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THE STATE'S OLDEST NEWSPAPER
(Established 1873)

HOW TO DRESS AS YOU ALWAYS DID

Guess we have solved the clothes problem for a lot of us.

There are many salaried people who have today about the same amount of money to spend for raiment that they had four years ago.

To date we have noted no system that would enable such persons to be modishly dressed in the style to which they were accustomed. Hence we offer the following, which we have worked out for our private benefit:

We find that we must pay for a necktie today what we formally paid for a pair of shoes.

A pair of shoes costs what we paid for a pair of pants.

A pair of pants costs what a raincoat did.

A raincoat costs what a suit did.

And a suit costs what four tires for the family touring car did.

Every so often we save enough to buy something in the way of clothes. Very well, when we save enough for a pair of shoes, we get a necktie. Follow this closely, please.

In due time, where formerly we would have acquired a pair of neat striped pants for our second best suit, we now acquire a pair of shoes.

Every other year, when we formerly bought a top coat, we now secure a pair of pants.

And when they take the census we either get four tires for the auto or the decennial suit of clothes.

This schedule is based on the buying of goods of the same quality as of yore; it maintains your dignity and keeps you in the nifty dresser class.

Instead of a new pair of pants you have a right smart tie; you have a pair of silk socks instead of a pair of shoes. You get a new hat instead of an overcoat, and a silk muffler instead of winter underwear.

In due time the fashions will be shifted so that equal social credit will be given the dresser attired in shiny top hat and modish tie, regardless of his trousers or his half-soled shoes.

Most of the mandate enforcing styles in dress, enforcing a fixed quality, comes from the aesthetic urge, and better that this urge be satisfied with a real tie of the proper shade, and texture and shape, than with a plebian shoddy suit.

The South Sea islanders, who were entirely dressed when they had on a shark tooth necklace, a pair of celluloid cuffs and a top hat, were merely pioneers, blazing the trail for the tardy feet of their civilized brethren.

This month sometime we expect to get a pair of rich, madder lake, or burnt orange socks; we meant to get a couple of pairs of flannel drawers, but after a survey of the marts of trade we have compromised on the pair of socks, and the retention of our B. V. D.'s.

The bore and his welcome are soon parted.

INVENTORS

Why do so many inventors fail to financially realize on their inventions?

It is more often their failure to recognize certain very simple natural laws of business rather than the shrewd maneuverings of others.

There are three elements to a financial success from a new invention:

First, there is the invention itself, then there is its economical production and finally the selling—educating people to buy it and use it.

This means that those who supply each of these elements are entitled to a share in the profits, to say nothing of those who finance the enterprise and who may assume large risk on its outcome.

More often the largest problem of a new invention is its sale—its introduction.

There is frequently more time, money, effort and sometimes more ingenuity displayed in marketing a device than in its original invention.

All of us are more or less conservative about buying new devices and adapting new ways and manners of doing things, and this tendency must be broken down by educational advertising and personal salesmanship.

It took more time and money and effort to introduce the telephone into one city than it did to invent it.

This was also true with the sewing machine—people first thought it a device of the evil one to throw poor women out of employment.

Up until the organization of the International Harvester company a very large part of the profits from the sale of harvesters were used in sales—inducing farmers to use them.

Then, in cases where inventors are in business

control of their enterprises, there is a tendency in them not to let their child alone.

That is, they spend their time and money in bringing out improvements faster than the device can be manufactured and sold.

They fail to market their inventions in a commercial state of perfection, but quantity production, sales and advertising campaigns are held up awaiting improvements.

The first concern to manufacture electric fans failed three times for this reason, and did not succeed until a production manager was employed who shut the inventor up in an experimental department and did not add any of his improvements until long after the fans had been on the market in a standardized form.

As a result the inventor made enough out of the enterprise in ten years to retire.

The largest steel foundry in Ohio was built up around the invention of a certain type of car coupler.

In the beginning it met with almost financial failure; for the industry was in charge of the inventor who used a large part of his original capital in experimenting, making changes, in new patterns and the remelting of metal in an effort to improve upon his original invention.

The success of the enterprise did not come until the inventor was relieved of the production, and changes not permitted in his device faster than it could be produced and sold.

There is an old saying around a certain class of industries: "Many a good thing has died of improvements."

That coal strike may leave us cold elsewhere, but it makes us hot under the collar.

You can tell this is a democracy by the fact that everybody not in authority knows precisely how the situation should be handled.

Wilson says that war-time prohibition will end with the signing of the treaty. There is more than one way to appeal to a senator.

The latest report is that there is "no radical change" in the longshoremen's strike. A radical does not change, anyway. He is born that way.

At this rate the janitor will soon be driving to work in a twin six and growling because the boss' flivver occupies his favorite place at the curb.

One reason why we are short of sugar is because we have been at such pains to see that Europeans were better supplied than ever before in their lives.

There is one consolation about the general situation. It shows us what is meant by the assertion that something or other has gone to the demdition bow-wow.

The budget system wouldn't work in Mexico. It would be impossible to tell in advance how much of the public revenues would be required to ransom American citizens from bandits.

WITH THE EDITORS

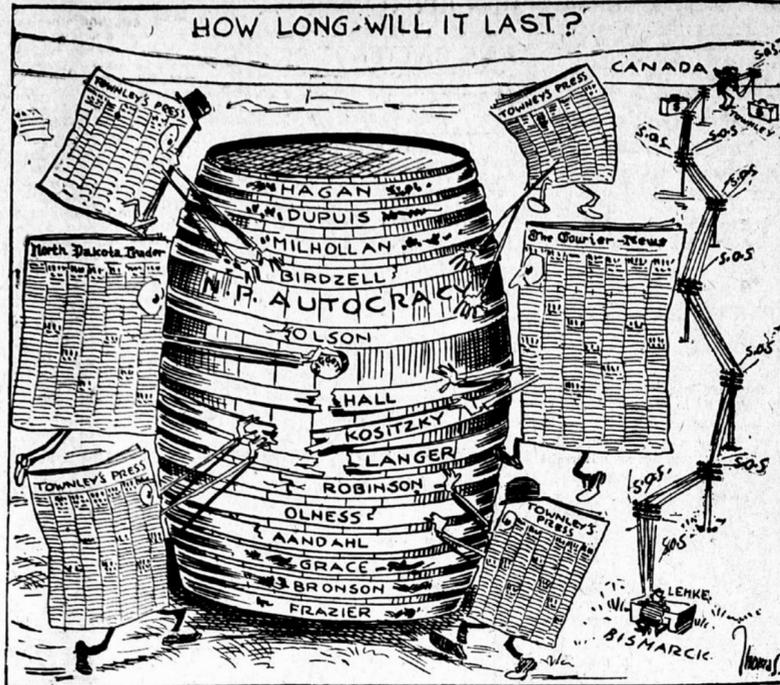
GAS FROM LIGNITE

A brief news dispatch from Antelope, Mont., tells of the success of a local experimenter in using as a source of power gas derived from lignite as a substitute for gasoline. There is in this field the possibility, in fact the certainty, of an important development in power generation.

Of course it is not news that coal—lignite as well as other varieties—contains gas which may be used for power production. That fact is well understood. And the separation of this gas from lignite is not a very complicated process. The problem is not to extract the gas, but to deliver it where it is required. Obviously, the gas must be used at the place of production, or it must be transported in some other form. The shipment of gas in the form of gas is scarcely to be considered.

The high percentage of moisture which all our lignite contains complicates the problem. To ship lignite fresh from the mine for considerable distances is not commercially practicable when the fuel is needed for power purposes, and eastern coal can be obtained at reasonable prices. The freight charges on the water contained constitute a dead loss which no industry can stand. No successful method of drying the coal before shipment has yet been found. Coal mined in the spring and subjected to the action of the air for months will have lost much of its moisture, but such a process means double handling, which is prohibitive because of its cost. As a practical proposition, lignite to be used most effectively must be loaded on the car direct from the mine, and that means that it must be loaded wet.

The place where power can most effectively be produced from lignite is at the mouth of the mine; but it happens that just at the present that is the very place where not much power is needed. The matter seems to reduce itself to the proposition of burning the gas extracted from the lignite at the point of production and there generating electricity, which can be transported successfully over great distances, and briquetting the residue for shipment for ordinary fuel purposes.—Grand Forks Herald.



PEOPLE'S FORUM

ABOUT ROOMS FOR GIRLS

Editor Bismarck Tribune, Bismarck, N. D. Dear Sir:

Will you please publish the following in your valuable paper?

The writer's attention has been called to the fact that there are a few women in the City of Bismarck who advertise rooms for rent but who object seriously to renting the rooms to girls, for the reason, as they say, girls are too fussy.

It seems a shame and disgrace to think that women are the worst enemies of womankind. I think it is high time that women of this kind, who refuse to rent rooms to girls, should be turned over to the W. C. T. U. or some other women's organization for attention.

Women of this ilk are usually the first ones to talk about a girl's character and wonder why she goes wrong. Any woman who is seeking rooms to rent and meets with this rebuff should report it to the Bismarck Commercial Club and next spring when the big building boom starts in Bismarck and rooms become more plentiful these people should be branded and given the go-by. It's a mighty long word that hasn't a corner.

There is another class who advertise "rooms for rent" that should be branded "The Rooming House Hogs"; they not only raise the room rent sky high but only allow the roomers to take a bath every two weeks.

Yours for a square deal to all. A REAL ESTATE MAN

HE LIKES THE ARMY The American Red Cross, Fort Logan, Colorado, Oct. 31, 1919.

Editor Bismarck Tribune: Bismarck, N. D. Dear Sir and Friend:—

Please find enclosed \$300 for six months subscription to the Tribune. I received your paper while I was in France and read it to pass long weary hours away, and I know that it will do the same for me here. I signed up for Siberia but this is as far as I got for Denver, and Fort Logan took my eye so I decided to stay here. Fort Logan is several miles south west of Denver, and close to the mountains. Some of us boys are going for a sight seeing trip through the mountains Sunday and visit Pikes Peak, and some other famous places south of Denver.

It is surprising to see how many boys are reenlisting in the army now, but there will be lots more come in before the winter is over, the army is not a bad place to be, and I am well satisfied, they are trying to get a bill through now to give the soldiers fifty per cent increase in wages, that will bring the Privates pay to \$45.00 per month and besides he gets his food and lodging, and medical attention and that I think is better than civilian pay. I will not take up any more of your time now so thank you for past favors, and hope to receive the Tribune soon, I beg to remain as ever. Sincerely yours,

COOK, CLYDE E. BUNNELL, Lock Box 2077, Fort Logan, Colorado.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE! Bismarck, N. D., Nov. 7, 1919.

To the Editor Dear Sir:—

Our lease with the State of North Dakota having practically expired, and having decided to retire to private life, we, the undersigned, will sell, or offer at public sale, at our

EVERETT TRUE

Here is a recipe never seen in a cook book. Take one under nourished child—add warm wraps—mix with hot milk and real butter—keep in the open air—and the child will serve.

If that recipe is followed, there'll be fewer white hearses in the city streets.

It means death to tuberculosis, instead of death by tuberculosis.

A constant, winning fight is being waged against the disease in this city.

Red Cross Christmas Seals provide the funds for the battle.

The seals will be on sale on dates soon to be announced.

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NO PLACE IN AMERICA FOR EITHER INDUSTRIAL DESPOTISM OR LABOR DESPOTISM, SAYS SENATE COMMITTEE

Investigators of Steel Strike Find that the Only Means Workers Now Have of Securing Justice, if Refused By Employers, is Through Strike—A. F. of L. Forced Recent Walkout in Big Mills—Court of Arbitration Recommended as Permanent Preventative

Washington, Nov. 10.—Characterizing all strikes as "industrial barbarism" and declaring that there is no place in this country either for industrial despotism or labor despotism," the senate committee authorized to investigate the steel strike today presented a report covering its hearing both in Washington and Pittsburgh and criticizing both the workers and the controversy which resulted in at least partial disruption of the steel industry.

The committee's main conclusion, concurred in by all members was expressed in the statement that "the public has a right to demand that capital shall not arrogate to itself the right to determine in its own way those industrial questions and it is the same as to labor and the duty is upon congress to provide some way of adjusting these difficulties."

As a permanent preventative of strikes, which the committee concedes "are apparently the only way for labor to secure even its just demands if employers refuse to grant them," it is recommended that congress authorize the establishment of some such mediation agency with well defined powers as the recently dissolved war labor board.

The report was signed by Senator Kenyon of Iowa, chairman, and Senator Sterling, South Dakota; Phipps, Colorado; republicans, and McKellar, Tennessee and Walsh, Massachusetts, democrats.

A. F. of L. FORCED STRIKE Treating as the causes of the strike the committee in its report, expresses the opinion that the walkout was precipitated by the determination of the American Federation of Labor to organize the steel industry. "Wages are not a factor in the strike the commit-

tee held being high enough to give no reason for dissatisfaction. Hours of the workers however the senators believed are too long.

Further behind the strike the committee found was massed "a considerable element" revolutionary radicalism of which it is said there is no question but that William Z. Foster, secretary of the general strike committee was a leader. With Jacob Marcus, attorney for the E. W. W., and assistant in organizing the strike, secretary Foster came in for unsparring condemnation.

"The laborers in the steel mills had a just complaint relative to the long hours of service on the part of some of them and the right to have that complaint heard by the company," said the committee in summing its formal findings.

Wichita Baker is Fined and Loses His Trade. Blackbird pie, they say, is good, and chicken pie—well, anybody will declare it fit for a king. But a mouse pie! That is different even if it is an accident. A baker of Wichita, Kan., will attest to the truth of that statement, as he got into all kinds of trouble when a customer to whom he had sold one of his pies, discovered a mouse in it.

The baker was arrested and charged with selling poisonous substances in food, being fined \$25 and costs. In vain he tried to tell the judge and his customer that it was an accident and that he did not have the slightest idea how the mouse got in the pie. The customer was not satisfied by this explanation. All she knew about the matter was that the mouse was in the pie and that she came perilously near eating some of it, and she still shudders as she thinks of the narrow escape. News of the discovery of the woman soon spread in the neighborhood where the bakery was located and the people concluded that they weren't going to take any chances of being fed something in the rodent line. The baker's business dwindled to such a small amount that he could not pay the rent and he had to move to another town.

SEAMAN SELLS HIS ONLY SUIT TO GET Naturalization Fee. It's great to be an American, and William James Carson, 20 years old, a seaman of Dalton, Scotland, proved he would sacrifice everything he owned to be called a son of Uncle Sam. Well dressed, Carson applied at the office of J. E. Jackson, naturalization examiner in New Orleans, and wanted to take out naturalization papers. He was fixed up, but didn't have \$1, which Uncle Sam requires to accompany each first intention declaration.

"Don't worry about that," said Carson to Jackson. "Will this office be open long? I'll be right back."

Clean shaven, but dressed in overalls, Carson appeared once more, and was given his first papers.

Carson explained to the government men that he tried to enlist in the United States army, but was refused because he was not a citizen.

"Why, I saw those men fight, and I want to be an American soldier," Carson said as he left the office to head for one of the nearest recruiting stations, where he was accepted.

Have you secured stock in the New England oil leases? If not, see E. J. Strong, Grand Pacific hotel.

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Send Free Sample of Ointment to

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EVERETT TRUE

WHY, HELLO, SAM!

OH, HELLO THERE! HOW'S THE WORLD USING YOU?

PRETTY ROUGH! PRETTY ROUGH!

EVERETT TRUE

EVERETT TRUE