

MUST BE ACTIVE IN ALL AFFAIRS

Cardinal Gibbons Urges Vital Interest in Country's Work.

New York, Aug. 21.—James Cardinal Gibbons delivered an address before a mass meeting at Madison Square Garden last night, as one of the features of the Catholic week program of the American Federation of Catholic societies. He said, in part:

"You live in a republic where there is liberty without license, and authority without despotism; and where the civil rulers hold over you the aegis of its protection without interfering with the God-given rights of conscience.

"In view of the signal blessings you enjoy, it is your duty to take an active, personal, vital interest in the welfare of your country. You should glory in her prosperity, and be concerned at every adversity that may befall her. You should hold up the arms of those who are charged with the administration of public affairs, as the children of Israel held up the hands of Moses while he interceded for them before the Lord.

"The inspired word of God enjoins this loyalty to country, and reverence for its rulers. The religion you profess demands this fealty. The constitutions of your respective societies uphold it; and I am sure that there is not a single fibre of your heart which does not pulsate with a genuine, undivided love for the republic, and its sacred traditions.

"I venture to say that every member of your society is a loyal citizen. Every citizen a patriot; every patriot a soldier; every soldier a hero; and every hero would be a martyr, to die if need be for his country.

"There are some pessimistic prophets who are in the habit of predicting the downfall of our republic. They are more frequently heard on the eve of a presidential election, than when listening to these dire forebodings for over fifty years; but on the morning after election, we find, the prophets sounded a false alarm, that the country is safe, and that the government is transacting business at the same old stand.

"For my part, I have an abiding faith in the endurance of the republic. I might base my hope on the intelligence and patriotism of the American people. I might base my confidence on the wisdom of our statesmen, and the heroism of our soldiers, might place my reliance on our standing armies and dreadnoughts. And surely these are elements of strength to be reckoned with.

"But my friends, if the republic is to endure, it must rest on a stronger foundation than the intelligence and patriotism of our citizens, the wisdom of our statesmen, the heroism of our soldiers, our armies and dreadnoughts. It must rest on the eternal principles of truth and justice, and righteousness, and downright honesty in our relations with foreign nations. It must rely on our firm belief in an over-ruling Providence, who controls all things by His power, governs all by His wisdom, and who controls the affairs of nations as well as of man.

"I have lived for many years, and

the older I grow, the more I am convinced that a supreme power intervenes in the affairs of mankind. For if a sorrow does not fall to the ground without His consent how can we hope that an empire will rise without His co-operation?

"This is the spirit that has marked the history of our nation from Washington to Wilson. It is a gratifying fact that all our presidents from first to last have never failed to recognize and invoke the moral governor of the world, especially in their inaugural proclamations.

"Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin maketh a people miserable."

PRISONERS OF WAR AFFORD BIG STUDY

Vienna, Aug. 21.—The number and variety of prisoners of war in the Austrian camps have presented an almost unprecedented opportunity to the students of anthropology. One of the most modern investigators, Prof. Foch of the Academy of Sciences, already has a collection of 148 plaster casts of heads of polyglot prisoners of war. Among the Russian prisoners alone there have been found fourteen or more distinct races of widely divergent type.

ARMY WORM WARNING ISSUED

Washington, Aug. 21.—Warning to watch for the army worm has been issued by the Department of Agriculture to people in the Atlantic states. An unusual abundance of the moth of the army worm in Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia indicated the possibility of an impending outbreak of this destructive pest. The moths, the entomologists of the department report, were laying their eggs during the first week of July, and as it takes from three or four weeks for the caterpillars to reach the stage at which they should begin to be quite apparent this month.

Farmers should be on the alert, the department says, to discover this pest in its younger stages, before it has reached a large size and has committed irreparable damage to growing crops, especially grasses and grains.

Car Shortage in the Western States Is Feared by Railroads

Portland, Ore., Aug. 19.—The northwestern states, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, will have 50,000,000 bushels of wheat to move to the Atlantic seaboard within the next six months and practically no cars are in sight in which to move it, according to a comprehensive survey completed today by local railroad men. The railroads will be called upon to provide about 38,500 cars, the average capacity of a car being 1,300 bushels. Virtually all the grain of the northwest this year, except that needed for domestic consumption, will move eastward by rail. The European war has made it an economical impossibility to plan on getting ships enough to handle the export wheat—the usual channel for the movement. The westerners are complaining that the eastern roads are tying up the cars and that eighty per cent are held in eastern territory.

The barley movement soon to start will require 1,000 cars in addition to the number required for wheat. About 20,000,000 bushels of wheat are expected for delivery within the next two months.

If armed conflict with Mexico comes it will be short and effective.

HAND GRENADES AND GAS MASKS AID RUSSIANS IN MEETING GERMAN ATTACK



Russian Trenches Prepared for German Attack. Warned that a gas cloud is approaching with the German infantry immediately after, the Russians entrenched near Auberive, Champagne. The gas masks and hand grenades and bayonets are ready. The picture shown herewith is remarkably clear and one of the best of its kind to reach America.

Talk of War Between Japan and America Has German Origin, Says Sakatani; Have no Cause to Fight

Rome, Aug. 5. (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Before leaving Japan after the recently concluded conference of the entente powers, Baron Sakatani, president of the Imperial Japanese commission to the economic conference of the entente powers, said today, according to a correspondent of The Associated Press the general object of the Japanese commission and discussion was the point of view of the relations of Japan and the United States as developed since the war and as affected by the new Russo-Japanese treaty.

Baron Sakatani is well known to many Americans as the financier who straightened out the ebbing finances of Japan after the Russo-Japanese war. He for a time held the post that corresponds in the United States to that of secretary of the treasury. He also was mayor of Tokio. The other members of the commission are S. Tenrui and K. Yake, with S. Idzourka, acting as secretary. The commission reached Europe by way of the Siberian railway, and was met at Petrograd to London, thence to Paris, and finally to Rome.

Baron Sakatani, who speaks English fluently, said that the Imperial commission was appointed for the purpose of attending the Paris conference and also of visiting those countries in Europe with which Japan has trade relations. He said that the purpose of the commission is to ascertain in a definite way how the commerce of Japan can be increased with them, what they can sell us and what we can sell them, especially as relates to products they formerly obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary. There is also the question of the shipping lines. Japan has three large steamship lines at present and they are building as rapidly as possible more ships, as rates in the far east are high. He said that reasonable proportions since the removal of German ships from the trade. We are willing to trade heavily with Europe, and in my opinion Europe will not be so long making up its present war losses as might be thought. Of course the amount of these losses will depend on the length of the war, and that depends on the success of the Russian and other powers' offensive. But should the war end in a reasonable time, the people of Europe will have been able to get on with the war spirit, they will work harder to make up their losses.

"As regards the relations between the United States and Japan it must be remembered that we look with gratitude upon the United States as the country which sixty years ago put us in commerce with the world, after a period of twenty-five hundred years of almost non-communication with any other people than those of the open islands except a few rare instances.

"In recent years there have been world-wide reports that the two countries have conflicting national interests which would eventually bring them to war. First the United States thought we might attack her, according to these reports. Now the reports have been shifted the other way, and home our people are made to believe that the United States is preparing to attack us. It is most amusing, I have many American friends and of course we discuss these things. All of us know that there are all reasons for both nations being friendly. The whole body of this talk would be of course in the extreme if it were not that such reports lead to the maintaining of expensive fleets, to the building of coast defenses, I have had some experience in war costs, I think, and I know what such foolishness means in money.

"I sincerely believe these reports have a German origin, since Germany has never wished us well and would like to see us in difficulties with the United States, and it is far better for Japan and us to have the same jealousy that exist among the nations of Europe, with reports of our enemies.

"On the other hand, there has sprung up a large commerce between the United States and Japan, and it has steadily grown since the present war, since we have been unable to buy in European markets many supplies formerly obtained here. With both countries prosperous, our buying has led to return buying in silk and many other articles on the part of the United States. Our own foreign commerce, export and import, reached an average of seven hundred million dollars yearly before the war and I expect it is better now.

"It has been stated we want the Philippines, and it is true, but it is for Japan to have the United States develop those islands. She is able to spend the money needed to do it and we are not, and it is a fine thing for us and our trade to have peaceful and prosperous neighbors, no matter who they are. It is one of the economic errors of the present, for instance, to suppose that the losses of Europe are

year, according to income tax returns just announced by the tax bureau of the Insular Treasury. This was the largest single income the tax department discovered and it is almost twice as large as the largest individual income reported in the same authorities the year before, when there was but one income above \$50,000 taxed.

Of the largest individual incomes recorded for 1915 there are twenty in excess of \$50,000, and of these twenty, fourteen range between \$50,000 and \$75,000; five between \$75,000 and \$100,000 and one above \$100,000. Sixty-six individuals are assessed on personal incomes ranging between \$20,000 and \$50,000.

In all there are 957 individuals and 131 corporations taxed on income. The total revenue amounts to \$120,000, as compared with \$77,000 for the previous year.

High prices for sugar have been responsible for most of the biggest incomes, officials say, and still larger incomes and more individuals having incomes large enough to be taxed are predicted for the current year.

SWISS EMBROIDERY MARKET FALLS OFF

Berne, Switzerland, Aug. 21.—That the Swiss embroidery trade is more and more losing its American market appears from recently published figures. While in 1907 the value of Swiss embroidery exported to the United States was 76,000,000 francs, it fell to 30,000,000 in 1914 and to 25,000,000 in 1915. The decrease is attributed to increased American production.

In the last decade Swiss embroidery exportation to the United States increased from 16,000,000 to 52,000,000 francs. The total Swiss exportation since 1896 is valued at over 30,094,000,000 francs.

SEEKS BRIDE FOR KOREAN PRINCE

Tokio, Aug. 21.—One object of the present visit of Marshal Count Terauchi, the governor general of Korea to Tokio is said to be seeking of a bride for young Prince Yi of Korea. The parents of the young prince, Grand Prince and Princess Yi, and his brother, Prince Yi, the former Emperor of Korea, are all extinct. Prince Yi is a young man at least engaged, if not married in the next year or two. It is said to be agreed among high officials in the Japanese court, members of the Privy Council and others, that the girl who married the young prince should be one of the Japanese Princesses of the blood.

Report That Crown Prince Is Wounded Is Given Denial

Paris, Aug. 19.—The report that the German Crown Prince Frederick William is wounded and is in a hospital at Verdun is authoritatively denied. The report that he had been wounded is based upon a Zurich dispatch to the ITALIA of Milan, saying that a Swiss officer returning from the German frontier was told by a German officer that the crown prince had been wounded in the head and one of his legs with splinters of a shell and that he was being treated in an unnamed hospital. No confirmation of this report is obtainable.

Portugal Ready To Send Armies Against Teutons

Paris, Aug. 19.—"Portugal is today a vast field of maneuver," said Major Norton Mattoz, the Portuguese minister of war, in a recent interview with the correspondent of the Journal, publication of which has been delayed until today for military and climatic reasons. "Portugal being in a state of war with Germany and Austria," continued Major Mattoz, "wants to take part in the war in the most direct form in a fraternal arms."

"We are preparing with all our forces to take this direct part in the war. The mobilization of the army was received with enthusiasm and has not developed a deserter, and we are continuing to raise men. Our first concern was for the organization

of the staff. We have now about 1,500 officers and this number will be increased by the convocation which has just taken place of all the men from 18 to 20 years old who are in a condition to bear arms. This will form a corps of militia officers.

"As to our troops, you can go through our garrisons, our forts and military camps and every where you will see our recruits exercising in intensive fashion.

"Regarding munitions, our effort is similar. A great part of our national

industry is in the service of the army. Already we have settled the urgent problems of transports and trucks and soon we will be ready."

INDUSTRIOUS CONGRESSMEN. (From the Milwaukee Journal.) Congressmen are just naturally hard workers; here they want to get away from the long rooms of the capitol and go to building fences out in the hot summer sun.

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"Let me right here explode the old alarmist reports that the Japanese want a yellow-race combination of the east. I'm sorry to do it, but the facts are that the Chinese are too proud to ally themselves to a little people like ours, and we have too much sense to seek an ally that could not help us. An alliance between the latter, but not the former.

"All the Japanese want, or ever have wanted, is a fair chance to do business with China on an equal footing with the United States, France, the United States, or any other country. Economically, we couldn't handle the job by ourselves. Japan insists that there shall be no armed interventions, like that of the Germans who fortified themselves at the port of Kiao-Chow, a port which we have taken from them. Such fortified positions constitute a menace to China and to the interests of every nation wishing to do business there, and in the present situation, on a smaller scale, than long existed in the Balkans of Europe.

"We cannot read the future, but for the present these are the facts regarding Japan's attitude, and I am glad to state that The Associated Press has in the past permitted Japan to place the truth before the people of the United States. In so doing, it renders a service to the mutual interests of these two peoples."

LARGE INCOMES IN PORTO RICO TAXED

San Juan, Porto Rico, Aug. 4. (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—One man in Porto Rico had an income in excess of \$100,000 last year.

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