

Little Falls Herald.

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HERALD PRINTING COMPANY
FREE HERALD is published every Friday at 108 Kidder St., Herald Building. ESTABLISHED 1889.

Entered as Second Class Matter
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One year \$1.50
Six months .80
Three months .40
Canada 50 cents per year extra.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1915

Did you send your last week's paper on to a prospective settler? If not, do it now.

One thing is certain—the Hibbing tax matter will help put some pep into the consideration of a tonnage tax bill in the next legislature.

They say some of the state's "leading" democrats don't like Tom Marshall as a candidate for vice president because he talks too much. They probably mean that he talks too much "progressive" democracy.

Flag day is being celebrated in all the public schools of the city today. Able addresses will be delivered and appropriate programs by the pupils will be given. The public is generally invited, and all those who can possibly do so, should join in this showing of patriotism.

In a report of the trustees to the United States Brewers association wherein they claim the extra war tax on their product is too heavy, they point to industries waxing fat on war contracts escaping a tax entirely. Whether the beer tax is too heavy or not, it does seem that those institutions which are directly benefited by the European war, should help carry a large part of the loss in revenues occasioned by the conflict. As for us we would rather they were making implements of peace and paid no tax.

Women suffrage was badly beaten in New Jersey Tuesday. While claims were made by both sides it was hardly expected that the proposition would win at this time. The following statement was given out by the president of the New Jersey women's suffrage association:

"The opponents of woman suffrage in New Jersey were obliged to adopt unfair tactics to defeat us.

"There has been much colonizing in the large cities and it was plainly evident that it was not the intention of the political rings to give us a square deal."

J. J. Opsahl of Bemidji, a former state legislator, one of the north country's real estate men, has filed for congressman from this district. Attorney Brown from the same city is also mentioned as a probable candidate. And, according to the St. Cloud Journal-Press Harold Knudson, at one time editor of the Royalton Banner and later in the newspaper field at Foley and St. Cloud, will be among the "starters." Knudson has served as president of the Northern Minnesota Editorial association, and has a bunch of friends among the newspaper boys. The Journal-Press says that he would get strong support from Stearns, Benton and Sherburne counties, where he has lived. Knudson has of late years been in the real estate business. We don't suppose a multiplicity of candidates for the nomination, would be at all objectionable to Mr. Buckman, who was the first to announce his candidacy.

Dan W. Lawler in a letter to the editor of the Montgomery Messenger says as to his candidacy for either senator or governor, that the matter is up to his friends. That Mr. Lawler will be a candidate for delegate-at-large in the democratic presidential primaries is a fore-gone conclusion, and he throws out direct defy to Fred B. Lynch, national committee man, to enter the contest. Besides saying that if elected delegate he will oppose the plank if it should be offered, of national prohibition, and support one calling for a congressional enactment prohibiting the sale of military munitions to belligerents, he says: "I shall also pledge myself, if elected, as a delegate-at-large to vote against the re-election of Fred B. Lynch as national committeeman from Minnesota. If Mr. Lynch and his friends are willing to make this one of the issues of the statewide primary, Mr. Lynch will undoubtedly file as a candidate and give the good democrats of this state an opportunity to pass on his administration of the office of national committeeman. Such fling by him will also give me an opportunity to advise the democracy of Minnesota as to Lynch's treachery to the party in the campaign of 1912. On this point I will be able to submit undisputed testimony, some of it of a documentary nature, addressed to me directly by members of the national committee."

INVASION IMPOSSIBLE

St. Cloud Times: The absurdity of an invasion of the United States by any foreign power is well pointed out by Johathan A. Rawson, Jr., in a recent issue of the New York Evening Post, in which he discusses the perils that such an invader would be subject to. Mr. Rawson thinks that it is high time that we give a little consideration to the kind of a problem any foreign invader would have to solve in his attempt to make war on the United States. Figuring on the requirements of an invading army of 100,000 men from Europe and basing his estimates on official data, he comes to the conclusion that it would take 100 transports for the army itself, a convoy of 200 battleships to protect the transports, 200 supply ships for the battleships and 900 boats for the army supplies. This certainly puts the perils of an invasion outside of the realm of possibility. It would be a difficult undertaking for even the most powerful nation to get together a fleet of 1,400 ships for such an undertaking at one time.

MR. BRYAN AND HIS CRITICS

The Commoner: Mr. Bryan still finds it hard to please everyone. He recently made a trip through the south, visiting eleven states: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee. As is usual, he addressed public meetings at some places—at Nashville, Hot Springs, Jackson (Miss.), Houston, Galveston—and lectured at other places. When he spoke at public meetings one of his critics asked:

"Why should Mr. Bryan favor us with a free lecture at this time? When he lectured, his critics enquired: 'Why does he charge for his speeches?'"

Now, the only way to please all critics would be to stay at home and not talk at all. But Mr. Bryan is not trying to please his enemies; he is trying to serve his country and, incidentally to please his friends. More people hear him at the public meetings than hear him at lectures, but he could not afford to travel and speak at public meetings if he did not deliver the lectures—they furnish the funds for travel.

Mrs. Bryan's real sin is that he is self-supporting; he can continue indefinitely the discussion of public questions, and will continue to discuss them while his strength lasts. Those who attend his meetings and lectures do so voluntarily, and Mr. Bryan keeps in touch with the masses. Is it any wonder that editors who ARE PAID FOR ALL THEY WRITE, are indignant that he should give so many a chance to hear him without cost? But what are these critics going to do about it? Mr. Bryan continues to expose them, and the people continue to listen and applaud.

PRICES FOR PUFFS

The editor of an eastern paper has grown peevish. He has been pestered so much by people desiring free puffs that he facetiously refers to himself as the "Peerless Prince of Puff Purveyors." He thinks he has done enough for social queens, ministers who are looking for free advertising, people who have legislative fads they wish to push and organizations which want free publicity. So he has evolved the following scale of prices for puffs:

For telling the public that a man is a successful citizen, when everybody knows he is as lazy as a hired man, \$2.70. Referring to a deceased citizen as one who is mourned by the entire community, when he will only be missed by the poker circle, \$10.13. Referring to one as a hero and a man of courage and one who will stand by his honest convictions, when everybody knows that he is a moral coward and would sell out for thirty cents, \$6.21.

Referring to some gallivanting female as an estimable lady whom it is a pleasure to meet and know, when every man in town would sooner see Satan coming, \$8.10. Calling an ordinary pulpit orator an eminent divine, 60 cents.

Sending a doughty sinner to Heaven, \$5.00. Referring to a deceased merchant who never advertised in his life as a progressive citizen, \$4.99. Lambasting the daylight out of the demon rum at the bequest of the local prohibition committee, \$6.77. Ditto for the prohibitionists at the request of the local wet committee, \$6.77.

THE PAPER FROM HIS OLD HOME TOWN

By an unknown author in 'The Scoop' When the evening shade is fallin' at the endin' o' the day, An' a feller rests from labor smokin' at his pipe o' clay, There's nothin' does him so much good, be fortune up or down, As the little country paper from his ol' home town. It ain't a thing of beauty an' its print ain't always clean, But it straightens out his temper when a feller's feelin' mean; It takes the wrinkles off his face an' brushes off the frown, That little country paper from his ol' home town. It tells of all the parties an' the balls of Pumpkin Row, 'Bout who spent Sunday with his girl an' how the crops 'll grow. How it keeps a feller posted 'bout who's who up and who is down, That little country paper from his ol' home town. Now, I like to read the dailies an' the story papers, too, An' at times the yaller novels an' some other trash—don't you? But when I want some readin' that will brush away a frown I want that little paper from my ol' home town.

DESTROYERS SPREAD SMOKE SCREEN

The new 1,000-ton destroyers of the United States Navy are equipped with oil burners for producing a heavy cloud of smoke that drifts on the surface and serves to conceal an attack on the enemy or to screen a battleship fleet from attack. In the recent naval maneuvers off Narragansett Bay the enemy submarines were easily rendered ineffective by these destroyers, with their smoke screens. A full-page illustration in the November Popular Mechanics Magazine shows one of the destroyers, the "McDonough," engaged in this naval service.

Heron Lake News: A man in New Jersey was recently fined \$75 for selling ice on Sunday to a family that wanted it for a sick baby. The judge who would impose a fine under such conditions should be tucked away in the south side of hades, and he probably will be.

Princeton Union: At this time the Union wishes to go on record as favoring the election of Justice Albert Schaller to the supreme bench. He was appointed by Governor Hammond of Justice Brown, and it was a good appointment. The Union believes in a non-partisan judiciary. Fitness should be the only requisite for the position. He should have no opposition, but whether he has or not our voice, though humble, will be raised in his behalf.

STATE'S RECORD IN DISEASE PREVENTION

While twenty other states were struggling through an entire season with widespread outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease, their stock-owners suffering immense losses from the destruction of their livestock and from interference with livestock business, Minnesota stock was protected until near the close of the season, says Dr. M. H. Reynolds, University Farm, St. Paul. Even then, the outbreak, caused by the importation of the virus with hog cholera serum from a commercial concern, was confined to the farm first infected. From this there was absolutely no spread of virus.

By prompt action and harmonious co-operation with federal authorities, every susceptible animal on this farm was immediately killed and safely buried. This was followed by thorough disinfection under close official supervision. Stock on neighboring farms was also carefully inspected.

Minnesota had several other opportunities for infection. Nine cars of cattle subsequently found in another state to be infected, were unloaded at the South St. Paul stockyards. Later healthy cattle were unloaded in these same yards and all exposed cattle had to be traced in order to insure safety to Minnesota stock.

Cattle subsequently found diseased in another state were unloaded in transit at the Minnesota Transfer, and at the Montevideo stockyards. Prompt and thorough work on the part of government authorities and the Minnesota livestock sanitary board, including the temporary closing and thorough disinfection of these yards, and the tracing of all contact and exposed cattle, prevented any spread of the disease.

A SERMON ON NOAH

Ma text dis mornin' breddern, am took from de Holy Writ, wherein we read how Noah made de Ark an' fashioned it; he built de Ark ob gopher wood, an' used a cubit ruler, while all de knockers sat eroun' an' cussed him fo' a fool; de local anvil chorus, dey jes' sat eroun' an' spat terbaccer juice upon his wood, an' mocked him jes' lak dat, an' sez "Whafoah yo' makin' dis hyah boat foah on dry lan'?" Yo'-all a-thinkin' maybe, dat yo' 'll be a sailah man?"

But Noah paid no 'tenshun, ner allowed he heard dem croaks, but jes' minded his own business, lak all good and proper folks; when dey read de 'weddah fo-cast—"Mild; continued warm an' fair," ole Noah went on buildin', an' allowed he didn't care.

But one day de weddah shifted; de barometer done fall, an' de rain came down in torrents—rained fo' fo'ty days—dat's all; an' de knockers an' de croakers drowned jes' lak so many rats, which was jes' what dey had commin'—nothin' lef' excep' dey hats.

An' de moral ob dis story, breddern, hit am writ quite plain, dat whenevah knockers tell yo' dey ain't gwine ter be no rain, jes' go ahead lak Noah, an' don't lef' 'em get yo' goat, and' some day yo' 'll have lak Noah, de bigges' show afoat.

COUNTIES MAKE WAR ON TUBERCULOSIS

"In the fight against tuberculosis some rural counties are setting an example which should be followed by all," says Dr. I. J. Murphy of the Minnesota Public Health association. "Ottetail was the first rural county to have a sanatorium in operation. Goodhue county was next. Twenty-six other rural counties have declared war upon tuberculosis.

"There remain 55 rural counties which have not as yet awakened to their responsibility. Unless each county does its share deaths from tuberculosis in Minnesota will not decrease as they should. A total of about 1,000 beds will be available by January 1, 1917, but there were 2,363 deaths from tuberculosis in Minnesota last year. Making a comparative estimate of five times as many living cases as deaths, we have 11,815 patients needing treatment today. These cases will not be adequately cared for until more funds are available. Funds will not be available until more people of the state understand how tuberculosis should be controlled. The Minnesota Public Health association is in position to aid any community desiring to learn more about tuberculosis. It will supply a tuberculosis exhibit and literature regarding tuberculosis. It will also arrange for speakers."

Keep Going.

Don't start anything you can't finish, but keep on starting things.—Boston Transcript.

How He Won Her.

She—Some persons claim that they cannot look from a height without wishing to cast themselves down. Did you ever have that feeling, Mr. Yeansoo? He—Once. "Indeed? Where were you?" "I was in an elevated car, and I saw you in the street."—New York Weekly.

Naming the Mississippi.

The Mississippi river had more than a dozen native names, different designations being given at different points in its course. The Algonquins called it the Meche, the other tribes termed it Chucagua, Tumulasen, Tapala Ri and other names. The Algonquin name was finally adopted by the whites for the whole river. The meaning is "father of waters," or "the whole river." Twenty-seven spellings are noted in the writings of early explorers.—Minneapolis Journal.

Vagabond Spiders.

The spider world has a vagabond which builds no nest or web, being content to use her marvelous silk in the construction only of a sac in which to lay her eggs. It does not grow to be more than half an inch in length, but it is among the most active of all spiders, and in the United States alone there are nearly a score of species of these little soldiers of fortune living nowhere and roaming the damp fields in search of prey.—National Geographical Society Bulletin.

CHICAGO GARMENT GIRL TESTIFIES TO WAGE OF 78 CENTS

NORMAL EARNINGS \$5 A WEEK, STORY TOLD TO COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING STRIKE.

STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE DESCRIBED BY WITNESSES

Harsh Treatment From Foremen and Abusive Language One of Tragic Details of Work, Says Girl—Two Tailors Are Severely Beaten During Demonstration.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Pathetic stories of the lives of girls who dwell in tenements and gain a precarious livelihood in the garment trade were unfolded before the aldermanic committee investigating the garment workers' strike and its causes. Manufacturers ignored invitations to be present.

Tears came to the eyes of some of the girls as they told of their struggle for existence. The normal earnings of the girls, testimony showed, were \$5 a week, and only supreme efforts, working from daylight to dark without lunch, would bring in \$8. Sidney Hillman, head of the Garment Workers' union, explained to the committee that in "the better shop" girls received \$12 a week.

Tells Tragic Details of Work. Anna Simsky said that for three years she has worked from 5:30 a. m. to 7 p. m. without the usual noonday rest for lunch and made \$8 a week. Pearl Krupnik said that in dull times she had earned as low as 78 cents a week.

The most tragic detail of their work, the girls testified, was having garments thrown back to them to do over again.

Miss Berk said that she worked from 7:30 a. m. to 5:45 p. m. and that she and 13 other girls engaged on bastings were able to make \$3 a week by giving up half of the lunch hour to work. All of the witnesses complained in greater or less degree of harsh treatment from foremen, mostly in the way of abusive language. When Anna Simsky was getting only \$5 a week and asked for more because she had to send money back to her mother in Europe, she said a foreman pointed out of a window, and calling her a vile name, said:

"There is the world; go out and see if you can do better."

Earns \$4; Walks 4 Miles. Besse Alt, who earns \$4 a week, related that she keeps within her income by walking two miles to and from work and spending only 25 cents a day for food. Miss Alt, like the others, was asked if any foremen made improper advances to her.

"Some of the girls told me that the foreman had asked them to go out with him," answered the witness. "If they did, they were better treated." "Better paid?" asked Alderman Geiger.

"I think so." Two tailors were severely beaten, one was slashed several times with a knife and two were arrested in a demonstration on the part of alleged strikers and their sympathizers at the close of the business day in the mercantile district.

INNOCENT; SERVES FOR CRIME

L. R. Buel, Confined for 16 Months, Promises Not to Prosecute Friend—"State Paid."

Minneapolis, Oct. 21.—With the memory of 16 months confinement in the reformatory at St. Cloud for a crime he did not commit, fresh in his mind, L. R. Buel, 1302 Third avenue south, listened to a friend's confession of the crime and promised not to prosecute him.

Conscious-stricken, the friend came to the little home where Buel is trying to forget and start again, and told him of his crime. The friend, married and with children to support, left with Buel's assurance that the state has had its pay for the crime and will not claim the liberty of the guilty man.

In the fall of 1912, while Buel was with two companions, a forged check for \$19.50 was passed in Minneapolis, Buel, not knowing a crime had been committed and nothing of the check, departed soon after for Portland, Ore., where he found work.

Bethlehem Steel at \$529. New York, Oct. 21.—Bethlehem Steel common sold at \$529, a gain of more than \$37-over the previous day's close, during the last few minutes of trading on the stock exchange.

Wilson Declares Arms Embargo.

Washington, Oct. 21.—President Wilson has declared an embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition to Mexico. President Wilson signed a supplementary order, however, which exempts General Carranza's government from the embargo and permits munitions to go through to him unhindered.

The prohibition applies to the factions opposed to the government which the United States has recognized.

GENERAL IVANOFF



General Ivanoff is in command of the southern group of Russian armies and, together with General Brusiloff, is given the credit for the severe defeats inflicted on the Austrians since the Teutonic invasion of Russia was checked.

WANT ALL AMERICA TO BE FREE

U. S. IN POSITION TO ASK FAVORS OF EUROPE.

Former Minister to Argentina Would Have Warring Nations Relinquish Territory.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 21.—The time is ripe for the United States to ask European countries to relinquish possession of their colonies in the Western Hemisphere, in the opinion of Charles H. Sherrill, former United States minister to Argentina who delivered a remarkable address along this line before the University of Buffalo.

"It is very doubtful if ever again the United States will be in a better condition to ask favors of Europe than it is at present," said Mr. Sherrill in referring to the fact that European nations were seeking financial assistance in this country as never before; and he declared the United States owed it to her sister republic to ask Europe "to release to the sovereignty of the peoples themselves colonial territory in the Western Hemisphere."

For Pan-American Peace.

"The Pan-American peace idea will never be an assured one until the territory of all the Americas is relieved from the sovereignty of any European powers. There is an especial reason for urging a realization of this fundamental fact at this particular time. Monroe could not go that far—he only opposed future colonization. "Should we not say to our European friends, 'In our opinion a graceful recognition of all we are doing and shall do for you—a graceful and noble recognition in whose appreciation all the Americas would join would be to release to the sovereignty of the peoples themselves all colonial territory now owned by you in the Western Hemisphere. Canada can have her independence whenever she likes, but continues her connection with the British Empire by her own volition. Offer the inhabitants of the Gulanas, of British Honduras, and the other European colonies the same opportunity.

"Such a request from us to the European powers would be rich in that true altruism which is the backbone of Pan-Americanism as it is of the Monroe doctrine, because we would be asking nothing for the United States, no territory, nothing—but everything for the liberty and assured peace of the Western Hemisphere.

SAYS TURKS KILL AMERICANS

Letter to Armenian Refugee Tells of Deaths of Missionaries at Bitlis.

Columbia, Mo., Oct. 21.—That American missionaries as well as native Armenians were being killed by the Turks was asserted in a letter received by Leonard Ardron, instructor of economics in the University of Missouri, from Kurken Husnian, an Armenian refugee. The letter was written from Tiflis. In it Husnian tells of the deaths at Turkish hands of Miss Charlotte Ely and George Knapp, Americans stationed at Bitlis, Turkish Armenia. Miss Ely, the letter said, was shot by Turkish soldiery when she protested against their carrying away the Armenian girl students of the mission school.

Wife of M. P. Arrested.

London, Oct. 21.—A sensation has been caused in the north country, says the Evening News, by the arrest of the wife of William J. D. Buryat, who was a liberal member of parliament for Whitehaven from 1906 to 1910. Mrs. Buryat is a German, the daughter of Colonel Retzlaff of Berlin. The couple own a fine house on the Irish seacoast, near Whitehaven, which was recently raided by a German submarine. It was alleged at the time that the submarine was guided by signals from the coast.

Explosion in Paris Kills 52.

Paris, Oct. 21.—Fifty-two persons are reported to have been killed in an explosion in a factory in the Rue De Tolbiac, while 100 or more were injured. Many of the victims were women workers in the factory, which was wrecked, as were buildings in the vicinity.

President Raymond Poincare and Minister of the Interior Malvy visited the scene and gave directions to the rescuing forces.

GREECE OFFERED ISLAND OF CYPRUS FOR AIDING ALLIES

GREAT BRITAIN WOULD GIVE UP MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSION AS WAGES OF ASSISTANCE.

ROUMANIA LIKELY WILL FIGHT ON ALLIES' SIDE

Russians After Taking Capital of Austrian Province of Bukovina Are in Position to Offer Land—Allies to Send Ultimatum to Greece.

London, Oct. 21.—At the Serbian legation it was stated that news just received showed the Serbians still were successfully resisting the invaders on both fronts and that despite the tremendous attacks the advancing of the Austro-Germans and the Bulgarians was very slight.

It was denied that the Bulgarians had occupied Vranja or that the railroad had been cut, although it was said to be a fact that the Bulgarians had occupied a point in the neighborhood dominating the railway.

Two More Nations to Fight.

London, Oct. 21.—Greece and Roumania are likely to enter the war on the side of the Allies at an early date, it is believed here.

Great Britain has formally offered Greece the island of Cyprus as the wages of her assistance, and the Russians have forced the Austrians to evacuate Czernowitz, capital of the Austrian royal province of Bukovina.

This puts the czar in a position to offer Bukovina for her assistance. Roumanians can put into the field as many men as Serbia and Bulgaria combined, perhaps as many as Serbia, Greece and Bulgaria together.

Greece Must Define Position.

Cyprus is the third largest island in the Mediterranean, 60 miles from the coast of Asia Minor. It was administered until Nov. 5, 1914, by Great Britain under a convention concluded with the sultan of Turkey at Constantinople in 1878, but on the outbreak of the hostilities with Turkey, on the former date, the island was annexed.

Cyprus has an area of 3,584 square miles and a population of nearly 300,000.

A Rome dispatch to the Daily Mail gives the report that the entente Allies will send an ultimatum to Greece, insisting that she define her position.

Roumanian King Threatened.

Dispatches from Bucharest indicate that a violent campaign is being waged in Roumania over the question of that country's intervention in the war. One of the Bucharest opposition newspapers, according to the dispatches, has gone so far as to threaten the king with a popular rising. Much indignation has been caused in Roumania by the action of the Austrian authorities at Salzburg in arresting Michael Cantacuzene, former Roumanian minister of justice, who was returning to Bucharest from Paris, whose arrest, it is alleged, was due to the finding of a letter in his possession addressed to M. Filipescu, leader of the conservative party in Roumania.

SCHMAHL IN GOVERNOR RACE

Minnesota Secretary of State to Be Candidate on Republican Ticket at Next Election.

Cincinnati, Oct. 21.—Secretary of State Julius Schmahl of Minnesota, who holds the distinction of having been elected by the largest majority ever returned, will be a candidate for governor on the Republican ticket at the next state election. Secretary Schmahl made this announcement here. He is here attending the first annual conference of secretaries of state.

It was tipped off that Mr. Schmahl was seeking the higher office and when he was approached with this information he was undecided whether to confirm the rumor. Finally, however, he admitted that he was thinking very seriously of making the race for the nomination and that he would formally announce his candidacy in June, 1916.

Study Greece; Not Greece.

Toledo, Ohio, Oct. 21.—"No club has the right to study ancient Greece until it studies the problem of Greece at its back door," declared Mrs. Lottie Stearns of Milwaukee here before the convention of the Ohio federation of woman's clubs. "We must seek health before culture."