

U. S. MUST PAY AFTER THE WAR

Britain Already Talks of Tariff Reprisals on our Prosperity.

London, Oct. 11.—London newspapers are giving increasing attention to the subject of trade with America after the war. The Globe declares that while England does not seek a "trade war" with any neutral, American goods which enter into competition with those produced in Great Britain must not be allowed to come in without paying tax or toll. The article says:

"One of the situations that call for consideration after the war is that of trade relationships with neutral countries, especially neutrals who have been doing well out of the war, and are thereby enabled to prepare for increased trade when the war is over. Such countries have been subject to little or no risk, and their commercial and industrial prosperity has been, and continues to be, materially enhanced by the necessities of the belligerents. The most important neutral in this respect is the United States.

"America is profiting remarkably through supplying ourselves and our allies with munitions and foodstuffs, and partly by sending to neutral countries goods which they are unable to supply themselves. Being free from all serious competition, her manufacturers are making enormous profits, which they are employing in laying down new plants and erecting new work shops. America will be in a better position to compete in the world's markets at the close of the war than she has ever been before.

Must Show Preference.

"In order to be able to deal successfully with American competition we must develop to the full extent the resources of the British Empire. All the needs of the empire can be supplied from within its own borders, with abundance to spare for the requirements of other nations. But this requires imperial organization and a closer partnership between the mother country and the dominions. One of the principal instruments to accomplish this is imperial preference, and the admission of the products of the empire into the mother country on better terms than the products of foreign countries. The dominions already give a preference in their markets to this country and to one another. It only remains for us to reciprocate that preference, and in order to cope with American competition we must also have a greatly extended tariff.

"American goods which enter into competition with our own production must no longer be allowed to enter our market without paying tax or toll. We must treat American goods in the

same way as America treats English goods. Such a policy will not decrease the volume of our trade with America, but it will regulate it and direct it into more profitable channels. It will give us a negotiating power such as we do not at present possess, which will enable us to obtain better terms of entry into the American market. Further, it will enable us to encourage the importation of such goods as we require which do not compete with our own, and to discourage the importation of goods which can be made equally well in our own country by British labor."

Seaplane Shows Value For Coast Defense Work by Finding Lost Aviator

Marblehead, Mass., Oct. 11.—The value of seaplanes for coast defense is being demonstrated by the discovery of a missing aviator by a Burgess seaplane. The Burgess seaplane, which was missing for almost eighteen hours, was found by a Burgess seaplane in the afternoon in his Curtiss flying boat on the last leg of his 250 mile journey between Amityville, Long Island, and Marblehead. A few minutes later he was forced to descend in the harbor at Lynn, on his way to Marblehead. This being remedied, he started out again in the darkness for his objective. Unfamiliar with the coast, however, he lost his way and came down, well out to sea beyond Boston light. Meanwhile, the news of his departure and failure to arrive had excited the keenest apprehensions for his safety, and searching parties were at once sent out from the navy yard, at Charlestown, where he had begun his journey. The Burgess seaplane, at Marblehead. During the entire night the waters of the bay were combed in vain, and the search went on during the morning hours. Shortly after 10 o'clock, two seaplanes were sent out from the Burgess company, one of them the Massachusetts Naval Militia tractor, operated by E. H. Russell of the Burgess company as passenger. The other machine was a new seaplane of the Burgess company for Eben W. Draper, son of the former governor of Massachusetts, driven by Clifford L. Webster, chief instructor of the Burgess company with Gordon Prince, a brother of Norman Prince, the American aviator who has made such a name for himself with the French flying forces in the war. The Draper machine located the missing aeroplane from an altitude of about 1,000 feet, between Graves light, far out to sea, and Nantasket. Mr. Sperry's machine had been found by a stone lighter from Rockport, and at the time was in tow for Nantasket. Landing alongside to assure himself of the aviator's safety, Webster at once returned to Marblehead with the news of the missing pilot.

Locusts Devouring Rice Crop of Central Luzon

Manila, Oct. 11.—The promising rice crop of Central Luzon—one of the best in years—is threatened with annihilation by swarms of locusts. As rice is the principal staple food of the Philippine, the locust invasion is fraught with grave consequences.

Pope to Continue His Efforts to Bring About Peace

Berlin, Oct. 10, via London, Oct. 11.—A Cologne despatch says that the pope has addressed a letter to the German bishops through Cardinal von Hartmann, declaring that though his efforts for peace are at present unsuccessful, he is endeavoring to soften the violent animosity between the belligerent peoples.

"Our bitter grief," writes the pontiff "over the frightful blood shed is increased by the fact that our repeated efforts for peace encounter, on the part of some, contemptuous attempts to cast suspicion on our motives, by others open and violent attacks. However, while steadfastly awaiting peace, to lighten to some little extent, at least, by all the means in our power, the heavy burden which the war entails. The most important task today is an effort to end that animosity between the members of the various nations, now sharpened through war, but decreased by mutual works of Christiana mercy."

Famous Robbery Case Is Ended by Action of Court

Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 11.—The government's action yesterday in throwing out of federal court the case against Charles B. Oldfield, charged with stealing \$25,000 from the United States mails, ended court discussion of one of the most daring and mysterious robberies in the Middle West in years.

Oldfield was one of the railroad mail clerks through whose hands a package containing \$25,000 in cash, was said to have passed. The robbery disappeared enroute. The robbery happened in 1912, and Oldfield was arrested in 1915, charged with the theft.

Generous Donor to Carleton College Gives \$17,000 Organ

Northfield, Minn., Oct. 11.—Mrs. M. W. Skinner, who gave to Carleton college the new Skinner Memorial chapel dedicated yesterday at the opening ceremony in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the school, was announced tonight by President D. J. Cowling as the donor of the pipe organ in the chapel, at a cost of \$17,000.

Seventeen hundred persons, including 400 members of the Minnesota Congregational conference, heard W. Lynnwood Farnam of Emmanuel church, Boston, play the dedication recital tonight.

Match is Stopped; Six Buildings Burn

Rock Island, Ill., Oct. 11.—Some one stepped on a match while he was watching a friend fill his automobile tank at Orion, twenty-five miles south of here, and the fire which resulted burned six business buildings and several homes. Equipment was sent from Moline and this city and the town was saved from destruction. The loss was \$50,000.

U. S. WILL NOT DENY SUBS USE OF PORTS

Washington, Oct. 11.—The United States refused to accept the contention that the Entente allies are urging neutrals to deny the use of their harbors to all submarines, whether merchant or warships. Counselor Polk of the state department announced today.

PROGRESSIVES ON BALLOT

Denver, Colo., Oct. 11.—Names of Progressive candidates for various state offices will appear in the official ballot at the November election as the result of an opinion rendered yesterday by Frank C. West, assistant attorney general.

NEW CHINESE REPUBLIC SPLIT

President, Parliament and Premier Working at Cross Purposes.

Peking, Oct. 11.—Premier Tuan Chi-jui, President Li Yuan-hung and the Chinese parliament are engaged in a complicated struggle to define the exact functions of the various branches of the Chinese republic, as it now stands organized under the Nanking provisional constitution enacted at the beginning of the republic. Conditions are wholly different from what they were when Yuan Shi-kai originally assumed the presidency and attempted to launch the Chinese republic. At that time the struggle became very acute between the president and the parliament, especially since the adoption of the Lewis gun, while advocates of the Lewis gun are demanding that this arm be chosen for the United States, especially since its adoption for first-line use by the British army following actual war tests of two years.

With the reestablishment of the actual republic under Li Yuan-hung, there has been an honest effort to live up to the Nanking provisional constitution, but Chinese statesmen are finding it extremely difficult to bring order out of chaos in a country not accustomed to genuine constitutional government. Notwithstanding that Premier Tuan was designated by President Li, the two men have not been in accord in limiting the powers of parliament, and the cabinet while approved by parliament, are not in accord with the views of parliament by any means.

Parliament is apparently quite intent upon limiting the powers of the president and the cabinet, as Yuan Shi-kai was active in limiting the powers of parliament. There is a complete reversal of the situation which existed three years ago. Parliament claims that it stands as the directly elected organ of the public, and is supreme in its authority. As the Nanking provisional constitution provides for the election of a president by parliament, and the premier and his cabinet are appointed by the president with the approval of parliament, parliamentarians hold that they should not be regarded as subservient to the president and the advisers he appoints.

Li Yuan-hung stands well aloof from party lines. Premier Tuan Chi-jui is not a rabid party man, but has the support of the military party. Other members of the cabinet are divided among various factions, but the members of the Kuomintang, or ultra revolutionary party, prevail in the cabinet. The Kuomintang also has the majority in limiting the powers of parliament.

This party is pledged to overthrow the influence of the military party, and consequently is quite antagonistic to many of Premier Tuan's ideas.

Navy Buying Tractor Planes That Make 70 Miles an Hour

Marblehead, Mass., Oct. 11.—A record in the delivery of aeroplanes was made this week by the Burgess company when a new aeroplane of the latest type was put on board the U. S. S. North Carolina, steaming away in President Roads, in less than two hours after the receipt of the order by the Burgess company.

It was 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the order was received, and the machine, although assembled, was in the Burgess company's hangar. The tanks were filled and the machine carefully inspected. It was then lowered into the water and Aviator E. H. Russell of the Burgess company climbed into the pilot's seat, while Richard Korman, also of the Burgess company, occupied the front or passenger seat. The engine was started and the machine got away at once, completing the 6-mile flight over Massachusetts Bay in slightly less than 15 minutes. The aircraft landed alongside the North Carolina and was taken aboard at once by the special apparatus which is carried for the purpose.

The aeroplane is a tractor, the first ever used by the United States navy. Flotation is supplied by floats located beneath the fuselage, while the power plant consists of a Hall Scott motor of 120 horse power.

With this the machine has an air speed of just under 70 miles an hour and will climb at the rate of 230 feet a minute. Pilot and passenger sit tandem in the stream lined body and in each cockpit are the controls which operate the ailerons at the wing tips and the vertical and horizontal rudders at the rear.

Large numbers of these machines are now being delivered to the United States navy by the Burgess company, at the rate of two per week. One will be taken aboard the North Carolina, while the remainder will probably be shipped to the Navy Aeronautic station at Pensacola, Fla.

ENTENTE LOST 130 AEROPLANES IN THE WEST, SAYS GERMANY

Berlin, Oct. 11.—The French and British lost 130 aeroplanes last month on the western front as compared with 21 lost by the Germans, the war office announced today.

"Our aviators concentrated their full strength on artillery operations," the statement says. "Extraordinary achievements were accomplished during the protective flights demanded by their particular work. The difficult task of our observers can be carried out only when our battle aviators keep the enemy far away. The aero battles which took place during these conditions increased to a number unknown to us."

We lost in September, twenty aeroplanes in aerial combats. One machine is missing. French and British losses amount to 97 in aerial battles, 28 shot down from earth and seven which landed involuntarily within our lines. Of this total, those brought down within our lines and within those of the enemy were about equal in number."

AUTO BANDITS BUSY

Six Make \$3,000 Heist in Eight Restaurants at Hammond, Ind.

Hammond, Ind., Oct. 11.—Six automobile bandits held up eight restaurants in northern Hammond yesterday and made their escape with about \$3,000 in cash. At each stop three remained in the machine while the other three entered the restaurants, and with a flourish of revolvers emptied the cash registers, which had been filled to overflowing by the large crowds that motored out from Chicago Sunday.

U. S. BOARD WILL INVESTIGATE MACHINE GUN CONTROVERSY

Washington, Oct. 11.—Brig. Gen. Francis H. French of the Twenty-first infantry, who has just been promoted from a colonel to succeed Brig. Gen. Granger Adams, has been appointed by Secretary Baker as chairman of a board of army and navy experts to investigate the merits of the machine gun controversy now raging in the war department. The board consists of nine members and will probe reports that the ordnance bureau has been hostile to the Lewis machine gun, as well as to make a recommendation as to how the \$12,000,000 appropriated by the last congress for the purchase of machine guns for the army, shall be distributed.

The board will consider whether a single type or more than one type of machine gun using small-arms ammunition is needed for the service. It is understood that the ordnance bureau at present favors a foreign type of gun, a type more bulky than the Lewis gun, while advocates of the Lewis gun are demanding that this arm be chosen for the United States, especially since its adoption for first-line use by the British army following actual war tests of two years.



Brig. Gen. Francis H. French.

Tobacco Industry Of Germany Ruined By War Economy

Leipzig, Germany, Oct. 11.—Total ruin of the German tobacco industry is predicted by the Tabak Zeitung, the organ of the combined tobacco manufacturers and dealers in Germany. It points out that the sale of cigars and cigarettes, which had been diminishing steadily since the end of 1914, sank to a minimum during August, 1916. The trade organ complains that men who formerly smoked cigars costing at least three cents apiece have now descended to "weeds" sold at one cent, while the smokers of the cheaper brands of cigars and cigarettes have in many cases taken to the pipe and the commonest kind of tobacco. The journal concludes by saying that "the position is disastrous and the outlook hopeless, because the financial condition of Germany excludes the possibility of any marked improvement after the war."

WAR MADE HIM A SEVERE TASK

Austrian, Thrice Decorated for Valor in British Army, Sheaths Sword.

Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 11.—There came to Stockholm a little while ago one of the distinctly unique personalities of the great world war—a man who had lived by the sword almost from boyhood, but who in the sudden turn of events in 1914 found himself, not a man without a country, but a man with two countries—two countries arrayed against each other in the bitterest of all world combats.

He had served under the Austrian Crown Prince and had been aide to Kitchener of Khartoum. He had gone into Egypt when Kitchener was there as a lowly subaltern. For twelve years he was a prisoner of the fanatical Mahdi, and the wild Dervish tribes who threw back, for the first time in centuries, the ever advancing frontiers of civilization. Escaping from the clutches of the barbarians he won the opportunity of participating in that remarkable march across the desert and the wonderful campaign along the upper reaches of the Nile which brought civilization back to the Sudan and won for Kitchener his first great fame.

He came to Stockholm from Vienna unannounced and to all intents and purposes "incog." There were few who recognized him as Rudolf Carl von Slatin, baron of the Austrian empire, Pasha of Egypt, Lieutenant general of the Egyptian army, major general of the British army, and six times the recipient of the coveted British orders, from Companion of the Bath to Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, all won by distinguished service. He was inpector general of the Egyptian forces under General Sir Francis Wingate when the crash of war in 1914 brought a new crisis in his already eventful life.

There never was a storm big enough to make me get off the lake," he told his friend and despite protests loosened a row boat from its moorings and pulled out. A hundred yards away the waves smashed the boat and capsized it.

He Could Not Choose. When the parting of the ways came

BELL-ANS Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

In 1914 Slatin found his love for Austria was still strong, although most of his life had been devoted to Britain and her wards in Egypt. He had become essentially a part of the English military machine. But he could not fight against his fatherland, nor could he serve in any way against the country which had meant so much to him and which had lavished honors upon him.

So Slatin regretfully met the issue. He resigned his English and Egyptian commissions, sheathed the sword which had been part of his very life, and passed into comparative security in the very midst of war. Slatin felt, however, there was one service he could render with all propriety. He returned to Vienna, attached himself to the Austrian Red Cross and now is doing all he can to better the condition of prisoners of war, not only in his own country, but as part of a plan to bring about reciprocal agreements among all the nations in arms. Slatin suffered sufficiently himself as a prisoner in the Sudan and has the widest possible sympathy with any sort of captive.

Woman's Attempt to Kill Self Mystifies Police of Chicago

Chicago, Oct. 11.—Detectives tonight were attempting to unravel the mystery enveloping the attempted suicide here yesterday of a woman claiming to be the wife of Dr. H. E. Eifman of Chicago, an officer in the First Illinois Infantry, recently returned from Mexican border service.

A card found on her person bore the address: "The Stiles Beauty Parlor, Mme. M. S. Chambers, manager, Navarro street, San Antonio, Texas." On the reverse side of the card was written: "My husband's address is Dr. H. E. Eifman, 2126 Milwaukee avenue."

At this address the only information which could be elicited from the unidentified voice over the telephone was that Mr. Eifman was not married.



Quality First

After Nov. 30, it will cost you just \$70 more to buy a 7-22 Chalmers. But the price on the 5-passenger 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers remains (for the time being) \$1090 Detroit

Until midnight of Nov. 30 you can get a 7-22 Chalmers for \$1280 Detroit—a car of rare ability, fascinating in body equipment, and, like a beautiful woman, of exquisite charm.

After that date the price becomes \$1350 Detroit—\$70 more. The \$70 is just a few dollars less than the increase in cost of manufacture of this car since its appearance in June.

To those who have longed for the 5-passenger 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers—and have not yet possessed one, just a word of warning: the price remains unchanged just now—\$1090 Detroit; we do not know how long this low price will continue. We reserve the right to increase the price without notice.

Only those who are buying materials such as go into high-grade automobiles can begin to realize the steady, upward trend of the materials market.

Just one condition today prevents a rise in price of the 5-passenger 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers—the fact that these cars are being made on a factory "work order" dating back several months.

Since the "work order" went through materials have jumped in cost again. When the current "work order" is completed and if materials remain at their present level or rise higher, only one course will be possible, an increased price.

Those who have been driving Chalmers cars know how diligent has been the Chalmers effort to set down cars of the quality kind.

They will understand how impossible it would be for Chalmers to dodge the increase-in-materials issue and maintain the prevailing price on the 7-22 Chalmers.

Lower the quality of the Chalmers car? Never. The Chalmers men take great pride, not only in the money the car makes for them, but in the car itself. And pride, as everyone knows, is a thing that can never be compromised.

It would be like Tissot trying to paint a picture to fit a price.

As long as there's a name "Chalmers", there will be a quality car, and as long as there's a quality car there'll be a price fixed—not by the Sales Department—but by cost accountants.

And there'll be a fair deal. Chalmers says these two 3400 r. p. m. models will be continued into next season. You can bank on that. So that a Chalmers car you might buy now will be exactly like the one you would buy next spring.

Remember the \$70 you can save now by anticipating the rise in price. There's an old Scotch proverb that says "A dollar saved is a dollar earned." \$70 buys a good suit of clothes, a good pair of shoes, a good hat and some good gloves. Also it just about pays your dues at the club for a year.

Or, if it's a 5-passenger 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers you want, our advice is to get one now.

We are not sure the price is going up and we are not sure that it isn't.

Edw. D. Hansen

Edw. D. Hansen Auto Co.

Opposite Court House, Grand Forks, N. D.



Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater

si a regular little furnace of heating energy

The Perfection Smokeless Heater is indispensable in the home, no matter what heating facilities you have—the bathroom is too cold for baby's bath, the sewing room is chilly, the living room is not comfortable, the laundry, the basement, the attic, all have cold corners.

Get a Perfection Smokeless Heater today. It burns kerosene. Cheap and always available. Any good kerosene will give satisfaction, but for best results use Perfection Oil.

No smoke—no dust—no odor—no ashes. Just plenty of sweet, warm air that makes home, home.

Weights 12 pounds, is only 25 inches high and 12 inches in diameter. Finished in highly polished steel or blue enamel. Trimmings are black Japan or nickel.

Easy to light—lift the drum and touch a match. Regulate flame as desired. No need to worry about flame getting too high. Automatic lock flame spreader prevents that.

Can be carried about the house easily—handle never gets hot.

Perfection Smokeless Heater varies in price from \$9.00 to \$7.25 according to finish. Look for triangle trade mark. Sold by all reliable dealers.

Recessed lamps give that soft, mellow light which enables you to read without eye strain. Get one.

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