

SWEDEN AROUSED BY REPORT OF GERMAN UNION

Sensation Created by Rumors of "Closer Political Alliance."

Stockholm, July 3. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A sensation has been created through all of Sweden by the publication of an alleged official report from a German agent in this country regarding a plan to bring Sweden into a political "closer" alliance with Germany as the northern link in an inviolable wall against Russia and against the Asiatic danger. This wall, representing a new idea as to Germany's plans, is referred to as being constructed by Turkey, Bulgaria, Austria and Germany.

For the work of propaganda in Sweden the alleged report asks for a preliminary appropriation of more than 100,000 marks and suggests that Turkey and the other allies of Germany be asked to contribute their proper share. The German newspapers in Stockholm comment rather bitterly upon this suggestion of an international "slush fund" for Sweden, but assert that many of the recommendations in the report, evidently written last December, have been carried into effect. It also is asserted that the report explains much of the recent activity in Sweden against Russia and the attempt to force a situation which would cause Sweden to declare war as an ally of the central powers.

The report as printed in detail, begins with a discussion of the possible effect of a Russian offensive this summer. It said that if Russia shows sufficient signs of recuperation to reorganize its armies into an effective force, it would be necessary at once to carry forward a propaganda in Sweden showing the Swedish people how greatly it would be to their advantage to interfere and ally themselves with Germany thus preserving in the present interest and securing their future. The report is addressed to "Your Excellency" and says among other things:

"Even if you have only a political union in mind, considerable work will be necessary to win over the Swedish elements not already on our side and actively favoring an alliance with the central powers. Swedish sentiment cannot be swayed by sporadic methods. It must be trained by systematic and sustained propaganda. We must win over the people by an intensive effort. This propaganda must be cautiously executed if we are to gain the active interference of Sweden in the spring of 1918. We must be particularly careful not to let it appear that the propaganda springs from a foreign source. Every political thinking Swede must be convinced that he had made his choice voluntarily and in the interest of his own nation.

"In the opinion of pro-German politicians Sweden has not come into the war because she has lacked a direct cause. But gradually the political influence has become more and more unfavorable to the entente, especially to England. The new constellation of nations, arranged by German diplomacy in the East, has had the effect of winning not only the sympathy but the reason of the Swedish people for the central powers.

"Concerning the tactics of the propaganda it should be carried forward on three main lines:

- "First, opposition to and guarantee against British power.
- "Second, information concerning true conditions in Russia and the danger threatening Sweden from that quarter.
- "Third, the advantages of a lasting union with the central powers.

"The so-called activist group in Sweden has lost considerably in influence lately. The designation was unappreciated, for some of the best pro-Germans, who believe in the ultimate goal of war on behalf of Germany, have hesitated publicly to align themselves with the group which has demanded immediate action without the necessary working up of public opinion.

"There is no denying that in the last ten months sentiment has been growing against throwing Sweden into the horrors of the war without a compelling cause. The pro-German group, however, in its press and its agitation against the entente powers, has been directing public opinion toward a neutrality as it should be."

The report then declares that the activists have been so impatient and sharp in their demands that the suspicion of being foreign agents. Some of these unwise activists, it says, must be cast aside, like many of their pioneers "unhanked." Too many "undesirables" had entered their ranks. The report continues:

"I believe that most of the Swedes who must decide the fate of their nation, can be won over for union with the central powers. It is a question now of gathering our friends, and many of those whose sympathies are with us but who yet stand apart, into a new party which will stand between the activists and the pacifists, but which at the psychological moment will combine forces with the activists to bring about the desired result. Into this group or party we must get men whose names stand who stand in place them above all suspicion. Our program must avoid jingoism or being more Swedish than the Swedes. It must smooth the path for the eventual political union of Sweden with the central powers as a move that makes certain the future of the country for years to come. If the

NEW RURAL CREDITS LAW WILL BE BIG BOONE TO FARMERS, SAY ITS FRIENDS



President Wilson signing rural credits bill.

Washington, July 21.—Here is what a farmer who needs money can do under the rural credits bill, which just has been signed by President Wilson.

First, he must join what is to be known as a National Farm Loan Association, paying in \$5 for one of its shares for each \$100 he wishes to borrow. He has one vote a share, but not to exceed ten votes in all.

Next, he applies to the association for the loan, giving his personal notes therefor, secured by a first mortgage on his farm. If the association approves the loan, it turns the note mortgage to a land bank. The land bank sends the amount of the loan to the association, which hands the money to the farmer. No commission, brokerage or rake-off is charged.

No single loan is to be for less than \$100 or more than \$10,000; nor for less than five years or more than forty years. The loan must not exceed 60 per cent and preferably should not

go beyond 50 per cent of the market value of the land covered by the mortgage.

The borrower pays semi-annually the interest on his note, plus an installment of the principal. He must not be charged over 6 per cent interest.

Each National Farm Loan association must have at least ten members, and it cannot begin business with less than \$20,000 in loans applied for. It is illegal, under severe penalties, for any officer, committeeman or member to accept any commission, fee or perquisite of any kind for granting any loan. The only paid officer is a secretary-treasurer.

Money can be borrowed by this system in order to pay for agricultural land, equipment, fertilizers, live stock, buildings and improvements, or to discharge a prior mortgage.

The land bank may charge the borrower only 1 per cent more than the rate it gets on its bonds. This margin of one point is to cover expense and profits.

on the past ten months it easily is concluded that she does not wish to break either with England or with Germany. I am told that Sweden might more easily be carried along by Germany were in real danger and asked the brotherhood-in-arms of the Swedish people. But to arouse the people under existing circumstances systematic work is necessary. The political money spenders in Sweden exhausted their resources last year in the defense agitation, so I respectfully recommend that your excellency make an appropriation allowing what is necessary to make a proper beginning. The propaganda should not be confined solely to German interests, but should take advantage of the friendly feeling here toward Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey and deal with their relationship to Sweden. Therefore I suggest that the governments of these countries should be asked to share the expenses. Briefly summarized the propaganda should be along these lines:

- "1.—The establishment of a new political group, under a newspaper building up of public opinion, shall throw its influence toward a marked pro-German policy.
- "2.—The publication of pamphlets attacking the Swedish socialist democrats, cost 10,000 marks.
- "3.—The establishment of a Russian news bureau in Stockholm, 20,000 marks.
- "4.—The arrangement of lecture trips, 20,000 marks.
- "5.—Publication of various pamphlets, 20,000 marks.
- "6.—Popular edition of 'Sweden's Foreign Policy', 12,000 marks.
- "7.—German edition of the above, 4,000 marks.
- "8.—Support of new weekly paper of activists, 6,000 marks.
- "9.—Establishment of a Swedish news bureau serving German papers, 15,000 marks."

A GENIUS IN TELEGRAPHY.
(Columbus, Ohio, Dispatch.)
St. Clairsville, Ohio, gave to the nation one of the greatest geniuses in the protection and operation of telegraph lines when the Atlantic & Pacific had—Thomas Thompson Eckert. He was born in that city April 23, 1825. He must have left St. Clairsville early, for in 1849 he was living in Wooster and was appointed postmaster at that place. It is said that he constructed his first telegraph line in connection with that office. He applied himself with enthusiasm to the development of telegraphy, and on retiring from the postoffice, entered the employment of a telegraph company.

In 1852 he was employed to superintend the construction of an independent telegraph line between Pittsburgh and Chicago, and continued to superintend its operation until the line was absorbed by the Western Union. For a brief period then—for the only time in all his active life—he devoted himself from the telegraph business and became president of a gold mining company in the Carolinas.

But two years later, the civil war breaking out, the government began to look for a competent man to have charge of the war lines of telegraphic communication, and Eckert was called to the job. He remained in that duty through the entire period of the war, and received many encomiums from the war department for his work.

After the war he was made general manager of the eastern division of the Western Union Telegraph company. Then he became in succession the president of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph company, and of the American Union Telegraph company. Finally he was made vice president and general manager of the Western Union, and later president and general manager of the same great company, in which position he remained until 1914, when he retired from active work. He died in 1915 at the age of 85 years.

Nothing annoys a disease germ so much as to find everybody cleaning up and keeping clean.

Now is the time to use brute force on the flies.

Now is the time to use brute force on the flies.

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ENGLAND'S DECISION TO ENLIST SUBJECTS OF HER ALLIES IN WAR MAY CAUSE POLITICAL TROUBLE

London, July 4.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Wide difference of opinion has arisen and the ground prepared for a controversy among the political leaders by the government's decision that the subjects of its allies in the war residing in England shall either enlist in the British army or be deported.

Particular objection to the decision has been engendered in so far as it may affect Russian subjects here who may be political refugees, a large element of the more liberal thinkers in the public life priding themselves in the traditional asylum offered by England in this respect. Herbert Samuel, secretary of the home office, stated in the house of commons that the plan to deport those falling to enlist would not be enforced in the case of Russian subjects, if a tribunal decided that they are political refugees.

The suggestion has been made that instead of sending back to their own country Russian Jews who have left Russia for reasons of safety, they should be sent to America or deported to some other neutral country.

The desire to avoid offending Russian susceptibilities on the subject is general, for which reason the question has been raised as an unspecial delicacy. One group holds that the sending back of Russian Jews to their own country would gratify no important Russian sentiment, and might offend the liberal thinkers. The true inwardness of the situation, according to the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, is that Englishmen taken into the army under conscription resent the immunity of Russian Jews and regard them as "job stealers."

The correspondent gives the following letter on the subject received by him from a Russian correspondent:

"This step will have a most unfortunate effect upon Russian opinion, which is the chief support in Russia of Anglo-Russian friendship, and which builds all its hopes for Russia's future upon the propagation of the British spirit of freedom and individual liberty. Russian liberals will regard the deportation threat with particular dismay, as being an unexpected and staggering concession to the longcherished but always hitherto baffled desire of the Russian bureaucracy to secure the extradition of Russian political refugees."

"England is the great country of Europe that has always hitherto protected political refugees, and as such it has quite a unique standing in the eyes of Russian reformers of all shades. It would be quite impossible for an Englishman to realize the feeling of veneration with which England is regarded because of this right of asylum. It was here in London that Alexander Herzen, father of Russian liberalism, was a refugee, and

issued his paper Kozokol ('The Bell'), that eventually brought about the emancipation of the serfs. Here in later times have found refuge Tchekovskoy, Prince Kuropatkin, and so many others of our great reformers.

"Living in London at this moment are refugee members of the first duma, and quite a host of revolutionaries who escaped after 1905. Russia does not want these men as soldiers. If they were sent back to Russia most of them would be put into the army—many of them would have to face the worst penalty. But the principal evil would be that the Russian idealization of this country would be shattered, and such a disillusionment of British chief political friends in Russia might well prove disastrous to the closer cooperation of the two countries in the future."

"It is unpalatable but it is true that among the conservatives and reactionary elements in Russia, who alone would be gratified by this new British departure, there is a frankly anti-British section, and their spokesmen in the duma and elsewhere have not hesitated to declare that Russia's future after the war lies not with Great Britain but with Germany. One curious fact a Russian may be permitted to mention is that the Russian government has not yet repatriated to Austria a single Czech agitator who took refuge in Germany."

SAYS GOMPERS WOULD FAIL IN UNION SCHEME

Could not unite German and Allied Socialists, Says Hague Man.

The Hague, July 2. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—"If the International Socialist Bureau has not as yet succeeded in bringing the Austro-German and Allied socialists together, President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor certainly could not accomplish the task," says Camille Huysmans, secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, to a correspondent of The Associated Press, in answer to a proposal of Mr. Gompers to hold a world

labor conference during the progress of the peace conference following the war.

Mr. Huysmans pointed out that any international conference without the participation of the British and French socialists would be a farce in that its decisions would be entirely lacking in influence.

He declared his belief that Mr. Gompers' proposal at present is impracticable, and he deprecated the idea of the American or International Trade Union organizations trespassing on the political domain of the Socialist International Bureau. He declared that such a conference would have to be held under the auspices of the latter organization, and naturally he would approve of such a congress if the British and French were willing to participate.

"The socialists constitute the center of gravity in the matter of influencing the war and when they are ready to act," Mr. Huysmans declared, "a congress should be held even without awaiting the peace conference. He believes, however, that the war will continue until next year, considering the great obstacles to peace that are apparent at present."

The Dutch socialist organ, Het Volk, applauds Mr. Gompers' idea, but doubts the practicability of such a plan save under the auspices of the Socialist International Bureau. It asks whether he is acting after consultation with President Legien, of Germany's International Trade Union Alliance, "who might regard it as undesirable to advocate the plan himself for comprehensible reasons."

MAPLE LAKE NOTES

Mentor, Minn., July 21.—The Woodmen in the surrounding country held a picnic in Buhn's park on Wednesday. It was given under the auspices of the Mentor camp, No. 5288. John I. Sundeen, the speaker of the day, was ably assisted by Hon. D. P. O'Neill. A fifteen-piece brass band furnished music during the afternoon and in the evening a dance was held at Rapin's pavilion. The rain Tuesday evening prevented a number of cars making the trip, but nevertheless a large crowd attended the picnic.

A house party of girls are enjoying a week's outing at the "Chaperon" cottage. The party includes Misses Mildred Eppert and Jessie Gemma of Fertile, and Misses Mamie Johnson, Elizabeth Rogedal, Hulda Olson, Meda Olson, Lillian Olson, Helga Hansson, Selma Norrness, Mabel Streets, Elvina Johnson and their guests, Alice and Russell Hofdahl of Beltrami. The girls are being chaperoned by Mrs. T. O. Hofdahl and Mrs. Alfred Kagedal.

Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Bourdon autographed their River Falls and spent Sunday as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bishop. Mr. and Mrs. Tom Moore of Grand Forks, motored out and spent the week-end at "Minnewawa," as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Randall.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Bease of Grand Forks have opened "Betsy Ross" for the remainder of the summer.

The following people spent Sunday at Buhn's hotel: Miss Bertha Hansson of Grafton, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hanson, Miss Ruth Peterson, B. Peterson, Andrew Peterson and Edwin Domson of Crookston, Mrs. V. M.

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Martin, Richard and Kennard Martini, M. Johnson, J. H. Solstad, Ben Preston and Sig Odlaag of Grand Forks, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Morris of Crookston, Bert D. Rich and family, Mr. and Mrs. O. Bhand, Daniel Dow and Donald Dow of Grand Forks, Mrs. Eva Wallis, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Padan, Jack Stahl and Mad Mercl of Crookston.

Merrill Finch of Grand Forks, spent Sunday at "Breezy Point Villa."

Morris Mills of Crookston, spent the week end as a guest at the Bryn-Johnson cottage.

Miss Ethel Tacham of Hollywood, Cal., is spending a week at "Tarry more" as the guest of Miss Elsie Brown.

Ardis Stinson and John Dinne autographed out from the Forks and spent Sunday at the lake.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Talbot and son of Grand Forks are spending a few days at "Breezy Point Villa."

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Redick and daughter Jean and son Charles, and Conrad Gunderson of Grand Forks, autographed out and spent Sunday as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Redick at "Pleasant View."

Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Thompson and daughter of Reynolds, have rented the Redick cottage for several weeks.

The following people spent Sunday at Lakeside hotel: Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Wood of Stephen, Minn., J. Doyle of St. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. H. Money and son of Grand Forks, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Martin of Climax, Bernard Boylan, Peter Sullivan, and Jennie Canneran of Fisher, N. Knudsen, Miss Ericson, Mr. and Mrs. N. Bennington, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Nuhler and children, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Francis, Mrs. Emma Woberton, Lyla Francis, Lowell Francis, and Mrs. M. C. Cohen of Crookston, H. D. Dows of Minneapolis, Mr. Bang, Ethel Kennedy, R. A. Arnestad, Clara Storaasle, J. P. Foster, and daughter of Grand Forks, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hedican and family of Grand Forks, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Kewell, Mr. and Mrs. S. Robert and Anna Kewell of Crookston.

Dr. and Mrs. Morley autographed out from Crookston, and spent a few hours on Sunday as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Wilson of Crookston.

Dr. and Mrs. Colborn and daughter and Geo. Colborn of Grand Forks, motored over and spent Sunday at "Breezy Point Villa."

Miss Zola Seymour of Grand Forks, spent Sunday at "Kamp Kill Kare," as the guest of Mrs. M. W. Ferguson.

Grace Brynolfson spent a few days last week in Crookston attending the fair. Miss Brynolfson was the guest of Miss Helen Mincer.

Mrs. Mark Kerr of Tacoma, Wash., is the guest for several days of Misses Lillian and Marion Bendcke.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Findlesen and Mrs. Jermo and daughter Ruth of Red Lake Falls, spent Sunday as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Hunt.

Rent Your Rooms For Fair Week

WHY NOT make money by renting that spare room of yours during fair week?

THOUSANDS of folk from all parts of the country will be here taking in the fair and will be wanting rooms; some will want rooms in advance.

BETTER put your Ad in the Herald right now and get in touch with the most desirable people, and get the best prices for your rooms.

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