

Grand Forks Herald

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TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 28.

STOPPING THE WAR.

There is just now a revival of the agitation for the ending of the war, and some of the agitators toward this end insist that the United States shall inaugurate peace measures and press for their adoption. It has been made quite clear to all who see and think that any peace suggestions made by the United States at this time would be utterly futile. Whatever may be the fact as to Germany and her allies, it is certain that the entente powers would not at this time accept any overtures made toward peace. They have made this perfectly clear in statements by several of their most influential men. They are in the midst of a hard fight. They have been handicapped by the fact that they entered upon it unprepared. They have been catching up. They are convinced that they can win. They believe that in the interest of their own safety it is necessary for them to win. And they propose to keep on until they do win, or until they have demonstrated that it is impossible for them to do so. Therefore, any suggestions that they quit now will be rejected.

But, say some of the peace advocates, the United States can enforce peace. She has the whip hand, and can starve or force the other nations into submission. This is nonsense. It is taken for granted that no person with even a glimmering of sanity would urge that the United States undertake to stop the war by the use of her armed forces. We may dismiss that without consideration. The other method, and the one which is actually urged here and there is that we shall attempt to end the war by cutting off communications with the warring nations. The belligerents need our munitions and our food, and it is held that without them the war would soon end. We could, by the adoption of this plan, hamper the action of the allies. We would not affect the central empires much, for they are already pretty much out of communication with us. But by the discontinuance of exports we would make it somewhat more difficult for the allies to act. We would not necessarily end the war in this way. The allies have sources of supply other than the United States, and the cutting off of supplies from this country would merely make it necessary for them to change

their arrangements. At this time it is not even probable that this course would insure the success of the Teutons. It would be of advantage to them. And, unless it actually resulted in the defeat of the allies, it would merely prolong the war. There will come a time, if we keep our heads, when peace overtures may properly be undertaken by the United States, but that time is not yet in sight.

UNDEMOCRATIC AND UNWISE.

The nation which depends for its defense on voluntary enlistment is pursuing a course both unwise and undemocratic. This is particularly true of this nation, which has no need of a large standing army, and which, in the absence of a large standing army, must rely for its defense chiefly on men in civil life who can be relied on to take the field whenever their services are needed. Under any system of voluntary enlistment we proceed on the assumption that military service is a matter of choice with the individual. It is something unusual, something out of the ordinary, and everything in connection with it is abnormal. The effect of this is seen in the information which comes from the camps along the border. The men who are there are not performing what is regarded as one of the ordinary duties of citizenship. They are on a special errand, and are surrounded by conditions which are utterly unfamiliar to them. The experience will be good for some of them. For a good many it will be injurious.

If military training were made a part of the ordinary life of every boy, this atmosphere of strangeness would disappear. The boy would receive physical training in the lower grades in school, as he should under any conditions for the good of his own health. As he grows older he would become familiar with the handling of weapons, with marching and drilling, and with camp life in the periods which would be devoted to it. No part of this would be regarded as abnormal. It would be a part of his schooling, and therefore a part of his ordinary life. Much of the work would be distasteful, just as arithmetic and geography are sometimes distasteful. But this would not deprive them of their value. And when the time came for the sending of troops to the border, or wherever else they might be needed, the journey would be merely a matter of business.

It is sometimes said that this universal training would tend to provoke war. On the contrary, it would be one of the best assurances of peace. Aside entirely from the fact that the preparedness of the nation against aggression would afford the best possible assurance that there would be no aggression, the tendency to engage in a war into which any young man might be called at a moment's notice would have an exceedingly wholesome effect. The tendency of our voluntary enlistment system is directly toward war. That system tends to set apart as a separate class those who have enlisted, and to centralize their attention on war. It tends to create a warlike spirit among the enlisted men themselves. We see this in the numerous letters and dispatches from the border, where the men are described as eager to be at the Mexicans. It is natural that this feeling should exist. And it is not at all strange that among families who have no representatives at the front there should be more or less willingness to have a fight. But if every boy in every family were a member of the military force of the country, and were liable to be included in the first call for troops, that very fact would exert a wholesome influence throughout the nation, and would tend to prevent us from rushing into needless conflict. The cause of peace would not suffer were universal training made the rule in this country.

WHIMS OF THE MOMENT.

Scientists assure us that while weather changes, climate does not. That is, while some winters are colder, and some summers hotter than

THESE MEN PLAY IMPORTANT PART IN 8-HOUR DAY FIGHT



Left to right, top: Senator Newlands, George W. Goethals and Representative Adamson. Bottom: President Carter of the Locomotive Firemen and Engine Men; Grand Chief Stone of the Engineers, and President Garretson of the Conductors.

Here are some of the big men who are identified with the fight on the eight-hour day law. Representative Adamson is the author of the law now under fire. Senator Newlands is chairman of the joint congressional committee which is considering the railway problem from every angle. George W. Goethals is chairman of the commission appointed to determine the effect of the Adamson law. The Brotherhood presidents are fighting to hold what they have won and to win more if possible.

others, and while a given season may have an unusual amount of rainfall, or sunshine, or wind, while another may be deficient in these things, these changes are mere fluctuations from the general mean, and that this mean is maintained unchanged, or changed so slightly that its changes are imperceptible except when considered in relation to periods of thousands or millions of years. A good many people assume that the contrary is true, and are apt to hail the temporary changes which occur as marking the setting in of a new era. Every mild winter is held to mark the permanent passage of the severe winter of the olden time, and we are assured that this or some other section is becoming colder, or hotter, or drier, or wetter, or keeps. Then comes the fluctuation in the opposite direction, and a new set of estimates and predictions is in order.

We have a set of conditions somewhat similar in the field of human life. Men and women adapt themselves to their environment, and as the conditions of the environment are constantly changing, human customs change likewise. But human nature itself does not change much more rapidly than does the structure of the earth and often things which are described as revolutionary movements are found to be whims of the moment, unimportant and insignificant.

In no departure is this more marked than in that of arts and letters. Every few weeks, it seems, there bursts forth some prodigy with a new message to humanity, whose work is to overturn all that has been done before, and who is hailed as the apostle of a new gospel, the founder of a new dispensation. The world looks on with more or less interest, and, occasionally, with some excitement. And then the wonder ceases, the craze vanishes, and the world swings on as before.

Who is there today who remembers a young woman named Mary MacLane? Think for a moment and see if you can place her. The name seems familiar, and perhaps with some little difficulty the young woman can be placed as the precocious girl from Montana whose book was for a season the most widely discussed production of the time. It was something out of the ordinary, and there were a good many people who were ready to worship at the shrine of the new literary goddess who discoursed affectionately of a number of things seldom mentioned in polite society. We were told that this was the new literature, and that the old things which had been regarded with affection and read with delight were passe, stuff to be relegated to the lumber room.

For generations there has been a recurrence of spasms in painting. Every little while some man who had failed to produce an acceptable picture after the ordinary manner splashed a lot of paint promiscuously on a canvas and called it impressionistic; and because nobody, and least of all the painter, knew what it was about, there would be a fight over its interpretation and we were assured that there had been born a new art. Quite recently we have had the cubist fad and stuff that resembled nothing in the heavens above, nor the earth beneath, nor the waters under the earth, but which was solemnly proclaimed to be truth expressed in a form which was to become permanent, to the exclusion of all other forms of art.

The state of mind which has found expression in cubism in painting and sculpture has found expression on paper in "free verse" which still has some devotees, despite the fact that it is some months old. None of these revolutions have stuck. The young woman who held familiar discourse with the devil has dropped out of sight. The impressionists fall to impress. The cubists and verse libertists have become tiresome. The world was on, and stubbornly retains most of its accepted beliefs and most of its conceptions of beauty

in literature and art. The books and canvases of the revolutionists find their way to the furnace or the attic and the majestic passages of the great masters, the songs which have been accepted as inspired, and the painting and sculpture into which has been poured the labor, and the patience, and the hope and the inspiration of years, these things endure.

Two months ago, the attention of the Grand Forks Associated Charities was called to the case of Mrs. Behring and her two children, William, aged twelve, and Carl, aged four, who were destitute, being without funds or friends. She was taken to the county jail, where she was placed in a comfortable ward, and where her two boys might be properly cared for, pending an investigation.

Sheriff Turner "Bites." Sheriff A. F. Turner listened to her pathetic story. She claimed to have been a member of the German Lutheran Society, Her husband, a German, answered the call of the colors two years ago, when the war first broke out. She remained on the little farm, an outcast to the Canadian society, bearing the burden of a mortgage, but gradually poverty forced her to give up, and with her two sons she fled to the United States, coming to Grand Forks. Sheriff Turner notified United States Immigration Commissioner Frank Meyers, and a warrant from the secretary of labor was issued, ordering that she be held, as she was a foreigner, and crossed into the United States without the necessary documents, and had become a public charge. Commissioner Meyers visited Grand Forks and interviewed the destitute woman. Her story tallied with that told to the sheriff, but as she could speak but broken English, few facts could be gleaned upon which an investigation might be made.

Crookston Commercial club and 50 farmers from this district tonight. Copies of the resolution will be forwarded to the members of congress, in the belief that the legislation would be a menace to agricultural interests. The session this evening was the first of a monthly series to be held by the Crookston Commercial club throughout the winter months. Department heads of the northwestern school of agriculture were the principal speakers of the evening, outlining the work carried on at the institution and the advantages offered to the student.

Ambassador Gerard Visits Secy. Lansing; Guest of Bernstorffs. Washington, Nov. 28.—Ambassador Gerard, from Berlin on vacation, paid his first visit to the state department today since his arrival, and later, with Mrs. Gerard, was a guest of the German ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff at luncheon. Mr. Gerard will see President Wilson before leaving the city, but had no engagement today.

Climax of Pathetic Drama Reached Yesterday; Woman In County Jail Confesses. Filled! Lacking only the movie camera, a stirring drama in two parts has been enacted at the Grand Forks county jail during the past two months, reaching the climax yesterday. Sheriff Turner and his deputies on guard over the lady, flanked with them and made every effort to please them.

Offers from sympathetic farmers and local residents to take the woman into their homes, to care for the children, followed in close order, and had it not been for the uncancelled warrant, held in the hands of the government, she would have been given her liberty.

Rev. Buegel Brings Climax. Rev. H. F. Buegel, pastor of the German Lutheran church of this city, appealed to the Ladies' Aid society, and to local German organizations to come to the rescue, and response was immediate. Too immediate in fact, for this brought about the undoing of the entire plot, and the cloud that has hung over the case, suddenly lifted, bringing to light a case, equally sympathetic, but more intangible than the previous one.

Mrs. Dahn Ill. The woman is ill and an operation must be performed at once. Today she will be taken to a local hospital for medical attention. Mrs. Dahn's second story is greatly different from the first one related two months ago. Friends corroborate the second tale. Two months ago, it was claimed, she left Rolla for Grand Forks to escape from her husband, who, she alleges, mistreated her. When she arrived in Grand Forks, her first thought was that she might be returned to him if apprehended, and as a result, the lie was manufactured. Drilled Son. Her eldest son, William, a bright lad of 8, was drilled to give his name as "Willie Behring," and to answer, "I don't know," to any other question that might be asked of him. When first interviewed by a reporter, two months ago, he followed his mother's instructions, but last night, forgot and gave his correct name, but quickly changed it to Behring. When asked if he would like to return to his home he said:

BIG REDUCTIONS ON ALL FURS. From now until the holidays. We rather sell our stock now at a reduced price than take chances on carrying them over until next season. Our line is new, in style and of fine quality. Be Sure to Investigate Our Offerings. M. Cohen Fur Co. 104 So. 3rd St. Phone T-8, 498-Z.

Chicago to Florida. Lv. Chicago (daily) 10:05 p. m. Ar. Chattanooga 6:00 p. m. Ar. Atlanta 10:55 p. m. Ar. Jacksonville (Mon) 8:50 a. m. Sleeping car open to receive passengers in Chicago at 9:15 p. m. Dining Cars serving meals enroute. Free Reclining Chair Cars, Drawing Room and Observation Sleeping Cars. Big Four Route. Queen & Crescent Tourist - Southern Railway. Winter Tourist Tickets now on sale, round-trip fares from Grand Forks, N. D., to a few points in Florida being— Jacksonville... \$75.00 Tampa... \$89.00 St. Augustine... \$60.00 Orlando... \$61.00 Palm Beach... \$65.00 Fort Myers... \$65.00 Daytona... \$65.00 Havana, Cuba... \$116.00 Stopover privileges on tourist tickets at Cincinnati, Chattanooga (Lookout Mountain), Atlanta, Macon and other important cities enroute. Attractive variable route fares including the "Land of the Sky."

FARMERS BUCK ANY EMBARGO. Pass Resolution Condemning Legislation—Menace to Agriculture. (Herald Special Service.) Crookston, Minn., Nov. 23.—Condemning the proposed embargo on farm products, a unanimous decision in favor of a resolution was reached at a meeting of the members of the

LEGAL NOTICE. STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA, County of Grand Forks, ss.—In County Court. In the Matter of the Estate of Edwin O. Lovell, Deceased. Clara K. Lovell, Petitioner, vs. Clarence David Lovell, Stanley Ray Lovell, John Bridston, County Treasurer of the County of Grand Forks, N. D., Arthur I. Lovell, Charles H. Lovell, Grace R. Lovell, Frank O. Lovell, Raymond A. Lovell, Lucille M. Lovell and Ralph O. Lovell, Petitioners. J. K. HANSELL, Judge of the County Court. Bangs & Robbins, Attorneys for Petitioner. (Nov. 14-31-16).

E. A. ARHART & CO. Extraordinary Discount Sale. High Class Jewelry, Holiday Goods, Leather Goods, Etc. We are splendidly ready in every imaginable way for a record-breaking sale this week. Holiday buying has become a fashion since our sale began—at least you'd think so if you saw the many people buying at this sale. Folks find it profitable to shop here. Everything is priced to win public approval. Come and see what we are offering; you'll go away rejoicing. PLATED SILVERWARE—One of the finest assortments you'll find anywhere in the city. Sale Price... 1-3 OFF. LADIES' AND GENTS' UMBRELLAS. Some heavy gold plated handles, others gold plated and mother of pearl handles and a few with silver handles; regular values from \$6 to \$14.00. Arhart's sale price \$2.50. Manicure and Traveling Sets in leather case. During sale... 1-3 OFF. JEWELRY. We pride ourselves upon the quality of jewelry we carry. We have nothing but the best and off this (for quick selling) we make discount during the sale of... 1-3 OFF. CHINA DISHES, PERCOLATORS, Casseroles, etc. During sale... 1-4 OFF. CORDOVA LEATHER GOODS in Hand Bags, Purse and Card Cases, at... 1-4 OFF. E. A. ARHART 16 W. Third St.

"No, I don't like my father. We left one day when he was hauling straw." William and Carl will now be taken in charge by friends and a home will be found for them until some disposition has been made of the case. Commissioner Meyers obtained a signed confession from Mrs. Dahn last night, and he will make efforts to have the warrant nullified at once. No charge of perjury will be brought, as the circumstances of the case have aroused sympathy for the woman. Mrs. Dahn speaks excellent English. She is the daughter of John Froh of Rolla, N. D. Five years ago, she resided with her husband on a claim in Saskatchewan, Can., and this experience furnished her with the material upon which her first story was based. County Court to the above named respondents, greeting: You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required to be and appear before the County Court of the County of Grand Forks in said State, at the office of the County Judge of said County, at the Court House in the City of Grand Forks in said county, on the 30th day of December A. D. 1916, at 10:00 o'clock A. M. of that day; then and there to show cause, if any there be, why a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Edwin O. Lovell, deceased, now on file in this court, should not be admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon issued to Clara K. Lovell, the executrix therein named. And it is ordered that service of this citation be made upon the respondents above named at least 30 days prior to such hearing by personal service on all such as reside within the state of North Dakota to-wit: Stanley Ray Lovell, and John Bridston, County Treasurer of the County of Grand Forks, N. D., and that it be made upon all others of the respondents above named and all persons whomsoever interested therein, whether above named or otherwise, by publication thereof once a week for three successive weeks in the Grand Forks Daily Herald, a daily newspaper printed, published and circulated in said County of Grand Forks, North Dakota; that the last publication shall be at least twenty days prior to such hearing. Dated at Grand Forks, N. D., November 11th, 1916. J. K. HANSELL, Judge of the County Court. Bangs & Robbins, Attorneys for Petitioner. (Nov. 14-31-16).

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