GRAND FORKS HERALD

GRAND FORKS HERALD CO., Owners and Publishers.

Official City, County and State paper for Grand Forks County, North Dakota.

NEW YORK OFFICE.....286 Fifth Ave.
CHICAGO OFFICE.....Steger Bldg.

Published every morning except Monday morning and every evening except Sunday evening in the Herald Building and entered as second class matter at the Grand Forks postoffice.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL.

MORNING OR EVENING HERALD, by mail, payable in advance, in North Dakota Minnesota, Montana and South Dakota: One year, $5.00; Six months, $2.75; Three months, $1.50; One month, 60c. Outside of these states: One year, $10.00; Six months, $5.00; less than 6 months, per month, $1.00.

MORNING AND EVENING HERALD, by mail, payable in advance, in North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana and South Dakota: One year, $9.00; Six months $5.00; Three months, $2.75; One month, $1.00.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—BY CARRIER.

MORNING OR EVENING HERALD, by carrier, in Grand Forks and East Grand Forks, if paid in advance. One year, $7.00; Six months, $3.75; Three months, $2.00; One month, 75c. If not paid in advance, $1 per month.

MORNING AND EVENING HERALD, by carrier, in Grand Forks and East Grand Forks, if paid in advance. One year, $13.00; Six months, $7.00; Three months, $3.75; One month $1.50. If not paid in advance, $2 per month.

EVENING AND SUNDAY HERALD, by carrier, in Grand Forks and East Grand Forks, if paid in advance. One year, $12.00; Six months, $7.00; Three months, $2.75; One month, $1.50. If not paid in advance, $2 per month.

WHEN CHANGING THE ADDRESS of your paper, it is important to give both the old and new address.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 30, 1922.

EVENTS OF A WEEK.

The week and the year close with a resumption of war in the Near East in immediate prospect, with the Lausanne conference on the verge of breaking down because of inability of the nations there represented to agree on essential points, and with the French government evidently determined to take possession of German forests because of Germany's default in her reparations deliveries. On the whole, the prospect is anything but a comfortable one. As against these disquieting prospects we have the fact that several peace conferences have been obliged to adjourn without the accomplishment of their main object; that emergencies have been tided over, and that serious efforts are apparently being made to bring about satisfactory understandings with reference to some of the most pressing of the world's problems, and with at least a reasonable prospect of success.

* * * *

The particular items which have stood out this time conspicuously as obstacles to progress at Lausanne are those of jurisdiction over Mosul and its adjacent oil fields and Turkish capitulations, by which is meant the reservation by outside nations of the right to maintain in Turkey their own tribunals for the disposition of cases in which their own nationals are interested.

* * * *

The Turkish representatives insist that Mosul shall be included in their territory. Great Britain maintains that the district is properly a part of the Arab kingdom of Irak, over which she holds a mandate. At this time the discussion has not reached the point where the other participating nations declare their attitude on this question, but at present acquiescence in the Turkish demand seems improbable.

* * * *

The Turkish national leaders have taken a very positive position on the question of capitulations, insisting that to permit the presence within their country of foreign tribunals is a waiving of the sovereignty of their own nation, and a humiliation which they cannot endure. The subject is not a new one, for such tribunals have been a part of the regular establishment in the past, and there has been nothing in recent Turkish history to indicate that foreigners will be any safer under the jurisdiction of native courts than they would have been at any time in the past. The Japanese representative has called attention to the fact that it is only recently that similar capitulations in his country have been discontinued, and he has urged Turkey to yield patiently to the demand for the present. Lord Curzon, speaking for Great Britain, minced no words in his characterization of the Turkish courts and Turkish methods of administering justice, which he says are such that they cannot be recognized by the western nations.

* * * *

In the meantime Greek troops are massing on the Thracian border, and it is quite possible that by this time expected clashes have occurred, and that that little corner of Europe is again the scene of sanguinary conflict. The route of the Greeks in Asia Minor and their summary expulsion from that territory, after their dream of empire, has been a severe blow to Grecian pride, and there is undoubtedly a large element in Greece that would be glad of an opportunity to regain some of the country's lost prestige by striking a sudden blow at the Turk from the European side. Moreover, the understanding that Turkey is to be awarded eastern Thrace is not only still further humiliating to Greece, but exceedingly unsatisfactory because of the probability of boundary frays and disputes over the treatment of Greeks resident in that section.

* * * *

At the meeting of the reparations commission Germany was decided to be in voluntary default in that she has failed to deliver to France the quantities of wood which she had agreed to deliver. The resolution to this effect was supported by France, Belgium and Italy, Great Britain alone voting in the negative, and the swinging of Italy over to the French side in this matter is regarded as a decided victory for France.

* * * *

Following this has come the declaration from Premier Poincare of the French intention to take possession of German state forests in Bavaria and elsewhere in order to make good by force what Germany has failed to perform. The French attitude on the subject is very positive, the premier's statement being that he hopes that the other Allies will agree to the program which he proposes, but that if not, France will act alone.

* * * *

It has developed, as was anticipated, that the conversations looking toward the appointment of an American commission to make an economic survey of Germany, the results of which would be available as a basis for a new agreement on reparations, have actually occurred, although the disavowals of participation made by several governments are quite accurate. The exchanges have been between German business men and The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, with communications forwarded to important men in Great Britain and France who have received and considered them merely as private individuals. Thus all the governments keep their skirts clear, and the proprieties are strictly observed.

* * * *

The introduction of the Borah resolution for a [illegible] has caused us to learn that President Harding and the state department have for some time been at work on a conference of nations for the purpose of considering the general economic situation. This much has been made known in a letter from the president to Senator Lodge, though the exact nature of the correspondence has not been disclosed, nor the views of the president on what phases of economics he hopes to have discussed. His letter calls attention to the obvious fact that not all of the details of such preliminary work can properly be made public while the issues are pending, but congressmen are informed that information on the subject will be supplied to them if they seek it in the proper way.

* * * *

During the past few days more or less detailed information has been obtained concerning the storms which raged on the north Atlantic for a week or more before Christmas. Men who have spent the better part of a lifetime on the ocean say that the storms which they experienced during that week were the worst they ever knew. One of the big liners brought information of winds that reached a velocity of 120 miles an hour, and of being able, with her great engines, to make only two knots in 48 hours. The great storm seems to have spanned the Atlantic, as similar weather was experienced on both sides at the same time. New York has had sleet and snow which almost suspended traffic, and all New England is covered with a blanket of deep snow.

* * * *

Because of the startling character of the facts thus far made public the proceedings in the investigation of the kidnaping and double murder at Mer Rouge, La., are being followed with great interest all over the country. A former mayor of Mer Rouge, now in Baltimore, has been arrested on a murder charge in connection with the crime, and is resisting extradition, and local authorities are said to have a list of twenty or more men who are to be arrested on a similar charge. In view of the tension which has developed state troops are kept on the job.

HOW WILL WE HAVE IT?

There is something refreshing in the explicitness of the suggestions made by the London Spectator as to steps which should be taken looking toward the settlement of some of the most perplexing problems which trouble the world. He proposes in brief, that Great Britain's debt to America be funded; that America assist in ascertaining the amount which Germany can and should pay in reparations, and induce France to accept her diminished share on assurance that America will co-operate with Britain in defending France against any aggression by Germany; and that America and Britain together inaugurate some system of legal tender which will permit the resumption of international exchange on a sound basis.

It is the Spectator's idea that the chancellor of the exchecquer who is now on his way to the United States, make no proposal with reference to the British debt except that it be paid, leaving it to the creditor to designate the time and manner, and that in the matter of aiding France as against a German attack, instead of a formal alliance there should be an understanding in which full recognition is given to American constitutional methods and American sentiment.

It is an undoubted fact that in addition to a certain measure of militarism, which may be found in other countries than France, fear lies behind much of the French attitude toward Germany. France has suffered, and suffered terribly from German aggression. Her people do not desire a repetition of that experience, and are determined to prevent it if possible. The rest of the world looks hopefully for the rehabilitation of Germany. France fears that very thing, for she cannot tell at what moment Germany, industrially and commercially strengthened, may again become a military menace. France wants to keep the German nose on the grindstone, and it is easy to understand why.

Convince the French people that they need not fear German attack, and the question of reparations becomes merely one of dollars, and questions of dollars can always be adjusted. Great Britain stands ready to cancel all, or the major part of the French indebtedness to her, if France will abate by a similar amount her reparations claims on Germany. With assurance that the German military menace has been absolutely wiped out there is no reason why France should not avail herself of that offer.

The French military establishment stands in the way of a general reduction of land armaments. That establishment is maintained largely because of fear of Germany. Remove the cause of that fear, and the cause of the great French army is removed.

The United States has many of these matters, if not in her own hands, at least largely within her own control. She is the keystone of the arch of world relationships. It is impossible for her to play the part of the disinterested observer. She is not disinterested, and she ought not to be a mere observer. Her highest interest lies in the readjustment of international relations, the re-establishment of international credit, and in bringing about the assurance of international peace.

A GREAT CO-OPERATIVE PROBLEM

A writer on economic subjects, dealing with the subject of co-operation, says that one of the most difficult problems with which those engaged in co-operative enterprises have to deal arises from the disinclination of members of such associations to pay their managers and others employed salaries commensurate with the quantity and kind of work that they are called on to perform. And he finds that many of the failures of co-operative enterprises are due to the fact that in very many cases there is no one connected with them who has sufficient personal interest in their success to keep him awake nights.

There is a volume of truth in that. The manager of a private business operated in the ordinary way knows that he must make the business a success or get out. If he is not retired by the directors he will be eliminated automatically when his institution goes into bankruptcy. As a rule he has a sufficient stake in the business, either on a profit sharing or a salary basis, to make his job worth while. He does not want to lose it, and he will fight for it to the extent of his ability.

Men who are inadequately paid have not that interest. At the same time, in the co-operative association, it is often difficult for the members to understand why the man whom they employ should receive better pay than themselves.

The Associated Press says that in the discussions at Lausanne Old Testament history has been reviewed from Genesis to Malachi, and that every foot of ground has been traversed from Mount Ararat to the Garden of Eden. There seems to have been a strong resemblance between the sessions there and the sessions of the United States senate.

THAT GUILTIEST FEELING - - - - - - BY BRIGGS

Greeks Not Doing Greek Dancing

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 offer applies strictly to information. The bureau cannot give advice of 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., Dec. 27.—Not long ago, a program of various types of classic Greek art was being planned in one of our cities, and local Greek talent was hunted out to play the parts. Greeks who could perform in dramatic and musical numbers were not hard to find. But then came the question of dancing.

There was to be a dance given in the classic manner by real Greek maidens, who might be the direct descendants of the bacchantes and ceremonial dancers of old Athens, and the producers set out ingenuously to collect the Greek dancers of the city. They returned steeped in gloom. There were no Greek maidens who could do the ancient dances. So the Greek dance had to be left to young Americans with names reminiscent of ancestors from England, Wales, France, Denmark and Germany.

This incident has attracted attention to the fact that the recent enthusiasm for Greek dancing has scarcely touched Greece. The classic manner of dancing has been adopted of late years by dancers of America and almost every country of Europe. But no outstanding exponents of the art have come from the original home of the classic dance.

A Greek was asked why the girls of his country have not been swept along the revival of their celebrated art.

"It is not easy to say," he answered. "I believe the young girls in the schools have felt that the Greek dancers—they wear—you know they wear not so much clothing—and the girls have not wished to wear the old costumes. But that is not, perhaps, so true now," he added. "I know Isadora Duncan had some Greek pupils when she was in my country, and there are no doubt a few girls there who are interested in the classic dance."

This modern Greek man conveyed the impression, however, that the modern Greek maiden would still be a bit shocked to think of herself in the garb of her ancestors. Visions of statues wearing a thin layer of drapery, and that none too securely arranged, seemed to flash before the eyes of the very completely dressed young Greek of the drawing room.

Isadora Duncan's latest appearances in flowing and disappearing drapery would seem to support this young man's idea that inadequate costumes are a necessary part of the classic dance. Miss Duncan is one of the leaders in the revival of classic dancing and her example has far-reaching results among other naturalistic dancers.

But some dancers of the classic school boldly disagree with Miss Duncan's point of view. They explain that while the ancient Greeks danced in filmy garments or even in no garments at all, no one was shocked by their appearance. The minds of the people were adjusted to a different set of conventions from those obtaining today. Perfection of the human body was as casually admired then as a beautiful face is now.

These dancers say that while the sense of freedom gained from wearing light drapery is desirable in dancing, some concessions should be made to custom. Too abbreviated or diaphanous a costume, even if worn with the most artistic of intentions, gains the interest of the modern audience at the expense of the dance itself. Instead of costume, dancer, setting, music, and steps blending harmoniously, the clothing of the performer becomes a distraction. To the Greek audience this would not have been so, but the modern dancer cannot expect to overthrow in an afternoon the traditions of his time. So the conservatives argue, and their point of view is worthy of notice, since it rarely gets much attention.

But after all, the costume should not be the most important point in the presentation of a classic dance. It seems strange that a detail of that sort could have stood between modern youths of Greece and a return to the dancing ideal of their famous ancestors.

Yet, when the Greeks dance today they do the latest ballroom steps, or occasionally at festivals, peasants perform national folk dances.

In one of the typical folk dances, the peasants join hands in a long chain. Many of the dancers are in modern clothes. Some of the girls wear the voluminous peasant dress with embroidered skirt and apron and white sleeveless coat, and some of the men wear the full white skirts and tight leggings of the national costume. They swing along in a simple step, keeping time to slow music. The leader waves a handkerchief, and the rest of the line follows along, dancing the same rather monotonous step, around and around. These folk dances are said to bear a faint resemblance to the classic dances of Athens and Sparta, but the resemblance is vague and not easy to trace.

The dances in honor of Athena, Diana, Hera, Dionysius, and Aphrodite were performed as expressions of deep religious feeling. In the highest period of Hellenic culture the dances were graceful, dignified, and altogether artistic. It was only as Greece degenerated that the dances became abandoned.

The Greek folk dances are a far cry from the wild Bacchanales that are associated with the last stage of the classic dance. If the folk dances can be traced back at all it would be to the dignified professionals in the groves of some calm and stately deity.

Ancient Dances Described.

Though diagrams and complete descriptions of steps have not come down to us, we can be fairly certain of some facts about the dances performed by the dance-loving Greeks. Homer, Plato, Hesiod and other writers described the dances, and the rhythms of Greek poetry were occasionally employed to indicate the rhythms of a dance. In statues, paintings, and bas reliefs, Greek artists depicted dancers in all sorts of poses.

Dancing naturally played a large part in the art of that time because it played a prominent part in everyday life. The religious feeling of the Greeks was largely so expressed. Births and marriages were celebrated by dances, and at funerals grief was customarily shown by suitable pantomine.

Sculptured figures graphically show us the sort of dancing approved by the Greeks, and it is mainly to the work of the sculptors that modern naturalistic dancers have gone for their inspiration.

Studying the figures carefully, they have discovered secrets of poise, muscular tension, balance and grace that characterized the Greeks when they were at the height of physical perfection. A figure on tiptoe with draperies swinging to one side and arms swung to the opposite side might suggest to some of us only a model posed by an artist in a graceful attitude. One student of dancing, Maurice Emmanuel, finds that such a pose represents the end of a twirl not unlike the pirouette of the ballet dancer.

By analyzing thousands of figures of Greek art, Monsieur Emmanuel found that much of the ballet technique was known to the Greeks, though they performed the steps in a freer, and far less technical style than the ballerina.

The dance experts agree that the Greeks danced with the entire body, using the head, hands, arms, and torso to express their meaning. At first, we are told, the dancers enacted their pantomimes very definitely.

They depicted their emotions and thoughts so perfectly that the dancer of today often finds the highest possible self expression in the poses that pleased Phidias 2400 years ago.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Q. Does the grapefruit belong to the orange or lemon family? C. F.

A. The department of agriculture says that the grapefruit belongs to the same family as the lemon and orange, but represents a distinct botanical species.

Q. Where were the first state primaries held? N. L. A.

A. The direct primary was first adopted as legal for all nominations in 1903 by Wisconsin.

Q. Do many foreigners live in Cairo, Egypt? C. L. V.

A. The latest census shows that Cairo has a population of 63,000 foreigners, mostly Europeans. Cairo has lost much of its oriental character within the last 50 years. The modern section of the city has wide, well-lighted streets, and stores, cafes, concert halls and an opera house. It is known as the Ismailiyeh. There are electric tramways and other means of transportation.

Q. Are bass considered food fish or game fish? W. S. H.

A. The bureau of fisheries says that this is a disputed question. In many sections of the country the bass is both a commercial food fish and a game fish.

Q. I have seen the surname "Honolulu, T. H." on letterheads. What do the initials stand for? T. H.

A. T. H. stands for Territory of Hawaii.

Q. Should the gas be turned on in a stove before the match is applied to the burner? H. D.

A. A second or two should separate the operations. Turning the gas on before the flame is applied blows the air out of the gas holes and produces a purer flame.

Q. Is the Yule log a part of the English celebration of Christmas? R. O.

A. The custom of burning the Yule log on Christmas Eve is not generally observed in England. The custom is still followed in some of the rural sections. It is more prevalent in the Scandinavian countries.

Q. Is the United Typothetae a labor union? A. M. M.

A. The United Typothetae and Franklin Clubs of America is an organization of employing printers.

Q. What and where is the Gunnison Tunnel? J. W. S.

A. The Gunnison Tunnel is part of the Uncompahgre Valley Project, an irrigation enterprise in southwestern Colorado, and pierces the divide which separates the Gunnison River from the Uncompahgre River. It is 30,582 feet in length.

Q. How long does "twilight" last? N. V.

A. Twilight is daylight which continues after sunset. Light is reflected from the upper air till the sun is about 18 degrees below the horizon but the duration of twilight is manifestly much influenced by the state of the atmosphere. In low latitudes, both on account of the quickness with which the sun traverses the 18 degrees below the horizon and because of the transparency of the atmosphere there is little twilight. On the other hand, in latitudes higher than 48 degrees twilight at certain times of the year lasts from sunset to sunrise.

Q. Where did the two-thirds rule originate in constitutional and parliamentary law? C. H. T.

A. The two-thirds rule may be regarded as American in its origin and grew out of the jealous vigilance with which the smaller communities included in the Union of States sought to safeguard their political rights. The constitution, for example, in providing a two-thirds vote of the senate for conviction in impeachment cases, secures to a minority of the states as represented in the senate the power to decide the result.

TROOPS COST $270,000,000.

London.—The strength of the British army of occupation in Germany on November first was 552 officers and 8,138 men of other rank, according to Walter Guinnes, under secretary to the war department.

The total cost of maintenance, exclusive of accommodation and miscellaneous services, from the armistice to July 31, 1922, amounted to 54,658,000 pounds sterling.

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 subject to proper limitations, and 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 of The Grand Forks Herald. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.—(Copyright, 1922: By W. A. Evans.)

PIONEER DISEASES.

When men are thrown into new surroundings they have a way of making new diseases for themselves. The new diseases are sometimes new diseases cut out of old cloth and possibly are sometimes new as to both fabric and cut.

One of the new diseases which came out of the war was trench fever. It is not certain that one must go into a trench to get this fever. It is quite possible that some wide-awake ex-army physician attending some good Quaker woman in a peaceful hamlet may suddenly exclaim, why this is a case of trench fever.

The British appointed a commission to study trench fever, at a time when that disease was regarded as an ally of the Germans. Now that the Dardanelles is about to disrupt Europe for the steenth time, the final report of this commission appears.

The danger to one Quaker dame lying in her feather bed in a peaceful rural hamlet on a quiet Sunday morning might not be excuse enough for giving space to an article on trench fever in these days of the high cost of print paper. But I am sure that all decent people will forgive the waste when they know this disease adds to our score against the louse.

We know that lice spread typhus fever and now trench fever and maybe two or three other diseases. A little more proof that the louse should disappear from polite society. It is a comfort to know that, in spite of the large number of lousy school children, the louse has lost caste since Bobby Burns day.

Preachers may be more entertaining, but I suspect lice in church are less in evidence; at any rate, pious mothers no longer entertain themselves by watching lice as they did in the good old days of Bobby, and now for some facts about trench fever:

It is due to a micro-organism which is not a bacillus but resembles one. This micro-organism is spread by lice only. It is found in the blood serum of a person having trench fever.

The blood of such a person remains infectious for a variable length of time. In one case it was found infective for one day only. In another case for 443 days. Other cases were in between these limits.

When a louse sucks this micro-organism into its body it becomes capable of spreading the disease in from five to nine days.

VINEGAR FOR NITS.

Anxious Mother writes: "I have two little girls, aged 10 and 12 years, and I have an awful lot of trouble with their heads. They are full of nits. As I have to work hard every day, it is not easy for me to try to get them out, and they are liable to be dismissed from school.

"Can you tell me how to get rid of them?"

REPLY.

Wash the hair with hot vinegar. Remove the excess of vinegar with a cloth. Wash the hair with warm water. Dry. Comb with a fine tooth comb on which there is some grease. This will get rid of nits. If lice are present kill those by washing with kerosene.

METABOLISM TEST.

L. A. R. writes: "Please explain the metabolism test in a goiter case."

REPLY.

The test consists in collecting the expired breath for a definite period of time, measuring it, and analyzing it. At the time of the test and for some time before it the subject is kept physically and mentally quiet. The test is not made soon after a meal. The size and weight of the individual are taken into account.

The theory underlying the test is this:

In burning food into energy carbon dioxide in the expired breath is the principal end product. A certain rate of combustion per pound of weight and unit of size is held to be normal—or 1. The rate determined is set down as 1.6, for instance, or .6 in another case.

The glandular secretion which, more than any other, sets the rate of combustion is that of the thyroid.

HANDS NEED GREASE.

L. S. C. writes: "Does the fact that a workman's hands constantly get infected from small cuts and wounds tend to indicate syphilis?

"If so, is there danger to other workmen from towels or articles that he handles?

"He works more or less in cement."

REPLY.

No.

In all probability your hands need grease.

Wash them well before going to work. Grease well with lanolin or other grease. When you stop work again, wash well and follow by greasing.

FEVER BLISTERS AND COLDS.

Miss K. D. writes: "1. Whenever I have a cold or am the least bit sick I get sores all over my mouth. Could you suggest something for them, as they last for some time?

"2. Is camphor ice good?"

REPLY.

1. Fever blisters caused by infection with some coryza germ, probably a member of the pneumonia family.

2. Yes.

SHEEP SCAB.

O. K. writes: "I think I have sheep scab. It is in my eyebrows. My physician has shown me the spores in the hairs under a microscope.

"I have used yellow oxide of mercury, sulphur ointment, and ammoniated mercury.

"What can I do?"

REPLY.

Why not shave off the hairs, paint a few times with iodine; follow with sulphur ointment.

Or, kill off the hairs with X-ray and then treat the bald infected spots as above.

You may have some wear, but ringworm is more probable.