

NORTH DAKOTA MADE FIRST SCORE AFTER VERY HARD BATTLE

FINGARSON MADE FIRST TOUCH DOWN

That Started South Dakota on the Slide and the Rest was Easy.

SCORES FOLLOWED LIKE CLOCK WORK

Huge Crowd of Home Commers Enthused in Cold Wind as Alma Mater Won.

Table with 2 columns: S. D., Position, N. D., Position. Lists players like Frankenfelt, Johnson, McKinnon, Chidlaw, etc.

With both teams playing old style football, the North and South Dakota game was either team's at the end of the first half.

North Dakota's only chance was soon seen to be to play an open game, as they were unable to gain against the heavy South Dakota line.

Home-coming day brought out large crowd of alumni, students and city residents. A cold north wind whipped across the field making it uncomfortable for spectators and hard for the punters.

First Quarter. North Dakota's ball on their own 20-yard line. McCormick lost a yard on line play. South Dakota's ball on their own 50-yard line and recovered the ball.

South Dakota was penalized 15 yards for holding. McCormick was thrown for 10 yard loss on an attempted forward pass. Riegel kicked to McKay who fumbled and South Dakota recovered the ball on North Dakota's 32-yard line.

McCormick took three yards through left tackle and Riegel made three yards through the line, and McCormick made four yards through center first down. Riegel went through left guard for two yards. McCormick adds two yards through center. McCormick tried a drop kick from the 30-yard line but it went wild.

North Dakota has the ball on her own 20-yard line. McKay made 5 yards on a fake kick formation. McKay held on line drive and Chidlaw on a fake play added two yards around the left end. McKay kicked to Riegel on 45-yard line. He recovered on the 35-yard line and McCormick made three yards.

South Dakota was penalized 15 yards. Riegel fumbled on a try for punt, but recovered on the 35-yard line and then punted to McCarthy, who was downed on the 20-yard line. McCarthy lost two yards and McKay was thrown back for two yards on a fake.

McCarthy lost two yards and McKay was thrown back for two yards on a fake. McKay made a wide run around left end for four yards.

McKay kicked to Brown in center of the field. Brown made two yards. McCormick made four yards through right tackle, first down. Brown added two yards and McCormick fumbled but recovered.

North Dakota was penalized five yards, first down for South Dakota on North Dakota 30-yard line. South Dakota was penalized five yards for off-side forward pass. Herk to McCormick incomplete.

End first quarter. No score.

Second Quarter. South Dakota's ball on 30-yard line. Herk made 4 yards through left tackle and McCormick 2 yards through center. McKinnon drop-kicked wide on 40-yard line.

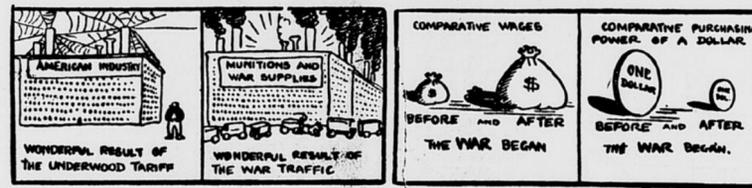
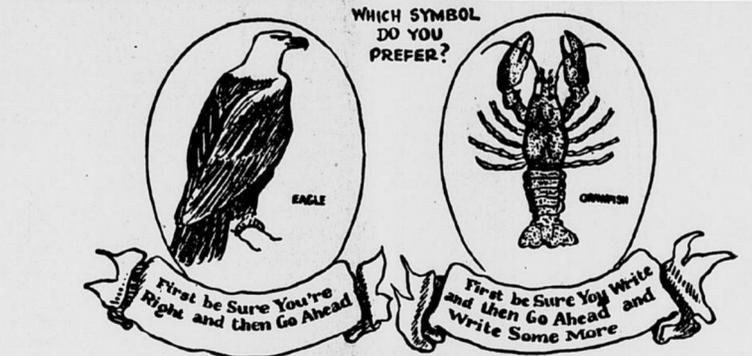
North Dakota had the ball on 20-yard line. McCarthy lost 4 yards around right end, but Campbell shot through the line for 8 yards. Berlin added three. North Dakota's first down. McKay was held at the line and North Dakota was penalized 5 yards for off-side. McCormick made 5 yards, fumbled but recovered. McKay punted out of bounds on South Dakota's 30-yard line. First time the ball was in South Dakota territory.

McCormick pushed through center for 1 yard, and over right tackle for 3 yards. Herk fumbled in a left tackle drive, and Riegel punted out of bounds on North Dakota's 35-yard line.

North Dakota's ball. McCarthy made 5 yards on a shift formation and Campbell hit right tackle for a yard. McCarthy made 2 yards in center. North Dakota was penalized 5 yards. McKay kicked South Dakota's ball on North Dakota's 20-yard line, and McCormick made a yard on a fake.

Riegel went through right guard for 5 yards and McCormick through left guard for first down. Brown went through center for 1 yard and Herk made 2 yards through left side. McCormick added 3 yards more through right tackle, making it first down, on South Dakota's 40-yard line. Riegel went 3 yards through right tackle.

A Few Things to Think About



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College Man's Viewpoint of the Great Question of Today; "Hughes or Wilson"

Guiding Future by the Past Shows Vital Problems to be Solved by the Votes Cast November 7 That Cannot be Evaded.

In deciding any question by analysis and reason rather than by snap judgment, one must have a whole view of the situation.

The American people are the employers; a big board of directors sitting in judgment on the past performance of a manager. To withhold criticism is unpatriotic. It is to shirk duty. Of course, criticism must be just. It must consider the administration as a whole.

The Wilson Administration. No fair minded man will condemn the entire record of the administration. The federal reserve law has killed the engineer driving the train.

BOMB KILLS MAN DRIVING GERMAN RULER'S TRAIN

Entente Aviator Dropped Missile on Kaiser's Private Train.

Paris, Oct. 28.—A bomb dropped by an aviator on the entente allies killed the engineer driving the train of Emperor William of Germany, according to information received at Zurich, Switzerland.

Emperor William recently was reported to be at Bapaume, on the Somme front, personally overseeing preliminaries for a counter offensive for which the Germans there are said to have received strong reinforcements.

Apparently during his visit he delivered a brief speech to the Germans, thanking them for the "heroic manner" in which they fought for four months. Last Monday, the emperor was in Berlin on a brief visit and conferred with the imperial chancellor and visited his palace at Potsdam.

other things for which the Wilson administration is equally responsible, Mexico.

What a Republican administration would have done in Mexico, frankly we do not know. The present administration's strongest supporters admit that its policy has not been a success. Certainly it can justly be said that no definite or consistent policy has been followed.

Relations With Europe. We believe we know what a man of Hughes' type would have done with Europe. He would have made plain at first what Wilson has hardly made plain as yet.

LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA IN EXTRA SESSION

Solons Meet to Pass Absent Voters' Law for Troops

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Next Four Years Will Present Matters of World Politics that Will Require Firm Hand to Preserve National Honor.

We believe that only when words mean deeds are deeds necessary. Wilson said "strict accountability." He did not mean it. It is courting contempt, if not danger, to shake your fist and then your finger.

It seems to us certain that Wilson's policy has spread the belief throughout the world that American protection does not follow the heels of our soldiers and the respect of the world.

Government By Force or By Deliberation. Col. Harvey says, and, of course, Col. Harvey is pretty warm on the subject: "Since Fort Sumter was fired upon there has been no such assault upon the right of American people to rule themselves as that of the four brotherhoods at Washington in August of the present year."

ALL GERMAN INDUSTRIES NOW COMBINE

Permanent Alliance to Regain Foreign Trade After the War.

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TEUTONS IN HERSOVA; RUSSIANS BEGIN NEW GALICIAN OFFENSIVE

NEW RECORD FOR FLOUR

Best Grade Quoted at \$10.80 Barrel in Minneapolis—Toledo Reports It at \$11.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 28.—Best grade flour advanced an additional 10 cents a barrel today and was quoted at \$10.80.

\$11 Flour at Toledo.

Toledo, O., Oct. 28.—Flour went to \$11 a barrel on the local market yesterday. This is the highest price ever commanded by flour in the history of Toledo, merchants say.

Wheat Record in West.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 28.—A new high record for the northwest made on the Portland Grain Exchange when spot blue stem wheat bids touched \$1.60 a bushel. The previous record of \$1.55 was made on February 9, 1916. All 9.1916 wheat quotations were up from 2 to 6 cents.

SOCIALISTS AID NEW WAR LOAN OF GERMANS

\$2,500,000,000 is Asked in Sixth Appeal For War Funds.

London, Oct. 28.—The German reichstag by a vote of 302 to 31 authorized the budget committee to report during the adjournment of the reichstag for a discussion of Germany's foreign policy and the war.

According to the Vorwarts the Socialist party in the reichstag has resolved to support the new German war loan. The vote showed 57 in favor of supporting the loan and 13 against it.

Loan is 12,000,000,000 Marks.

Berlin, Oct. 28.—(Wireless to Sayville.)—A new war credit bill for 12,000,000,000 marks was submitted to the reichstag by Count von Roeder, secretary of the imperial treasury who also reviewed the successes of the German war finances and compared them with the practices followed by the countries opposed to Germany.

"On the basis of the war credit granted by parliament in all cases short term treasury bills were regularly consolidated with long term loans in the months of March and September were issued. The amount of more than 47,000,000,000 marks subscribed to these loans, of which 45,000,000,000 already had been paid in, proves the success of this financing policy."

"You will remember that the first four loans were essentially of the same type, carrying five per cent and having approximately the same price of issue. There having been raised in this fashion 36,000,000,000 marks in round figures, the question seemed justified as to whether the fifth loan could also be placed under the same conditions."

A People's Loan. Count von Roeder said these expectations had proved correct as to the subscriptions to the first loan had amounted to 10,520,000,000 marks. He said that the numbers of subscribers was about 4,000,000 and therefore the fifth loan must be called a "people's loan."

Count von Roeder stated that payments on the fifth war loan, the first installment of which was due on October 15, had totaled 8,500,000,000 marks. He said that less than three per cent of the amount paid in had been subscribed by loan institutions.

Much credit for the success of the loans, he asserted, was due to the increase of the saving capacity of the German people. During the first eight months of 1916 savings banks showed increases of 1,710,000,000 marks in deposits, exclusive of the amounts subscribed in the war loan.

The imperial treasurer then compared Germany's system of obtaining new capital with that used in Great Britain, declaring that the discount rate of the Bank of England had been fixed at six per cent while the German reichsbank had been able to maintain a five per cent standard since December, 1914. The treasurer concluded with the presentation of a synopsis of the war finance method of the various belligerent countries.

Author of Threats To the President Makes His Escape

Fittsburg, Pa., Oct. 28.—Morris Diamond of Big City, Mich., who was sent to the city detention home at Marshfield a month ago, after his arrest for sending threatening letters to President Wilson from Cleveland, escaped from that institution last night with three other men, who broke down the door of the ward where they were confined. They saved the bars to the door. The warden appeared. Diamond was under observation to determine his sanity.

DANUBE CROSSING NOW EASIER FOR GERMAN FORCES

Mackensen and Falkenhayn Deliver Crushing Blows to the Allies.

SOMME BATTLE IS RAGING AGAIN

Weather Conditions Have Hampered Troops For Several Days.

Sofia, Via London, Oct. 28.—The Teutonic allies in Dobruja, under Field Marshal von Mackensen, occupied Hirsova on the Danube river, forty miles north of the Tchernavoda-Constanza line, says a Bulgarian war office statement today. There was great activity on the other Bulgarian front.

Rumania, caught in the grip of two invading forces of the central powers is still struggling desperately to ward off the incessant attacks of Field Marshal von Mackensen and General von Falkenhayn.

The capture of Hirsova gives the Teutonic allies the advantage of having little marshy ground to traverse should they attempt to make a crossing of the river here into old Rumania, as the low lying ground virtually disappears for some distance around Hirsova.

General von Falkenhayn continues to make progress in the direction of Campulung, on the Transylvania front and Bucharest admits a retirement of the Rumanian forces in the Jiu valley, which is situated in the Vulcan pass region.

The Rumanian forces to the north have repulsed Austro-German attacks, while in the Uzal valley the Rumanians continue to advance and on the region of Okna have occupied a height and a village.

New Galician Drive. London, Oct. 28.—A telegram in Rome from German sources reports that there are indications of the beginning of a tremendous new Russian offensive in Galicia and Poland, says a dispatch from Rome to the Wireless Press.

More Fighting on Somme. Berlin, Oct. 28.—(Wireless to Sayville.)—Infantry engagements between the Anglo-French and Germans on the north bank of the Somme began anew yesterday, says an official German statement. Preceded by strenuous preparations, the British troops attacked across the line of Guedecourt and Lesboufs, while the French moved forward in the district of the Anglo-French attacks were repulsed across the machine gun fire. Northeast of Morval they were driven back by the Germans after a day's fighting. All German positions were completely maintained, the statement declares. French attacks on both sides of Fort Douaumont and in Fumin wood broke down with heavy losses to the French, the statement adds.

Weather Hampered Operations. Inclement weather has hampered the operations on the Somme and Macedonian fronts for several days, and only bombardments having taken place in these regions. Another attempt by the Germans at an attack west of the village of Douaumont in the Verdun region was checked by the French curtain of fire.

Russians Lose Heavily. The Russians renewed attacks on the Austro-German lines west of Lutsk in Volhynia, it was officially announced, delivering an assault yesterday after two days of artillery preparation in the vicinity of Zastava.

(Continued on Page 5.)

MANY PROMISES, BUT NO ACTION SAYS HUGHES

G. O. P. Nominee Declares American Rights Have Not been Respected.

Newark, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Charles E. Hughes, who left Rochester today to continue his campaign through the state of New York, told an audience of farmers here this afternoon that America could have neither peace nor security until she is prepared to maintain unflinchingly the known rights of her citizens on land and sea.

"Our opponents told us in very explicit terms," Hughes declared, "that the constitutional rights of American citizens should follow them through out the world, that wherever they lawfully are following their business they should have full protection for their lives and property. That is the principle I believe in, but its performance had not matched their promises."