

THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE

Entered at the Postoffice, Bismarck, N. D., as Second Class Matter

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Foreign Representatives G. JOHAN PAYNE COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH. PAYNE, BURNS AND SMITH, Kresge Bldg. FIFTH AVE. BLDG. NEW YORK

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THE STATE'S OLDEST NEWSPAPER (Established 1873)

THE PEACOCK

The well-dressed man is going to resemble a walking rainbow when he appears in his new fall garments. London, which dictates men's styles as Paris dictates those of women, has set the stage for a riot of color.

Read this forecast of fall styles for men from a recent issue of a trade journal:

"We can expect to see men's soft hats in tones of plum, ultra-marine, reindeer, moss and bottle green, and suits in such mixtures as a cross-weave of violet and green, red and brown, yellow mixed with brown and green, and blue and red blended to give a purple overtone. Overcoats will favor grays, tans and heather combinations, with leanings to olive green, mahogany and Copenhagen blue."

A Georgia farmer has grown a variety of cotton that resembles lamb's wool. He should be able to get pickers on Wall street.

GRASSHOPPER CHINKS

"Because half a dozen grasshoppers under a fern make a field ring with their importunate chink whilst thousands of great cattle repose beneath the shadow of the oak, chew the cud and are silent, pray do not imagine that those who make the noise are the only inhabitants of the field; pray do not imagine that, of course, they are many in numbers; or that, after all, they are other than the little, shriveled, meager, hopping, though loud and troublesome insects of the field."

That's what you are hearing in the land today. Your Believers are loudly articulate; your anarchist is rampant. But the leaders of labor, the thousands of men scattered over this country who are powerful in the individual unions, refuse to ring the blue welkin with cries for revolution and blood. Under the great oak of democracy they stand quiet and content to do their part in the orderly evolution of American freedom—the certain, sure evolution that will bring moer freedom politically, industrially, socially to every man under the American stars.

In our country the ruler isn't responsible to the cabinet, but voters have a way of holding him responsible for the cabinet.

ANCESTORS

H. G. Wells, novelist, has started a new work, not a novel, which he calls an "Outline of History." His aim is to give readers a clear idea of themselves, not as members of groups, separate races or nations, but as fellow humans in a great adventure of world history.

He says this idea is a necessary basis of permanent peace, and that it peculiarly is necessary now that science has narrowed distance and has brought all nations and people into close contact.

Wells' history begins when "the sun was a spinning, flaring mass of matter, not yet concentrated into a compact center of light and heat, and a series of fragments which detached themselves from it became planets. Our earth is one of these planets."

As to the climatic future of the earth, he says: "Our world today seems to be emerging with fluctuations from a prolonged phase of adversity and extreme conditions. Half a million years ahead it may be a wiseless world with trees and vegetation even in the polar circles. At present on, as knowledge increases, it may be poss,bielot we have no certainty in such a forecast, but later on, as knowledge increases, it may be possible to reckon with more precision, so that our race will make its plans thousands of years ahead to meet the coming changes."

The race he refers to is the human race. It was only a few years ago that ordinary folk accustomed themselves to the idea that men and monkeys are developed from a common ancestor. But the organ grinder's monkey is like a brother compared to the original ancestors of man described by Wells.

The first ancestors of man, as distinct from reptiles and other creatures of the primal ooze, he

says, seem to have been all "obscure little beasts of the size of mice and rats."

Wells, to find this original of all mammals, goes back hundreds of millions of years.

The reason the allies grant Turkey a measure of self-determination is because if they didn't India would be sore enough to demand self-determination.

PEARY—THE PERSISTENT

There are two kinds of people in the world—those who can be defeated and those who can't. Robert Peary belonged to the second type.

Eight times he penetrated the Arctic waste before the goal he had set himself was achieved. In 1886 his polar voyages commenced, with a reconnaissance of the Greenland Island ice cap. He followed this expedition with another, June, 1891, o September, 1892, when he reached the north-east angle of Greenland. He discovered and named Ielville Land and Heilprin Land, lying beyond Greenland, and determined the fact that Greenland is an island. Again in 1893 and 1896 he made voyages to the Arctic. In 1898 to 1902 he founded the northeast extremity of Greenland rchipelago, the last of the great Arctic land groups, the most northern land in the world. Each ttempt pushed him nearer to the final goal. In 905 he started north again, and returned in October, 1906, having reached the highest north again —87 degrees and 6 minutes.

Peary started his eighth and final expedition a July, 1908, establishing a winter base at Cape Sheridan, September, 1908, left for Cape Columbia February 15, 1909, in five detachments, which were sent back one after another, the fourth saving him near the 88th parallel, and Peary himself with one member of the crew and four Eskimos made the final dash of 130 miles north o the pole! The goal was finally reached April 6, 909—22 years after his first expedition.

Peary the Persistent finally won! It is good o know that he was an American, and that there re more like him. He has passed on, but the ex- mple he set remains.

WITH THE EDITORS

IS CATHRO CLEARING UP OLD PAPER?

For some years past, F. W. Cathro, who is now at the head of the Bank of North Dakota, and drawing a salary of \$10,000 and expenses, was one of the owners and former cashier of the First National bank at Bottineau. In Bottineau county the farmers have been having crop failures for several years, and today the farmers there are not only hard up, but owing to poor crops their lands have depreciated in value until today good arms in Bottineau county can be bought for \$30 per acre and better. Yet we find that the Bank of North Dakota is making a large amount of loan n that county, and loaning up to \$4,000 per quarter section, or nearly \$30 per acre, and many are wondering why this is being done. Are Mr. McIntosh and Cathro, who are the owners of the "First National Bank of Bottineau, cleaning up heir old paper at the expense of the state, or are they so friendly to the farmers of that county, hat they are willing to loan the state's money in such a wreckless manner as the list below shows. Certainly no private individual, or any loan company would make the apparently excessive loans, which this list shows. Such being the case, is it fair that the money which has been dumped from very public source into the Towney bank at Bismarck, should be doled out in this manner. Ramsey county lands today will sell for double what like lands will sell for in Bottineau county, and yet we do not know of a loan concern that would think of loaning more than \$20 per acre on the best Ramsey county lands. And yet you will notice by the list below that the Bank of North Dakota is loaning from \$20 to nearly \$30 per acre on Bottineau lands. Mr. Taxpayer, if it were your own private money would you think this a safe business proposition? The following is the list of loans made in that county since the Bank of North Dakota was started. Read them over and see if you think the state's money should be so expended:

Table with columns: OWNER, A, TWP., RG., AMT. Lists various owners and their loan amounts, totaling 9,980 and \$173,800.

SOMETHING FOR THE OLD BOY TO THINK ABOUT



TAKE AN INVENTORY, MR. FARMER

From the Stutsman County Democrat

Don't you think, Mr. League Farmer, that the time has come for the members of the Nonpartisan League to take an inventory—to figure up the profit and loss? Maybe the members of our "farmers' movement" will have to pay an income tax!

For our \$16 and \$18 membership fees? For our \$100 store certificates? For our \$100 newspaper stock? For our \$100 and \$210 bank stock? For our vastly increased taxes?

Under the head of "Receipts" or "profit" or "gain" or whatever you wish to call it, we have numerous items.

We can wave the red flag. We can put it on the same plain as the Stars and Stripes of Old Glory without fear of arrest!

We can damn the United States, the president and double damn "Big Biz." In fact we can damn anything that is good, or noble or pure, but we mustn't damn "the farmers' movement."

We can buy flour from our new state mill at exactly the same price that we used to from the Twin City mills.

We can borrow money from the Bank of North Dakota, if we have a farm all clear, at only one and one half percent more than we could borrow the same amount from the Federal Land Bank.

We can buy the same food, clothing and manufactured articles as we did before the dawn of this "New Day" at the same old prices, or higher, but not cent lower.

We can read dozens and hundreds of books on socialism, anarchy, atheism, bolshevism and free love with which our state libraries have been filled.

We can read Towney's canned editorials in our so-called "farmers' press."

We can glory in the fact that our



"A few tablets of 'Pape's Diapepsin' brings relief almost as soon as they reach the stomach. 'Pape's Diapepsin' by neutralizing the acidity of the stomach, instantly relieves the food souring and fermentation which causes the misery-making gases, heartburn, flatulence, fullness, or pain in stomach and intestines. 'Pape's Diapepsin' helps regulate disordered stomachs so favorite foods can be eaten without causing distress. Costs so little at drug stores."

AT THE THEATRES

THE BISMARCK

Soon after Marguerite Clark arrived in California recently to make Paramount-Artercraft pictures her favorite chow dog, which she had brought all the way from New York with her, died suddenly. A few days later Miss Clark went into mourning. To friends who quickly connected the two events the dairy star explained that she was wearing widow's weeds in her latest Paramount-Artercraft photoplay, "Widow by Proxy." This picture, which was shown at the Bismarck last night and will be seen for the last time tonight, presents Miss Clark as a lively bachelor girl who masquerades as a widow to secure for a girl chum the legacy which her pride prevents her from accepting. Many laughable complications ensue and the dairy star has fine opportunity to show her powers as a comedienne of the first rank.

ELTINGE

Constance Talmadge is some little climber, as you will see in "Two Weeks," taken from Anthony Wharton's play "At the Barn," which will be shown at the Eltinge theatre for the last time tonight. Miss Talmadge takes the part of a chorus girl. She is in her tiny flat trying to escape from a bill collector, when a wealthy young clubman calls. She knows this means a good dinner and she is hungry. But the bill collector is camping on the trail. So she climbs on the fire escape and slides down four stories to the basement, where, she tells the young man, she just got back from Newport. But

EVERETT TRUE By Condo



A NASTY COLD EASED AT ONCE

"Pape's Cold Compound Then Breaks Up a Cold in a Few Hours"

Don't stay stuffed up! Quit blowing and snuffling. A dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" taken every two hours until three doses are taken usually breaks up a severe cold and ends all gripe misery. The very first dose opens your clogged-up nostrils and the air passages of the head; stops nose running; relieves the headache, dullness, feverishness, sneezing, soreness and stiffness.

"Pape's Cold Compound" is the quickest, surest relief known and costs only a few cents at drug stores. It acts without assistance, tastes nice, contains no quinine—Instist upon Pape's.

POETS' CORNER

SEASONS IN NORTH DAKOTA Spring—and the wild March winds The snow-covered prairies sweep; From North Dakota's frozen clod The fur-clad Tassie flowers peep.

Summer—and gentle showers, And soft the zephyrs blow; O'er North Dakota rolling plains The modest roses grow.

Autumn—and burnished skies, And parching, sun-scorched sod; And by the roadside still there blooms The stately goldenrod.

Winter—the flowers are dead, And fierce the cold winds blow; Yet 'spite of North Dakota's snow The flowers of Hope still grow.

HULDAH LUCILE WINSTED, State Normal School, Minot, N. D.

Thumb-Nail Portraits of Possible Presidents

Washington, Feb. 24.—(Special Correspondence)—For the information of republicans who will be called upon to express their choice among the aspirants for the presidential nomination, the following brief summary of biographies of all active candidates has been compiled from facts stated in "Who's Who in America." BUTLER, NICHOLAS MURRAY; Age, 57; born, Elizabeth, New Jersey; home, New York City; graduated from Columbia, 1882, A. B., 1883, A. M., 1884, Ph. D.; occupation, university president; public service, members New Jersey state board of education, 1892-3; New Jersey commander, Paris exposition, 1889; delegate republican national conventions, 1888, 1894, 12, 15; chairman, New York republican convention, 1912; received republican electoral vote for vice-president, 1913. HARDING, WARREN G.; Age, 54; born, Corsica, Ohio; home, Marion, Ohio; graduated from Iberia, 1882; occupation, editor; public service, member Ohio senate, 1900-4; lieutenant governor of Ohio, 1891-6; republican nominee for governor of Ohio, 1910; (defeated); member U. S. senate from Ohio, 1915-21. JOHNSON, HIRAM WARREN; Age, 53; born, Sacramento, California; home, San Francisco; educated in University of California; leaving in junior year, occupation, lawyer; public service, governor of California, 1911-15, re-elected for term 1915-19 (resigned) March 15, 1917; a founder of progressive party, 1912, and nominee for vice president on progressive ticket, same year U. S. senator from California for term 1917-23. LOWDEN, FRANK ORREN; Age, 59; born, Sunrise City, Minnesota; home, Oregon, Illinois; graduated from Iowa State university (valedictorian) 1885; Union College of Law, Chicago (valedictorian) 1887; occupation, lawyer; public service, delegate republican national conventions, 1896-94, member republican national committee 1904-12, and member executive committee campaigns 1904 and 1908; elected 59th congress for unexpired term, 1906-07; re-elected 60th and 61st congresses 1907-11, 13th Illinois district; governor of Illinois 1917-21. POINDEXTER, MILES; Age, 51; born Memphis, Tennessee; home Spokane, Washington; graduated from Washington and Lee university, L. L. B.; occupation, lawyer; public service, prosecuting attorney 1892, 1898-1904; superior judge, 1904-08; member house of representatives 61st congress 1909-11; U. S. senator from Washington, terms 1911-17, 1917-23. SUTHERLAND, HOWARD; Age, 51; born near Kirkwood, Missouri; home, Elkins, West Virginia; graduated from Westminster college, Fulton, Missouri, A. B., 1889; studied law at Columbia (now George Washington) university, but did not complete course; occupation coal and timber business; public service member West Virginia state senate 1908-12; member 63d and 64th congresses, 1913-17; West Virginia at-large; elected U. S. senator for term 1917-23. WOOD, LEONARD; Age, 59; born Winchester, New Hampshire, graduated from Harvard, M. D. 1884; occupation, major-general, U. S. A.; public service, colonel Spanish war; military governor of Cuba, 1899-1902; governor of Moro province, 1902-1906; special ambassador to Argentine republic, 1910; chief of staff, U. S. A., 1910-14; commander 89th Div. N. A. Camp, Funston, Kansas, 1918; commander central department, U. S. A., 1919-20, headquarters, Chicago.