

GRAND FORKS HERALD

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Schools all over the country are opening, and there is the usual discussion of school work. That the schools are not doing all that might be desired of them will generally be admitted.

Perhaps, when we dig into the subject we shall find that a good many of the defects which are charged against the schools have their origin elsewhere.

Business for navies. That there is still need for naval armament is evidenced by events now in progress in the Near East.

Another strike in sight. The coal strike has been settled, at least for the time being. Coal is again being produced, and if there are no fresh obstacles production will go on apace.

Fair rates for potatoes. Every citizen of North Dakota is interested in the effort that is being put forth to obtain for the farmers of this section an emergency freight rate for potatoes which will remove the discrimination which now exists against the product of this section in comparison with that of the mountain states under the Interstate Commerce commission.

and reasonable it may be relied on usually to throw the weight of its influence the right way. That influence generally turns the scale.

Men who, under existing circumstances, will threaten to tie up lake transportation if their demands are not granted have little faith in the justice of their own cause.

Twisted statistics. An article in a current magazine discussed the scientific wonders of the great Pyramid at Gizeh, and in addition to setting forth some very interesting facts, undertakes to amplify the facts by ascribing to the pyramid characteristics which it does not possess.

It is the only building in the world that is oriented exactly to the four points of the compass. Its measurements, extended, give the weight of the world in tons and the mean distance between the earth and sun in miles.

As a matter of fact, the orientation of the structure is not exact, although it is nearly so, and there is no mystery about this, as the learned men of ancient Egypt are known to have been excellent mathematicians and competent astronomers, for their time.

Comparison of the measurements to tons and miles is absurd, as tons and miles were inventions of centuries after the builders of the pyramids have crumbled to dust, and the weights and measures of no two nations correspond.

Any fractional relation between the dimensions of the pyramid and of the earth is purely accidental as the ancients were convinced that the earth was flat, and had no knowledge of its size or of its distance from the sun.

The interior temperature of the pyramid is the result of climate, and not of design. The men who built the pyramids have left us monuments of quite exact scientific knowledge along certain lines, and of great mechanical skill.

"Straight Republicanism." The league organs and speakers are stressing the party idea in this campaign. They make a plea for the support of Republicans on the ground that their candidates are Republicans.

The chairman of the committee on platform, which also prepared the resolutions denouncing the Republicanism of R. A. Nestos, J. A. Kitchen and George Shafer, and urged that they be repudiated and three candidates more acceptable to the League bosses be substituted, is himself a radical Socialist.

Increased loan facilities. With a local branch of the big bank in his small town, he could borrow just as much as though he lived and did business in New York, because the bank would be able to deal with the same basis as business with the home office.

The national banks say that there would be a great saving in a branch bank system because of a diminished overhead expense. There are 30,000 banks of all sizes in the United States, each with a president, subordinate officers and boards of directors.

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AIN'T IT A GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELING? - BY BRIGGS



BRANCHES FOR NATIONAL BANKS BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN. (Any reader can get the answer to any question by writing The Grand Forks Herald information bureau, 226 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill. This offer applies strictly to information. The bureau cannot give advice on legal, medical and financial matters. It does not attempt 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. 16.—The fight for the establishment of branches of national banks has been renewed in congress by the introduction by Representative McFadden, chairman of the house committee on banking and currency, of a bill permitting such banking expansion. It is a matter of popular interest for two reasons. It represents a curious contest between local institutional pride and the protection of local profits, and second, it represents a struggle by small bankers against big banks.

The principal argument in favor of branches for national banks is efficiency and service. The principal argument against such branches is preservation of local enterprise and industry from the possibility of a money trust.

What the national banks ask is the legal right to establish branches in any places. Thus, the National City Bank of New York might wish to establish a branch in every city in the United States and in many small towns. Under existing law it cannot do so, but if it could, it would get the deposits and the business of many more customers than any one bank could handle.

They claim that for the law to permit them to establish such branches, so that the milk man in Omaha could deal with a great banking institution as readily as John Rockefeller or any other New York millionaire, is to move in the direction of efficiency. Under existing law, a national bank may lend only a limited proportion of its funds to one borrower. A man may have a bank deposit in a small town, but borrowing requirements are large. His local bank may not be big enough to accommodate him. Therefore, he must do business with a bigger bank in a distant city.

With a local branch of the big bank in his small town, he could borrow just as much as though he lived and did business in New York, because the bank would be able to deal with the same basis as business with the home office. The loan would be limited, not to the capital of the branch but only to the capital of the whole system of parent and branch banks.

It is a fact that in many parts of the United States big businesses send their deposits by messenger long distances to other cities to find banks that are strong enough to deal with. A bank desires to lend only to those who deposit with it; therefore, the big business in the small city, does not deposit at home but in the place where there is a big bank big enough to handle its loans.

copies are returned to the publishers and credit is allowed. In this way subscribers' copies could not be collected and returned by an unscrupulous person who had attained standing with a publisher as a newsdealer.

Q. What will change ordinary flour to pastry flour? W. T. S. A. Replacing a two level table-spoonful of flour with two level table-spoonfuls of cornstarch in each cupful of flour used will give the desired change.

Q. What causes the itch? C. C. W. A. Itch or scabies is caused by the presence of larvae or mature specimens of Acarus scabiei, the itch mite. Although the itch was known to the Greeks and Romans, the cause was probably not recognized before the twentieth century. A case was reported in 1892 wherein the skin of the patient was estimated to contain 7,000,000 eggs and 2,000,000 mites.

Q. What is meant by homogenized milk? D. P. A. The department of agriculture says that such milk has been forced through a sieve fine enough to break up the fat globules.

Q. What is a hant? O. M. S. A. This is a word used in the Near East to designate a stopping place for travelers. It scarcely takes on the dignity of a hotel, since the rooms are furnished with nothing more than a pallet to provide a resting place for the weary soldier.

Q. What causes birdseyes in maple? F. R. R. A. The forest service says that parasitic growths get into the wood of the maple and cause swellings which appear as eyes when the wood is sawed across. These do not harm the wood and make it more valuable.

Q. Why is the Black Sea said to be different from all other seas? B. F. P. A. The existence of sulphuretted hydrogen in great quantities below 100 fathoms, the extensive chemical precipitation of calcium carbonate and the stagnant nature of its deep waters serve to make the Black sea unique. The depths of this sea are lifeless. Another peculiarity is that there is a layer of water between 25 and 50 fathoms which is colder than the deeper water. This is because the deep water is saltier than the surface water and practically motionless. In winter time the surface water reaches freezing point and in the spring sinks to the top of the saline deeper water.

BOLSHEVISTS TRADE FURS FOR TOOLS TO CARRY ON INDUSTRY. Moscow.—The Bolsheviks have begun delving into their well-adorned warehouses reported to be bulging with furs and other articles of luxury of other days, and are now trading pelts and things for articles of necessity.

HOW TO KEEP WELL BY DR. W. A. EVANS. Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if answered in this column, where space will permit, or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered subject to proper limitations, and where a stamped, addressed envelope is desired to receive the answer, the name and address of the inquirer should be given.

CARRIERS OF TYPHOID. How about the farmer's well, his privy and his stable? Are they responsible for the farmer's typhoid? These are important questions.

The city man has quit having typhoid. Not so the farmer and the man who lives in villages, towns and cities of 20,000 or less. This story has to do with the farmer and not with the small city man. He still has typhoid fever with a greater frequency than he should.

When the water supply is made safe, milk takes first place as a spreading agency. When the rats drop naturally, carriers come into first place, and milk and water drop into the background.

Dr. R. B. Norment made a study of the typhoid fever occurring in Washington and Frederick counties, Maryland, during a four-year period. In these counties most of the people live in the country. However, the map of the counties on which the cases were spotted showed that most of them were located in or not very far away from small towns and villages.

WORMS NOT A FALLACY. M. H. W. writes: "I. Is it a fallacy, as is so often contended, that children have worms, and, indeed, adults, sometimes?"

LUCKY OR UNLUCKY? M. B. writes: "I am 42. For the last two years I have been drinking an average of a half quart of whiskey a day. I weigh 140 pounds. I can work well, as well as eat and sleep well. How long will I be able to continue this?"