

Grand Forks Herald

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THE SNOW SHOVELERS.

It would be interesting, if it were possible, to know just what a heavy fall of snow such as that which has been experienced in all the northern states means to the country in the expenditure of money for its removal. Before the storm every railroad in the north had received warning and had ordered its snow brigade to be ready for duty. And when the snow came the shovelers went to work, and the plows were sent spinning through drifts, and an enormous amount of energy was expended in removing, so far as possible, the evidences of a few hours' downfall. Snow means work for many people. There are sidewalks to be cleared, and vast accumulations to be removed from the streets, and in many ways the appearance of a vast number of men and the expenditure of large sums of money. Economically the removal of snow cannot be considered as anything but waste. If the snow were all removed, made to disappear entirely, the conditions would be just what they were before it fell. Its removal adds nothing to the wealth of the country and the logic of the situation would seem to be that the mild winter, the winter with little or no snowfall must be the best for a community, because it enables the members of the community to save the money which they would otherwise spend on the unproductive labor of removing snow. And yet it does not work out that way, at least in our northern cities of the smaller class. In the mild winter less fuel is needed than in the severe one, less substantial shelter will serve, and less food is required to keep the fires in the body burning. And yet the mild one is invariably the one which brings the greatest suffering to the families of those who are dependent on what we call common labor for their existence.

The reason for this seems to be that snow and cold are accepted as the natural and ordinary accompaniments of winter in our northern states clear across the continent. We expect these things and are prepared for them. When the conditions vary greatly from them our affairs are thrown out of joint. And even though certain of our operations, such as the removal of snow, are unproductive, they are necessary to bring about the distribution of funds among the various groups of our people.

RECEPTION OF THE NOTE.

The Wilson note to the belligerent nations is now over a week old, and there has been time to observe the manner of its reception in various quarters. The one crumb of comfort that the administration has been able to extract from the situation thus far is that several of the German newspapers have discussed the note with some show of resentment. That it would be received with expressions of dissatisfaction by the allies was a foregone conclusion, and the administration view appears to be that as the note was satisfactory to neither party, it must be about right. It is not always safe to depend on the German newspapers for our knowledge of German sentiment. Each of the belligerent countries has its censorship, and in no other country is the censorship so complete and so thoroughly organized as in Germany. The newspapers there print what they are permitted to print, and nothing more. The fact that some expressions of disapproval of the American note have been published in Germany is evidence that the government was willing, for reasons satisfactory to itself, to have those expressions published. But in some instances German opinion, and the opinion of Germany's allies, got ahead of the censor. Each of the central powers maintaining its representatives in Washington. Each ambassador or minister is surrounded by a group of secretaries and clerks and attaches of various kinds. And at each of these headquarters the sentiment in regard to the government was willing, for reasons satisfactory to itself, to have those expressions published.

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severity. This storm movement is proceeding, as all other of our great continental movements do, from west to east, and takes in the greater part of the continent from north to south. It has been marked by snow as far south as southern California, by heavy rains in the interior, by heavy snows farther north, and by terrific wind storms in some sections, as in Arkansas, where a tornado caused the death of a number of persons. We of the upper Mississippi valley felt the influence of the storm in a higher temperature and heavy snowfall. At that time, while we were in the forward edge of the storm, the Pacific and Mountain states were feeling it in the form of lower temperature, while New England was enjoying sunshine and mild weather. Soon the storm center will have passed the Great Lake district. New England will be receiving its snowfall, and we will be having the sharp weather that has proceeded from the far west. And so the storm will move on out into the ocean, and there it will take its toll of shipping, and add its quota to the suffering of those whose occupations require them to expose themselves to the winter storms of the great sea.

We have much to learn about the weather, and its behavior is affected by such a multitude of conditions that even with the best knowledge that we have, with the best instruments ever devised, and with hundreds or thousands of observers sending in daily, and sometimes hourly reports, our knowledge of the future is limited to ability to forecast great continental movements perhaps a week in advance, and local changes from 24 to 36 hours in advance.

Just now, when we are watching the war pass closely, it is interesting to follow the connection between our own weather and the weather in Europe. Within a day or two the center of the present great storm will have passed out to sea. Presently, presumably within a week, the storm will have reached Europe. Then we will read of military movements being impeded by heavy snow, or perhaps by rain, which will turn the fields into marshes. And then will come the lower temperature and the mud will freeze solid, and the soldiers will shelter themselves as best they can from the biting cold. In the meantime the storm will be passing on, and the Russian line will feel the effect of it. There will be bitter cold in the north. The Carpathian passes will be blocked with fresh snow, and even in the Mediterranean section there will be suffering from the cold weather.

Scores of these storms have been traced in this way. The wireless has enabled us to keep in touch with them all the way across the ocean, and there the land telegraph has picked them up. Many such storms have been followed clear around the globe, and there are cases in which storms are known to have made three complete circuits of the earth before being finally dissipated.

MR. ROBINSON'S PROTEST.

Justice-elect Robinson protests against The Herald's summary of the facts relating to the supreme court controversy. He maintains that there has been no practice, custom or ruling in the past which would warrant the assertion that supreme court terms have been held to begin at the same time with the terms of other state officers. So far as Mr. Robinson is concerned, this is immaterial. What other judges have held he appears to consider no concern of his, and in the very letter in which he seeks to establish the existence of precedent in favor of his own contention, he announces it to be his purpose to overturn decisions rendered in accordance with precedent. As to what has been the view of jurists on this subject, we have the written statement of former Chief Justice Corliss, who tells us what his understanding was, and what view was entertained by his associates. And we believe that Judge Corliss knows what he is talking about, and that he tells the truth. His statement on such a matter, therefore, is conclusive. And every judge of the North Dakota supreme court save the first three, and except when unexpected vacancies were to be filled, has begun his duties at the first of the year, and every one whose service was not terminated by death or resignation has served until the close of the year.

Mr. Robinson objects to the statement that it was not claimed that the district judges who decided the case were prejudiced. If Mr. Robinson will read again the article which he criticizes he will find that the word "prejudiced" was used there in connection with self-interest. Do the three claimants maintain that these judges were interested in the case in such a manner as would preclude their giving it fair consideration and rendering a just decision? If this is the contention it is the first time we have heard of it. The really interesting part of Mr. Robinson's letter, however, is contained in its closing paragraph in which he declares that what has been done is to be ignored and overturned by "a court of competent jurisdiction." This has been expected, and this specific declaration confirms the expectation. And, on the whole, it will be just as well. We have started in on a new dispensation, as the theologians say, and we may as well make a job of it. We will realize the more readily, perhaps, just where we are.

FOREHANDS.

Lady—I want to sue my husband for divorce. Lawyer—What are your charges? Lady—What are yours' first? (Boston Transcript)

A GOOD REASON.

Trainman—When you saw the bandit crawling along the top of the car why didn't you say something to us about it? Passenger—I thought it was some fellow who had invented a short-cut way of getting into his upper berth. (Judge)

AN EXCEPTION.

"Talk is always cheap," said the Wise One. "Except," returned the Mutt, "when you talk on the long distance telephone." (Buffalo Express)

WANTED IT TO WORK.

"It isn't the gift that counts, it's the spirit." "What gift will count?" "That's the wrong spirit." "Not at all. I am going to give my brother an adding machine." (Columbian) (Columbian)

Montana News

SQUATTERS WILL NOT LOSE RIGHTS

Decision Involves Homestead Contest on the Part of Charles Jensen. Helena, Mont., Dec. 28.—"Squatters" upon the public domain in Montana who show that they are really sincere in their efforts to build a home for themselves upon the unsurveyed government land, will not lose their rights as against those persons who wait until the land has been surveyed and then seek to make homestead entry, according to a decision made public yesterday by Register Joseph Oker and Receiver Frank Steele of the Helena land office. The decision involves a homestead contest on the part of Charles Jensen who sought to cancel the homestead application of Roy E. Evans. The land in question is situated in Powell county.

WANT MORE MONEY FOR STATE HOSPITAL

Helena, Mont., Dec. 28.—Superintendent J. M. Scanland of the state insane asylum at Warm Springs, who was in Helena yesterday, will work for an appropriation to enlarge the institution, which, he says, is much overcrowded. Additional buildings are imperative, says Dr. Scanland, especially for sleeping rooms and for the industrial department. There are now 1,100 patients in the hospital.

MONTANA AUTO SHOW DATES SET

Great Falls, Mont., Dec. 28.—Local automobile distributors, who are in charge of the Montana State Automobile Show, which is to be held here with all state distributors participating, set the dates for the show at February 26 to March 4 at a meeting this evening. Assurances have been received, they said, that every state agent would display his latest models at the show, which will be held in the big city market building. It will be open afternoons and evenings.

INVITE SWEETLAND TO INVESTIGATE

Helena, Mont., Dec. 28.—Trustees of the Montana Wesleyan university, in session here last night, invited Rev. Dr. Leon H. Sweetland of Chicago to come and investigate the local field, with a view to becoming president of the institution. Dr. Sweetland is at present pastor of Maywood Methodist Episcopal church in Chicago. The presidency of the school was vacated recently by Rev. Dr. Chas. L. Bovard, who resigned to become presiding elder of this district.

The World Do Move

A few examples of the progress of science and civilization and some queer bits of older customs: There is a Catholic daily newspaper published in Tientsin, China. There are a number of women miners employed in Bohemia, and their average rate of pay is 28 cents a day. Some idea of the great number of different races in Europe may be obtained from the fact that in that geographical division there are nearly 600 different languages spoken. The finest harbor in the world is said to be that of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. American hotels are estimated to lose about \$3,000 daily through the activities of the "hotel beat."

WAR MUST NOT BE INTERRUPTED

English Papers Say Discussion Would Check Allies' Momentum. London, Dec. 28.—The London morning papers generally regard Germany's reply to President Wilson as no reply at all but a renewed effort to trap the entente into a conference at an inopportune moment for the latter with a view to averting what is consistently maintained here as inevitable—the defeat of the central powers. The Post, asserting that Germany regards President Wilson's note as an instrument fashioned to serve her interests, says that Germany has seized the occasion with the desperate eagerness of a drowning man catching at a straw. Rejecting all idea of a conference, the Post says: "It is perfectly evident that if a discussion were once begun the war could not possibly be resumed. The long gathering momentum of the allies, once checked, could not be recovered." The Post calls the German proposal for a conference "an impudent affront" and adds: "The German answer may well refer to the friendly spirit of the American note for its result, however undesigned is to succor Germany and embarrass the allies." The Daily Telegraph thinks the reply marks a significant step in the game of desperation forced upon the central powers by their well justified dread of what the immediate future holds for them. "The failure to meet President Wilson on a common ground cannot be ascribed to obtuseness. Germany's affectation of misunderstanding will mislead nobody. The original German note and the present reply to President Wilson have the common object of throwing upon the entente the onus of rejecting ostensibly genuine advances. The allies must see that they do not promote the success of that transparent maneuver by the adoption of a purely negative and intrinsically arrogant attitude. Our right course is not to repel advances, but to state our terms when the challenger to the negotiations has stated his."

RAGER WILL BE DEPUTY

Dickinson Farmer Stated For Appointment to Dairy Job Says New Commissioner. Fargo, N. D., Dec. 28.—Lloyd Rager, a dairy farmer of Dickinson has been selected for appointment as deputy commissioner of agriculture and labor in North Dakota. He was announced here last night by Commissioner John F. Hagen of Bowman. Mr. Rager's term of office will be for two years beginning January 2. He will succeed Wellington Irish of Bismarck.

DON OVERCOATS AND GO TO BED EARLY IN DAY IN ORDER TO KEEP WARM

Dillon, Mont., Dec. 28.—To be forced to go to bed with all clothes on, including an overcoat, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in winter, is the experience of many Dillon people this week as a result of the shortage of coal. Dealers here promise no remedy, but believe that the coal famine will grow more acute. Some coal dealers have suggested that the people of Dillon turn to the alternative of burning fence wood.

SHOES AT PREMIUM.

London, Dec. 28.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says that the latest German papers contain the federal council's regulations regarding shoes and clothing for 1917. They prescribe that only two pairs of so-called "shoes de luxe" will be sold on the turning in of cast off but still wearable shoes. The utilization of cast off clothing is to be entrusted to communities which have a monopoly of the purchase of such articles. The exchange of old for new tickets will be allowed only through tickets.

BIG STEAMER EARNINGS.

Tokio, Dec. 28.—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the empire's largest steamship company, announces net profits amounting to about \$5,000,000 during the first half of the current year. This is about \$3,800,000 more than a profit during the previous six months. A dividend of twenty-eight per cent will be declared at a meeting of the stockholders this month.

FIND BODY IN DRIFT.

Redwing, Minn., Dec. 28.—The body of Edward Wood, an aged woodsman, who for many years had lived in a lonely shack near here, was found in a snow drift near his home today where the man is believed to have perished during the blizzard.

NEUTRALS ACTION NOT TO ALTER DECISION TO CONTINUE THE STRUGGLE

Petrograd, Dec. 28.—(Via London.)—Switzerland's endorsement of President Wilson's initiative in soliciting the formulation of peace terms by the warring powers, and the news that other neutrals will follow suit has decidedly strengthened the impression made here by the American proposal and corrected whatever tendency there existed in certain quarters to regard Mr. Wilson's note as inspired by other motives than those set forth. In well informed quarters it is said there is no reason to believe that the added influence of other neutrals will in any way change the point of view expressed by the foreign office or alter the national conviction that the present time is inappropriate for the consideration of peace terms. But the tone of the press comment has become today considerably more inclined to view the possibility of intervention on its own merits. The Novoye Vremya, which bitterly reproached President Wilson in its earlier comment for what it termed ill-timed interference, now says that however

103 Residents of North Dakota registered at Hotel Astor during the past year.

HOTEL ASTOR NEW YORK Times Square At Broadway, 44th to 45th Streets—the center of New York's social and business activities. In close proximity to all railway terminals. registered at Hotel Astor during the past year. 1000 Rooms. 700 with Bath A cuisine which has made the Astor New York's leading Banqueting place. Single Rooms, without bath \$2.50 and \$3.00 Double \$3.50 and 4.00 Single Rooms, with bath 2.50 to 6.00 Double 4.50 to 7.00 Parlor, Bedroom and Bath \$10.00 to \$14.00 President Wilson's efforts may be registered with other than the best intentions.

QUICK TIME SHORT LINE From MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL 3 hours 90 miles LESS THAN ANY OTHER THROUGH CAR ROUTE TO LOS ANGELES Daily Through Sleeping Car Lv. Minneapolis 7:30pm Daily Lv. St. Paul 8:05pm Daily Lv. Omaha 11:55am First Day Ar. Salt Lake City 5:00pm Second Day Ar. Los Angeles 4:30pm Third Day Ar. Pasadena 5:10pm Third Day. Omaha Limited Los Angeles Limited. Open Sections, Compartments, Drawing Room—Via the NORTH WESTERN LINE Special pamphlet showing first class and tourist car service, fares, etc. to California E. A. WHITAKER, Traveling Pass. Agent St. Paul, Minn. F. L. MANSFIELD, Traveling Pass. Agent St. Paul, Minn. TICKET OFFICES: 396 Robert Street, St. Paul, Minn. 600 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. C. H. MacRAE, Gen. Pass. Agent, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Sold Two Farms in One Season At a Trifling Expense For Advertising Rev. C. E. Saunders of Badger, Minn., used the Herald Want Ads on two different occasions this year to dispose of farm lands. In the early part of December he carried the ad shown below for a period of two days only and sold the farm within the month. This Ad Ran 2 Days Only. The Total Cost Was Just \$1.00. Here's What He Says About It: Badger, Minn., Dec. 26, 1916. The Herald, Grand Forks, N. D. Dear Sirs—It pays to advertise in a wide-awake paper like The Herald. It cost me three times the price of the ad to answer the many inquiries which came as a result of the ad. This is the second farm I have sold this year through Herald ads. I consider The Herald a splendid servant of the Northwest country. Wishing The Herald a prosperous New Year, I am Yours Respectfully, REV. C. E. SAUNDERS, It Means Just This: If you have farms or city property in North Dakota, Northern Minnesota or Northeastern Montana for sale, The Herald can find a buyer. Place the correct valuation on your property, describe it just as it actually is, and a Herald Want Ad will sell it. Your ad in The Herald gets double service (morning and evening editions at the one price) and gives you double results. It works for you 24 hours a day. Herald Want Ads Sell Real Estate