Grand Forks Herald

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SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 25.

THE STOCK SHOW EXCURSION.

The North Dakota excursion to the International Live Stock exhibition will be an important event in the history of the state. It will take to the greatest stock show on the continent several hundred residents of North Dakota, most of them actual farmers who live on their farms and make an exclusive business of farming. It will put the people of a state one of whose most pressing needs is the development of the live stock industry in direct touch with an exemplification of the results of that industry carried to its ultimate conclusion.

The purpose of the excursion is educational. It has not been planned as a trip to enable the trippers to "see the cities." The stops en route, and the time at the exhibition itself will all be devoted to the inspection of stock and the study of methods of producing and handling it.

North Dakota is now raising some fine stock. The records of the South St. Paul market, and of the Chicago market, where many cars of North Dakota stock have been sold, contain numbers of instances of stock from this state "topping the market," that is, North Dakota stock, sold in central markets, have sold in competition with stock shipped from all over the west, and have brought the highest prices paid for similar stock on those particular days. That is doing pretty well for a new state.

The need of the state is not so much for better stock than is now raised in it, although that is desirable, but for more first class stock. The farmers who are now raising prime cattle and hogs and sheep know what its advantages are, and they may be relied on to keep up with the procession. But it is important that more farmers shall raise more good stock. And it is in the hope of interesting the farmers of the state in this work that this excursion was undertaken. The interest already expressed has been great, and it now seems likely that several trains will be necessary to take care of the people who appreciate this opportunity and desire to participate in its benefits.

VARYING ELECTION PRACTICES.

Four men in Kansas City have declared that they are guilty of plural voting, one man declaring that he voted no less than 37 times at the late election, and that he knows of others who voted as often as he did. Just how the fraud was perpetrated, if it actually was perpetrated, the dispatches do not say. This sort of plural voting is of a different character from that which has just been abolished in Holland. Until the new law was passed the Dutchman was not restricted to a single vote, but might, under certain circumstances, vote twice, or several times.

There has been so little change in the suffrage qualifications in this country for many years that there is a tendency among us to regard manhood suffrage, and the policy of "one man, one vote," as something akin to a provision of nature, and upon all variations therefrom as freaks or monstrosities. We seldom think, unless our attention is specially called to the subject, of the fact that the right to vote, and the manner of voting, are the results of a long process of evolution in which experiments have been carried on and changes have succeeded each other for centuries.

In most of the northern states all men and in several, all women, of legal age, citizenship and residence, may vote. There is neither property nor educational qualification. In some southern states there is an educational qualification the purpose and effect of which are to exclude negroes from the polls. Our own state legislature may, according to the terms of the constitution, prescribe an educational qualification. Any state may, by legislative enactment or constitutional amendment, prescribe a property qualification, or any one of a dozen other qualifications. Within certain very wide limits, the matter of voting is solely within the discretion of the state. In Illinois an odd situation exists in that women may vote for president of the United States, but not for governor, and not for a good many relatively minor officials. The reason for this is that the woman suffrage act in that state is an act of the legislature, and not a constitutional amendment. It was decided that the legislature controlled the privilege of voting on all offices created by the legislature, but not on those created by the constitution. The general provisions for the state government are included in the constitution, hence the constitutional provisions for voting govern until the constitution itself is changed. The duty of making provision for the election of presidential electors was left to the legislature, hence the legislature has the right to provide that women may participate in this and similar elections.

Plural voting has been common in many countries. It has been used only where there was a property qualification. Under the usual rules the voter could vote only once in a particular district, but he could vote in every district or precinct in which he owned property. In a city election, for instance, where the mayor was elected at large and the aldermen by districts, the voter could vote once only for mayor, but he could vote for alderman in each ward where he owned property. In such cases when the voter desired to vote for mayor he was usually required to make a formal statement that he had not voted for that office.

The press announcement that plural voting had been abolished in Holland was the first reminder of the old practice that The Herald had seen for a long time. The practice may still be in operation elsewhere, just as there are in existence many other methods which would seem strange to us of this country, familiar for many years with but one system.

ROOSEVELT'S REVOLUTION.

A rumor is current in Mexico that Roosevelt is heading a rebellion which has already gained considerable headway in several states of the union, and that is likely to overturn the American government. This revolutionary movement is said to be based on charges that in the conduct of the recent election President Wilson has been guilty of frauds which prevented a proper expression of opinion.

It is not necessary to accuse anyone of falsehood in the circulation of such reports. It is easy to identify the little kernel of fact from which all this monstrous mass of absurdity has grown. Our election was very close. The first fragmentary returns indicated the election of Hughes. Then it appeared that Wilson had been elected. But so close was the vote that it has taken two weeks to establish beyond the possibility of error the fact that Mr. Wilson has been reelected, although this has been morally certain for some time. California was the deciding state, and in that state, adjoining Mexico, the official canvass of the votes has just been finished. It is easy to see how, with this much fact to start with, Mexicans should have indulged in all sorts of wild speculations and given credence to such rumors as have just come to light.

The fact that such rumors are in circulation will strike most Americans as funny, but beneath the humorous surface there is material for sober thought.

We in the United States often complain of the defects and delinquencies of our government, and it is true that in the working out of a multitude of details our system leaves much to be desired. But the fundamental thing with us is that the decisions of the majority are accepted, and the entire people unite in support of the effort of chosen officials to administer the affairs of the nation in an orderly manner. With us the election settles everything. Some of us are necessarily disappointed with the result. We may begin preparations for another appeal to the people, and plan to secure a different decision next time. But we accept the result as lawful, and, except in the regular way provided, unchangeable. Therefore we have stable government. And it is only those who have learned thus to submit themselves in a peaceful and orderly manner to the operation of law who know what self government is.

The ideals and traditions of the Mexican people are entirely different from ours. The Mexican constitution may not be as good as ours, but is a passable document; and if a constitution could make a government, Mexico would for generations have been a peaceful, prosperous and well governed country. Government in Mexico has never been an affair of the people. It has been an affair of dictators and cabals, using power for self aggrandizement, with rival factions seeking to tear down in order that they might enjoy the fruits of office and, in their turn, despoil the common people. That President Wilson won his election by fraud will readily be believed in Mexico where an honest election has never been known. Equal credence will be given to the tale of the Roosevelt rebellion, because that, too, is in harmony with the Mexican practice.

These facts concern American citizens. Mexico has long been a turbulent and troublesome neighbor. Our sentiments and our material interest alike demand the pacification of the country and the organization there of a stable government which will develop the possibilities of both the land and the people. The Mexicans hate and scorn us. We despise the Mexicans. Neither of us understands the other in the present state of our mutual knowledge—or ignorance—it is as impossible for us to understand the Mexican peon as it is for the peon to understand us. Both parties need knowledge.

STATE INDUSTRIALISM.

It is to be hoped that the state legislature will carry out the pledges of the campaign and institute an inquiry into the feasibility and desirability of state owned flour mills, packing plants, banks, retail stores, and other agencies for the production, manufacture and distribution of goods. It was under the impression that the state was about to launch such enterprises that many of the farmers of the state were induced to become members of the Non-Partisan league. The league was successful at the primary. It was successful at the fall election. It has elected all the state officers but one, and it will be in unquestioned control of both house and senate. The thousands of men who endorsed the announced policies of the league have a right to demand that there shall be evidence of a desire to carry out the pledges made, and as the pledges made, and as the minimum of performance that there shall be instituted an inquiry into the fact relating to these various enterprises, so that the state shall be in possession of full and exact information. Nothing less than this will be fair or just.

These investigations will cost money, for they should be thorough. The work cannot be done by one or two men, nor can it be done in a week or a month. But members of the state government have been elected on a definite issue and it is for them to carry out their instructions.

Yes, they will all be "live ones" who go on that special to the Chicago Live Stock show.

Fighting in Air Is Sport to Thaw, U. S. Aviator in France

William Thaw Photographed on Recent Arrival in New York.

New York, Nov. 24—William Thaw, the daring American air fighter, has returned to New York, "a man from no man's land," as he calls himself. Having forfeited his status as an American citizen by fighting for France, he is traveling under a French passport. He is here for only three weeks, to complete his recovery from the wound he got at Verdun.

"Americans with the French flying corps are called members of the American squadron in this country only, and consequently there was no need for the recent request by Washington that they be officially designated by another title," said Mr. Thaw. "In France this squadron is known as Escadrille N124. This means it is a squadron known as N124, for the reason that Nieuport aeroplanes are used. We are commanded by a French captain, and I am a first lieutenant.

"I am of France until the war is over, but am not a Frenchman. I might be called a man from no man's land, for my allegiance to France will continue during the war, and while this lasts I am not an American. I have not applied to France to become a citizen, and when this war is over I will again be an American. I am now traveling with a French passport.

Not Dead Yet.

"In three weeks I expect to be back in France, but where I will rejoin the other American aviators is a military secret. I may tell you, however, we have fought at Verdun and in Alsace. Don't ask me about the Somme. By the way, I want it denied, for the benefit of my friends, that I have as yet been killed. That report, which emanated from Paris, was wholly unfounded.

"Tell of Verdun and how I got the Cross of the Legion of Honor? I did my duty, that was all. For my attempt to perform this faithfully I was also promoted to first lieutenant.

"We were stationed last May at Verdun, we of the N124. Word was received from the front that an enemy aeroplane was rising and I was designated to go up and send it back. I went up and out over the supporting trenches, over the first line trenches, over the German trenches. Then we met.

"As we fought, two other Germans appeared. It was three against one. But I got one machine. Then they got me. It was hit by a bullet and my left arm became helpless. Later I learned my left elbow was shattered.

"With my right arm I steered for our lines, for I saw my only chance to escape was retreat. I made what speed I could, but engine trouble developed and I had to volplane. I thought the end had come.

"I was faint with loss of blood and nearly lost consciousness. Finally I landed and it was in the right place—800 yards behind the first line trenches of the French infantry.

Greatest of Sports.

"The Americans are assigned to the division of aviators called La Chasse. This calls for the most interesting work. It is the most daring too. In fact, I find it the greatest sport on earth, for the aviator has even chances with his opponent of winning.

"This last class goes forth to give battle to enemy aviators. For instance, we Americans are assembled at our headquarters. Word is flashed from the front that a German machine is rising. It may be an observer, a bomb thrower or a challenger for us. One of our machines must ascend and force him back to earth.

"When leaving our lines we know we are not to return unless we accomplish our purpose."

"Son" Shows "Dad" Where Even The Young Banker Can "Get Wise" On the International Chi. Junket

"Dad" and "Son," after a hard day's work chasing the large iron dollar, had eaten a hearty supper and "Son" was reading the Morning Herald and had given the "John and Mary at the International" the once over.

"Huh, it's a wonder some guy wouldn't sit down to his trusty typewriter and spiel about some hard working young man who is earnestly trying to get wise to the various ways and means of realizing large hunks of gelt that it is possible to wring from generous Mother Earth, and suggest to a few doting fathers and other employers of pauper labor that the International would be a good end to a perfect day."

Father does "business" of looking wise over the top rim of his specs. "Where do you get the idea that you or any other budding business man could benefit any by such a trip?"

"Well, well," says Son. "Listen. Here I am putting in eight to ten hours every day trying to absorb a few ideas from you and your alleged efficiency bureau. I keep this up six days in the week, 52 weeks to the year. Occasionally you or some other kind friend loads me into a buzz wagon and we shoot down the Meridian road but we go so fast I never know when we strike the next county. What I know of this country I have absorbed from a sectional wall map. Well, to come to the point, there are a great many young men in this town and in North Dakota working for rich but respectable fathers who need just such a trip to bring to the surface the qualities that may eventually make them leaders in the community—and don't we need them? What in the name of seven devils will we do when you and a few others who have been here since Jim Hill waded across the river at Fisher, are gathered to your final reward or punishment; probably the latter; answer me that?"

"Well, Son, Si Poplar, Bach, Don Moore, George Benson and some more will still be left, and the town will manage to wiggle along."

"Yes, but those boys are just working for the fun of it, we have to earn our own keep and pay their salaries, and what am I going to do it on? I see that part of this program takes in Madison, Wisconsin, with a bunch of lectures and demonstrations by wise ones who are national characters. It'll be great fun to be there and sit alongside of some North Dakota farmer and check some of this stuff up by actual experience. Why just to make this trip in company with three hundred wideawake farmers and business men, who come out of the cold, bracing north breezes, will be an education in itself. Besides, I might get in with a few slow ones and gyp them out of expenses.

"Then, when you get to Chicago, my, my, the finest fat stock on the American continent on show. Men who have made breeding and showing a life study to be right there to tell you the good points of their stuff and the bad ones of the other fellow's herd.

"Say, I gave a bunch of butcher stuff, going down Third street the other day, the once over. Some eats, believe me. Why, when this bunch of hikers look over the fence at South St. Paul and see the mixed stuff that comes down there from North Dakota, every darn one of them will come back home and buy a new bull; they might not have to do that either, there's going to be lots of it on this train, but believe me, this trip will be an education in more than one way and the result is going to be better live stock for North Dakota.

"Now, where do I come in on this? Well, here it is. North Dakota is naturally an agricultural state and agriculture cannot 'successfully succeed' without live stock, and the young man who expects to be a leader in this or any other community in the immediate years to come must be able to talk live stock. Why say, Dad, I blush with shame every time I talk with a farmer. I can talk eight per cent interest but I can't tell him how to even make two per cent for himself and pay me the eight besides. Ain't that fine? John Louks comes up to the desk and says, 'I want to borrow eight hundred. 'All right, what are you going to do with it?' says I. 'Well,' says John, 'I'm going to buy a bunch of grade Shorthorns and——' Say, Dad, I ring off right there. His chatter goes right over my head. Dad, I'm too old to go to an agricultural school, but you give me this trip and then let me get out and mingle with this bunch of highbinders that's spreading the live stock dope through this country and I'll—"

"For heaven's sake, take $61 out of the till tomorrow, go down and buy a ticket from Mike Neville and keep the three bucks for spending money, and make this trip, but by cripes, go to bed now or you'll have me worked up so that I may beat you to the trip."

"Three dollars spending money, my, my, Sidney, you are getting reckless. I see where I don't buy many cigars and things for my farmer friends."

"You won't have to," says Dad as a final good night. "A few of that bunch you named a while ago will be along. Good night."

GRAND FORKS WOMEN WORK TO AID WOUNDED

Sewing Circle to Supply the Meagre Comforts to Soldiers.

The coming winter is terrorizing to the people of France and to the generous and tireless women of the United States who are giving of their time and means to relieve the sufferings of the victims of the war, men, women and children.

In nearly every city of the United States there are bands of women who have learned of the great need for comfortable and warm garments, pillows, bandages, etc., and who have established needlework guilds, where their spare time is utilized in sewing and preparing the much-needed articles.

Grand Forks women have followed the same course and there is now a small circle who are meeting frequently and who have already accomplished much. They are working in conjunction with the Chicago branch of the Needlework Guild of America.

There is plenty of room for scores more such circles and information may be secured regarding the manner of procedure, on how to send supplies by telephoning No. 22, Northwestern.

An idea of the great need for this work of humanity is given in a vivid letter written by Mrs. Gordon Wilson, from the American fund for French wounded, Alcazar D'Ete, Champs Elysees, Paris, to Mrs. W. G. Hale, chairman of the Chicago branch of the Needlework Guild of America. A copy of the letter has been sent to the Grand Forks circle and The Herald has permission to reproduce portions of it with the idea of interesting others in the work. Mrs. Wilson writes interestingly of her difficulty in getting from London to Paris, and of her most cordial reception when she did reach the French metropolis. She adds:

"Up to now we have said but little of what is done with the uncut material which we receive in bolts. We do not send it to the hospitals unless we are sure that it can be made up promptly and skilfully, so we have the greater part of it made up ourselves into articles of which we happen to be most in need. The white flannelette, for instance, in 54 or 60 yard bolts, makes wonderfully soft, warm drawers and the colored kind is used for shirts as gay as any convalescent poilu could want. All of these things we send to be made up at an ouvroir, which belongs to a Madame Fourcade. It seems that she has always been interested in working women and knowing how many had lost their positions through the war, she, like many others, began giving them work to do at their homes. She pays them herself when necessary, and buys the material. Not only will she accept nothing for the work, but even the buttons and tape are supplied by her. This is a great contrast to the ouvroirs into whose hands we fell before finding hers, for they were often very expensive. Now, however, we are delighted to get the uncut material and hope that you will continue to send them."

Anne Morgan an 'Angel."

"On Wednesday morning I went down to the work rooms and began by getting my first lesson in packing a balc. The work rooms are splendidly housed in a beautiful spot on the Champs-Elysees in what was, before the war, a restaurant with theater attached. The rents of the building and theater are being paid by Miss Anne Morgan. The theater is being used as a receiving and storage room for the cases that come from America. There is a staff of secretaries who wrestle with the correspondence which, as you may easily imagine, is very large. There is a great deal of letter writing to be done to America and a great deal to the various hospitals in France. The bookkeeping of the receiving department is being splendidly done by Miss Polly Root of Chicago, so you see Chicago is doing her share. Miss Root is praised on all sides as being most competent, most untiring and most faithful and resourceful in the work. They want more like her.

"The warehouse department, where I am at present working, is managed by Miss Brent. She is another of the faithful ones who comes every day and stays all day long. She has recently lost her fiance, a young French officer, who gave his life for his country. Amongst the packers is Mrs. J. P. Simonds of Chicago. Her husband is with Dr. Carrel, and they have been here since last June.

Look to America for Succor.

"From what I have seen in Paris already during these very few days, I find that every one is dreading the winter's approach with its frightful demands for the wounded. The first year of the war there were thousands to care for, and there were probably enough people and materials to do it with when things were organized; the second year there were tens of thousands wounded and barely enough, and a shortage of help all around; this third year sees hundreds of thousands—a wastage of 10,000 men a day. How are they all to be cared for? How can enough hospital supplies and clothing be provided? More and more must come from America; can people be roused to realize what is going on here? I wish some of our people could take a walk along one of the boulevards here and see every woman in mourning and almost every man in uniform, many of them creeping along with only one leg, or being led sightless by their friends. The wounded here have no nice clean uniform washed every week, as the Tommies have in England—they have only the old clothes they wore in the trenches and anything warm they can get to put on.

"France is putting forth her last effort to save her country—she is almost dying in the attempt to push out the invader and rescue her soil. We must help her. Already people who have been to the districts from which the enemy has been ejected, begin to speak of reconstruction—it is overwhelming to think of what must be done there, too. This committee is definitely to remain after the war to help in that work, so you see that we are now only at the beginning.

Ravages of Disease.

"In some districts tuberculosis has increased 500 per cent; some places are in danger of losing their entire population. People are suffering from want of food and clothing, their industries being all destroyed by the war. They have in their midst many soldiers returned from the trenches with tuberculosis who spread the infection. These are a few of the problems that are facing us here—every day brings a new one.

"Pajamas, surgical shirts and knitted woolen things should be made. I think it unnecessary to sew bandages now, but the bed pads made with paper and cotton are always in demand, also pillows, pillows, pillows, stuffed with anything to help support the wounded in the ambulances. Many have to be thrown away, but they ease the broken limbs during the journey from the battle field to the Poste de Secours. The ambulance drivers come to the rooms continually to ask for bags of pillows. Do you think you could get a load of chaff (from grain) and strip a great many of all shapes and sizes, big and little, any kind of covers? This is just a suggestion for the workers. It seems an easy thing to do, but nothing is more needed.

"Miss Schofield and Miss Fell were sent by the government to Reims the other day—it was pitiful to hear their account of the state of the people still finding a home in the ruined town. I hope I haven't asked you to do too much. The needs here are so great—the workers and supplies so pitifully small for the necessities, that I feel absolutely overwhelmed and can hardly express myself coherently about it all. I keep thinking of that great prosperous nation across the Atlantic and wishing that America could but visualize all that is happening here, for then I know the response would be all that we could wish."

FIFTY-FIFTY.

The old man's wife was getting into a carriage and he neglected to assist her.

"You are not so gallant, John, as when you were a boy," she exclaimed in gentle rebuke.

"No," was the ready response, "and you are not so buoyant as when you were a gal."—(Philadelphia Ledger.)

Herald Want Ads Bring Results.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOUNT SALE

We are very much pleased with our first day's discount sale. Hundreds of customers called, made purchases and expressed great surprise at the splendid bargains offered. Below we call your attention to a few of the many offers and solicit your careful consideration. To our out-of-town customers we desire to announce that we will fill mail orders promptly and as carefully as though you selected them personally.

Ladies' Watches

O size Hunting case, 14 K 25 years; 17 jeweled Elgin movement. Special sale price ...$19.00

O size Hunting case, 20 years, set with diamonds; 15 jeweled Waltham movement. Special sale price $13.50

O size 14-K solid gold Hunting case, Elgin jeweled movement. Sale price $14.00

O size Hunting 14-K, 25-year Crescent case; fine 17 jeweled Swiss movement $16.00

O size Hunting 14-K 25-year gold decorated case; Waltham jeweled movement. Sale price $14.00

Ladies' Bracelet Watches

At Big Reductions

Silver Bracelet and case. Warranted, extra special.....$5.00

Silver enameled bracelet watch. Extra special $8.00

20-year gold filled case and bracelet; American make. Extra special $7.00

Silver and gun metal bracelet and case. Extra special.....$10.00

THIS IS CUT Libbey ON EVERY PIECE TRADE MARK

High Grade Cut Glass

13½-Inch fine vase; large size; regular price $20.00. Sale price $9.00

Six-piece Whiskey Set. One Decanter and 6 Glasses; splendid value at $20.00. Special sale price $8.00

Extra fine high grade seven piece Water Set; regular price $22.00; sale price, Saturday special $10.00

Gents' Watches

12 size, 20-year O. F. case, 17 jeweled Geneva movement. Sale price only $9.50

12 size O. F. 25-year case, very thin; 15 jeweled Elgin movement. Sale price $16.00

12 size O. F. 25-year case, very thin. Jeweled Elgin movement. Sale price $11.00

12 size O. F. 20-year case, 15 jeweled Waltham movement. Sale price ...$11.00

16 size Hunting 20-year case; 17 jeweled Waltham movement. Sale price $16.00

16 size 20-year Hunting case; fine 17 jeweled Swiss movement. Sale price $17.00

16 size Hunting 25-year filled case, 17 jeweled South Bend movement. Sale price $18.00

16 size O. F. 20-year case, American jeweled movement. A good watch for a boy. Sale price $7.00

Fine High Grade Gold Jewelry

Solid gold Brooch; crescent shape, set with diamond and pearls; regular price $15.00. Sale price $7.50

Fine 14 K Gold Brooch, set with real pearls and diamond; heavy weight; regular price $65.00. Sale price, special $45.00

French Ivory Toilet and Manicure Sets

French Ivory Toilet and Manicure Sets at unheard of prices. Sterling Silver and Silver Plated Toilet Sets at and below cost; space will not permit us to say more now.

A few fine silver plated Mesh Bags left to close out at one-half the regular price. Don't miss this opportunity.

Our High Grade Clocks

Friday was truly Clock Day at our store, and if you desire to take advantage of our half price sale of enameled mantle clocks, don't delay. They are going fast. However, we have a number left at prices that will sell them.

Fine 8-day half-hour strike; regular $6.00. Sale $3.00

Eight-day half-hour strike oak case; $7.50. Sale price $3.75

Eight-day gilt trimmed case; good movement; regular $7.50. Sale price $3.75

Alarm Clocks at 75c, $1.00 and $1.50 each.

Come Here For the Bargains

Some of our Specials In Sterling

1 Set hollow handled Knives and flat handled Forks. Special sale price for set $12.50

One-half dozen pearl-handled Knives and Forks; cheap at $18.00. Sale price to close out only $12.50

One-half dozen Sterling Soup Spoons. Sale price $5.00

One-half dozen heavy weight fine flower pattern Sterling Silver Spoons; regular price $8.00. Sale price $4.50

One Silver Deposit Water Set. Sale price $7.00

A limited number of Umbrellas at One-Half regular price.

Watch our windows for special $1.00 bargains; best values ever offered for the money. Don't fail to take advantage of this great sale.

E. A. ARHART & CO.

Jewelers and Opticians