specific license tax in lieu of all other taxes (Ch. 156) By the first act a Highway Commission is created, with power to construct and improve highways. By the second act, in lieu of all other taxes, there is levied on motor vehicles a license tax of \$5 on the first twenty horse power, and fifty cents for each additional horse power. The secretary of state is authorized to employ agents and to pay all expenses of collecting the tax. But after making such payments, the balance of the money, if any, is divided into three parts: One part is apportioned to the several counties and the rest is put to the credit of the highway commission "to be paid by the state treasurer upon vouchers approved by the secretary of the commission." Under the statute the money allotted to the highway commission is virtually thrown into its lap. It is given the key to the treasury and the right to expend as it did from March 1917 to May 15, 1918: For drawings \$50,450.00 For road work 335.21 For the years 1917 and 1918 the motor tax is \$722,753.00.

Those acts are subject to many grave and serious objections. Indeed, the acts are in conflict with several sections of the constitution and the fundamental principles of law governing taxation. Under the constitution no act may embrace more than one subject, which, must be expressed in its title. (Sec. 61). And yet the title to Ch. 131 does not embrace the several subjects: (1) To create a Highway Commission; (2) To fix the salary of the State Engineer; (3) To provide for disposing of fines and penalties; (4) To assent to an act of congress; (5) To provide state aid in the construction and repairs of roads and bridges (6) To amend and repeal half a dozen sections of the compiled laws. Such a title speaks for itself and shows beyond question that the act is void and hence in law there is no highway commission.

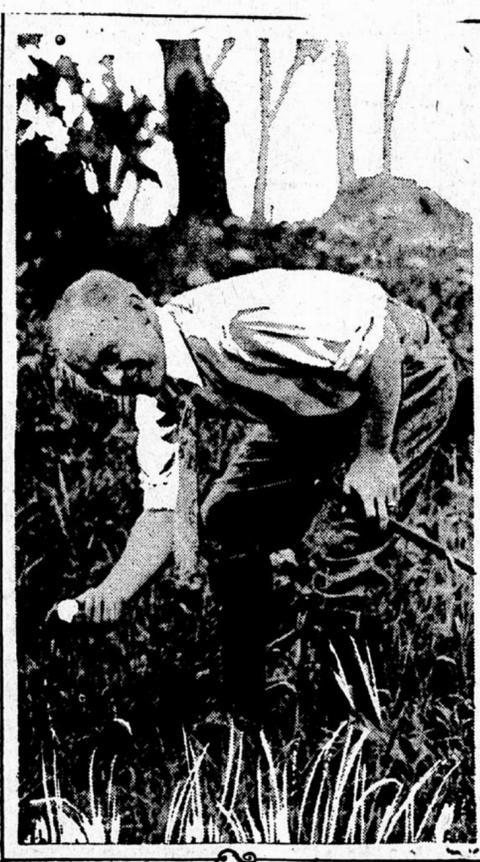
Now for each year the state tax levy must not exceed four mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of all taxable property, and a sum sufficient to pay interest on the state debt. (Sec. 174). But how can that limitation have any force or effect if taxes may be levied on motor vehicles or on other property without any assessment; and if one kind or class of property may be subjected to a tax levy without an assessment, what is there to prevent a similar levy on all kinds or classes of property? If we may levy on motor vehicles a specific tax of from six to sixty dollars, what is there to prevent a similar levy on every other kind of property? And if we may levy a tax on city property to make country roads, or to fill the pockets of a commission, why may we not levy a tax on country property to pave city streets; why may we not levy a tax on one class of people to benefit or enrich another class?

Furthermore, no tax may be levied except in pursuance of law, and every law imposing a tax must state distinctly the object of the same, to which only it shall be applied. (Sec. 175). Yet the law imposing a motor vehicle tax, to an amount sufficient to pay nearly all the necessary expenses of the state does not state how it shall be applied. Its application is left mainly to the discretion of the secretary of state and the highway commission. Under the statute the bulk of the money should go to a commission that is left entirely free to expend it

when and where as they may please. The only limitation is that ninety per cent shall be spent in several counties in proportion to the amount collected therein. "Ten per cent of the fund shall be spent according to the discretion of the commission," and "none of the money shall be expended within the limits of any incorporated city or village." The money is to be paid on vouchers approved by the secretary of the commission; though the constitution provides no money shall be paid out of the state treasury except upon appropriations made by law, and on a warrant drawn by the proper officer—the state auditor. (Sec. 186). Of course, the statute does contemplate that the bulk of the tax shall be used for the construction or improvement of country highways, but the people have not by a two-thirds vote authorized the use of the money in that way, and under the constitution the state may not engage in any work of public improvement unless authorized by a two-thirds vote of the people. (Sec. 185).

Moreover, all individual property must be taxed by uniform rule, according to its value in money, and there may be no exemption of personal property in excess of \$200 for each individual. (Sec. 176) And all property must be assessed in the county, city, town, village or district in which it is situated in manner prescribed by law, except railroads and other public utilities, which are assessed by the state board of equalization. (Sec. 179).

ALLMAN CAN'T LOSE TOM DUFF EVEN ON A VACATION



A snapshot of Wallie Allman, creator of "Doings of the Duffs," on his vacation. Wallie is an enthusiastic golfer.

"I'm through with this guy Allman. He had a rotten lie all right. He had a rotten lie in a little hole. He couldn't dig it out with a shovel. "Nobody looking," he said, and dug out the ball and put it where he could get a good swipe at it. "Well, he beat me and I'm off his life." "Well, Tom," said Helen, "I've noticed that about the best golf friend you have is old General Alibi."

and they may... taxation. Under the present law, every motor vehicle, like other personal property, must be assessed in the county, city, township, village or district in which it is situated, and in the manner prescribed by law. (Sec. 179) When the assessments are made, then taxes may be levied in pursuance of law by the state and by the several municipalities. Aside from the small sum necessary to pay interest on the public debt, the state may levy no tax in any one year in excess of four mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of all the taxable property. (Sec. 174). It may not levy taxes for counties, cities or other municipalities or take the control of their affairs; because their existence and those rights are imbedded in, and guaranteed by, the constitution. True, the state may, by general laws provide for the organization of municipal corporations and restrict their power to levy taxes and assessments and to borrow money and contract debts. (Sec. 130). But that is not a power to destroy the municipalities, to manage their affairs, or to levy and disburse their taxes; and most assuredly it is not a power to levy taxes on one municipality or locally for the special benefit of another.

In the majority opinion it is said of those limitations of the constitution: "If they are still applicable, as we think they are, they will necessarily preclude the legislature from taxing a great amount of property according to such a method as is employed in the instant case." This is an admission that the tax is illegal and void, with a hope that the legislature may not do it again to any great extent. For if this method of taxation may not be applied to all other property, it must be in conflict with the uniform method of the constitution. Indeed, it is in no way possible to sustain the motor vehicle tax by a single point of law or logic. For under the plain words of the constitution there can be no tax without an assessment.

Finally, if the state may levy a specific tax on motor vehicles or on one class of property, "to be in lieu of all other taxes, general or special," then it may in like manner levy a similar tax on any other class of property, and in that way deny to every municipality the power to levy any tax. It may virtually destroy every municipality by depriving it of any resources, collecting all its taxes and giving the same to a commission to be assessed according to its discretions, but not in any city or village. As the argument shows, the specific motor vehicle tax, which the statute imposes without any assessment, is in direct conflict with all the fundamental principles of taxation, as guaranteed by the constitution. Hence, the tax and the statute are illegal and void. That is all as clear and certain as it is that twice two is four.

KULTUR

(From the Berlin Tageblatt)

Molesting peaceable pedestrians, rushing up against them like mad bulls and hustling them, have ever been favorite forms of sport on the part of young Germans, by whom these diversions are known as jostling.

By way of variety they sometimes indulge in the amusement of placing stones on the railway to cause a train to be derailed. All these pre-war recreations of our boys and maidens were bad enough, but now they have added another form of "sport" to their program.

They have taken to hurling hand grenades at passenger trains. A Hamburg train on approaching Haltern station was subjected to quite a volley of these dangerous missiles. Windows were smashed, and three passengers were seriously wounded. The train was instantly stopped, but the little wretches had vanished.

To what length is this ruffianism to go before the authorities lay a heavy hand on the culprits?

Invention Constantly Improved. The storage battery or electric accumulator of Faure was first exhibited in London 37 years ago. Since then the invention has been greatly improved by Edison and others, and is now successfully applied to the operation of street cars and other uses.

DIZZY—WRECKED HIS AUTOMOBILE

"Two years ago my stomach trouble got so bad that I was almost constantly filled with gas. This made me very dizzy at times. Last Fall I was almost overcome by one of these dizzy spells while driving my car, and ran in into a telephone pole, badly wrecking the car. A friend recommended Mayr's Wonderful Remedy for my trouble. Since taking the first dose I have steadily improved, and feel better now than ever in my life. It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the catarrh mucus from the intestinal tract and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded."

TODAY'S CARICONET

