

THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE

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THE STATE'S OLDEST NEWSPAPER (Established 1873)

FULL OF PRUNES

Behold the lowly prune! In days gone by anathema to every boarding house patron!

Doubled in production for export in two years and its export value increased five times.

Introduced to America by France a half century ago, the one big coast state of California now produces three-fourths of the American supply, and more than all the rest of the world together. Exports this year are 114,000,000 pounds and as much consumed at home.

Cheapest of fruit for boarding house tables a few years ago, the prune is now a dish for kings and a standby of dieticians.

Six for breakfast each morning will head off the need for calomel, castor oil or kidney pills! With a frothy whip superimposed, a dish to set before royalty.

Time was when prune was a term of derision. And a plum was a thing much to be desired. Be it known, that every prune is a plum. But not every plum can be a prune.

And if you doubt that it is a superior grade of plums, indeed, that become the prunes of commerce, ask your grocer the price of prunes today.

MODERN MARVELS

Guests on Marconi's yacht, cruising in the Mediterranean, danced to the wireless music of an orchestra playing in London.

Well, well, this opens up possibilities, doesn't it?

If you see a man and maid cheek-dancing along Main-st in your village, it may be that they have suddenly caught the wireless output of some Broadway cabaret.

If Mrs. Jones of Kennebunkport drops the breakfast dishes and spends the day with Mrs. Brown at the continuous movies, it may be that her husband's dinner is preparing by fireless, conveyed from Mrs. Robinson's cooker at Yuma.

If the Reverend Mr. Psaltery rebukes your absence from the morning service, you can claim that you caught it by choirsless.

Maybe blowouts and punctures will all be promptly prepared by tireless, conveyed from Akron.

And maybe, at some time in the future, political campaigns will be conducted by liar-less!

THE MORTGAGE

"Shaking hands with the sheriff" was, in the old days, the whimsical way in which the victim tried to bear up and express it when the sheriff came from the county seat and foreclosed the well-known mortgage, which usually was held by the town's skin-flint banker. Most folks have the fear of death of a mortgage.

And it has been a popular institution without end, nevertheless. In fact, the real estate mortgage is the oldest investment on earth. It dates back as far, at least, as the days of Babylon, say 2100 years before Christ. Perhaps one doesn't remember the Egibi family? They were the Rothschilds and Morgans and Rockefellers all rolled into one of the period some 600 B. C. They made their money by loaning on city and farm property, taking mortgages as security. And foreclosing in the good old way that wipes folks out when they can't pay. The system is old. Only the method differed from now in a way.

Then, there was no paper upon which to write the details—no banks with safe-deposit vaults, no county recorder for legal filing. But the mortgage of the bankers of Babylon were recorded on a brick and for safe-keeping deposited in vaults made of huge jars buried in the earth. The fellows who invented interest and the mortgage were far from being financial fools.

THE DIFFERENCE

Senator Harding in one of the most eloquent of the many addresses delivered from his front porch has summed up the difference between the Republican and Democratic attitude toward our foreign relations. He was speaking last week on "Social Justice" when in the following language he laid down the major issue of the campaign:

"Here is the difference between our opponents and ourselves. There is no difference between us in our desire to help. But those who seek to induce America to join the Paris league would have to pledge ourselves body and soul. We and the American people, the fathers, sons, wives, daughters and mothers, reject the hazard of foreclosure on America at the will of others. We intend to hold our resources in our own hands to be given, not taken. It is for us to keep our con-

science and our honor on our own hearths. Upon that principle, and because our conscience and our honor are still ours, I favor an association of free nations, and I care not what it be called or who has furnished the name.

"I know that the mothers and wives of America do not wish to give their sons and husbands for sacrifice at the call of an extra-constitutional body like the council of the Paris league. I know that the mothers and wives of America will give them only at the call of their own hearts, and honor, and conscience.

"I stand for a world association of free nations. I stand against an association of nations in which we will be under the flag of a world super-government, and no longer under the American flag. To serve mankind, it is not necessary to subject our country to foreclosure by the sheriff of internationalism. We stand for nationalism. We do not aspire to be citizens of the world. I, with the men and women of America, am proud that I, as long as I draw the breath of life, can say 'I am an American!'"

HARDING GAINS STRENGTH

The ferocity of Governor Cox's charges has done much to strengthen the prestige of Senator Harding. On all sides it is the common belief that the Democratic nominee has pitched the level of his campaign too low. In North Dakota the wild charges have aroused little interest.

Another stage of the campaign, however, is here. The Republicans have dragged a skeleton or two out of Cox's closet and doubtless he will be kept busy explaining his own campaign contributions which seem to be badly tainted by what he has heralded as the banal influence of big business.

Governor Cox probably has found out that it is dangerous to start slinging mud. The supply is usually unlimited in political campaigns. The Democratic nominee has been unable to besmirch Senator Harding, but he has laid himself open to a vigorous attack and invites a most searching investigation into his own political past. What has been revealed to date is hardly complimentary.

The New York Sun sums the situation up accurately in the following:

"Candor compels us to say that such a succession of puerilities and futilities has never been witnessed in a Presidential campaign since the American stump was a two inch sapling. They measure the man. They are fast reducing to absurdity his case before a public tolerant in many ways during seasons of political activity, but especially impatient in the presence of crude damfoolishness."

MILLERAND

When European premiers have accomplished a national purpose by means of ruthless diplomacy, it is the custom to replace them by more suave statesmen. M. Millerand's elevation to the presidency of France is his replacement as premier. In his new post he will be a figurehead. Succeeding premiers will not have to rouse international antagonisms as M. Millerand has done. It will be their task to smooth the ruffled feelings of France's allies.

But the policy which the Millerand ministry has established will not be changed for the present. M. Millerand, as prime minister, sought to create a new grouping of continental powers, with France at the head. He succeeded. The French hegemony in Continental Europe is now an accomplished fact. M. Millerand did it. His successors will continue to keep his success secure until it becomes demonstrably a futile effort.

Neither hegemonies, international cross-currents, diplomatic finesse, nor high-sounding alliances will serve as substitutes for work. The imagination may be excited by dreams of national greatness accomplished by signatures to magic treaties. But national greatness was never so impossible without work as now.

Great Britain is indifferent to French hegemony in Europe, because the Anglo-Saxon intuition realizes the only way to help the world to its feet is to do more work. Great Britain has little thought for European alliances because she has so much thought for paying her debts. The French nation is on a different scent. It was started by M. Millerand. It will be followed for some time longer, until France discovers it leads to nowhere. Then, France, too, will discard international intrigue and will attend to her finances.

WILL ROGERS (HIMSELF)

Jokes by ROGERS



UNITED FORCES BACK O'CONNOR IN FALL FIGHT

(Continued from Page One)

- Twenty-seventh—C. O. Kell, McKenzie. Twenty-seventh—L. D. Bailey. Twenty-seventh—Frank J. Prater. Twenty-ninth—Metka H. Laskowski, Morwich. Twenty-ninth—W. H. Hayes, Douglas. Twenty-ninth—Bessie L. Edwards, Minot. Thirtieth—B. L. Surface, Mandan. Thirty-one—Y. E. Reals, Dickinson. Thirty-one—E. D. Culver, Gladstone. Thirty-sixth—Phillip Hilerich, Streeter. Thirty-sixth—Andreas Erbele, Lehr. Thirty-sixth—John Geisler, Ashley. Thirty-seventh—Louis Wohlwend, Lidgerwood. Thirty-seventh—J. H. Busching, Barnes. Thirty-ninth—C. W. Heckaman, Beach. Thirty-ninth—Oscar A. Olson, Bowman. Forty-two—Lewis Hagen, Pleasant Lake. Forty-two—Simon Bosch, Tunbridge. Forty-sixth—Frank A. Vogel, Coleharbor. Forty-seventh—W. J. Beck, Elgin. Forty-eighth—Chas. M. Whitmer, Yucca. Forty-ninth—J. H. McVoy, Selfridge. For Senator First district—Walter Welford, Neche. Fifth—Henry G. Link, Niagara. Eleventh—Charles E. Brown, Page. Twelfth—Richard McCarten, Cogswell. Fifteenth—L. Noltimer, Valley City. Seventeenth—C. J. Morkrid, Petersburg. Twenty-third—N. E. Whipple, Jamestown. Twenty-seventh—C. D. King, Menoken. Twenty-ninth—Carrie May Seed, Minot. Thirty-one—Adam A. Lefor, Lefor. Thirty-seventh—G. O. Sanden, Wymore. Thirty-ninth—Gust Wog, Beilfield. Increase City Water Rate in State's Order

INCREASE CITY WATER RATE IN STATE'S ORDER

(Continued from page one) the accumulation of silt and sediment matter may require.

Notice of City Action The order further says:

"Inasmuch as the commission is required to take judicial notice of the action recently taken by the city commission of Bismarck in instituting proceedings to cancel the franchise of the water company and condemnation proceedings for the purchase of the plant and property of the Bismarck Water Supply company, it therefore shall require that the installation specified and provided for by orders Nos. 4, 5 and 6 (which are put in 18-inch main, install filtration plant and install stand-by pump as above described) shall be completely installed and in place for rendering service nine months following the termination of the proceedings herein referred to, provided the property of the water company is still in the hands and under the management of the said Bismarck Water Supply company.

"That the said Bismarck Water Supply company be required to keep a full and accurate account of the revenues and expenses of the company and file a full and complete report thereof with this commission at the expiration of each month not later than the 20th day of the month next succeeding after the effective date of this order which report shall be in addition to any other reports required by law, and that the commission fully retain jurisdiction over the party to this matter or change or modify the rates and charges upon the evidence and facts before the commission together with such other evidence as may be offered by any interested party or by the Bismarck Water Supply company."

Order a Long One The order of the commission, covering 76 pages of legal sized paper, typewritten, goes into the history of the case, valuation of the plant and other matters. It recites the petition of the city commission of Bismarck, filed June 24, 1919, in the form of a resolution passed by the commission, complaining that the water service was inadequate, water impure and that rates are excessive for home consumption, lawn and gardens, setting out other complaints along this line.

A hearing was held, extending from Dec. 2, 1919, to January 19, 1920. Briefs then were filed. The attorneys appearing were H. F. O'Hare, city attorney, and C. L. Young, special counsel, for the city, and for the water company: L. A. Simpson, R. L. Fraser and Miller, Zuger and Tillotson. The history of the company was recited. It was incorporated in the state of West Virginia January 27, 1898. The charter expires in 1948. The franchise was granted by the city May 26, 1886 to the Bismarck Water company, which was succeeded by the Bismarck Water Supply company.

Slide in Hill The commission engineers reported that for years, and at the present time, there is a gradual slide toward

Mercy! Did You Ever See Such a Light Sleeper?



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WASHING FOR MILLIONS IS DONE IN MADRID BY RIVER MANZANARES; WOMEN HOLD MONOPOLY OF WATERS

Madrid, Oct. 4.—The laundrywomen of Madrid are probably the finest of their profession in the world. Nowhere else does the linen come home so delightfully clean and it is all accomplished with cold water. Within sight of the windows of King Alfonso's palace any day of the week, including Sundays, may be seen acres after acres of snow-white linen spread out to dry along the banks of the Manzanares. In the turbulent water of this creek, for it is nothing more in spite of its sonorous name, virtually all the washing for the million or so inhabitants of Madrid is done.

A closer co-operation than that of the Madrid washerwomen can scarcely be conceived. Some of those working here have been in the profession over 40 years, not always as pastimes, for they have to serve an apprenticeship lasting many years before they are permitted to undertake

work on their own account. A woful reception meets any newcomer coming with a bundle of linen to wash. All kinds of insults are hurled at her by the regulars; her linen disappears as if by magic and is found again only after long search. Any man not an ordinary dirty linen porter is in even worse case. He is splashed with suds and is lucky if he escapes with his clothing intact. The experienced laundrywomen assert no woman learns how to wash properly until she has passed 40 years of age. Till then she must work as understudy to others, earning only the small pittance of one peseta daily while doing so. When she sets up for herself she at once takes apprentices and rapidly amasses a modest fortune. It seems, however, they never retire to enjoy their riches, for the call of the tub is too strong for them ever to desert the Manzanares until the final call comes.

The river in the hill on which the reservoir is located which seriously affected the force line of the water main and caused great difficulty in maintaining it.

At times the cost of maintaining this line of pipe was upwards of \$7,000 a year. There also was difficulty in maintaining the intake in the Missouri river because of revetment work installed on the west side of the river, which caused a shifting of the current and sand bars were built up around the intake. The N. P. had difficulty in maintaining its first pier on the east side of the river for this reason, it is stated. The railway company attempted to correct this with a tunnel system. The tunnel has resulted in a reduction of the slide in the hill but has not entirely eliminated it, the report states.

In 1907 a new intake was installed 1,800 feet below the old intake, which extends from the channel of the river to a caucion wall. The supply line from the pump to the reservoir was changed, and instead of being installed in a straight direction that would carry it directly up the hill to the reservoir it was installed in such a manner that it encircled the hill and leads to the reservoir from an easterly direction. By installing this main in this manner, the company avoided the difficulties previously encountered in the breaking of the line because of the sliding of the hill.

Other changes in the system are described by the commission.

Valuation of Plant The final values of the city as a basis for rate making were as follows:

City—Value of physical property, \$198,701.50; overhead, \$21,755.33; going value, none; working capital, \$4,000—total \$224,456.83. Company—Value of physical property, \$551,477.19; overhead, \$72,200; going values, \$55,150; working capital, \$13,000—total \$697,657.19. Commission—Cost of reproduction, total property including 14% overhead, \$470,000; going value, \$47,000; working capital, \$4,000. Total, \$521,000. Present value (cost of reproduc-

tion less accrued depreciation) \$395,000; going value, \$47,000; working capital, \$4,000. Total \$446,000.

Question of Adequacy

Regarding the question of adequacy the commission recites tests made showed that during the operation of the centrifugal pump it failed to supply the city by an amount of approximately 260,000 gallons of that required, which would be approximately 6,000 gallons per hour. The commission says it is of the opinion that the company should be required to install a pump of sufficient capacity to supply the maximum needs of the city.

Another charge made by the city was against the booster pump. The commission holds that the charge of inadequacy was not fully proved. The commission found the main failed to supply an adequate amount of water and that the pump could not be accelerated to the point necessary to furnish the service required. The remedy, the commission holds, is to increase the size of the main supply line from the reservoir to the city. This installation is required.

It would be an unreasonable order to require the company to install reserve power for operating its pumps the commission holds. The charge made by the city that the present mains in the distribution system are inadequate will be entirely removed by the installation of a larger supply line from the reservoir to the city.

Charges Against Water

All of the charges made by the city against the purity of water will be removed by the installation of an adequate filtration system, the commission holds. The commission found that with the introduction of chlorination whereby the water is treated with liquid chlorine, bacillus coli, has been entirely removed, with possibly one exception, in the spring of 1918.

The commission found that special rates for water have been granted the government for Fort Lincoln, the city schools, Indian school, McKenzie, 800 and Northwest hotels, Northern Pacific railway, St. Alexius hospital,

CEDAR RAPIDS MAN DECLARES IT WAS "SIMPLY AMAZING"

"Tanlac was surely the medicine I needed, for it has not only relieved me of all my sufferings but has built up my whole system," said Ambrose Hickabugh, 1657 South Second street, West Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

"I had suffered from stomach trouble for four years. My appetite was very poor and I had indigestion so bad I could seldom retain a thing on my stomach and there was a bad taste in my mouth all the time. After eating there was a feeling like lead in my stomach, and if I ate anything the least bit hard to digest, I had terrible cramping pains, would bloat up dreadfully with gas, have severe headaches, and such awful dizzy spells I just had to sit down until they passed off. I had but little strength or energy left, my nerves were so badly unstrung and my sleep so broken I could not get the rest I needed.

"After reading several statements about Tanlac, I decided to try it myself, and after finishing my first bottle the results are really astonishing. My appetite has returned and I can eat just anything I want without suffering a particle afterwards.

"I no longer have headaches or dizzy spells and sleep like a child all night. In fact I am a well man in every respect and owe it to Tanlac.

Tanlac is sold in Bismarck by Jos. Breslow, in Driscoll by N. D. and J. H. Barrette, in Wing by H. P. Hoeman and in Strasburg by Strasburg Drug Co. —adv.

Hughes Electric company, city of Bismarck.

No Special Rates

The commission orders that these special rates be discontinued, except that as large users of water these consumers shall have the benefit of the regular scale for larger users. The commission holds special rates to users of water, because of the amount used, should be open to all consumers and not to special consumers.

Free water service such as has been given to officers of the water company, former employees, attorneys for the company, churches, the city hall, Auditorium and street fountains is ordered discontinued.

The salary of the superintendent is inadequate it is held. The commission orders his salary increased approximately \$1,000 a year. A salary of \$500 each for the president and secretary-treasurer is granted for 1921.

The commission estimates the rates will provide a return of 8 per cent on the capital of the company. This, based on a valuation of \$446,000, requires an annual return of \$35,680, to which must be added return for taxes, etc., making the necessary gross amount to produce 8 per cent, \$45,336.

The order of the commission is signed by Commissioners Aandahl and Dupuis, Commissioner Milhollan dissenting.

ANTI-TOWNLEY STATE TICKET

- Governor—J. F. O'CONNOR Lieutenant Governor—JOHN F. McGRANN Secretary of State—THOMAS HALL State Auditor—CARL H. SHITZKY State Treasurer—JOHN STEEN Attorney General—RHEINHART J. KAMPLIN Commissioner of Insurance—G. I. SOLIM Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor—J. T. NELSON Commissioner of Railroads—W. H. STUTSMAN E. J. KRUEGER H. D. ALLETT Supreme Court—A. M. CHRISTIANSON Superintendent of Public Instruction—MINNIE J. NIELSON Burleigh legislative ticket—Senator—Lynn Sperry Representative—Victor Anderson, Harold Semling and L. E. Heaton.

JUST JOKING

The Patient's Fun Doctor—Be sure you drink nothing but pure water. Patient—But, doctor, can't I drink just a little vichy-ated water?—Boston Transcript. Like a Kimono He (in motor car)—This lever here controls the brake. It is put on very quickly in case of an emergency. She—I see something like a kimono.—Automobile Journal. What's in a Name? Diner—Here, what'd you call this? Beef or mutton? Waitress—Can't yer tell the difference? Diner—No! Waitress—Then why worry about it?—Sydney Bulletin.

WHAT'S NEWS TODAY?

Drawings by GROVE

