

ISLE OF MAN IN THROES OF OVERT REVOLT

Lord Raglan, the Viceroy, Gets Popular Petition to Resign.

London, Aug. 17.—There is overt rebellion in the little kingdom of the Isle of Man. The rebellion is not directed against the government of the United Kingdom. It is purely personal and domestic quarrel.

Manxmen are among the most loyal subjects of the British Empire. The playing of "God Save the King" will bring them to their feet at attention quicker than most of their fellow countrymen, but the war, the dwindling number of visitors and the food taxes have played the mischief with the island, which rejoices in its tailless cats and its unique government.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man has all the powers which belong to the British Crown and, unlike the King of England, there is no tradition which binds him to act only on the advice of his ministers. There are in fact no ministers in the parliamentary sense to advise him and putting aside the archaic constitution of the legislative council, the House of Lords of the island, the lieutenant-governor has something approaching despotic power.

This is the first time since the Isle of Man has all the powers which belong to the British Crown and, unlike the King of England, there is no tradition which binds him to act only on the advice of his ministers. There are in fact no ministers in the parliamentary sense to advise him and putting aside the archaic constitution of the legislative council, the House of Lords of the island, the lieutenant-governor has something approaching despotic power.

Lord Raglan once called a form of Oriental tyranny, though now in a fair way to become law, but he has not been finally agreed on by the legislative council and the House of Keys, the representative chamber. But during the war the food taxes have been increased, following the English example.

Apart from necessity, if such exists, and it is doubtful, there is probably some reason why this is a matter of convenience to the mainland. Any considerable disparity between the customs duties in Great Britain and the Isle of Man might be expected to foster smuggling, and the lieutenant-governor insists on some rough approximation.

But the increased food taxes come at a time when the capital of the island is badly hit and when hundreds of the boarding house keepers in Douglas cannot pay their way.

A scheme of government loans has been started, but the great majority of the boarding house people, who had probably higher expectations, do not seem to have used it. The cumulative result is a bitter sense of injustice among those who live on visitors, as the phrase is, in Douglas and Port Erin. It was hard enough to bear as it was and in a community which seldom speaks its mind it has been made fully articulate by the prolonged absence of the lieutenant-governor.

Lord Raglan, the lieutenant-governor, went to England nine months ago for reasons of health and he returned only last week, when a crowd of apartment house wives hounded him at the quay-side. The popular imagination has seized on the fact that the general manager of the island has been absent at a critical time and the popular imagination found voice on the occasion of the highest and most solemn festival in the island, the days when the laws are promulgated on the judgment seat by the lieutenant-governor, surrounded by his legislative council, the House of Keys and all the notables of the Manx nation.

The full retinue was there and a guard of honor, which looked far more numerous than the compliment demanded, accompanied it. But in all the trappings of vicerealty, with the troops at the royal salute and the band playing, "God Save the King," Lord Raglan was hooted as he walked to and from the governor's seat and in the last procession, where the legislators march to St. John's church, a woman threw a sod in his face. It struck him on the cheek.

But this outrageous affront to his majesty's lieutenant-governor passed unpunished and almost unnoticed by the crowd. Lord Raglan walked on unflinchingly, with his hand still at the salute, and only a heightened color in his cheek and a murmur of astonishment from those who saw it marked an act which in a peculiarly solemn setting struck the beholder with much of the offense of sacrilege. The royal salute wound up with its accustomed flourish, and the presentation arms, but the frenzy of a hysterical woman and the hostility of a large part of the crowd shattered all illusions of majesty.

The reform party bawled "Resign!" and half of the crowd wore a badge bearing the initials "R. M. G." According to the authorized interpreter it means "Raglan must go," and those who wore it seemed to know its full import.

After service in St. John's church, the governor and the legislative council walked to the mound on the plateau only a stone's throw away, where, according to ancient custom, an abstract of the laws of the year was read in English and Manx. One of the members of the House of Keys afterward presented the reform petition. It was rather a delicate task, for one of the paragraphs put it with studied and yet cruel politeness:

"It would be in the best interests of good government that Lord Raglan should resign his governorship, and that a strong governor of financial ability and sympathy with representative government should be appointed forthwith."

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE SHOWS NO SIGNS OF LETTING UP



The map shows the location and progress of the Russian offensive. The arrows A, B, and C indicate the three main offensives. In the space between B and C the Russians have forced a considerable retirement along a line from Tarnopol south to Bucacz. The arrow B shows the renewed offensive against Kovel. The arrow C shows the drive of General Sakhkaroff, who aims at the Galicia stronghold, towards Halicz, the key to Lemberg, from Stanislau. The arrow D shows the position of General von Bothmer's army falling back before the Russians.

COMMON SALT HELPS TROOPS

Is Administered to Prevent Excessive Sweating on Marches.

Berlin, Aug. 3. (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Encouraging results from the administration of common salt as a remedy against the enfeebling night sweats of convalescents and against excessive perspiration in the case of marching soldiers are reported by Company Surgeon Link in an article in the Munich Medical Weekly.

Sweat contains about six parts of salt in the thousand. A hard march of a few hours on a hot day results in the exudation of five to six liters of sweat, with a salt content of 24 to 80 grams. A strong night sweat of a convalescent exudes as much as 2-12 liters, causing a salt loss of fifteen grams. This amount is far from unimportant, since the blood contains altogether only about twenty grams of salt, an amount about corresponding to the maximum daily consumption of salt in foods.

Dr. Link's first experiments were made with sufferers from tuberculosis. It occurred to him that their excessive fatigue mornings might well be due to the loss of salt, and that this might be counteracted by a salt ration. He began by giving a level teaspoonful of salt (about five grams) in a small glass of water just before patients retired. The result was a greater freshness and absence of weariness on the following morning, but the patients either had no night sweats or else very slight ones. All patients except those suffering also from stomach catarrh and high fever stood the salt dosing without any ill effects whatever.

His experiences led Dr. Link to experiment with healthy persons and especially soldiers. About 100 soldiers of one regiment were given a teaspoonful of salt at 5:45 o'clock in the morning before beginning their day's march. After a march of nearly twenty miles in muggy weather the soldiers thus dosed exhibited much less fatigue than their comrades, and their perspiration was but a fraction of that of the others.

SUBMITS TO TURKS.

Berlin, Aug. 17. (by wireless to Savville).—Turkish troops have chased the followers of former Emir Vaussein from their entrenchments in Ashar Pass, 80 kilometers south Medina.

BRITISH CHEMISTS WANT INDEPENDENCE

Edinburgh, Scotland, Aug. 4.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).

The three days' session of the annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain would in the future largely break away from its dependence on Germany and other countries so far as dye and fine chemicals were concerned, and at the same time would be primarily for the need for still further research and development on the part of Britishers generally.

Papers were read indicating the enormous extent of products of coal going on in the country, while it was asserted five per cent of coal lost in waste in some pits, twenty per cent in the case of iron and steel, and in certain Doncaster pits.

On the subject of tar distillation, a process yielding about a dozen chemical products, a speaker stated that the industry had suffered from lack of co-operation and that more scientific attention with a central research laboratory were required to re-orient the chemical and color trade from Germany.

Regarding the prospects of British dye supplies it was stated that at present the necessary products were required for the government, color varying from khaki to violet being required; but that after the war acids and other raw materials would be required; but that after the war acids and other raw materials would be required; but that after the war acids and other raw materials would be required.

LANSING'S NEPHEW GOES TO VIENNA

Vienna, Aug. 4. (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Allan Welsh Dules, a nephew of Secretary of State Lansing, and a grandson of the former secretary of state, John W. Foster, has arrived in Vienna to take position as a third secretary under the American ambassador, Frederick C. Penfield.

Mr. Dules, who, though but 22 years old, has already had an unusual educational career, and who has been professor at a university in Vienna, has had a long career in a diplomatic career for some time, but he had never let his hopes be known for fear that any appointment he might receive would lay him open to the charge of favoritism on the part of his distinguished uncle. Therefore, in taking his examination he did not enter his name, but merely a number, and revealed his identity only when it was definitely established that he had obtained the highest percentage of the thirteen candidates who competed.

DUTCH FIRMS SHOW PROFIT INCREASE

Amsterdam, Netherlands, Aug. 17.—The depression and considerable has been the rise in the prices of Dutch stocks on the Amsterdam Bourse since its reopening after six months' idleness in February, 1915, that a list of a hundred of the principal banks, industrial concerns, oil, development, rubber, tobacco and shipping companies shows a total gain in value of over \$11,000,000. This gain is derived at on the basis of the difference in quotations and the respective amounts of issued capital. It is true that there has been a considerable decline in the case of certain other stocks, but the present position is on the whole a striking one in view of the fear and anxiety which the reopening of the stock exchange was viewed. One shipping company's shares have risen over 100 per cent, and a number of concerns of various kinds have advanced 100 and 200 per cent. With a rise of 317 points in the eighteen months, the Holland-America Line's stock is today worth \$18,400,000 more.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Food for thought only gives some people mental indigestion.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

It is easy to be sorry for everybody's misfortunes—excepting the Turk's.

BIG AUSTRIAN GUNS MISSED AT GORIZIA

Unhindered by Artillery Fire, Italians Dashed into Town.

London, Aug. 16.—"Where are the Austrian guns?" was the question the Italians asked at the storming of Gorizia, telegraphs Lord Northcliffe from the Italian front to the Times. Apparently, he says, their fortifications there had been weakened greatly, either by the smashing of their artillery by the Italian big guns or by the removal of the Austrian artillery to Galicia or the Trentino.

"Whatever may be the explanation," Lord Northcliffe says, "the fact remains that the sudden and unexpected Italian attack took the Austrians at a great disadvantage with respect to artillery. A most pleasant surprise for the attacking Italians was the comparative feebleness of the Austrian artillery fire.

"Perhaps they had been hurriedly removed to save them, but whatever may be the explanation the fact remains that had Monte Santo been heavily held by big guns the Italians would have found it a terrible price for the crossing of the Isonzo and the occupation of Gorizia."

Lord Northcliffe describes in glowing words the dash of the Italian infantry in the assault upon Gorizia. They went forward, he says, with a dash and élan comparable only to that of the French poilu. Of the fording of the winding Isonzo he says:

"With water up to their necks, carrying their rifles high above their heads, they sang patriotic songs, they forded the broad stream and carried the eastern bank. The enemy's shrapnel, which, falling around them, almost paralyzed patriotic songs, they forded the broad stream and carried the eastern bank. The enemy's shrapnel, which, falling around them, almost paralyzed patriotic songs, they forded the broad stream and carried the eastern bank.

"By this time the bulk of the Austrian forces were in full retreat, but their rear guard offered a stiff resistance. The Italian guns skillfully covered the infantry advance, sweeping the approaches to the city and keeping down the enemy's fire as they went. Then it was that the question arose everywhere: 'Where are the Austrian guns?'"

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ANGLO-AMERICAN UNION PREDICTED

Reventlow Sees Fact to Oppose Germany and Curb Japanese.—Thus, Wilson's Attitude.

London, Aug. 16.—President Wilson's attitude toward Germany is the result of a carefully studied and consistently followed anti-German policy, says Count Reventlow in the Tageszeitung. The United States, he says, is interested in motives of self-preservation in maintaining British control of the seas, partly as a safeguard against Japan.

Germany is in the gravest danger from an Anglo-American alliance against her, particularly on the sea, Count Reventlow says. The Panama canal, never available for warships wishing to go from the Atlantic to the Pacific, he says, necessitates the United States keeping a strong fleet in the Pacific constantly because of Japan.

A strong American fleet is essential to the British in the Pacific, just as a strong British fleet in the Atlantic is essential to the United States. To have plans for future empire for Germany on the possibility of future conflict between Great Britain and the United States would be terribly dangerous, an almost unparalleled piece of Utopian folly. In future the Anglo-Saxon nations, perhaps marching independently, will stand opposed to the German empire and people.

"Whenever and wherever in America a voice has been raised since the war began on the question of what Americans should desire to be the issue of the war these voices without exception have cried, 'Germany must not conquer! Germany must not become too powerful!' From British victory they never feared anything.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL VISITS IN TOKIO

Tokio, Aug. 17.—Announcement of the Russo-Japanese convention has been followed by the visit to Tokio of Peter Julievitch Schmidt, secretary of the Russian Chamber of Export who will study ways and means of stimulating Russia's permanent export trade to Japan. Mr. Schmidt will especially investigate Japanese requirements in the way of raw material which Russia produces abundantly.

BOY BERRY-PICKER HIT BY STRAY BULLET

Superior, Wis., Aug. 17.—Henry Smith, 19 years old, was shot in the back by a stray bullet while picking berries in the woods near Foxboro, in this county, and is believed to be dying. He lay for three hours in a swamp while his brother obtained a team and helped to dig a road for four miles in order that the vehicle might proceed from the bad lands. Then the lad waited 14 hours after reaching the railroad station before medical aid was given him.

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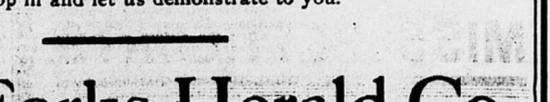
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