

BEAUTY, CASH AND HIGH BIRTH, PRINCE'S BRIDE

(By P. M. Sarl.)
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
London, Nov. 7 (by mail.)—Who is going to be the next Queen of England?

This is the puzzle that certainly every woman, and most of the newspapers and male folk in England are trying to solve.

For the first time since the matrimonial experiments of bluff King Henry the Eighth, there is an excellent chance of a "Commoner" mounting the throne of England, and hordes of matchmaking mammas, to say nothing of hundreds of blushing debutantes, who six years ago would have admitted themselves ruled out of the contest, realize that the Imperial Crown is well within their grasp, plus a very presentable Prince Charming, if they can manage to rope in the Prince of Wales.

Among the many social upheavals caused by the war not the least striking is the difference it has made to the Prince of Wales. Without a world war, he would certainly have been married—according to plan, and probably before now—to some German, Russian or other princess. He might have been given a choice of two or three, but his list for selection would have been strictly limited. But with the wiping out of the Russian royal family, and the total eclipse of the German and Austrian dynasties, he has been able to call for a pack of cards for himself and claim a fresh deal.

In fact there are only four princesses of suitable age left in Europe. They are the Italian Princesses Yolanda and Mafalda, Marie of Rumania and Margaret of Denmark. The Italian candidates are Catholics, perhaps not an insuperable obstacle, but anyway the Italian throne is not regarded as too stable just now, a consideration which will weigh very heavily when the final decision is taken by the powers that arrange royal marriages. The Danish Princess Margaret is a prime favorite of Queen-Mother Alexandra's, but there is no indication that the Prince has any views in that direction while the exponents of high policy cannot see any advantage to Britain in an alliance with poor little bankrupt Rumania.

Were King Albert's daughter five or six years older, high policy would doubtless win and an Anglo-Belgian alliance consummated, but little Princess Marie is only fourteen, and a Prince of Wales cannot wait for her to grow up. Three English princesses are available, two Teck princesses and Maud, younger daughter of the late Duke of Fife, but the Tecks have little wealth or prestige, while the greater part of the Fife fortune went with the title to the elder daughter, Princess Alexandra, who married Prince Arthur of Connaught.

Hence the matchmakers have turned to the "Old Nobility" of England and right here the said Old Nobility must be kicking itself badly over the fact that it hasn't more marriageable daughters to offer. Taking the three highest ranks, twenty-eight dukes can only provide fourteen daughters of suitable age, forty-two marquises but fifteen and 225 earls a paltry thirty-seven eligible candidates. Three-quarters of these would be automatically ruled out through lack of fortune, personal looks or on account of "entanglements," divorces, etc., of their parents or near relations, for no scandal must be raked up against the future Queen of England, nor can "dubious" relatives be tolerated.

Advocates of Anglo-American friendship are rooting for an American bride, and the Prince has doubtless seen plenty of suitable candidates over here, but the wish of the man-in-the-street undoubtedly is for "Our Young Man" to make an English marriage. So far, however, no indication of his choice has been given by the Prince himself, not even the most confirmed matchmaker having detected him showing undue partiality for any particular person.

There are no very rigid court rules on the subject in England, the consent of the King being sufficient to satisfy etiquette, and the consent of parliament, which has to be obtained by the heir to the throne in any event, royal or otherwise. Parliament would readily consent to a non-royal bride, and it is generally believed that King George and Queen Mary are desirous of allowing the young prince to choose for himself.

Equally with the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary stands a fine chance of being permitted to take a non-royal husband, for there are no eligible princes of her own age left in Europe. The younger princes of England may profit similarly.

One of the main qualifications for a non-royal Prince of Wales, or non-royal husband for Princess Mary, will be a substantial bank-roll, for the British royal house is not wealthy.

LURE OF VIRGIN ISLANDS BRINGS DANE IN MARINES

New York, Nov. 20.—Jens Skydt Jensen, of Denmark, was a soldier in the Danish West Indians. He saw the flag of his country hauled down and the Stars and Stripes flung to the breeze by U. S. marines, who occupied the islands after the United States had bought them from Denmark and renamed them the Virgin Islands.

Jens was disconsolate. He liked the islands and he liked his job. Most of the Danish soldiers went back to their own country. Jens came to the United States, joined the army, served overseas, and when the war was over he returned to Brooklyn, where until recently he has been living at 3 Manhattan street.

On Armistice Day Jens enlisted in the marine corps here, and asked to be sent back to the Virgin Islands. His request was granted, and he is now on his way back to his old job with Uncle Sam for an employer.

TWENTY-FIVE MILLION PENNY HEALTH STAMPS

Twenty-five million penny health stamps are in the hands of organizations of citizens in every county in the state, ready to be offered to the public on December 1 when the 1920 Christmas Seal sale opens, officials of the Minnesota Public Health association announced today.

The sale of all these seals will provide a \$250,000 fund with which public health agencies in every county in Minnesota fight tuberculosis and other deadly diseases during the coming year. The funds will be used to educate children and adults in health needs and how to combat disease, for more clinics, demonstration, detection and treatment and to promote better health legislation.

The minimum quota of the state fund for this county is on the basis of 10 cents per capita, but heads of the local seal sale committee emphasized today that since there are many persons who cannot contribute, it is necessary for the average citizen to invest his dollars rather than pennies in the health stamps.

Ottawa, Ontario.—Nearly one million, six hundred thousand dollars in insurance has been issued by the Dominion government since the returned soldiers' act became effective. About fifteen thousand dollars has thus far been received in premiums, the majority of the policies being for five thousand dollars, the maximum amount to be obtained under the act by an individual.

NERVOUS AND MENTAL PATIENTS TO BE SEPARATED

Washington, Nov. 20.—The U. S. Public Health Service will soon convene in Pittsburgh a board consisting of Dr. A. J. Ostheimer, of Philadelphia, Dr. T. Diller, of Pittsburgh, and the officer in charge of the Marine hospital to arrange for the setting aside in the hospital of a section for the diagnosis of neuro-psychiatric patients from the third district of the service, comprising the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Ottawa, Ontario.—Prospective buyers of Canadian flour are sending inquiries to the Canadian trade commission from a number of foreign countries. The trade commissioner at Paris asked for quotations on 10,000 tons for shipment to Hamburg, Germany. From West Africa comes an inquiry for ten tons. Recently 500 tons of Canadian flour were sold to Greece through a New York broker.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

M. J. Lommen of Solway was among the business callers in the city today.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lilye returned Thursday evening from Camp Minnewonka, where Mrs. Lilye has been for several weeks with her son and wife. They brought home a deer with them.

Henry Pride, brother-in-law of Mrs. Oscar Krantz, returned to his home in Staples this morning, after spending the past week in this vicinity. He succeeded in getting a 200 pound deer.

FIRE TODAY CAUSES LOSS TO WARD'S POTATOES

A fire alarm called the fire brigade to the potato storehouse on the Ward farm in Nyre this morning. A fire originating in the warehouse, presumably from a stove, caused considerable damage to the stock of potatoes in storage and the exact loss will probably not be known until the potatoes are picked over.

Montreal, Quebec.—Another addition to the fleet of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services has been made by the purchase of the former Hamburg-American liner, "Konig Fredrick August." It is proposed to rename the vessel the "Montreal" and in all probability she will make her runs to this port. The liner is four hundred and seventy-six feet long, fifty-five feet wide and has a gross tonnage of 9,462.

Montreal, Quebec.—The Navy League of Canada has inaugurated a drive to raise \$760,000 throughout the Dominion for the purpose of training two thousand Canadian boys for a mariner's life and for welfare work among sailors, their families and dependents. It is the object of the league to have Canadian ships manned by Canadian crews, and hundreds of youths already trained under its auspices are manning the ships of the Canadian Merchant Marine and other Canadian vessels.

St. Johns, Newfoundland.—Recent surveys of Labrador, which have disclosed immense resources of timber suitable for pulp and paper manufacture, have led to a revival of efforts to bring about a determination of the boundary line between Newfoundland and the province of Quebec, which has never been laid down by actual survey.

Dawson City, Yukon Territory.—Caribou are so plentiful that large herds are roaming on the outskirts of the city on both sides of the Yukon river. There are stated to be tens of thousands within a radius of twenty miles. Everybody is stocked up with meat for the winter and the animals running at large like cattle.

MARKETS—LOCAL AND FOREIGN

BEMIDJI CASH MARKET QUOTATIONS.

GRAIN AND HAY

Oats, bu. 45c-50c
Red Clover, medium, lb. 12c-15c
Wheat, hard \$1.20-\$1.40
Wheat, soft \$1.10-\$1.20
Rye, bu. \$1.30

VEGETABLES

Potatoes, per cwt., small lots \$1.00-\$1.10
Potatoes, car load lots \$1.10-\$1.25
Cabbage, cwt. \$1.50-\$2.00
Onions, dry \$1.50-\$2.00
Beans, cwt. \$1.50-\$2.00
Butterfat 60c
Eggs, fresh, dozen 62c-65c

MEATS

Mutton 13c
Hogs, lb. 16c-17c
Dressed beef, lb. 8c-10c
Turkeys, live, lb. 28c-30c
Old Tom, live, lb. 20c-25c
Geese, live, lb. 20c-23c
Ducks, live, lb. 16c-18c
Hens, 4 lbs. and over 20c

HIDES

Cow hides, No. 1, lb. 6c-7c
Bull hides, No. 1, lb. 5c-6c
Kipp hides, No. 1, lb. 6c-7c
Calf skins, No. 1, lb. 18c-10c
Deacons, each 50c
Horse hides, large \$2-\$4

Chicago, Nov. 20.—Potato receipts, 9 cars; market steady. Whites, \$2, sacked; bulk, \$1.75 to \$1.90. Minnesota and North Dakota Red River Ohios, sacked, \$2.10 to \$2.25. Idaho Rurals, sacked, \$2.25 to \$2.35.

BANKER COMMENTS ON CURRENT CONDITIONS

In a statement prepared for the Guaranty Trust company's publication, The Guaranty News, Charles H. Sabin, president of that company, comments on current conditions as follows:

"There are some important considerations which should be borne in mind in the present situation by all who seek to analyze it accurately.

"In the first place, there is nothing mysterious or unexpected about the present condition in either the commodity or security markets. For months it has been certain, and it has been repeatedly so stated by students of the situation, that there must be a liquidation of commodities, securities and labor before this country could fully recover from the effects of the war and be restored to its normal business basis. It was inevitable that the processes of readjustment should be painful in many respects and in many instances, but that they were and are inevitable was a matter of common knowledge among all who seek to study these problems apart from immediate self-interest. The regrettable thing is that as commodity and security prices reach points far above their real values in the boom period, so they are today falling to points far below their real value. Necessary liquidation is proceeding, after the manner anticipated, on the whole, but there are yet several steps to be taken.

"Perhaps the most important of these is for retail merchants to realize that they too must meet the inevitable economic trend and adjust their prices to meet the new conditions. Only in that manner can the situation be stabilized and frozen credits thawed out. I know this is not a pleasant message, but I am firmly convinced that the sooner such a policy is pursued, the less costly and painful it will be to all concerned. The process of deflation must include all the elements in the body economic sooner or later and there can be no escape from the inexorable law which directs it. Dodging the facts or attempting to postpone the inevitable will not bring harmony to anyone whether his interest lie in production or distribution, capital or labor.

"The unfortunate effect in such a situation is always that many innocent parties are made to suffer through ignorance and misunderstandings and also thru the spread of false and malicious rumors which such conditions always inspire, with a resulting loss of confidence and panic sales.

"There is so much in the present situation to inspire confidence and hope for the future that it is little short of criminal for anyone to paint the picture so blackly, thru either ignorance or intent, that these vital facts are obscured. To cite a few pertinent facts: This country will harvest this year one of the largest crops in its history; its transportation congestion has been relieved and its railroad system is for the first time in a decade on a sound financial and operating basis; we have passed thru a national election and assured four years of sane administration of public affairs; our banking system has withstood the greatest credit strain in its history and is on a sound and workable basis; the accumulated surplus of stored in many ways for our continued use; the markets of the world demand our products and a great mercantile marine is prepared to transport them; this country has not been over-built or over-extended in any of its underlying activities, and faces no programme of readjustment along these lines such as usually precipitates panic conditions. We are in the soundest financial, industrial and political condition of any important nation in the world.

"These are the simple fundamental facts of our business situation, and to consider the present reaction as anything but a temporary setback from the destruction, inflation, extravagance and unsound economic conditions precipitated by the war is simply not to reckon with the truth. This country was first settled, that it remains true today, as it has since any man who sells the United States of America 'short' is in the long run certain to lose, and, furthermore, any man who seeks to profit by the misfortunes of others in the circulation of misstatements or false rumors, hoping to precipitate further reactions, should be branded as a public enemy.

"This is a time for clear thinking and courageous acting and in the proportion that such factors are

brought to bear will rewards follow when this spell of reaction has run its course."

EVERS WELCOMED TO CHICAGO.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—Johnny Evers was welcomed home today. The new manager of the Cubs returned to the lot where he first became famous in the "Tinker to Evers to Chance" combination, to take charge of Chicago's National league club.

Evers has been in Cuba with a team of the New York Giants. During the last season he acted as John McGraw's assistant and much of the success of the team toward the end of the season was attributed to Evers' work.

In coming back to Chicago, Evers will find a warm spot in the Cubs' fans hearts. He has always been a favorite here. He was manager of the Cubs for a time following the regime of Frank Chance, but left to play second base for the Boston Braves.

The Trojan's fighting qualities has made him many close friends, and many bitter enemies. He joined the Cubs when he was only 17 years of age and has been known as one of the greatest players the game ever produced.

ADDITIONAL WANT ADS

FOR SALE—Four room house. Can be made seven room by finishing up stairs. City water and lights. Located on Thirteenth and Park, corner lot, 50x140, including garage. Price \$1,600. \$600 cash, balance on terms. J. B. Olson. Phone 226. 11-20tf


WANTED—Wood sawing. Also have wood for sale. Phone Erickson Hotel. 6111-26

FOR RENT—Three or four rooms of upper duplex. Couple without children preferred. 1001 Mississippi avenue. 3411-23

LOST—Boys who took Sonny Halgrin's express wagon are known are urged to return it at once to 902 Bemidji avenue. 11-20tf

FOR RENT—Modern furnished and unfurnished rooms at 621 Bemidji avenue. 11d11-20

COMMUNITY PLATE



THIS IS COMMUNITY WEEK

BARKER

217 Third Street

LETTUCE FOR A MILLION.

(By United Press.)
Pueblo, Colo., Nov. 20.—George J. Ton believes he has just claim to the title of head lettuce king. During the last season, which opened July 12 and has just closed, Ton shipped 28,000 crates of his product to eastern markets. That many crates are equal to 75,000 dozen, or approxi-

mately 900,000 heads of lettuce. This was grown on 120 acres in small plots at the foot of the mountains in the San Isabel forest reservation. Plans for next year's crop include the sowing of several thousand acres in head lettuce.

THE PIONEER WANT ADS BRING RESULTS

ITCH!

Itchy back without ointment? If HUNT'S Salve fails in the treatment of ITCH, RINGWORM, TETTER or other itching skin diseases, try a 75 cent box at your risk.

Boardman's Corner Drug Store
Bemidji, Minn.

Turkeys! Turkeys! Turkeys!



FOR THANKSGIVING

We have a turkey for every man, woman and child in Bemidji.

They are the finest that have ever been offered for sale in your city. Serve each guest with a turkey made of

LANGDON'S SANITARY ICE CREAM

You can buy from one to one thousand from any of the following dealers. Place orders not later than Tuesday, November 23rd.

Abercrombie & McCready
Annex Candy Shop
Markham Coffee Shop
Bemidji Candy Kitchen
Boardman's Drug Store
Miller's Grocery
Brakke's Grocery

REMEMBER:

Our Meringues are special orders, and are made to serve from six to sixteen people. Nothing can compare with the deliciousness of these. Complete your Thanksgiving Dinner by ordering one today.

Langdon M'f'g. Company

Bemidji, Minn.

EDISON WAS RIGHT AGAIN

THE prices of Edison Phonographs have increased less than 15 per cent since 1914, and a substantial part of this increase is the 5 per cent tax, which the Edison Laboratories pay to the Government.

The Edison Phonograph of today is a better phonograph and a better value than the Edison Phonograph of 1914. On the other hand, the dollar of today is worth, in purchasing power, only a little more than half as much as the dollar of 1914. Therefore, if you buy an Edison Phonograph at this time, you are virtually buying a before-the-war value, with an after-the-war dollar.

Why was it that Edison did not increase his prices and how did he avoid the necessity of doing so? Any commercial agency and practically any investment banker can ascertain for you that the Edison Phonograph Laboratories were doing business, in 1914, on a narrower margin of profit than was true of any of the other established phonograph, or talking machine, manufacturers. How, then, did Edison manage to avoid an increase in his selling prices?

The story is dramatically interesting. The following is only the essence of it:

When the United States of America entered the Great War, Mr. Edison dropped all his work at the Edison Laboratories and enlisted in the army of American men of science, who pitted themselves so successfully against the world-famed German scientists. Cardinal Mercier, on his recent visit to America, credited Mr. Edison with a large share in winning the war for the Allies. The New York American of September 5th describes, at length, some of the inventions, which Mr. Edison developed and placed at the disposal of the Government. In this article, the New York American states that Mr. Edison appears to have been the moving spirit of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States.

When Mr. Edison gave up his own business for the business of the Nation, a very critical situation existed in his Manufacturing Laboratories, due to their inability to obtain various materials, and the necessity of finding satisfactory substitutes for such materials. If there was ever a time in Mr. Edison's career, when his personal attention to his business was required, it was when he went to war. Thomas A. Edison had reason to believe that he was risking enormous losses, by deserting his business, at the particular time in question, but he did not hesitate, and his example had a remarkable influence on

the men and women, who remained behind. From the humblest workman to the highest paid executive in the Edison organization, everyone seemed determined "to make good, while the Old Man was away." Vacations were passed up and doctors' orders were ignored by zealous employees, and, as a result, the Edison Manufacturing Laboratories were one of the few manufacturing concerns in the United States, where there was no loss of efficiency, during the war, and where there was, in fact, an increase in efficiency.

During the war, Mr. Edison spent most of his time on the sea coast or at sea. On those rare occasions, when he visited the Edison Laboratories, it was difficult to gain his attention, for more than a few minutes, with reference to business matters. He did, however, state that the Edison Phonograph was his pet invention and he hoped that his business associates would be able, in some way or other, to avoid any increase in price, and that, if there must be an increase, he wanted such increase to be just as small as it could possibly be made. Mr. Edison said: "I am willing to stand the gaff. Music is an important thing. Let us make it as easy as possible for people to have music in their homes in these nerve-racking days."

What was the result? The wonderful realism of the New Edison, "The Phonograph with a Soul," made it desired above all other phonographs, and its sale was stimulated by the fact that the increase in price was negligible. The demand soon far outstripped the supply. Overhead and sales expense were reduced to the minimum and, thanks to Mr. Edison's willingness to absorb a large share of the increased cost of manufacture, it was possible for the Edison Laboratories, by accepting a merely nominal profit, to avoid any substantial increase in the selling price of the Edison Phonograph.

It will be many years before the general level of commodity prices is as low as the present price of the Edison Phonograph. Leading bankers have expressed themselves as willing to lend money on Edison Phonographs, because they know the selling prices of Edison Phonographs are not going to be reduced.

Let us reiterate that when you buy an Edison Phonograph today you buy a before-the-war value with an after-the-war dollar. If you have any fear that there may be a reduction in the prices of Edison Phonographs, we are prepared to give you full assurance on that point.

BARKER'S DRUG STORE

PHONOGRAPH DEPARTMENT

MISS COTA IN CHARGE