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THE STATE'S OLDEST NEWSPAPER (Established 1873)

HARD PUT TO IT

The editor of the Courier-News so seldom resorts to logic for his arguments in favor of the reign of the red that he makes a miserable fizzle of it when necessity demands something more convincing than billingsgate and balderdash. He must have been in such a position when he sought to find justification for House Bill 60 in a decision of the Montana supreme court holding that the legislature of that state was its own authority in deciding what acts should be declared emergency measures and passed as emergency measures, with a constitutional emergency clause attached thereto.

"And as a matter of fact, a Montana case, just decided, indicates that the special session does have the right to make such a decision," says the Courier-News, defending its assertion that "the legislature, in absence of a specific provision dealing with extra session legislation, took the chance that it had the right to set the date on which its legislation becomes effective.

"A district judge in our western neighbor state," continued the Townley organ, "has just held that the Montana legislature has the right to declare what legislation is of an emergency character."

Of course the legislature has a right to declare what legislation is of an emergency character. No sane person or court has ever seriously questioned that right. But this right, guaranteed by the constitution of a majority of our states, was exercised in Montana in a constitutional way.

Associated Press reports from Helena indicate that the act to which the Courier-News refers, amending the primary election law, was acted on individually as an emergency measure, was properly declared an emergency measure, and was so passed by the required majority in each Montana house. The same thing was done in this state with the resolution ratifying woman suffrage; with the act amending the seed and feed lien act, with a view to giving the farmers more time in which to meet their obligations; with the act reducing state taxes 25 per cent, and with every other measure which in any respect enjoyed the right to be considered an emergency act. These bills when introduced carried the constitutional emergency clause, declaring these measures to be emergency acts, and a majority in each house voted for these emergency clauses, to give the acts immediate effect in a constitutional way.

Montana did not attempt to give its amended primary law immediate effect through a blanket emergency act which would have had the same effect upon a bill providing for the appointment of a twenty-third assistant under-secretary to the head janitor at the state house. And it did not seek to assert that any such blanket act which was not in its title declared an emergency measure, and which did not itself receive the required two-thirds majority, could confer immediate effectiveness upon other acts of the Montana special session. Nor did the Montana court in the slightest degree uphold any such wholesale process of putting laws into immediate effect.

The constitutionality of emergency clauses similar to the one now on North Dakota's statute books, or the older "peace, health and safety" provision which the league eliminated from the constitution, has been upheld by courts all over the land. Occasionally there has been a supreme court which has taken it upon itself to review the action of a legislature in declaring a certain act to be of an emergency nature, but these instances have been rare.

Someone should tip off to Mr. Lemke and the Courier-News the fact that the constitutionality of the emergency clause as applied to legislation in this and other states in the regular and proper manner is not the issue which House Bill 60 presents. We believe the average high school boy understands this to be the case, and we trust that with this explanation Mr. Lemke and the Courier-News may.

PEACE TREATY AND POLITICS

Nearly eight years ago Theodore Roosevelt split with the republican organization because he disagreed with Taft's leadership. Now we behold a somewhat analogous situation in Mr. Bryan's challenge to President Wilson, the titular head of the democratic machine.

There is this vital difference, however: Roosevelt was intensely popular with the rank and file when he challenged the leadership of Taft, while the Commoner's position has been anything but

enviable since he broke with President Wilson upon the issue of war. It seems inconceivable that his party will now reward him for what he did and what he said in those trying times.

Bryan may come back in the democratic party, but can he ever be restored to the esteem the American people once held for him? He certainly has started the 1920 presidential campaign off with a bang and promises to add zest to the contest as time goes on.

There is a cogency, however, to Bryan's argument upon the ratification of the peace treaty which has impressed the nation. The feeling seems prevalent that the pact should be ratified with reservations such as Senator McCumber and others have suggested, and not made a major issue of the next presidential conflict. The principles underlying the treaty and the league of nations cannot be arbitrated during the heat of a presidential contest. It might be possible to get an expression at a national referendum called for the special purpose, but even such a procedure in a presidential year is hardly advisable.

The Tribune, as much as it disagrees with Bryan politically, and condemns his action during the stress of those pre-war days, heartily commends these words of the Commoner:

"Who is going to gamble with stakes so great, and what shall we say when they ask us if we have no concern for the menace to Europe while we wait for a political campaign? I for one believe that, having stood by the President, and having tried to get that treaty as he wanted, and having failed, we have got to meet the conditions as they are presented now, and get a ratification, and stop war, and enter into this great constructive program that is before us."

It may be impossible to eliminate the peace treaty from the party platforms of 1920, but the issue is fraught with danger to all parties. The time has come to get the best possible ratification and resume as soon as possible the solution of the great reconstruction policies before the American people. Peace should be consummated with the same disregard of party fortunes as war was declared.

The world needs peace and it must be arrived at through compromise. President Wilson should recede from his belligerent attitude. Reservations may mar the league of nations and hamper its action, but they cannot destroy it. The winning of the war put a trend upon events which cannot be turned back by the reservations now promised through the group of leaders in the senate best typified by our own senior senator.

President Wilson and the democratic party have it within their power to eliminate this vital issue, to a large extent at least, from the next presidential campaign.

Sims may have declined a medal, but he didn't decline to meddle.

WITH THE EDITORS

TRAITORS ARE TRAITORS

As the sweeping up of the Red riff-raff continues, loud protests will be heard against the injustice of such a procedure, and much fuss will be made over the fact that "American citizens" are included in these sweepings. It will be declared, and repeatedly, as it has been already, that free speech has been denied to free men.

When these pleas are made, the cool headed citizen need only remember all the reforms which have been brought about in this country by the orderly process of law, and then keep clearly in his mind the fact that every person included in the raids against the Reds has laid himself open, either through his actions or associations, to the suspicion that he would do his reforming by violence.

There are better laws in every state in the Union today than there were fifty years ago, or ever before. Men have more freedom and are better protected in it.

The citizen or the stranger within the gates who believes that all is not well with this country and has a sane constructive idea for bettering conditions through the great mediums open to our citizens can have a hearing and will not be molested. No specious outcry should be allowed to becloud these facts. The citizen, if he is a traitor, is doubly a traitor because he is a citizen. No such criminal should escape the dragnet or be treated with leniency he does not deserve.—Aberdeen American.

CAN'T BE DODGED

What an unescapable thing is an economic law! You can't defeat it; you can't override it; you can't get around it.

It is invincible, irresistible. Germany was and is in dire need of capital. The only way to create new capital is to work and save. Capital is simply accumulated savings. Herr Erzberger planned to conscript capital to pay Germany's debts. The result has been an era of the greatest extravagance Germany has ever known, alongside of the greatest poverty. "What is the use of saving, when Erzberger will simply take it away from us?" was the watchword, and the Germans have been acting accordingly.

Unintelligent tax laws seldom work out as they were expected to by their originators. North Dakota has been a good example of that. Yet we never seem to learn that the economic laws are as certain in their workings as the laws of physics or chemistry.—Fargo Forum.

STOP 'IM! STOP 'IM!



HUGHES CONDEMNS UNSEATING REDS

At a moment when there is so much confusion and so much commotion, when everyone is piping away on a high key and speaking twice before thinking once, it is refreshing to have from so eminent and able and fair-minded an authority as Charles Evans Hughes a clear-cut, honest exposition of the situation which the action of the New York legislature has precipitated in barring from seats in that body socialists regularly elected to the assembly inasmuch as the socialist majority now in power in North Dakota has made a practice of doing the same thing, with little if any more justification, as evidenced in the seating of Riba from Sargent county, Judge Hughes' letter, which follows, is as applicable to North Dakota as to New York:

"My Dear Mr. Speaker: I deeply regret the action of the Assembly in suspending five members of the Socialist party who have been duly elected. I think that you will agree that the high prerogative of the Assembly to pass upon the qualifications of its own members should be exercised in accordance with the spirit of our institutions. It is not, as I view it, in accord with the spirit of our institutions, but on the contrary it is absolutely opposed to the fundamental principles of our Government for a majority to undertake to deny representation to a minority through its representatives elected by ballots lawfully cast. If there was anything against these men as individuals, if they were deemed to be guilty of criminal offenses, they should have been charged accordingly. But I understand that the action is not directed against these five elected members as individuals, but that the proceeding is virtually an attempt to indict a political party and to deny it representation in the Legislature. That is not, in my judgment, American Government."

Are Entitled to Seats "Are Socialists, unconvicted of crime to be denied the ballot? If Socialists are permitted to vote are they not permitted to vote for their own candidates? If their candidates are elected and are men against whom, as individuals charges of disqualifying offenses cannot be laid, are they not entitled to their seats?" "What may I ask, is it supposed these Socialists will do in the Legislature? As members they may introduce bills, they may oppose bills, they may debate. In all matters they are subject to the rules of the Assembly. Why should these privileges be denied to representatives of the Socialist party? Is it not clear that the Government cannot be saved at the cost of its own principles? If the Socialists were denied recourse through their duly elected representatives to the orderly processes of government, what resort is there left to them? Is it proposed to drive the Socialists to revolution by denying them participation in the means we have provided for orderly discussion of proposed changes in our laws?"

ASPIRIN IS SAFE WHEN GENUINE

Take Tablets Without Fear, if They Are Marked With the "Bayer Cross" If you want the true, world-famous Aspirin, as prescribed by physicians for over eighteen years, you must ask for "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin." The "Bayer Cross" is stamped on each tablet and appears on each package for your protection against imitations. In each package of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" are safe and proper directions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis, and for Pain in general. Handy tin boxes containing 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer" packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacturing of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

posed to Socialism and in entire sympathy with every effort to put down violence and crime. But it is because I am solicitous to maintain the peaceful processes essential to democracy that I am anxious to see Socialists as well as Republicans and Democrats enjoy their political rights.

Serious Mistake

"Nothing, in my judgment, is a more serious mistake at this critical time than to deprive Socialists or radicals of their opportunities for peaceful discussion, and thus to convince them that the 'reds' are right and that violence and revolution are the only available means at their command."

"I appreciate deeply your high sense of responsibility and your anxiety faithfully to serve the people of the State. I am constrained to write in this way because of the seriousness of the issue. I sincerely hope that the Assembly will take swift action to avoid a permanent grievance on the part of those who are threatened with virtual disfranchisement."

"I have sufficient confidence in our institutions to believe that they will survive all the onslaughts of discussion and political controversy. But democracy cannot be preserved if representation is denied. Apart from the matter of principle, the procedure is futile. To shut out the duly elected representatives of the Socialists is merely to multiply Socialists by the thousands. Instead of protecting us from the revolution it will do more to encourage the spirit of revolution and to strengthen the advocates of violence than any conceivable propaganda could accomplish."

"Lines," the book of Yank verse by Earle H. Tostevin, on sale at Harris & Co.; price \$1.00.

EVERETT TRUE



SUFFERED SINCE HE WAS A CHILD

Was Unable to Work When He Began Taking Tanlac—Well and Strong Now

"I had taken, but a few doses of Tanlac when I knew I had at last found for," said Joe Kroiss, an employee of Swift & Co's St. Paul Plant, who resides at 466 Van Buren Street, St. Paul, Minn., recently. "Continuing he said:

"I have suffered more or less with stomach trouble since childhood, and for the past twelve years there hasn't been a month that I haven't lost from two days to two weeks from work on account of it. My trouble would come on me by spells—one day feeling fine and able to eat anything I wanted without any apparent bad effects and the next day I would be down in bed and unable to retain a thing, not even a glass of water, on my stomach and I would stay in that condition for two or three days or maybe weeks before I could get enough strength to be up and about again. I would suffer with terrible headaches that would nearly drive me wild, and I would break out all over with perspiration followed by severe chill and fever. I also had been suffering with pains across the small of my back for the past few months, that were so bad I could hardly stoop over. I was in a terrible weak and run-down condition all the time, and although I tried to work when I could get about at all, I was hardly able to work at any time. No one seemed to understand my case and it was a puzzle to everybody. My wife had a lady friend who had been greatly benefited by Tanlac and she suggested I give it a trial, so I got a bottle and began taking it, and before I had finished this bottle the pain in the small of my back had entirely left me, and in two days I was back at work and I haven't lost a day since. Up to this time I have only taken four bottles, but I have a splendid appetite and can eat anything I want without having a particle of trouble with my stomach. I am regaining my strength and feel full of energy all the time and can do a hard day's work without its tiring me more than is normal. I have never been able to sleep like I do now since I was a child, and it takes the alarm clock to wake me up. I will praise Tanlac as long as I live for the good it has done me."

Tanlac is sold in Bismarck by Jos. Breslow in Driscoll by N. D. and J. H. Barrette and in Wing by H. P. Homan. Adv.

Greenleaf Leaves University, Enters Commercial Field

Grand Forks, N. D., Jan. 14.—William H. Greenleaf, for a number of years a prominent resident of this city, yesterday resigned from the faculty of the University of North Dakota. He also presented his resignation as secretary of the University Alumni Association.

Mr. Greenleaf goes to Chicago on February 15 to accept a position as field secretary of the National Association of Stationers and Manufacturers of the United States of America. This organization has its headquarters in Chicago. The association was organized in 1904, and now includes 1,300 members in various parts of the country. Mr. Greenleaf will be associated with Fletcher B. Gibbs, for several years vice president of Shea Smith & Company, manufacturers of stationery. Mr. Gibbs was organizer of the association and now is general manager. Mr. Greenleaf expects to spend about six months of the year in Chicago, the rest of the time being spent in various parts of the country.

DYE THAT SKIRT, COAT OR BLOUSE

"Diamond Dyes" Make Shabby, Faded Apparel Like New

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes, guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether it be wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, leathers, draperies, coverings. The Direction Book with each package tells so plainly how to diamond dye over any color that you can not make a mistake. To match any material have druggist show you a "Diamond Dye" Color Card.

MURINE Night and Morning. Have Strong, Healthy Eyes. If they Tired, Itch, Smart or Burn, If Sore, Irritated, Inflamed or YOUR EYES Granulated, use Murine often. Soothes, Refreshes. Safe for Infant or Adult. At all Druggists. Write for Free Eye Book. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

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