

GRAND FORKS HERALD

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There has been a good deal of comment on the results of the various state primary elections which have been held for the nomination of candidates for the United States senate, or the house, and because in several cases men were nominated who had been critical of the administration, and in some cases men have been defeated who were understood to be "representative" of the administration, the conclusion has been drawn that there is in progress a great movement away from all that the present administration stands for.

That it is easy to make a mistake in drawing such conclusions is evidenced by the results of the Republican senatorial nomination contest in North Dakota. The nomination of Frazier was attributed to this cause, and it was believed by not a few that the people of North Dakota were participating in this movement, by whatever name it may be known.

The defeat of Senator New in Indiana by former Senator Beveridge was described as a part of this political revolution, and the practical certainty which has existed that Senator LaFollette would be renominated in Wisconsin was attributed to the same cause.

That a reaction from the Republican landslide of two years ago was due this year it required no very acute intelligence to discern. The pendulum is always oscillating, and the force which swings it far in one direction usually swings it back with corresponding force. That does not mean revolution. It merely means the customary reaction from any extreme in any direction.

That this influence is felt, in Indiana, in North Dakota, in Wisconsin, in every state, is something which everyone should understand. But that it implies the existence of a tendency to organize nationally on new and extreme lines does not follow, and is not true. For instance, upon what common platform could LaFollette and Beveridge stand?

LaFollette is a forceful, aggressive, ambitious man, skilled in organizing, and an adept in capitalizing discontent. One of his pet projects is to deprive the supreme court of the authority to declare unconstitutional acts of congress. The adoption of that plan would nullify the constitution itself, for while the constitution specifically limits the powers of congress, if congress chose to exceed those limits and there existed no authority to say when they were exceeded, the limits might as well not have been fixed. Let that authority be withdrawn from the supreme court and congress could successfully invade the rights of any state or of any individual, and there could be no appeal.

Mr. Beveridge has made a specialty of constitutional law. He has written what many believe to be the best biography of Chief Justice John Marshall. It may not be correct to say that John Marshall put teeth in the constitution. But he did establish beyond all question that the constitution has teeth. He pointed out where they are, what they are for, and how they are to be used. He put into concrete form the principle that under our form of government the supreme court can and must determine the constitutionality of all acts of congress, and in doing so he made the constitution a working instrument.

the alleged Republican state committee. The selection of B. F. Baker as the league's candidate for the primary nomination for governor was a concession of moderation. Mr. Baker has been a member of the league and one of its vigorous workers; but he has not been charged with the radicalism that has characterized so many of the league's activities. It was admitted that those who had represented the league in official positions had blundered deplorably, that they had been incompetent and unfit. And the selection of Mr. Baker was set forth as evidence that the league had come to a realization of its follies, was prepared to abandon them, and was getting behind a safe man.

The people of the state recorded the fact that they were fairly well satisfied with the governor whom they elected last fall, and that they intended to keep him. That being the case the managers decide that they may as well let the tail go with the hide, and, if the voters will not do business with them on the basis of moderation, they will try them out with extreme radicalism. Accordingly they have now selected as their candidate for governor the man who stands forth as the most conspicuous exponent of all that is and has been objectionable in league history, William Lemke.

Frazier was the front of the late administration. Lemke supplied the mental activity, and William is quite active, mentally. Like many other men who are cunning rather than wise, he has tangled himself up in his own snares. He has laid plans for the immediate present, only to find a little later that the results of these plans were an embarrassment to him. He, more than any other man, was responsible for the utter recklessness which characterized the administration of which he was a part. The acts for which he was responsible discredited himself and confounded his associates. Bank scandals, mill and elevator scandals, building scandals, loan scandals, all were developments of the policies which he inaugurated and fostered.

Something of the estimate placed on Mr. Lemke by the voters of his own faction is shown in the recall vote, when he was the lowest of the three league officials who were being censured, dropping nearly five thousand votes behind Frazier, although the votes of Nestos and Johnson were nearly equal.

The most rational explanation of the nomination of Lemke is that Townley thought this was a good time to get rid of a bad actor.

CHANCE FOR FURTHER PROGRESS.

The offer of the Northern Packing company to take over the slaughtering of local animals for the local trade at the same prices which are paid for this service at the city abattoir merits respectful attention, for it points the way to further progress in a direction in which Grand Forks has already taken an advanced position.

The city abattoir was established to meet a condition which, it was felt, could be dealt with satisfactorily in no other manner. The old-time slaughter house, which still persists in many places, was offensive and unsanitary. Enlightened judgment demanded its abolition and the substitution for it of facilities for the preparation of meat under wholesome and sanitary conditions.

The abattoir was built and the slaughterhouse abolished. The abattoir has been in operation for several years, and its operation has been a distinct advantage to the city. It was not established for profit, and it has yielded none. Instead, there has been a loss of some \$400 or \$500 a year, a comparatively small item which doubtless could be corrected by a readjustment of rates for killing. Abandonment of the abattoir would be out of the question unless other facilities could be provided for performing the service as well or better.

If an arrangement can be made on the basis of the Packing company's proposal the community will have all the advantages which the abattoir now provides, plus the very great advantage of having all killing done under the immediate supervision of United States government inspectors, with the guarantee of the government that all meat killed here, whether for the Packing company itself or for individual dealers, is sound and wholesome in all respects.

The proposal, as it has been stated to The Herald, involves these features: Local owners of livestock, whether private individuals or dealers, may have their killing done on their own account, as at present.

Charges for the service will remain unchanged. The owner will receive the dressed meat, to be disposed of as he sees fit, and he may either retain hides, etc., or dispose of them at the current market price.

The community will be protected against the vending, wilful or inadvertent, of unsound meats, and Grand Forks will be one of the few cities using none but government inspected meats.

The city will be relieved of a deficit which, while not large, is worth taking into account, and the abattoir property will be available for the handling of other products, such as poultry, and can, it is believed, thus be made to yield a revenue instead of a deficit.

The abattoir has served its purpose acceptably up to this time. It was built in response to a demand for improved methods of handling food. If still better methods are available, without additional cost, and without endangering the property rights or the business interests of anyone, the same progressive spirit will demand that the newer and better methods be adopted.

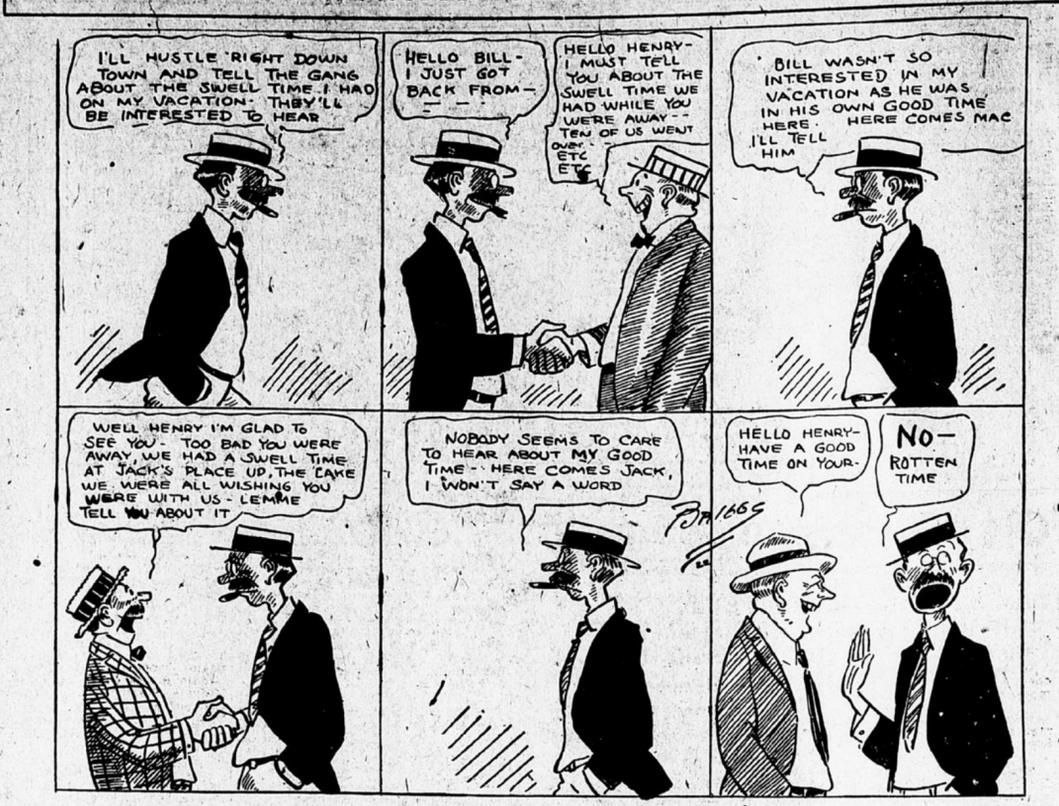
ALL TOGETHER.

In a talk the other day on the functions of the Wheat Growers' association, Secretary Scott emphasized the importance of co-operation among all the members of the community for the common good. To illustrate his point he spoke of the co-operation which his association has received and is receiving, and which it must continue to receive from the bankers of the state. He said that in his work he had found the bankers more than ready to assist in every possible way in the sound financing of the farmer, and he held this to be an excellent omen.

It is a good omen. Its absence would indicate a deplorable condition, and one under which no people can prosper. And it may be worth while to recognize what we believe to be the fact that much of the antagonism which had been reported to exist between farmer and banker, and between merchant and farmer, is imaginary.

Often there has been lack of understanding. In individual cases there has been trickery and downright dishonesty, and those guilty of these offenses are not confined to any one group, for the trickster is as likely to find his way into one occupation as into another. But there is no truth in what is so often either asserted or implied, that the men engaged in any occupation are generally desirous of doing anything to impair the general prosperity or the prosperity of any particular class.

SOMEBODY IS ALWAYS TAKING THE JOY OUT OF LIFE



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Washington's Wise and Other wise

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

(Any reader can get the answer to any question by writing The Grand Forks Herald information bureau, Frederic J. Haskin, director, Washington, D. C. This office applies strictly to information. The bureau cannot give advice on legal, medical and financial matters. It does not attempt to settle domestic troubles, nor to undertake exhaustive research on any subject. Write your question plainly and briefly. Give full name and address and enclose two cents in stamps for return postage. All replies are sent direct to the inquirer.)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 5.—American citizens who come to Washington in the government service, whether to elective offices, such as those of senator and representative in congress, or to appointive offices, learn a great deal about practical business methods and financial matters. The government is so closely allied with business that the servants of the government are thrown into close contact with the great business machine.

These officials may be divided into two groups, differentiated by the things which they learn concerning national business affairs. One group is that which learns from the tipsters and lobbyists. This group's members may be subdivided into those who go home broke and those who go home rich, the latter often with occasional pricks from their consciences. The other general group is composed of those who apply themselves to a scientific study of the information which their functions legitimately bring before them. These usually stay out of business entirely or go into it in a manner so cautious that they are successful.

In every group of men, whether they are ditch-diggers or statesmen, there will be found some susceptible to the Wallingford call of get rich quick. The halls of congress and the ante-rooms of executive offices of the government will have just as many lobbyists and sure-thing men in them as feel they will find a welcome. The number of such men is not limited to officials who do welcome such parasites has been growing fewer and fewer every year, but there are some left.

The lobbyist who seeks to curry favor with members of either house of senate frequently will give him tips on the stock market. Not infrequently these statesmen act upon such information. Sometimes the tips are good. Most often they are not. It is a part of human frailty that the gambling temperament never loses hope and so tips continue to be taken and acted upon. There have been not a few instances where country lawyers, doctors, storekeepers, or farmers who have come to Washington and been beguiled by the lobbyists and the smooth confidence man. Most of these go home like shorn lambs.

What Wise Ones Can Do. The other group is the careful and conservative one—the scientific students of economic affairs. Probably there is no place in the world where so much information is available concerning the economic status not only of this nation but of the nations of all the world, as in Washington. This information is available to everyone, but the man who comes to Washington have it thrust under their very noses, while those absent must send for it.

The wise ones at Washington study these data. They can obtain reports of the American consumption and production of commodities, the treasury department, federal reserve board, department of agriculture, interstate commerce commission, federal trade commission and many other sources. This information is open to anyone. A good case in point may be cited. A year ago reports received and made public by the department of agriculture showed what the indications would be for crops of cotton; not only in this country but in the whole world, for the coming year. Reports of the census bureau showed the rate of American consumption and reports to the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce showed the rate of consumption in the textile mills of Belgium, England, France, Germany, and the Orient as well as in other countries. No single report would mean a great deal. But the man who took all these reports and studied them learned that it was as inevitable as the succession of night and day that the price of cotton would rise. Everyone knows that the price of cotton—last fall a dirt-cheap bargain—has risen notably.

The same is true of the stock market. The first group governed by the tipsters, buy on margin because of some stray fragment of information passed along. A small fluctuation in price, such as a man can foresee but such as a small group in Wall street can manipulate, wipe out such speculators. The studious Washingtonian buys stocks not on margin

but outright. The momentary fluctuation cannot disturb him. His purchases are based on a knowledge of the supply and demand of various commodities in the country and what they are likely to be for a long time in advance. He cannot be fooled. He merely hangs on until the price of his stock rises to a point where he believes the inevitable reaction will set in; then he sells and takes his profit.

What a Big Market May Mean. Recently there was a million share day on the New York stock exchange. This generally was heralded by brokers as an indication of growing prosperity and they encouraged the public to buy the stocks which were being offered.

Immediately afterwards a close student of national and international affairs made the following analysis: "If a million shares were traded in they had to come from somewhere. They were stocks which are held by the big investors, the men who make close study of fundamental economic conditions. When big men dump their stocks on the market they surely cannot be expecting permanent increases in prices. They must be expecting lower prices or they would hold on. With the country facing a winter of curtailed industrial output due to the strikes, the big men appear to think that these particular stocks are not going any higher; therefore they are unloading before the reaction sets in. The little trader sees a big day on the exchange, assumes that stocks are active because the list is due for a rise, and dumps his shares. Small snap-judgment men are buying what big investigating men are selling. Somebody is going to lose."

The general feeling is that the fundamental conditions in the United States are getting better slowly but steadily and the above analysis does not apply to everything. A certain type of stocks was under discussion, and what was said reveals the manner in which the stock market is played from the two opposing angles. It is agreed by those who know most about the subject that there is no royal road to knowledge of the business situation and to the gateway of opportunity in the booming world of American trade. It is agreed also, however, that care and study devoted to the reports which the government compiles and makes available to everyone will be repaid with an understanding of conditions procurable in no other way.

Last June an executive of a big industrial concern who had been studying Washington reports consistently reached the conclusion that it would be wise to order coal. He laid in a large supply of \$2.50 a ton. Later when other companies were shutting down or struggling with priorities and paying up \$10 a ton for coal, he sat tight and kept on studying Washington reports.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Q. Will you please explain how the amateur golf championship tournament is conducted and how it differs from the open D. C. In the amateur championship, in which only amateurs may play, all the contestants play an 18-hole elimination or qualification round at medal play. The 64 players making the lowest scores in this round are then paired for match play, which proceeds with the defeated players dropping out after each match until but two players are left for the final \$600 prize. The winner of the final is the champion and the man who played with him is the runner-up. If they are tied at the end of 36 holes they continue to play until one of them wins a hole. In the open championship, in which both amateurs and professionals may contest, elimination qualifying rounds are played to select a stipulated number of contestants—usually 64—and tie for the last place—who then play 72 holes at medal play. The player who makes the lowest score for the 72 holes wins the championship. In case of a tie for the low score the players in the tie meet in a play-off at 18 holes. The winner, if a professional, receives a cash prize; if an amateur, he receives plate of the value of the cash prize. The club to which the winner is attached belongs also has the custody for one year of the cup which is emblematic of the championship. The essential difference between the amateur and the open is that the former

is contested at match and the latter at medal play.

Q. How many passengers will an escalator carry in an hour? E. D. A. The capacity of an escalator depends upon its speed and the width of its steps. There are no mechanical limitations to the rate of speed, but engineers have found that a speed of about 100 feet per minute is most satisfactory. At this rate of driving 4,000 steps per hour arrive at the landing, and an escalator five feet in width, each step of which would readily accommodate three people, would have a maximum capacity of 12,000.

Q. How long has Paris green been used to kill potato bugs? I. L. O. A. Paris green is said to have been first used to destroy the potato pest in 1867 in Michigan.

Q. How far apart are the sources of the Rhine and Rhone rivers? E. C. S. A. The sources of the Rhine and Rhone are about 3 miles apart. The length of the Rhine is 800 miles; of the Rhone, 504 miles. The former river empties into the North Sea; the latter into the Gulf of Lyons and the Mediterranean.

Q. What is the origin of the name of the Mormons? J. C. C. A. The name "Mormon" originated with the name "Moroni" said to be that of the angel, who according to a statement made by Joseph Smith, the founder of the Mormon church, appeared to him September 21, 1823.

Q. From which country do we import the most merchandise? A. V. T. A. During the fiscal year 1921-22 this country imported merchandise to the value of \$307,984,319, from Canada. Japan follows closely with \$207,514,995. The United Kingdom is third place in this respect, their exports to the United States amounting to \$270,353,653.

Q. Who said there is no wrong without a remedy? H. W. A. "No wrong without a remedy" is one of the rules and maxims of equity, and it is not definitely known who first gave utterance to it.

Hotel Management To Be Taught At Cornell University

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Establishment of a specially selected curriculum in hotel management will be instituted at the fall semester at Cornell university, part of an educational movement sponsored by hotel owners and managers of the country and headed by E. C. Beppey, who is in charge of headquarters here for the promotion of the educational movement.

The program includes establishment of a research bureau to analyze and standardize methods, facts and problems of the hotel industry, four vocational training schools for the technical training for sub-managers and department heads and establishment of legal publicity, insurance and legislative agencies.

The virtues we are proudest of we practice because we have to.

HOW TO KEEP WELL

BY DR. W. A. EVANS.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit, or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Herald readers who desire to ask questions of Dr. Evans, should address their inquiries to the "How to Keep Well" department, The Grand Forks Herald, Grand Forks, N. D. Requests for individual diagnoses, or prescriptions for such services cannot be answered. (Copyright, 1922, by Dr. W. A. Evans.)

AMERICAN HASHISH. In 1865, Dr. H. Howard wrote an account of the effects of American hashish, cannabis, or hemp. In experimenting with this drug on himself, he took an enormous dose at that afternoon. At seven, he noticed that he had lost his sense of direction. "I hastily arose and apologized for remaining so long, but was assured I had only been a very few minutes. I returned home. By this time, I was quite excited, and a feeling of hilarity now rapidly increased. It was not a sensuous feeling, in the ordinary meaning of the term; it was a feeling of intense joyousness, not merely an intellectual countenance, but a sort of well being, the very opposite of malaise. It did not come from without; it was not connected with any passion or sense. It was simply a feeling of inner joyousness, the heart seemed buoyant beyond all trouble; the whole system felt as though a sense of fatigue was forgotten, and the mind gladly ran riot, free constantly to leap from one idea to another, apparently unbound from its ordinary laws. I was disposed to laugh; to make comic gestures; or very frequently recurring fancy was to imitate with the arms the motion of a fiddler, and with the lips the tune he was supposed to be playing. There was no pain, no delirium, nor any hallucinations, as I remember. At no time had I any visions, or at least any that I call to mind; but a person who was with me stated that I once raised my head and exclaimed, 'O! the mountains, the mountains!' I knew very well that I was acting foolishly, but I could not restrain myself."

At about 8 o'clock he began to have sensations of numbness, a feeling that his legs were waken pillars, and to have spells, "when all connection between the external world and myself seemed severed."

He sent for a physician. "About a quarter before 9 o'clock I was standing at the door anxiously watching for the doctor, and when the spells would come on, I would remain standing, leaning, perhaps, against the doorway. After a while, I saw a man approaching, whom I took to be the doctor. The sounds of his footsteps told me that he was walking very rapidly and he was under a gas lamp not more than a quarter of a square distant, yet he appeared a vast distance away, and a corresponding time approaching."

"My extremities were now cold, and I went into the house. I do not remember further until I was awakened by the doctor shaking me."

When awoke, his mind was clear. He told the physician what he had done and why, and suggested that they leave the parlor and go into the office.

"At this time there was a very marked sense of numbness in my limbs, and what the doctor said was

a hard pinch produced no pain. When I attempted to walk upstairs, my legs were stiff, and the lower half was made of lead. After this there were no new symptoms, only an intensifying of those already mentioned. Periods of unconsciousness became at once longer and more frequent, and during their absence intelligence was more imperfect, although aroused. I reasoned and judged clearly.

The next day he was about all right, and ready to tell the tale.

HER MENTAL STARVATION. Mrs. J. S. writes: "Won't you please send me a Carol Kennicott reply for herself?" "She wants to say that if you were banished into 'Main Street,' you might find yourself becoming a first class nut, too."

"I was raised in Chicago, was successful in business there, some education in music, oratory, dramatic art and psychology—and married. I'm 'Main Street' teacher."

"There is not a single character or incident in Lewis' book that is over and over again present the original—as cruel as in the case of the little school teacher."

"Now, truly, is one a nut who experiences mental starvation in trying to adapt oneself to a lower mental standard?"

"There are many Junia Haydocks in a large city, but there are two Carol Kennicotts who may flock together and so pass unnoticed, or perhaps admired and lauded for their achievements."

SLEEPLESSNESS FROM STUDY. A. V. writes: "For a few weeks past I have not been sleeping at night. Sometimes I go to sleep for two or three hours after going to bed, wake up at 2 or 3 o'clock and stay awake until 5 or 6."

"The next day I don't notice that I'm tired except when I first get up. I must add that I have been studying hard all winter and am still doing so for four or five hours a day. Age 18."

In older people, this generally means intestinal fermentation. Such people sleep better if they take no evening meal, except, perhaps, a glass of warm milk at bedtime. Sometimes it is better to take an enema before retiring."

In still older people it means that the bladder has ailed. They do better if they drink no coffee or other fluid after 5."

Take a warm bath at bedtime and sleep in a warmly covered bed. In your mind I guess you have been studying too hard."

Put in a hard day at manual labor or play in the open. Discontinue your studies. Refrain from worry."