

TRANSFER GREAT FEAT OF FIGHT

Serbian Troops Moved to Corfu Without Accident on the Sea.

London, June 30.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The Reuter correspondent at Saloniki, writes of the successful transport of the Serbian army from Corfu to Saloniki.

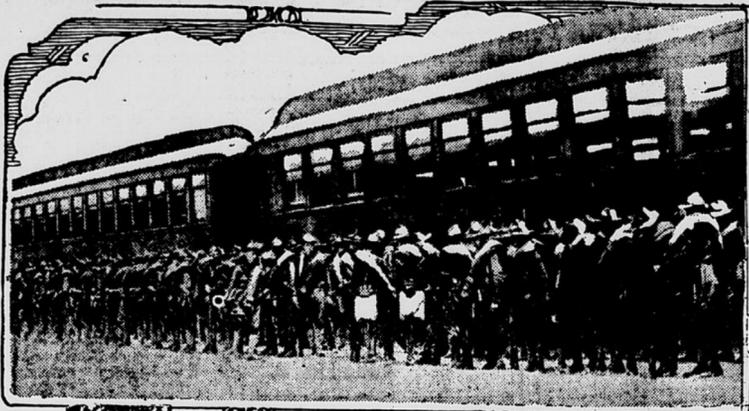
"The allies have another wonderful feat to their credit. Over a hundred thousand men have been brought through seas infested with submarines with never a single mishap or the loss of one man. It is an astounding performance especially if we take into consideration the means the enemy undoubtedly possessed in knowing all about every departure and the seal with which the Austrian U-boats particularly must have sought the prize of a transport. But in spite of their vigilance and their daring and their ruthlessness they have not been able to interfere with the steady flow of troops which has poured into Saloniki regularly, methodically and unceasingly for the past four weeks.

"The vessels have been entirely French transports and great praise is due to skippers and crews for the manner in which they have accomplished their duties, but both French and Serbians gladly and gratefully recognize that their achievement could not have been possible without the British navy; that only the constant vigil and unceasing patrolling of our warships has made these Mediterranean seas clear and safe.

"Over a hundred thousand Serbians are now encamped on the plains and in the valleys somewhere near Saloniki. A fine lot of men they are. Perhaps it has of the men of the survival of the fittest, but these tall, thick-set fellows show no traces of the hardships and sufferings of the retreat and exposure in Albania. Four months' recuperation in Corfu has sloughed away all marks of sickness, toll and privation. These Serbian soldiers look fit to go anywhere and do anything. And the men are as eager as they are fit. It is a new born army, and entirely re-equipped with new French and British uniforms, the men look exceedingly smart and soldier-like. Very proud are they of their new clothes, especially of the general service buttons on the British uniforms. It speaks well for the moral stamina of a people that can come through such trials without losing courage or becoming embittered. These soldiers are as cheerful and confident as though the war had never been, not, or had never been. Artless, good-natured and genuine, their faith in their great allies is implicit. They are as though they were at home in Serbia and of the women and children they have left behind. Few have heard anything from their families for months. But there is a grim determination about them and an enthusiasm at the thought of an advance on their enemies.

"Visitors are made very welcome at a Serbian camp. The whole talent of the regiment is mobilized in order to entertain the guests. The Serbians as a nation are hospitable and some of the soldier choruses were very stirring even though the martial words were not understood. At one camp, where messaged the other day, several of the men had really found their way to one soldier who accompanies himself on the violin had a tenor voice that would secure him an engagement on any stage. What everybody most enjoys, however, is the dance, the famous hora of the Balkans. It is very simple as far as steps go, but it is good to see the men and women between officers and men as they join hands in the huge semi-circle which slowly to rhythm and measure revolves on the green. Then there were recitations and instrumental solos; we heard the gacka, a national instrument very like the Scottish pipes, but cruder and without the drone of the pibroch. It was difficult to see the men in holiday mood to realize that each and every one of them had been more than once wounded and that the commanding officers had actually been wounded nine times; that they had been fighting almost continuously for four years; that they had been through scenes and experiences that might excruciate have shattered the nerves and broken the bodies of the strongest. Yet here they were enjoying themselves as if they were wholeheartedly as children."

WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD ON THE TEXAS BORDER



Arrival of 2nd battalion, 71st N. Y. N. G.; soldiers of 7th regiment, N. Y. N. G., in camp.

Many thousands of national guardsmen are now encamped on the Texas border, and more are arriving every day. The sudden change in temperature and the excessive heat have placed many of the guardsmen from northern states hors de combat, and they are all very glad that they will not be asked to go still further south and fight the Mexicans. Breaking in green horses and obstinate mules under a scorching sun, clearing ground, avoiding snakes, and trying to sleep without interference from scorpions are new experiences for most of the men.

DISEASE NOT ALWAYS FATAL

Famous Physician Discusses Fight on Infantile Paralysis.

New York, July 14.—That infantile paralysis is neither so uncertain in origin nor so fatal or permanent in effect as generally supposed, was the assertion made by Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute, in a paper read at the mass meeting of physicians here. While the death rate has varied from five to 6 percent, this figure is not accurate, as only a small number of cases are actually reported, Dr. Flexner said. "Many of those most seriously afflicted eventually make complete recoveries."

The origin of the disease is in the sections of the nose, throat and intestines. The chief conveyor is the human being himself, Dr. Flexner said, whether consciously afflicted or not. Fleas are known to have carried the infection in some cases, and poultry, pigs, dogs and cats are suspected. The chief means of dissemination are kissing and sneezing and coughing, which throw the virus into the atmosphere, whence it is carried direct to the mucous membranes of the nose and throat and thence to the spinal cord and brain.

Very many cases also have been transmitted by mothers caring for the nose and throat of their children and then carrying the virus either to the other children or to their food, the expert declared.

Protection can be best gained through the isolation of disease, even in the earliest stages and the sanitary control of those coming in contact with it. At present there is no safe method of preventative inoculation, though experiments are being made with the transfusion of blood from a person already made immune by having had the disease, or by the use of sub-effective doses of the virus itself. Nor is there as yet any practicable method of specific treatment. Recovery is accomplished slowly by a process of immunization taking place during the acute period of the disease and by the best medical and surgical care.

The extent to which recovery may occur is very great, Dr. Flexner said. In many cases the residue of paralysis may be so small as not seriously to hamper the life activities of the sufferer. In others it may be greatly relieved by suitable orthopedic treatment.

What is imperative, Dr. Flexner asserted, is to remember that recovery is a process extended over a long period of time, perhaps even years, and that only a very small proportion

of those attacked are left severely and helplessly crippled. The extent of tent of susceptibility to the disease is relatively small. It is lower than measles, scarlet fever, or diphtheria. The present outbreak is not extraordinary, the expert pointed out, for the disease first appeared in 1907 from the country being entirely free from it. Every summer since then has brought some accession of the disease.

BULL MOOSERS TO SUPPORT HUGHES

Minneapolis, July 14.—Minnesota progressives are for Hughes for president, but they are not ready to give up their separate party organization for the present, at least. At a meeting of the progressive state committee in St. Paul late yesterday a resolution was passed "recommending" that progressives vote for Hughes, and another resolution requested the progressive electors to withdraw from the ballot. However, it was decided to name candidates for three state offices in order to maintain a legal party standing in the question.

Judge M. D. Purdy, national committeeman for Minnesota, was on hand to defend the committee. He declared the committee had taken the only course open to it after a long debate the Halbert resolution was rejected.

Twenty-five progressives there, which took place at the Merchants' hotel.

The resolution adopted declares that the principles and policies of the progressive party have been largely accepted and adopted into the republican platform. It scores the "weak, vacillating and feeble policy" of the administration in dealing with European and Mexican questions. The utterances of Charles E. Hughes, backed by his record, are declared a sufficient guarantee that if elected "he will use all the power vested in him as president to maintain the honor of the nation and defend the lives and interests of its citizens at home and abroad, on land or sea."

OPTIMISM FELT AMONG THE FRENCH

Paris, July 14.—Optimism is now crowding pessimism into the last ditch in the French psychology of the war.

"It will all be over sooner than you think," say the new prophets replacing those that have been driven out of business by time, ridicule and the course of events.

A few go so far as to say "the boys will all be home before snow flies," but that is taking only local chances, since snow rarely flies over the bulk of French territory. The most audacious take their courage in both hands and declare "every man will be out of the trenches by Christmas."

RUGBY HOSPITAL GROUNDS GRADED

Rugby, N. D., July 14.—Some very noticeable improvements are being made over at the hospital. A surveyor was employed to lay out the grounds and the teams and scrapers are now busy making the contour of the earth conform to the prescribed measurements laid down. Martin Topness has charge of the work, during a two weeks' absence of the superintendent, Mr. Rygh, who is taking his summer vacation.

USES FOR DUCK EGGS.

Use one duck egg, three rounding tablespoons shortening—which may be drippings, butter or lard, all duck fat, or oil—one cup cold water, two scant cups flour sifted with three rounding teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon salt, and one egg. This makes three good layers and when put together with brown sugar or caramel icing, chocolate or fig filling, or whipped cream, is good enough for the most particular occasions. It also makes a good loaf cake.—(Farm and Home.)

GETTING THROUGH TO THE LAST LINE IS EASIER IN READING A NEWSPAPER THAN ON AN ENTRENCHED BATTLE FRONT.

HANNA ADDRESSES BOYS AT MEET

Mandan, N. D., July 14.—Sixty-seven Morton county boys, eight of the farm, have their first look at a real live governor, yesterday when Gov. L. B. Hanna of North Dakota addressed them in their annual agricultural encampment in this city. The boys are here under the auspices of the Morton county better farming agents, the encampment being an annual feature.

"Just wish I was a boy again," said the governor, to the Morton farm lads, "and I certainly would enjoy something like this."

INSURANCE FOR TROOPS.

Rome, July 14.—The National Institute of Insurance, whose capital is guaranteed by the government, has announced that any Italian soldier now at the front may take out a war risk policy of as much as \$10,000. The directors have taken this action as a patriotic measure to keep up the spirits of the soldiers at the front with families dependent upon them.

BRITISH AID RUSSIANS.

Petrograd, July 14.—Several hundred British sailors, mostly Irishmen, arrived in Russia recently to join the Russian armies as an armored-car unit. The British came by way of Archangel and were met by enthusiastic crowds here, at Moscow and other important cities.

One writer states that the women of Germany are making 40 per cent of the explosives and 50 per cent of the equipment of the army.

ECONOMY NEED AMONG FRENCH

This is Opinion of Budget Committee and the Ministry.

Paris, June 30.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The budget committee of the chamber of deputies disagrees with some of the plans of M. Ribot, the minister of finance, for meeting the war obligations of the country, but agrees with him that strict economy, public and private, is the need of the hour and that, having taken the woolen sack and drawn out of it sums in gold now going on toward a billion, public sentiment can be made to overcome private habits that cost more than they should in war time.

"It is impossible," says the committee report, "in view of the prolongation of the war for the people to live as in time of peace."

"The abundance of ready money, due to the vast expenditures of the government, incites to lavish living," the report adds, "and the people should take warning that every extravagance in imported articles decreases so much the country's reserves that should be jealously saved to replenish depleted stocks and raw materials, reconstruct industries and furnish the working capital that will be required as soon as hostilities are ended."

The report proposes the institution of a rigorous supervision of expenditures—those of the people as well as those of the government—but neglects to give it tangible form. A dictator such as was appointed in Germany, would be contrary to French democracy. A more natural procedure in view of the precedents would be supervision by a parliamentary commission.

Preaching economy to a people who have the habit of saving so solidly welded into their system of living as the French, appears at first as a surprising superfluity. Everything in a Frenchman's life is regulated with a view to having something left out of each month's pay or income for a rainy day—be it only a few francs.

He is a good liver, however, and he has acquired table habits that at times require the outlay of goodly sums; those are the habits the budget committee proposes to overcome.

On the specific measures by which M. Ribot proposes to raise the needed additional revenue, the committee is opposed to him. It projects the doubling of all direct taxes and accepts only the increase in the tax on alcohol.

Being composed in a large majority, radicals and socialists, the committee naturally goes back to the old radical-socialist program of the radical income tax introduced by Joseph Caillaux and pending in the senate for several years.

M. Ribot has pointed out that judging from the results of the application of the present income tax—an attenuated form of the bill in the senate—that system is less equitable than it appears, since, in a population of forty million, forty thousand persons pay 85 per cent of the tax.

THROAT CAUSE OF THE DISEASE

Says well Known New York Doctor, Student of Infantile Paralysis.

New York, July 14.—Dr. W. Sohler Bryant of this city, a well-known specialist in diseases of the ear, nose and throat and consulting otologist to the Manhattan State Hospital, who has made a close clinical study of epidemic poliomyelitis (so-called infantile paralysis) and epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, has reached some striking conclusions as to the origin, modes of infection, and management of these diseases.

The physician has concluded that the two diseases have the same portal of infection, namely the nasopharynx, just as true influenza, diphtheria, and other better understood diseases also enter at this point.

Dr. Bryant concluded that in epidemic infantile paralysis, as in cerebro-spinal meningitis and other acute diseases, the symptoms remote from the inflammation of the nose and throat were not really pathological entities of the disease itself, but complications.

Quarantine the First Step.—Admitting that the disease is infectious and contagious, the first step in treatment is quarantine, says Dr. Bryant, and isolation should continue throughout the entire stage of inflammation of the naso-pharynx. The general treatment is about the same as that for other diseases of the upper air tract, namely treatment of symptoms, rest in bed, a limited diet and plenty of water to drink.

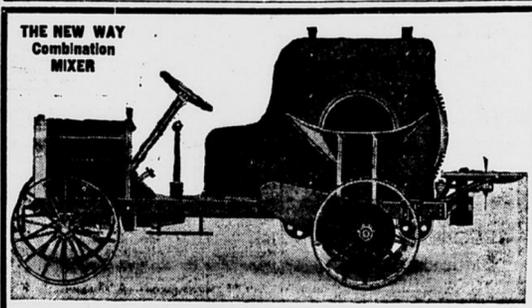
Treatment of the inflamed areas, namely, the nose and throat, as "adenoid country," as Dr. Bryant calls it, consists of spraying with mild alkaline antiseptic solutions, but douches and gargles should not be employed, as they are dangerous. A weak solution of argyrol (one of the salts of silver) may be used, as well as non-irritant oils combined with an aromatic such as menthol. These agents are all to be used as sprays and may be designated as home methods of treatment.

Operative interference may be advisable, according to Dr. Bryant's present views, and those suffering from acute attacks, as well as simple nasopharyngitis during an epidemic of infantile paralysis, should be examined to see if abnormalities exist in the "adenoid country." If such examinations reveal enlarged adenoids and tonsils, it may be necessary to remove the adenoids and possibly the tonsils.

MARINES CARE WELL FOR THEIR FEET

Washington, July 14.—That United States marines suffer little from such troubles as long hikes in the tropics, is attributed to the fact that they invariably sprinkle soap powder into their shoes, or soap their stockings just prior to the march, according to a naval surgeon just returned to this city from Haiti.

In the Haitian campaign the United States marines were sometimes forced to march thirty or more miles a day, over rough mountainous roads, and the cases of blistering or painful swelling of the feet, were almost negligible.



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