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THE STATE'S OLDEST NEWSPAPER (Established 1873)

FOR A COURT OF INDUSTRY

One of the greatest needs of the United States today is some American plan for the settlement of industrial disputes.

Organized capital and organized labor fight and the public is hurt every time.

In modern life one of the greatest influences is that of public opinion.

It is for the purpose of bringing it to bear upon the contending parties in any industrial dispute of nation-wide consequence that the following plan is suggested:

Establish a court of industry.

Permit every industrial dispute of magnitude to be taken to its for adjustment.

Have a decision rendered, and, most important of all, make it possible for either party, dissatisfied by the award, to take the case direct to the people for a vote.

Now to get down to details:

Suppose the court to consist of seven men, one named by the President of the United States, one each by the senate and house, and four elected by the people, just as the people elect the President.

The tribunal would consider only cases affecting the whole people. Railroad strikes and disputes would be under the court's jurisdiction. Disputes between coal miners and the operators would be under its jurisdiction. Possibly, too, all disputes in the steel and the meat packing industry would come in the same class. But this would be a matter for the court itself to decide.

At no stage of the proceedings would there be any attempt to prevent workmen from striking or to prevent employers from closing their plants.

The only compulsion finally would be the compulsion of concentrated public opinion.

Now assuming the court of industry has been named and the rules of procedure have been formulated. Let's take a concrete case and see how it would work out. Suppose there was a dispute in a great basic industry, the men demanding 50 per cent increase in their wages and the employers offering 10 per cent. They are at a deadlock. They are not compelled to take their case to the court of industry, but either side or both may do so if desired. Let us suppose that the men file their complaint before the court. The court, clothed with the power, summons the employers to appear. If they refuse, they would be in the position of defying public opinion. They would array against them the mass of the people of the country who would then side with the workers.

If the employers took the case to the court and the men, before the hearing, went on strike, they in turn would be in the position of defying public opinion.

The chances are that neither side would ignore the court, because neither side would want it said that it had such a bad case that it feared a public hearing.

Once a trial was arranged before the court, the whole plan would be to speed things up so as to avoid the long delay that attends important litigation in our ordinary tribunals. After the court had heard all the witnesses, it would render a decision at once.

In the case cited, the court might hold that the 50 per cent increase demanded by the men was too much and the 10 per cent offered by the employers was too little. It might decide that a 25 per cent increase would be fair to both sides. If both sides accepted this the entire dispute would be settled.

But suppose either side was dissatisfied. Then it would have an appeal to the whole American voting public through a nation-wide referendum.

The decision made by the referendum would not be compulsory upon either side, but the chances are that no one would ever ignore or defy it.

Take the coal mine dispute. The opposing sides would know that the public had formally pronounced judgment. Furthermore, such a verdict would strengthen the arms of the government to take such steps as it deemed wise. Congress would feel free to pass such legislation as was needed, because it would know, through the referendum, that it had the mass of the American public in back of it.

But the biggest benefit would be that it would largely do away with strikes brought on by a handful of operators on the one hand or small percentage of the American people on the other. It would do away with industrial wars which not

only injure the parties to the dispute, but the rest of the 100,000,000 Americans as well.

The plan is adaptable to sectional, state and city needs.

If these foreigners do not like our form of government, let them hasten back to the cootie-ridden filth from which they came.

Albert doubtless understands that our proverbial hatred of kings does not apply to kings of countries to small to risk offending us.

When Wilson writes a note that jars the country to its finger tips, we don't need Grayson's assurance that he has had a very good day.

Railroad men want time and a half pay as a "punitive measure." Every increase in pay is a punitive measure so far as the public is concerned.

A family conference concerning ways and means to cut expenditures will do more than any government activity or promise to reduce the cost of living.

When a man must choose between his theoretical rights and his immediate and urgent needs, it doesn't take him long to get his coat off and go to work.

WITH THE EDITORS

THE LABOR-AGRARIAN ALLIANCE

What ails the farmers? Extremists were arguing recently that the Nonpartisan league meant a labor-agrarian party that would sweep wide sections with radicalism. But yesterday 1,500 delegates to the Farmers' National congress, in Maryland, vigorously cheered speakers who denounced "irresponsible" labor leaders and "preachers of anarchy." They voted resolutions attacking "radical elements" and invoking "the conservatism of the American farmer." On Monday the Illinois Agricultural association assailed undue labor demands. Is this the embattled union of manual workers that was predicted? The truth is that the farmer is eager to join hands with labor for one object—the destruction of poiteering middlemen who fatten on both. Beyond this he is cautious. He has no intention of working 12 hours to send raw materials to employes' who work six and charge a double price for the manufactures they send back. As for his attitude toward the political and economic order, he is not the farmer of 1895. Some leaders apparently think he can still be induced in the words of "What's the Matter With Kansas?" to "raise hell and let the corn go to weeds." The difference between now and then is the difference between \$25 and \$300 land, between corn that is burnt for fuel and corn sold at record prices, between mortgages and automobiles.—New York Evening Post.

LABOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

As unauthorized after unauthorized strikes follow each other in ever-increasing succession, bringing the paralysis of destructive radicalism nearer and nearer to the heart of the business prosperity of the nation, it is high time that the reputable and responsible element within the ranks of organizations of labor denounce the prevailing spirit of brigandage in no uncertain terms.

In the light of recent events, it is a case of labor run riot. Agreements are made only to be broken; no guaranty is good over night; no promise is worth the breath used to make it; no compact of the value of a grain of sand. Employers are unable to figure their labor costs from day to day or know what the morrow will bring forth. Confusion and disorganization reign in the marts of trade and centers of commerce where peace and prosperity should obtain through a fixed and understandable relationship between the man who works and the man who pays.

Nearly two decades ago, before the Bolshevism of the present had been defined and I. W. W.-ism was in its infancy, this publication suggested as a means of stabilizing the relationship between organizations of labor and the employers a form of contract containing a stipulation for collectable damages in the event of forfeiture. The wisdom of this suggestion must be plainly apparent at this time, when disregard of contract or obligation on the part of the membership of an increasing number of the organizations is becoming the rule rather than the exception, and the constituted authorities of the unions are apparently powerless to enforce the provisions of agreements entered into in good faith and with the full approval of the membership.

In the situation that at present confronts us, it is not to be expected that moral suasion or cold logic will present a solution. The lesson will have to be driven in and the public, which in the final analysis endures most and suffers most, will have to do the driving.

It should be brought about through national legislative enactment that no organization of whatever scope or description shall be accorded recognition that cannot or will not, through its membership collectively and individually, enter into a wage agreement which, if unduly or illegally broken, would involve financial as well as moral responsibility, whereby the individual members would be held equally liable with the employer, and property or funds in their possession subject to seizure under due process of law.—Railroad Employee, Newark, N. J.

THE GREAT AMERICAN HOME



Dr. LOGAN IMPROVING to Colorado Springs for his health, is able to get around. Miss Erma Logan is also at Colorado Springs, where that Dr. James Logan, who has been improving greatly since moving there, Dr. Logan is attended by his mother, she is teaching school and Mrs. James ill for many months and who went Mrs. Lucinda Logan and he is now Halloran, who went to that place sev-

eral weeks ago for her health is reported to be gaining strength rapidly.

TO VISIT CHICAGO

Mrs. J. E. Bankston and children will leave today for Chicago, where they will have an extended visit with Mrs. Bankston's parents. Mrs. Bankston does not expect to return to Bismarck until after the Christmas holidays.

VISITING IN MINNESOTA

Mrs. W. A. Jones of this city, who left here Wednesday, is visiting friends in Minnesota. Mrs. Jones intends visiting friends and relatives in Wisconsin points before returning home and expects to be gone two weeks.

ON WAY TO AFRICA

Miss Mary Ganerterfeldt, missionary of the Evangelical church, will be in Bismarck en route to African points to resume her work there after a furlough in this country. Miss Ganerterfeldt will occupy the pulpit of the Evangelical church here Sunday at both morning and evening services. The missionary has spent ten years in Africa among the native tribes there.

MAN'S BEST AGE

A man is as old as his organs; he can be as vigorous and healthy at 70 as at 35 if he aids his organs in performing their functions. Keep your vital organs healthy with

GOLD MEDAL HARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles since 1896; corrects disorders; stimulates vital organs. All druggists, three sizes. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.

Does America Face Industrial Revolution?

Just before the Civil War William H. Seward told the nation that an "irrepressible conflict" was at hand over slavery, and Abraham Lincoln warned the people that their nation could not endure "half slave and half free." So, today, we find editors in both the conservative and radical camps who see unmistakable signs that the conflict between labor and capital can neither be compromised nor arbitrated, but must be fought out, perhaps to a finish. They point to the complete collapse of the President's industrial conference at Washington; to the persistence of the soft coal miners in going ahead with the strike policy which the President of the United States has declared "immoral" and "illegal"; to the existence of the irregular and unauthorized strikes in New York which labor's own leaders have been unable to stop; to the steel strike, in which the United States Steel Corporation welcomed the fight to the finish and seems to be winning it. They also note that President Gompers has called together all the labor union heads of the country to take counsel with regard to "grave dangers" which confront labor and are "affecting the very foundation of its structure."

Other striking news-articles in this especially fine number of the "Digest" are:

How Uneven Justice is Dealt Out to Rich and Poor in Our Courts

An Impartial Summary of the Defects of our Present Judicial System as Exposed by the Three Years' Investigation of the Carnegie Foundation

- To Beat German Competition
The Bouncing of Berger
Can the Kaiser Come Back?
Beating the "H. C. L." in Bohemia
Preparing for the Next War
Health Campaign to Increase China's Population
How Roosevelt Made His Body Strong
How to Tell a Cow's Age
German Opera Under Difficulties
The College Cry for Funds
Red Threats Against America

- Methodist Fund for Aged Ministers
The Japanese in the United States—Where They Are Settled—Their Social Organization—Students
How Wages Have Increased
The Men Behind the Labor Conference
A Business Man Who Did What "Isn't Done"
Final Figures on American Air Victories and Casualties
Why an Old Mexican Land-owner Hates Villa

Many Striking Illustrations, Including Humorous Cartoons

Big Improvements in This Week's "Digest"

Since our first experiment a month ago in printing the "Digest" from typewritten copy and eliminating our typesetters, an innovation made necessary by their unavailability, marked improvements have been made in the appearance of the publication each week. This week's number is particularly satisfactory. The type is larger and less crowded, the lines more evenly spaced, the broken appearance of the column-margins has been rectified, the print is clearer, and withal most satisfactory results achieved. Buy this week's number and note its superiority over preceding issues.

November 8th Number on Sale Today--All News-dealers--10 Cents



The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK