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TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1909.

VENEER OF CIVILIZATION.

Civilization with its culture, has succeeded in the travail of long centuries only in putting a thin crust of more or less ill-applied knowledge upon the primeval savage. Perhaps we are all barbarians at heart, for when the test comes that shakes the emotions and shatters the convention, we inevitably hark back to the reactions of the savage. Panics during great catastrophes, the thoughtless cruelties of mobs, the horrors of war, all show that civilization is only a veneer, which cracks off when the passions are aroused and deep subconsciousness of the race that still remembers the thousands of years of savagery ut of which it was painfully evolved. But while these orgies of savagery crop out only at times of great emotional stress and intensity, yet, in the superstitions of everyday life, in innumerable trivialities, we see what a short step it is from the twentieth century man and woman to their barbarian ancestors.

It is only yesterday that the whole world believed in witchcraft, and kings, venerable judges and hoary prelates held it their duty to burn these horrible creatures of black magic at the stake. We cultured moderns shudder at this barbarism, yet a few days ago the charge of witchcraft against a woman figured in a case tried in Pennsylvania. It is probably true that witches remain in our midst, only we have changed the tag, and they are generally called "love pirates" or simply correspondents. But that is another story.

That our modern superstitions are instinctive is shown by the persistency of the common "thirteen" fetich, and the Friday bugaboo. They are so firmly implanted that no amount of stinging ridicule can dislodge them. The clear, cold light of reason is utterly helpless, as any one can soon prove to his complete satisfaction.

As would be expected, it is about love, courtship, and marriage, immemorial institutions, that superstitions hover most persistently. No wedding is a success until all the guests have made idiots of themselves and martyrs of the bride and bridegroom. There is a man in the Maryland penitentiary who piled up many thousands of dollars by the aid of love charms. His victims were in all parts of the world reached by newspaper advertisements, and the remarkable thing was that so large a proportion of them were people of education, if not culture. But this is not an isolated case, save that the man grew so prosperous that he was caught. A thriving business in love philters is done in almost every American city, and you can get them in Washington if you hunt for them. And when we take into consideration the hosts of fortune tellers, astrologists, palmists, and fake mediums who reap a large and continuous harvest from willing victims, it looks as if our boasted uplift needed the oxygen treatment.

In these things we are scarcely a whit advanced beyond the savages of the African jungle.

HARD WORK.

When somebody asked Henry H. Rogers, just dead in New York to what he attributed his immense success in the business world, he answered, "I have worked as hard as any man ever worked," and that is the secret of good fortune in more than nine prosperous careers of every ten.

But there is such a thing as luck, as one may be convinced who will read Thackeray's admirable chapter on chance in one of his most engaging novels, "Catherine," where he accounts it pure chance that the apple fell on Newton's nose and Napoleon ate too much mutton at Leipsic.

It is related that soon after the discovery of gold in California a miner, without a cent and very hungry, asked credit for breakfast at a ten cent "hotel" in the tented camp at Coloma, and was refused. He took his pick and shovel and entered a claim abandoned in despair by its recent owner, and after a dozen strokes brought to the surface a nugget that yielded him $2,000 a few moments later.

That was success, and it may be claimed that it was due to labor, for had he not delved he would have gone breakfastless that day and perhaps many subsequent days, but most of us unthinking will continue to ascribe that man's "success" to luck rather than to labor. The dews of heaven fall on the worthy and the unworthy alike, and the element of chance is the biggest sort of a factor in the affairs of men. All the work in the world will not grow a crop of corn in parched Sahara.

But we must admit that labor is the antecedent of success as will as the antecedent of labor. "All the wishes that man can fancy will not fill the Arno, nor turn a plum to an orange." Thomas Jefferson was a successful man, and his confidential agent of forty years declared that never but twice had he seen Mr. Jefferson when he was not at work.

Happy is he that loves his job, and to whom hard work is a luxury as well as a necessity!"

STARTING A BOOM.

It is authoritatively announced from Columbus, Ohio, that a boom to place Governor Harmon at the head of the Democratic party in 1912 will be formally launched in that city in July next. It is openly declared that one of the purposes of the proposed meeting at Columbus is to relegate Mr. Bryan to the rear and install a new leader. Notwithstanding its staggering defeats at the last four presidential elections Democracy is still a vital force in American politics.

Governor Harmon is a very able man, with a well balanced and judicial mind. In the past he has been a safe counselor, and is showing executive ability in his new position as governor of his state. But there are other able men in the Democratic party whose leadership, freed from any incubus of past wanderings it is believed would lead the party more successfully.

The evidences of Mr. Bryan's waning power are too obvious to be ignored even by him. The most faithful of his erstwhile followers have no more confidence in his ability to bring them any success. The staff of leadership, if not wrested from his grasp, must crumble in his hands. And since the ambitions of Governor Harmon, or rather the ambitions of his friends for him, incline him to make a bold stand for the badge of leadership, he will have the best wishes of those who still live in the hope of seeing the Democratic party a united, militant organization once more.

Benner, Begg & Garvin

Being first, always on the "Qui Vive" for novelties or special buying opportunities, has been responsible in a large measure, for this store's merited prestige. And the same hustling activity permeates every department.

One Piece Costumes. Imported Shantung Silk

We have had one piece silk costumes before this season, Shantung Silks, too, but nothing we have shown previously approaches the style and practicability of these dresses. It's only a matter of days since they were first shown in New York City, and today they are at "the" store and there only, in North Dakota.

The silk in these dresses is in the natural imported Shantung or Pongee shade. Each costume is nicely trimmed with plain and jet buttons, lace or Persian embroidery. The styles are really the season's newest. Prices $18,75 and $22.50.

New Shirtwaists With Dutch Neck

Imported Shantung Silk Shirtwaists, made with Dutch Neck, trimmed with lace and buttons; tailored effects, each $6.75 and $7.50.

New Cable Net Shirtwaists in white and even colors; made with Dutch Neck; silk slips with each garment, each $4.75 up to $8.75.

White Wash Skirts

Skirts made from White Shrunk Muslin, Linen Pique and Poplin; new styles $2.00 up to $5.75

Wash Underskirts

Underskirts made from fancy Ginghams, Zephyr and Chambray, plain and novelty colors, 75c up to $1.75.

Benner, Begg & Garvin

THE ADVANTAGES OF MILITARY TRAINING

(The following article was written by Dr. Wallace N. Stearns, professor of Biblical languages and literature in Wesley college of this city, for publication among a number of other articles on modern educational problems, and because of the present interest in military matters in Grand Forks relative to the organization of a company of the North Dakota national guard, he has consented to its publication at this time.)

At this time when the several agencies of education are being scrutinized so closely, it is not amiss to inquire into the value of a department of discipline of which considering its importance too little is made. Military training is especially pertinent in a country that preeminently stands for peace and whose army is therefore a merely nominal figure, a nucleus about which to crystalize the nation's defence in case of need. Not that war is desired or even expected; yet it betrays a lack of wisdom while admiring the beauty of the millenial dawn to be forgetful of present contingencies. Men may say peace, peace, but we must bear in mind that war has not yet been banished and that diplomacy is often taxed to keep people free from disastrous entanglements. It is but a few years since the inception of our modern navy. Had any crisis arisen in that period of helplessness, a battleship of however small a power could have sailed into any one of a half-dozen ports on our coast and demanded for some grievance, real or fancied, the payment of a princely indemnity; there would have been but one alternative—compliance or punishment. Preparedness for defence does not necessarily make a nation bellicose; it begets the confidence essential to success.

Citizen Soldiery

With a standing army only large enough to do respectable picket duty along thousands of miles of boundary and in the islands now under our flag, there is need of a citizen soldiery which in case of emergency could rally promptly, and organize intelligently. Instead of dreary months in the awkward squad while anxious diplomacy were staving off hostilities, these citizen soldiers could take the field for instant service. The call for volunteers is an ever present possibility. So deadly has war become, so destructive are the modern agencies that the contest, short and sharp, goes to the combatant readiest to move and to act.

A further and increasing need of the country is a rural constabulary. The great majority of our citizens live remote and isolated lives, utterly helpless in emergencies. Desperate characters, singly or in bands, terrorize whole communities and sections of the country. A trio or a half-dozen outlaws could ride into any one of a thousand hamlets, hold up the town, rob banks, stores or offices, and ride away with their plunder. Although such men might be hunted down, it is nevertheless easier to prevent than to punish depredations. As things are rural police, whenever they exist are without a semblance of organization. A community that maintains its company of minute-men is not only providing its quota to the national protection but is insuring its own safety and a wholesome means of assembly and training for its citizens as well.

In the Schools

From our present point of view, however, all this is incidental. Far weightier reasons for military training are to be found in its disciplinary value and in its moral effect on the individual. Yet today such regiment must be looked for chiefly in our state schools, where it is of prime importance as a feature in solving the problem of college athletics. At present, the wealth of athletic associations is expended for the training of a dozen or score of picked men. The rank and file, those most in need of exercise and bodily training, are expected from loyalty to the institution to crowd the bleachers and to root for the success of their team. Although the advent of the modern gymnasium with its staff of trained instructors marks the dawn of a better time, college sports are still too often regarded in the light of advertising media rather than for the benefit they should afford to the entire student body. The system in vogue in army circles represents the best results of study and selection. Every exercise has been changed, tested, and proved again and again. Any exercise is rejected when a better one has been found. Military training is not based on sentiment or enthusiasm; it is scientific, systematic discipline finding and building up every sinew in due proportion, symmetrically; its aim is not bulging muscles or phenomenal skill in some specialty, but sound health, vitality, and endurance. The possibility of scientific training is matched with the exactions of actual life.

A further requisite, the crown of a robust physique, is correct bearing and figure. The desideratum, however earnestly sought for, is not universally possessed by athletes. Here and there such is the case, but too often grace in figure and carriage is sacrificed. Again, military training is designed to minister to actual need. The poise of the soldier combines trimness of figure with comfort and health, and the step and the bearing of the body are carefully studied with reference to the largest possible accomplishment and to the greatest comfort and endurance of the individual. On such little points depends the success of armies and the results of wars. The college man, of all others should covet perfection, for on his powers as a strong, healthy animal depends to no small degree his success in after life.

Value of Precision

A feature in military training of great moral significance is the element of accuracy and precision. Nature could not abhor a vacuum more than a drill sergeant abhors slovenliness in dress or drill. It is humiliating to be dropped out of line for unshorn hair, unshaven beard, soiled linen or baggy, buttonless clothes. A few such experiences burn the idea of neatness indelibly into the offender's mind. This is a sin of too many, especially of college men, due to shortness of memory or to distraction through multiplicity of duties. It is invaluable for the student to acquire this habit of neatness while fitting himself for life. The force of habit is suggested by its very etymology,—it is something that holds the victim in its power, and there is no safer way of escaping the wiles of an evil habit than by forming a good one. The well trained man does the right thing from force of habit, naturally, by virtue of his very proneness to such conduct. Colleges, and universities too, in their mad chase after other things lose sight of these equally important elements of manners and morals.

Alertness

Another quality cultivated in military training is alertness, preparedness. The good soldier is the ready soldier, the man who can without a moment's delay be in active service, who can always be on guard against surprises by instantly adopting himself to rapidly shifting conditions. This is a quality vital to success. Professional and business life is fraught with changes, full of surprises. The best laid plans of mice and men "gang aft agley." The man who wins is he who is so sensitive to change that he senses emergencies before they arise, and by virtue of his foresight meets the sudden and unexpected as though it were the usual commonplace. Life is expectant, ever on tiptoe. Men break down under the strain. The great routine of academic life is not the best school for this phase of world's experience. The good soldied, the one who wins promotion, is the one whose mind is ever framing contingencies, who has before him the field with its possible variation, who like a skilled chess player is ever planning countermoves to check possible maneuvers by the enemy. It is just this alertness, not preparedness, that marks successful life that military discipline does so much to inculcate.

Respect for Authority

A lesson sorely needed by the American people is that of obedience and respect for authority. We are so fascinated with our ideas of liberty that we are at constant war with the very powers we have set up for our own protection. For the imigrant newly arrived from countries where life is serfdom if not slavery, this escape from thraldom produces a state of intoxication. We sorely need a corrective. Child answers back to parent, the street urchin treats the policeman as a butt for his mischevious tricks, a man in authority becomes a target for vile attacks, the newspapers and even reputable journals mete out abuse, the highest offices in the gift of the nation are not exempt from assault, even the supreme court, the last and highest refuge, has to endure its share of vituperation. In such an atmosphere what respect can the rising generation have for authority? What significance, for exampe, can the emblem of our nation convey to growing minds? And parents though anxious for the welfare of their children, are the first to interfere with the administration of authority whenever their own children as the result of their wilful disobedience become proper subjects for discipline. The greatest menace to our nation's peace and quiet comes not from the rampant mob but from the restive spirit unconsciously but too generally bred in the respectable, even Christian homes of the country. We are sorely in need of a due appreciation of authority and obedience, and these qualities are the fundamental principles whereon rests military discipline.

Wonder is often expressed that at the close of the civil war millions of men armed and accustomed to scenes of inexpressible cruelty could go quietly back to the dull routine of civil life. But those men through four years of bitter training had learned the lesson of authority, and obedience in the army was simply exchanged for obedience to the state, whose legitimacy these men as intelligent citizens realized and appreciated. This false sentiment of personal liberty now so widely prevalent, not only weak but weakening, this morbid sense of liberty, this abnormal development of the principle of personal freedom, needs just the corrective offered by military regimen, and at the very age, too, when boys are laying the foundations of character.

It is evident that the training here contended for must have a vital bearing on life and that its moral effect can not be overestimated. The tendency of life is downward. We by virtue of our lazy natures seek easy methods. We cut across corners, we humor our lax morals, we allow slack, slovenly habits to creep in and possess us. It requires heroism to keep up to standard grade whether moral, ethical, social or otherwise. We, or many of us, have further to contend with the diffidence, cowardice or incapacity born of these defects inherited or acquired. The man clad in rich but ill-fitting clothes, or whose oversight has admitted him to public gaze imperfectly groomed is conscious of his rusty appearance and just so far falls short of his possibilities. The man who suffers anything less than exactness and precision and painstaking care to possess his life reveals, unwillingly but surely, his fatal weakness.

It is not enough to urge the hurry of life and the bustle of business. These are all virtues we should practice, not from taking conscious thought but from habit. What is not born in us must be acquired. It is as possible to acquire a good habit as a bad one, and a good hapit is as despotic a master as a bad habit could possibly be. And the man who, from youth has done the correct thing at the proper time until such action has become second nature, has gone far to the attainment of right living. The training that seeks the inculcation of these traits which tend to develop manhood embodying the qualities of mind herein described, and to render these forces available at any time; that seeks the perfect man with all his powers like pent up forces ready to move instantly in prompt and intelligent service,—deserves a wider recognition by our colleges and universities. Instead of being treated as the bugbear it is now too widely held to be, military training should be dignified by elevation to its proper place in public esteem. And we should remind captious critics that education is not only for the training of artisans but also and primarily for the training of sound character and clean, whole, blameless living.

MANDAN IS CENTER OF RAIL ACTIVITY

Hundreds Flock to City to Find Work in Construction Camps

Mandan, N. D., June 1.—It is no exaggeration to state that there is not in the United States a city the size of Mandan which today presents the bustle and activity of this, the metropolis of the west Missouri slope.

Where the people go to who daily pour into this city is almost a mystery, for the hotels and private boarding houses are crowded and the streets present the life and hustle of a camp in a newly discovered gold field. Of course hundreds who come in find their way on farms and new claims, but by far the greater number come to find work on the new lines of railroad.

When it is considered that over 200 miles are to be constructed, and that every pound of freight, every implement and horse used in the work of grading must pass through Mandan, and that all the supplies and provisions for the men in camp must get to the camps from this city, it can be faintly comprehended that Mandan presents but the beginning of the hustling hive that it will be for the next six months.

Outfits Sent to Camp.

This last week, despite the rainy weather, has seen the long caravans of outfits for the work camps go out both north and south The city in the neighborhood of the offices of Caughren, Winters, Smith & Co., is strewn with grading outfits, and the construction of a spur track has somewhat facilitated the work of handling the trainloads of material and supplies being received.

At the west end of the city new buildings are being erected by Porter Bros. & Welch, in addition to their large commissary, and these buildings are all fitted with supplies and provisions and look more like a wholesale hardware and grocery house than anything else.

The work along the lines is mostly preliminary to the actual work that will be begun the latter part of this week. Camps have been struck at a dozen different places both north and south. On the south line there are camps from Mott east and along the river down to Fort Yates. Porter Brothers & Welch have been delayed greatly by the wet weather in getting their forces to work, though much of the grading paraphernalia had been hauled out week before last. Caughren, Winters, Smith & Co. have just commenced getting their outfits out into the field.

Grade of Only an Inch.

Several small locomotives that will be used by Johnson, Dauchy & Carey company, who have the contract for most of the steam shovel work on the south line, have arrived.

It is stated that the north line will be constructed with a grade of scarcely an inch to the mile, and that the specifications call for work of absolutely the highest class, indicating that the Northern Pacific expects this line to carry much of the through traffic.

Merchants are getting a share of the business which this activity brings. Many of the supplies and provisions naturally come to the contractors in car lots from wholesale centers, but the contractors are buying what supplies they can through the Mandan merchants.

Forty Chicago business men will arrive here tomorrow and the Business Men's club is preparing to entertain them.

NEW TREASURER

Minot, N. D., June 1.—At the last council meeting the resignation of Duncan Cameron, formerly city treasurer was read, and upon motion was accepted. William Snell, manager of the City Sash and Door company was selected as his successor upon the presentation of a petition liberally signed by the business men and financial institutions of the city recommending him for the position.

Mr. Snell has been in the city for some time and is well known among the business men. The office carries with it a small salary of $25 a month.

Everyone would be benefited by taking Foley's Orino Laxative for constipation, stomach and liver trouble, as it sweetens the stomach and breath, gently stimulates the liver and regulates the bowels and is much superior to pills and ordinary laxatives. Why not try Foley's Orino Laxative today? McGrath's Pharmacy.

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Your money back for the mere asking if Rexall "93" Hair Tonic does not make the scalp clean and healthy, nourish the hair roots, cure dandruff, and stimulate a new growth of hair. Put it to a test at our risk. Two sizes, 50c. and $1.00.

Dacotah Pharmacy, Wm. Budge, prop. The Rexall Store.

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