

Grand Forks Herald

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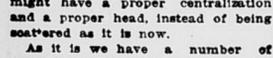
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FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 24



PUBLIC HEALTH MACHINERY.

In an address delivered at the meeting of the Fortnightly club in this city a short time ago Dr. Grassick dealt with a number of problems affecting the health of the community...

What is true of health work is true of many other of our public activities. The work is undertaken spasmodically and piecemeal. Often laws are made to meet special conditions...

LAW OR NO LAW.

"We are looking to the railway brotherhoods to see that the eight-hour day goes into effect January 1, law or no law."

This is the statement made by Samuel Gompers when informed of the formal decision at Kansas City in which the Adamson act is declared unconstitutional.

Mr. Gompers speaks for the Federation of Labor, which has interested itself greatly in the railway case, and the inference is that he advises the application of pressure from the trainmen if there seems to be a probability of the ultimate defeat of the law.

Of course the decision of the court can have no binding effect on the railroad employes. In this situation the law is decidedly one-sided.

If the law is declared valid, the roads must operate under it, and must pay the additional wages provided. If the law is declared invalid, the situation is just what it was before the law was passed.

While all of this is true, Mr. Gompers has chosen an unfortunate way of expressing himself. Technically and literally no fault can be found with his statement.

Minneapolis Man is Shot; May Have Been Mistaken for Another

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 24.—John P. Plegler, former manager of the Anson Products company, was shot and seriously wounded last night by an unknown assailant while on his way home through the Great Northern railway yards.

After being shot three times, in the chest and arm, and through a leg, he was taken to a hospital, where it was said his condition was grave.

Despite his weakened condition, Plegler was able to give a brief account of the attack. He said he had been shot from behind but was unable to shed any light on the identity of his assailant.

Famous Cartoonist Dies After Short Illness in Dayton

Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 24.—Devon Woodward, cartoonist, aged 48, well known throughout the country as a local hospital last night. He had been ill about one month.

especially in the telling of Alaskan stories and the portraiture of Arctic conditions. His first and most successful long story, "The Call of the Wild," is the only one of his so-called novels which takes high rank, and it is not a novel. It is a group of powerful stories woven around the dog-hero, and in these stories, as in the description of "Buck's" lapse from civilization into savagery, London is at his best.

The career of London is a striking illustration of the manner in which a strong will and a powerful frame may conquer obstacles which appear almost insurmountable. Without early advantages of any kind he had acquired a large fund of academic knowledge, had studied men under all sorts of conditions, had reached a position of affluence, and had made himself a finished workman in an important branch of literature.

A MATTER OF FORM.

The decision in the Adamson law case just rendered by Judge Hook of the federal district court at Kansas City is purely a matter of form. The Adamson law has been declared unconstitutional, but in that decision there is neither victory nor defeat for either party.

The case will now be taken to the federal court as soon as the necessary procedure can be completed, and that court will deal with the case on its merits.

In rendering down his decision Judge Hook made it plain that he had not gone into the merits. His statement was desirable as a means of informing the public, and for the protection of his own record. Judges, like other men, take pride in the character of their work. The decisions of a judge are of record, and they may be made the basis of pleading and action long after he has been gathered to his fathers.

There seems to be just one feature of the decision which goes beyond the formal. This is the order to the plaintiff railroad to arrange its accounting in such a manner that if the Adamson law is declared valid payments under it may be made as from the time when the law was intended to take effect.

MANY FARMERS WILL ATTEND STOCK SHOW

Great Northern May Provide Another Train, as Number is Much Larger Than Expected.

Indications are that instead of one special train, two and perhaps three will be needed to carry the farmers of North Dakota to the International Live Stock show, to be held in Chicago at Paul Olsen's farm, at least 25 will come from here, and many of the business men are arranging their affairs so that they may be able to attend.

The program for Wednesday, December 6, which will be spent at Madison, Wis., is: At 9 o'clock a meeting will be held in the dairy barns at the school, and a study of the cattle will be held. This work will be in charge of Prof. Humphrey.

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Hard Luck And Pluck

By Kitty Kittson.

The greater part of the American people live with only about one day's ration and ready money. On most of us there is a constant pressure to continue to work that way until something happens to disturb the adjustment of our lives.

The average ice box has just enough food to last until tomorrow, the average pocketbook just enough money to the next day.

Now, it is a well known fact that the best way to upset the serenity of a man's mind is to upset his breadbasket. When the stomach is empty the mind thinks. Consequently, the quickest way to make a man think is to stop his pay envelope.

As a result of a job, a family without a pay envelope becomes more active mentally than ever before in their lives. The woman of the house who always bought her groceries in the same place suddenly becomes active in the food market. She begins to look around, to try to find out what her concerns are asking for. The Prime Minister suddenly becomes the daughter who has always left things to a certain dreamer is forced to solve her problem in some other way, and she begins looking at the pictures of dresses and the price marks beneath them.

In other words, the family that has been running along with only one day or one week between them and trouble suddenly begins studying the prices of commodities, begins comparing the places for securing them, begins seeking information concerning those places, begins reading and studying to see what the sellers of those commodities are doing, and the result is that within a very short time the man who was a man of peace and good nature has become a man of war.

An Old Score Evened up in Balkans

By Serbs Again Ousting the Bulgars From the Ancient Turk City, Monastir

The capture of Monastir by the Serbian and French forces was a week ago an important military event, but it is far more important because of its political significance. It was the desire to secure possession of Monastir and that portion of Macedonia of which it is the capital, that led Bulgarian forces with the central and southern armies to attack upon Serbia in October, 1915.

That portion of Macedonia comprising the Monastir Plain, including the towns of Monastir, Prilep and Veles, has long been claimed by Bulgaria on the ground that the majority of the population is akin to the Bulgarians in race and religion. Monastir is the seat of a Bulgarian bishopric. In the Serbo-Bulgarian agreement of 1912, preceding the first Balkan war, there was an understanding between the two nations that in the event of a victory over Turkey this area was to go to Bulgaria, while Serbia was to be compensated by the northern half of Bulgaria, which would give her access to the Aegean.

After the event of a victory over Turkey, the other powers intervened and deprived Serbia of the Albanian territory, whereupon Serbia insisted upon retaining Monastir territory, which has been conquered by the Serbian army, on the ground that it was necessary to retain the territory through which the railway ran to Salonika, at which port Serbia was given special rights by Greece; otherwise Serbia would have had no outlet to the sea.

Serbia and Greece were willing that Bulgaria should be compensated for this disappointment by the possession of Adrianople and other territory in Thrace which had been conquered. Bulgaria insisted upon holding all her conquests in Thrace and in addition upon the strict fulfillment of the pre-war arrangements. Serbia offered to leave the dispute to the decision of the Russian emperor, but Bulgaria, at the instigation of Austria, as is now known, declared war upon Serbia and Greece. There followed the second Balkan war, with disastrous consequences to Bulgaria. As the result of this war, Monastir and the region around remained Serbian.

Why Bulgaria Joined Teutons. During the first year of the great war the diplomats of the entente powers sought to secure the adhesion of Bulgaria to their cause by trying to adjust her grievances against the neighboring nations. They tried to induce Greece to consent to cede a portion of Greek Macedonia to Bulgaria, receiving in lieu thereof the Greek districts in Asia Minor, while Serbia was asked to agree to the cession of Monastir, in consideration of Serbia being given northern Albania and Bosnia. These arrangements were conditional upon the victory of the entente powers.

Bulgaria demanded the transfer of the coveted districts in Serbia before the close of the war, and this not being granted, Bulgaria, in October, 1915, joined the central powers and co-operated with them in the campaign by which Serbia was conquered within the short space of six weeks. Immediate possession of Serbian

More complete details of the capture of Monastir describe the fighting as proceeding in bitter, cold, rain, sleet, mud and blizzards, the chief allied attack was kept continuously and successfully.

The Serbians, supported by French guns and a contingent of French infantry, for ten days maintained an unceasing offensive and although the enemy forces were continually reinforced they were driven from position after position. By thus keeping their opponents on the move the Serbians extracted the maximum advantages from their victory.

The Bulgar-German trenches were deep and narrow, and were provided with shelters nearly thirty feet under ground affording complete protection from shell bursts. Only very urgent reasons could have caused their abandonment, and these were supplied by the threat to their lines of retreat.

It is contended that the recapture of the town will greatly encourage the Serbs, whose earlier valiant capture of Kotel, a Bulgarian main city, prepared the way for the city's fall.

Anyway the alarms of politics are much less objectionable than the alarms of war.

Congressional Committee Studies Railway Problems; Question of U. S. Ownership Receives Consideration

Joint congressional committee in session. Seated: Representative Adamson (left) and Senator Newlands. Standing, left to right: Senator Cummins, Representative Hamilton and Sims, Senators Underwood, Robinson and Brandegee and Representative Eash.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Progress is being made by the joint committee of congress which is investigating the conditions of the railway industry and foreign commerce and the necessity for further legislation relating thereto. The committee is composed of Senator Newlands, chairman; Senators Robinson, Underwood, Cummins and Brandegee; Representative Adamson, vice chairman, and Representatives Sims, Culler, Eash and Hamilton.

The subjects under consideration were outlined by Senator Newlands as follows: 1. "The government control and regulation of interstate and foreign transportation," and 2. "The government ownership of all public utility systems, including telegraph, wireless, cable, telephone, power companies, and railroads engaged in interstate and foreign commerce."

Although the investigation was authorized before the threatened strike by the four great brotherhoods, the committee will go into the questions which have arisen since the declaration of war by the interstate commerce commission and legislation to prevent a similar situation.

The hearings before the joint committee are open to everybody with anything to say on the subjects under consideration. Railroad officials, the shippers, the traveling public and railway employes have been invited to send representatives to testify.

NATION TO BE CRIPPLED IS GERMAN PLAN

Foreign Minister Says Teutons Would Prevent Competition.

Havre, Nov. 24.—The following telegram has been sent by the Belgian minister of foreign affairs to the Belgian ministers at Rome and Madrid to be communicated to Pope Benedict and King Alfonso:

"The situation in Belgium is becoming day by day more frightful. The raids on valid Belgians now extend throughout the whole country if they are not sent to work in German munition factories or in the occupation parts of France to work on systems of trenches and the strategic railways of Lille, Aulnay and Givet. The Germans boast of having already deported 350,000 men."

"Requisitions of materials continue with the object of hindering after peace a resumption of work to support competition and ruin the country. Machines which could be used have been carried off or sold as old iron."

People Slaves. "The governor general pretends in a declaration made to a reporter of the New York Times that deportations in mass pass without incident and even that the Belgians go joyfully. In reality they suffer at the same time moral torture and the physical pains of slavery. The German government tries to excuse itself by the necessity of combating the unemployment which the armaments created by forbidding the communes to employ unemployed without their authorization and by preventing them as in Luxembourg, from being used for public works or in exploiting the coal fields of Limburg."

Belgium is delivered over to the violence of the military authorities, while civil authorities approve and stand aside.

Leave Country Dead. "Insisting strongly that the government to which you are accredited invite the German government to reflect on the consequences of the reasons to humanity committed in its name. Germany before she is forced to abandon our country wants to leave it in the condition of a corpse, but while success scores in torturing it, she is putting herself under the ban of nations and instead of imposing peace on her adversaries by terror, she is only giving the civilized world against her."

While not minimizing the grim death grapple on the Somme and the tactical success scored by the English there, all German military operations today more than ever turned toward the Rumanian theater, where Germany is forcing the issue by bringing about a decision, and when comes the news that General von Falkenhayn has at last broken the long deadlock in the Transylvanian Alps and that his right operating in two columns through the Vulcan and Saurduk passes, has at last broken through the mountain barrier into the Wallachian plain.

The Rumanian forces at Orsova are threatened with being cut off, as they have no other railways of retreat, or, as a high staff officer remarked today, "they won't play much of a role in the future."

The importance of Falkenhayn's break into the Wallachian plain is not only tactical, but strategic. The effect should make itself quickly felt all along Falkenhayn's front, in the first line by General Krafft von Dellmensingen, whose Alpine troops have already won an exit through the Rotherthurn Pass out of the mountains and are now hitting up a faster pace through the lower southern foothills of the Balkans.

Three passes converge on Craiova, the Verdocova, or the Iron Gates; the Vulcan, and the Rotherthurn, or Red Tower. Both the Verdocova and the Rotherthurn, by which the Falkenhayn has made his furthestmost advance, carry railways. The Verdocova is still held by the Rumanians, who on August 30 established themselves at Orsova. This force is now in a position to be cut off for the invaders or, if strong enough and supported from Bucharest, to cut von Falkenhayn's lines of communications through the Rotherthurn Pass.

Of Rumania's three great strategic centers—Dobruja, Bucharest, and Craiova—Craiova, 110 miles west of Bucharest, 70 miles south of the Iron Pass, and 75 miles southeast of Orsova, forms the western defense of the military camp at Bucharest, the political capital of the country.

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MOURNING FOR LATE EMPEROR AT WASHINGTON

German Kaiser Sends Message of Sympathy to His Successor

Washington, Nov. 24.—Arrangements are being made by the Austro-Hungarian embassy here for a memorial service for the late Emperor Francis Joseph, to be held at a Washington church on the same day as the funeral services in Vienna.

President Wilson and other high officials of the American government, diplomats of the Teutonic and neutral countries will be invited, and the expectation is that the vatican will designate a representative, possibly an American cardinal to officiate. Similar services were held here at the death of King Edward VII. of England.

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The message is further quoted in a Reuter dispatch from Berlin, by way of Amsterdam, as follows: "The emperor was accustomed to see in his venerable figure examples of the finest virtues of rulers and truly kindly devotion to duty. The German emperor falls upon his knees and personally loses a paternal and highly honored friend."

"God's inscrutable will has called his way in this world, but the greatest world war and has not permitted him to see the result of the struggle and the return of peace. May God give him eternal rest, and let his soul be at peace with the world which falls upon his grave today."

Emperor Charles replied: "I thank you for the sympathy which you have shown and for the genuine friendship which you manifested toward the dead emperor, who held you in such high esteem. The German emperor to the alliance stood firm as a rock in this world war, so shall it remain for us."

Death Cause Given. Vienna, Nov. 24.—(Delayed)—Death came to Emperor Francis Joseph as sleep to a child, while the sovereign was reclining in an armchair in what he called his workroom. His strength rapidly had been ebbing since 2 o'clock in the afternoon of yesterday, but he refused to take to his bed. After 6 o'clock he began gradually to lose consciousness, and he died at 8 o'clock without uttering another word, resting peacefully in his chair with his hands folded as if he were in prayer.

This afternoon a death-mask of the emperor was taken, as a preliminary to the embalming of the body and its removal to the Hofburg, where it will lie in state. The body was sealed in a silver casket, while the intestines, lungs and stomach will be placed in a copper urn.

The body must be transferred from the Schoenbrunn palace to the Hofburg in the dead of night, drawn by six black horses.

Francis Joseph will be laid to rest in the imperial vault in the Capuchin church, where are the tombs of his predecessors. On the day of the funeral the monarchy will go into mourning for a period of six months, divided into three equal portions of deepest mourning, deep mourning and light mourning.

Today the emperor's body lies on the iron bedstead on which he slept for the last two years. The body is covered up to the chest and upon the coverlet lies a great garland of flowers, plied with roses by the emperor's daughter, Archduchess Marie Valerie.

The emperor's last will and testament, opened today, was made several years ago. It divides the emperor's private means and contains many large bequests.

Court Stephan Tissa, the Hungarian premier, accompanied by his wife, arrived this morning in Budapest. With him was Baron Erwit Rosener, Hungarian minister at the Vienna court.

Concerning the development of the emperor's ailment, the Associated Press correspondent learned from authoritative sources the following: "About three weeks ago the emperor's house physician, Dr. Kerschel, noticed that the emperor's voice had grown hoarse. An examination of the patient showed a covered palate. Dr. Arizer had previously treated the emperor who was consulted and the physicians agreed in deciding that he needed a complete rest. To this, however, he would not listen and continued his work. Two weeks ago a slight attack of indigestion served to complicate matters. The catarrh of the throat and lung refused to disappear under treatment which in the past had always proved efficacious. The physicians were somewhat alarmed at this, but with their knowledge of the emperor's physical vigor did not think the case dangerous until a week ago his temperature again rose, accompanied this time by a loss of appetite, but the next day he was again able to enjoy his meals. On the night of Monday the emperor was much troubled by a dry, hacking cough, resting badly as a result. When he left his bed at 1:30 o'clock in the morning he had the appearance of a person very tired and distracted. Shortly after rising the emperor began to fall rapidly, however, complaining of weakness. The nature of his usual hearty breakfast, taking only a sip of milk. When he failed also to take luncheon the alarm was great. The monarch complained of chills, and an examination showed a rapid increase in temperature.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the emperor's physical condition had become very bad. His strength was leaving him rapidly as he sat in the arm chair struggling with a severe dry cough, which at times was accompanied by great difficulty in breathing. At 2 o'clock the heart began to show signs of weakness."

German Levy on Belgium Increased Declares Dispatch

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The dispatch says the new order was issued by the governor general of Belgium and was signed by the Duke of Wurtemberg and General Frederich von Falkenhayn. It states that the levy is to pay the cost of maintenance of the German army of occupation and the German administration of the occupied territory.

As to the controversy between the roads and their labor: Congress has the power to regulate wages in interstate commerce if it wants to, but never has done so. A long time ago we found that it was dangerous for sleeping men to run trains, and we have been cutting down the long hours. Now even ordinary hours are down to sixteen, then from sixteen to thirteen, from thirteen to nine, and now we have cut them to eight."

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