

Grand Forks Herald

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FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 7.

KEEP COOL.

When the thermometer registers 90 or thereabouts, and the air is charged with moisture, it is easier to say "keep cool" than to do it. Temperature is a physical fact whose existence must be recognized, and to which we must adjust ourselves as best we may. The normal temperature of the human body is about 98 degrees. It may vary slightly from that, but if the variation amounts, say, to ten degrees either way, it is usually accepted as evidence of approaching dissolution. And yet, so adaptable is the human body, and so resistant to outside influences, that an even temperature is maintained in arctic cold and tropic heat, in the one case its fires being stoked, and in the other its water-cooling system being brought into operation to meet the exigencies of the moment.

Heat which would scarcely be noticed in a dry atmosphere becomes oppressive when the air is heavily charged with moisture. The reason is, of course, that the evaporation of water from the surface of the body, which tends to lower the temperature, is carried on less rapidly. Hence, there is more likelihood of heat prostration on a dark, muggy day at 90 degrees than when the sun is shining brightly through dry air at 100.

These outer conditions are largely beyond our control. But within reasonable limits we may adjust ourselves to them. In the first place, notwithstanding meteorological conditions, heat, the heat which oppresses us, is quite largely a state of mind. Invariably those suffer most from the heat who have nothing to do except sit around and fume about it. The more one worries about the heat, the hotter it seems, and in the search for a more comfortable spot each place seems hotter than the last. The person who keeps busy at some occupation, not too violent, which occupies both body and mind, will get through a hot day with far greater comfort than the one who spends the time reading the thermometer and hunting for a cool place.

If we were asked to state in one word a rule for observance in hot weather, we should select the word "moderation." Moderation in work, in play, in eating and in drinking is always safe, and is usually as effective as anything can be. Many a person who is said to have collapsed from the heat has really collapsed because the stomach has been burdened with a wretched and unaccustomed load of drinks and comestibles crowded into it in the frantic effort to cool off. Any marked departure from the ordinary daily habits because of the heat is likely to cause unpleasant disturbances. The body requires somewhat less food in hot weather than in cold, but the man who is accustomed to his three hearty meals a day will do better to stick to his three meals, and make each of them just a little lighter than usual, than to shock his system by imposing a partial fast upon it in addition to the strain caused by the heat. If he wants to change his habits materially he should make the start in comfortable weather.

As to drinks, water is the base of all of them, and it is water that cools and satisfies. But again some caution must be made to habit. Doubtless most of us drink too little

water. But the man whose drinking is confined to the coffee or tea that he drinks with his meals cannot pour down quarts of ice water on a hot day without inviting trouble. The merit of drinking from ordinary or marked departure from ordinary custom, to keep the mind off the weather, which is done by keeping it on something else; to avoid anger; to think kindly of our fellow man; and, when the heat forces itself on our attention, to remember that it is heat that makes the crop grow.

THE TRANSFORMED MILITIA.

New York Times: It should be borne in mind that while we are naturally most interested in the drafting of our own citizen soldiers to serve their country on the dangerous Mexican frontier, and hear most about their mobilization and that of the National Guard of neighboring States, the Far West, and the South are striving to do their share for the national defense in the emergency. Troops of California, Oregon, Montana, and Washington are by this time on their way to stations along the western stretch of the long border. Illinois regiments have gone to the front. In every State it has been found necessary to delay the departure of many units, not only for recruiting, but to enable the men to get in condition for the arduous service they must perform. The order to hold so many of the regiments at the training camps is due not so much to the less threatening aspect of the Mexican dispute as to the absolute need of giving them better training than they have yet received. A week of stiff practice in a well-ordered camp is better than nothing, a month will get most of the men in good condition, six months of intensive training would make real soldiers of the right kind of men, and the indications are that the militiamen of this hour are of good stuff. It was to be expected that they would need practice in marching and in marksmanship, and those who are held back now will be in fine shape to relieve some of the earlier arrivals when they get to Texas or Arizona.

The soldiers who serve across the border receive extra pay, and so do the officers, and this rule, formally announced by the Controller of the Treasury yesterday, will apply to the federalized guardsmen, too, if they are called upon, for foreign service. There is no present likelihood, however, that the citizen soldiery will be called upon for foreign service. Complications may yet arise that may compel a general advance all along the line, but it is the general expectation that the service of the National Guard will all be performed on the American side of the border. It will be quite difficult enough to transform the whole force into a military body the country may well feel proud of.

THE SANGERFEST.

The Sangerfest of the Norwegian singing societies of America, which is now in session in Grand Forks, is a notable gathering. It is a meeting of representatives of scores of communities in which those who are of Norwegian birth or parentage have kept alive, through the medium of songs, some of the noblest and most beautiful traditions of the land from which they sprang.

America is a nation of many races, nearly all of the emanating from Europe, and each of them contributing something of value to the composite life of the new land. Among the more excellent things that our Norwegian immigrants have brought with them to this country is more striking or distinctive than their love of song. Germany has made a contribution of similar character. Wales has done her share in this direction. But among the people of no country whose people have come to find homes on this side of the Atlantic the Norwegians, by their numbers and their enthusiasm combined have done more than any others, especially in the northwest, to cultivate the musical spirit among the masses of the people.

Popular singing is not an American institution. In spite of the fact that it has been a practice among the natives of most countries from which our population sprang, it has not taken root among us. For some reason the habit of singing generally in groups for the pure love of it, has never thriven well in America except as the practice has been fostered by societies which have striven to keep alive some of the traditions of the former home. Perhaps the nearest approach of this sort of singing that may be considered indigenous to the United States was the old singing school and the practice of singing which it tended to promote. But even this has passed, and practically the only survival of popular singing in any form is that found under the fostering care of such societies as that which is now meeting in Grand Forks.

The organization and its work are of value because they tend to cultivate that love of good tradition, that love of family association, and that love of idealism which is most thoroughly consistent with Americanism in its best sense, and because it keeps before our people of other lands and other races the example, in a practical and pleasing form, of the expression of lofty and tender sentiment in song, a practice which, let us hope, may yet grow and become in reality an American practice, spontaneous and universal.

THE PRAYER OF CYRUS BROWN. Head first," said Cyrus Brown, "With both my heels a-stickin' up, My head a-pintin' down; "An' I made a prayer right then and Best prayer I ever said, The prayin'at prayer I ever prayed, A-standin' on my head." —Sam Walter Foss.

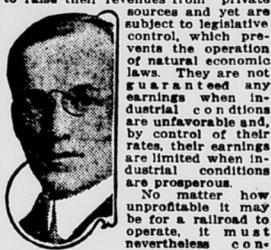
"A LONG LIFE AND A RAPID ONE." Harper's Magazine: Sunday School Teacher—Willie, you may recite your lesson. Willie—"And the children of Israel arose and said unto the king, O thou king, live forever— S. S. Willie (prompting): And— Willie (grousing): And immediate—ly the king lived forever.

SORRY FOR HUSBAND. A husband who says his wife chased him out of the house when he was clad in his night shirt and pursued him in the direction of an electric arc light admits that he spanked her with a fence picket. Considering the lack of distinction which marks the night shirt and the pitiless publicity which the arc light might have given the costume, it is easy to sympathize with the husband if his whole statement is true.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

American Railway Problems.

By HUBERT B. FULLER.

In considering the problems which concern the railroad world we must always bear in mind the peculiar structure of railroad properties. In the first place, railroads are compelled to raise their revenues from private sources and yet are subject to legislative control, which prevents the operation of natural economic laws. They are not guaranteed any earnings when in- dustrial plants for its owners are unfavorable and, by control of their rates, their earnings are limited when in- dustrial conditions are prosperous.



No matter how unprofitable it may be for a railroad to operate, it must nevertheless continue to run its trains and conduct its business. It is impossible to divert a railroad to any other use but that of a railroad. If a factory fails to produce dividends for its owners the officers of the corporation may close the factory and suspend operations pending the return of more promising business conditions. Or the plant may be diverted to the manufacture of other products for which there is at the time a profitable demand. For example, all kinds of industrial plants are now manufacturing munitions of war because of the exceptional demands for such products. But a railroad can serve no other function but that of a transportation agency.

It is fundamental that the revenues of railroads are derived entirely from the rates charged the shipping and traveling public. As I have already suggested, the greatest burden now borne by the railroads results from the inordinate power lodged in various legislative and administrative bodies to increase the expenses of railroad operation without responsibility therefor. Operating expenses must be met by the railroads and their only relief is to increase rates. We should establish in the United States the idea of legislative responsibility. Only bodies empowered to allow railroads to increase rates should have the power to increase their burdens and their operating expenses. Those who increase the expenses of railroads should be responsible to the shippers who are forced to pay higher rates in order to meet these operating expenses.

The recognition of this principle would relieve the railroads of a vast amount of burdensome and conflicting regulation and annoyance. The justice of this contention has been admitted in England by an act of parliament passed in 1913 amending the railroad and canal traffic act. Under this act English railroads are permitted to increase their rates where it is demonstrated that as a result of legislation or the increased cost of labor there has been an increase in the cost of railroad operation. Our congress ought to enact legislation modeled after the English statute providing that whenever the expenses of railroads are increased by legislative action or by the award of any properly authorized arbitration board, the interstate commerce commission should be authorized to increase the rates in sufficient amount to meet these increased expenses. This legislation would at least give assurance to the railroad companies that the rate charged by the government would see that they were reimbursed for expenditures properly put upon them by governmental action. Further, it would add automatic transfer of such expenses from the railroads to the shippers in the form of increased rates would create a most wholesome sense of responsibility and would tend to prevent the enactment of much railroad legislation which is really penal in its nature.

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DULUTH CASH CLOSE. No. 1 hard... \$1.14 No. 1 northern... \$1.11 No. 1 Nor. choice... \$1.13 No. 1 Nor. choice, ar... \$1.13 Regular arrive... \$1.08 @ 1.09 No. 2 northern... \$1.08 @ 1.09 No. 2 hard Mont... \$1.08 @ 1.09 No. 3 northern... \$1.08 @ 1.09 No. 1 durum... \$1.08 @ 1.09 No. 2 durum... \$1.08 @ 1.09 No. 3 yellow corn... \$1.08 @ 1.09 Arrive... \$1.08 @ 1.09 No. 4 corn... \$1.08 @ 1.09 Other grades corn... \$1.08 @ 1.09 No. 3 white oats... \$1.08 @ 1.09 Arrive... \$1.08 @ 1.09 No. 3 oats... \$1.08 @ 1.09 Barley, choice... \$1.08 @ 1.09 Rye... \$1.08 @ 1.09 Flax... \$1.08 @ 1.09 Arrive... \$1.08 @ 1.09

DULUTH CASH CLOSE. No. 1 hard... \$1.12 No. 1 northern... \$1.11 No. 2 northern... \$1.07 @ 1.08 No. 3 northern... \$1.07 @ 1.08 Oats, cash... \$1.07 @ 1.08 Rye... \$1.07 @ 1.08 Barley... \$1.07 @ 1.08 No. 2 durum... \$1.07 @ 1.08 No. 3 durum... \$1.07 @ 1.08 Durum, December... \$1.07 @ 1.08 Durum, July... \$1.07 @ 1.08 Oats, October... \$1.07 @ 1.08 Flax, October... \$1.07 @ 1.08 Flax, July... \$1.07 @ 1.08

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THE MARKET WORLD

HIGHER FIGURES IN WHEAT MARKET

Little Interest in Market, as Trade Awaited Government Report.

Minneapolis, July 7.—Liverpool cable came 1 to 2 higher on spot wheat and as a result Minneapolis September opened at 109 to 109 1/4 and gradually sold up to 109 5/8 which was high point for the day, and later sold at 108 7/8 @ 109 and closed at 109 1/4. There was not much interest displayed in the market today owing to the fact that all traders were waiting for the Government report at 1:15. This report makes the condition of winter wheat July 1st 15.7 and production 489,000,000, spring wheat 89, and production 270,000,000, all wheat combined 79.8, total production given as 759,000,000 bushels. Corn condition 82. The weather will be the chief factor in the market from now on and will be watched very closely by the trade.

Market Quotations

Markets and Commodity Quotations Published by Chas. E. Lewis & Co., Security Building, Grand Forks, N. D.

Table with columns for DECEMBER WHEAT, JULY WHEAT, SEPTEMBER WHEAT, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, WINNIPEG, CHICAGO CORN, CHICAGO OATS, CHICAGO PORK, MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT, MINNEAPOLIS CASH CLOSE. Includes prices for various grades of wheat, corn, and oats.

Table with columns for Hides, Pelts, Wool, Etc. Includes prices for various types of hides, pelts, and wool.

HOGS MOVE UP AFTER RELEASE

Nickel to Dime Advance for Drovers Yesterday—Estimate 4,700.

South St. Paul, July 7.—Recovery from Wednesday's price slump was practically complete yesterday when values were set up 5 to 10 cents and rested on practically the same level as on Monday. Moderate marketing here and at western points generally proved helpful to sellers and the supply which railroads delivered here was taken up in prompt fashion at the advanced rates. Spread of sales was from \$9.50 to \$9.70 while bulk of the droves earned \$9.60 and \$9.65. Piggy stuff and the coarse heavy kinds including sows and grassy stuff generally proved profitable to sellers and the supply which railroads delivered here was taken up in prompt fashion at the advanced rates. Estimated receipts yesterday were 4,700 against 5,570 a week ago and 4,817 a year ago.

MARKET NEWS

Kansas City wires—The country is not selling any wheat to arrive there and a decided holding disposition by the farmer is evident. Nearly all letters to commission men agree to this. Wheat opened firm on better cables. Advance was met with influential selling. Trade light and local playing close to shore pending issuance of government report.—F. B. Co. Michigan crop report—Wheat yield 15.7 bushels per acre against 15.0 last year. Corn yield 38.6 bushels per acre against 38.6 last year. K. P. C. Spot wheat 1 to 2 higher. Corn 1 to 2 higher. On passage wheat and coarse heavy kinds. Harris Withrop—We look for increased wheat pressure on bulges. Some fear of heat in spring wheat territory which will take hold in time and could do considerable damage. Clement Curtis—Foreign buying is not heavy enough, though there is a keen inquiry for soft wheats. Liverpool—Market firm with a better demand for spot and lighter Manitobas offers. Spot market firm 1 to 2 higher with millers demand improving and anxious lighter cargo. Harris Withrop—We look for increased wheat pressure on bulges. Some fear of heat in spring wheat territory which will take hold in time and could do considerable damage. Clement Curtis—Foreign buying is not heavy enough, though there is a keen inquiry for soft wheats. Liverpool—Market firm with a better demand for spot and lighter Manitobas offers. Spot market firm 1 to 2 higher with millers demand improving and anxious lighter cargo. Harris Withrop—We look for increased wheat pressure on bulges. Some fear of heat in spring wheat territory which will take hold in time and could do considerable damage. Clement Curtis—Foreign buying is not heavy enough, though there is a keen inquiry for soft wheats. Liverpool—Market firm with a better demand for spot and lighter Manitobas offers. Spot market firm 1 to 2 higher with millers demand improving and anxious lighter cargo.

SALES IN SHEEP SECTION STEADY

No Change of Quotable Estimate Registered Yesterday—Estimate 200.

St. Paul, July 7.—The sheephouse quota was light yesterday and such material as reached the yards found outlet at steady terms. News from outside points has indicated rather severe break this week for most classes of stuff in this department but meager supplies here have helped sellers keep rates up to last week's close. Declines of 25 to 60 cents which were registered at the end of June remain in force but no further effort to reduce cost of material has since been made by packers. Demand for good breeding stock continues in excess of supplies. Estimate receipts were 200 against 171 a week ago and 370 a year ago.

SPRING

Duluth, July 7.—Yesterday's market ruled rather easy during the first half hour of trading owing to weak cables and the absence of any export demand in volume. Later reports of unfavorable crop prospects in Europe and heavy shorts abroad together with stronger cash position in southern western markets caused firmness. A fairly active trade passed, mainly in the deferred futures. Traders were nervous and only participated in necessary orders, otherwise prefer to await further developments. Closing prices were a shade to a fraction under Wednesday. DULUTH. Duluth, July 7.—Early softness was later replaced by firmer undertone that ruled up to the close yesterday. Trading was light in volume, with only necessary wants put through and with the fall month the most active. High prices were at the end of the session 1.00 1/2 on July and 1.02 for September, low 1.00 and 1.01 respectively. Price changes from day before were inconsequential. The late strength was attributable to a favorable crop reports in parts of the Northwest. FLAX. Duluth, July 7.—No change was noted yesterday in market conditions from the previous session. The market ruled dull and slow with no increased disposition shown by buyers to add to their lines at prevailing price levels. The selling side as well received but little activity. High prices were at the end of the session 1.00 1/2 on July and 1.02 for September, low 1.00 and 1.01 respectively. Price changes from day before were inconsequential. The late strength was attributable to a favorable crop reports in parts of the Northwest.

MOSTLY STEADY CATTLE MARKET

Little if Any Variation from Yesterday's Basis—Estimate 2,100.

South St. Paul, July 7.—Supply of cattle was more extensive yesterday than on the mid-week session and in fact were of practically normal volume, showing that effects of the Tuesday holiday on shipping have about worn off. Although outside markets Wednesday reported irregular and rather sharp declines from Monday's basis the clearance for bulk of the beef steers, cows and heifers here yesterday was similar to the outlet at the opening of the week. Sellers claimed to detect more or less weakness in spots but these were confined chiefly to bulls and the plainer stock, bids elsewhere not reflecting any appreciable variation from Wednesday's standards. Grassy stuff monopolized the pens and little or no dry material was available for buyers. Hot weather occasioned generous water fling again and this tended to offset any pressure which might have been made on prices. High temperatures were reported from nearly all sections of the country and such advice were not encouraging for distribution of meat through consumptive channels. Butchers and bologna bulls were subjected to some pressure and were rated as weaker than previously this month. Veal calves went to packers at the same terms as on the previous day. Top kinds sold at \$11. Estimated receipts were 1,200 cattle and 500 calves against 1,007 cattle and 568 calves a week ago and 1,434 cattle and 666 calves a year ago. Stockers and Feeders. While there was a trifles more life in the stocker and feeder deal yesterday than on Wednesday it was by no means an energetic demand that developed either from the country or from here. The market was a quiet one and stockers and feeders which the run included found its way out of consignors' hands at terms not averaging notably different than on previous days. Thrifty and well conditioned steers, yearlings and heifers of good color were not plentiful and such stock of these grades as is coming in gets satisfactory treatment although sale is not as high as at the best time last month. A pretty decent sort of steers sold around \$4.50 yesterday and such stuff with quality to go far above that figure was included although best styles of finishing steers would readily grade as in coming in gets satisfactory treatment although sale is not as high as at the best time last month. Shipments Wednesday were 9 cars and 272 cattle.

Grand Forks Markets.

Table listing prices for various commodities in Grand Forks, including different grades of wheat, corn, and other goods.

Is This Your Dull Season?

—It would be a good time to look over your supply of office stationery and supplies and have it replenished before the busy season arrives.

The printed stationery that goes out from your house should be as truly representative of YOU as your salesman.

The Herald constantly strives to make its products fit the needs of, and truly represent the printing elsewhere it would be to your advantage to talk over your needs with us.

Phone us and ask for our Special Service man to call.

Either Line 500

Advertisement for 'Is This Your Dull Season?' featuring stationery and supplies.

Advertisement for 'MONEY TO LOAN' with details on interest rates and terms.

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Advertisement for 'Ship Your Grain to Chas. E. Lewis & Co.' with contact information.

Advertisement for 'WOOL' with details on pricing and quality.

Advertisement for 'HIDES' with details on pricing and quality.

Advertisement for 'MONEY TO LOAN' with details on interest rates and terms.

Advertisement for 'REDICK HIDE & FUR CO.' with details on products and services.

Advertisement for 'TOP PRICES PAID FOR HIDES, WOOL' with details on pricing and quality.

Advertisement for 'A POGER' with details on the product.

Advertisement for 'BROWNING'S PECULIAR EYES' with details on the product.

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