

# Little Falls Herald.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1917

The additional appropriation by the council for the betterment of the road running to the Little Falls Black granite quarries meets with public approval, especially so to those who are conversant with the proposition. The success of the new concern not only means much to itself but to Little Falls, as its success means but the beginning of an industry with wonderful possibilities.

The Y. M. C. A. campaign is still on as the quota of \$10,000 has not yet been reached. It is quite sure, however, that by the end of the week the quota will be obtained. The K. C. campaign as well as that of the Y. M. C. A. is moving along nicely and they will raise their respective amounts by a few days' solicitation. All these organizations are doing an excellent work and are worthy of support. Have you done your bit?

Beginning November 25 and continuing for three days the Public Ownership League of America will hold a public ownership conference at the Hotel LaSalle, Chicago. Municipal ownership in all its important phases will be discussed by leading exponents of the cause. The conference will be of especial interest because of the fact that changes due to exigencies of the war, have quickened the general thought of the nation in relation to public ownership.

Mrs. F. A. Dare is to take charge of the Walker Pilot December 1, the lease of Harry W. Bright terminating on that date. Mr. Bright will remain as foreman of the plant. Mrs. Dare, who is the widow of the late Parley A. Dare, is not new to the newspaper business, having cooperated with her husband in the issuing of the Pilot previous to its being leased. The newspaper men will welcome Mrs. Dare into the newspaper field.

The state game and fish commission, as a part of the campaign to aid in the conservation of meats, has been disposing of fish caught under its supervision, in different parts of the state. The fish are being sold at cost and aside from conservation of meats, is helping in the cost of food as whitefish having been sold in the twin cities at 12 cents per pound. When the work is better under way many places will yet served will profit from the work of the commission.

There seems to be more or less trouble in uniting the dry forces for the campaign for the dry amendment to the constitution to be voted on in this state the next year. The Anti-saloon League, however, announces that it is prepared to prosecute the campaign vigorously, and states that the foremost speakers on the question in the nation will take part in the fight to oust John Barleycorn. The Trade Union Dry League, whose membership is made up of laboring men, and which organization was an important factor in making Duluth and St. Louis county dry, also intends to extend its work over the state.

Under the guise of patriotism, a propaganda is being pushed for compulsory universal military training. Of this matter, the Duluth Herald, of whose loyalty there is no question, says:

"We are fighting to save democracy—our own as well as the world's—and above all we are fighting to win permanent world peace by ridding the world of the greatest menace to peace. "If we did not devoutly believe that winning this war will mean the organization of the civilized world for peace, half the heart would be taken out of our will to victory. "That being the case, it is a singularly discordant note when the various leagues to impose compulsory universal military service upon the country are discovered busily at work seeking to capitalize the war fervor to put over their propaganda as a permanent national policy. "If Germany wins this war, then of course, the complete militarization of America—permanent compulsory universal military service and all—will be necessary as a mere common-sense self-protection. "But if Germany is whipped—and Germany is GOING TO BE WHIPPED; make no mistake about that—then the militarization of America will not only be unnecessary, but foolish and wicked because the peace we are seeking will necessarily be based on the partial or complete disarmament of all nations. "By urging now the adoption of militarism as a permanent American policy, these advocates are undermining confidence in victory, and thereby doing as much harm as all the 'peace councils' imaginable. "They ought to shut up or be made to shut up."

Folder for sale—Mentee—4, 6, 8, 12, 16 pages. In good condition. Herald Printing Company.

## WAR INSURANCE LAW

The address of Secretary McAdoo to the officers and enlisted men and women of the army and navy of the United States and their relatives, calling attention to the provisions of the War Insurance Law, should be of great interest and is printed below:  
To the Officers and Enlisted Men and Women of the Army and Navy of the United States and Their Relatives:

The secretary of the treasury, through the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, has been charged with the administration of the War Insurance Law enacted by the congress as a measure of justice to the men and women who have been called to give their lives, if need be, in the service of their country.

I wish to acquaint you with the benefits and privileges which your government has placed at your disposal. It is essential that you and your families at home should know of your and their rights under this law in order that full advantage may be taken of them.

To care for the wife and children of the enlisted man during his service, the War Insurance Law compels him to contribute up to one-half of his pay for their support. The government, on application, will generously add to this an allowance of from \$5 to \$50 a month, according to the size of the family. Moreover, if the enlisted man will make some further provision himself for a dependent parent, brother, sister, or grandchild, they may be included in the government allowance.

If, as a result of injuries incurred or disease contracted in the line of duty, an officer or enlisted man or an Army or Navy nurse should be disabled, provision is made for compensation of from \$30 to \$100 a month to him, and, should he die, compensation of from \$20 to \$75 a month will be paid to his wife, his child, or his widowed mother.

In order, however, fully to protect each person and family, congress has made it possible for every soldier, sailor, and nurse to obtain life and total-disability insurance. This insurance applies to injuries received while he or she is in the service or after he or she shall have left it.

Exposure to the extra dangers of war makes the cost of life insurance in private life insurance companies prohibitive. It was, therefore, a plain duty and obligation for the government to assume the risk of insuring hundreds of thousands of our soldiers and sailors who are making the supreme sacrifice. Under this law, every soldier and sailor and nurse, commissioned and enlisted, and of any age, has the right, between now and February 12, 1918, to take out life and total-disability insurance up to \$10,000 at very low cost, with the government without medical examination. This right is purely optional. The soldiers and sailors are not compelled to take insurance, but if they desire to exercise the right, they must do so before the 12th of February, 1918. The cost ranges from 65 cents monthly, at the age of 21, to \$1.20 monthly, at the age of 51, for each \$1,000 of insurance. This is a small charge on a man's pay—small in proportion to the benefits it may bring. The premiums will be deducted from his pay, if he desires, thus eliminating trouble on his part.

To provide adequate protection until February 12, 1918, during the period when the soldiers and sailors are learning the details of this law, the government automatically insures each man and woman, commissioned or enlisted in the military service of the United States. It pays the man \$25 a month during total permanent disability; if he dies within 90 years, it pays the rest of 240 monthly installments of \$25 each to his wife, child, or widowed mother.

I desire to call the attention of this just and generous law to the attention of our officers and enlisted men and women so that they may not be deprived of their rights through lack of knowledge. Full information may be obtained from the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. I earnestly urge that the officers of the army and navy give to the men under their command all possible aid in helping them to understand fully the benefits that this insurance may bring to their families and the small cost at which it may be obtained.

This is the greatest measure of protection ever offered to its fighting forces by any nation in the history of the world. It is not charity; it is simply justice to the enlisted men and women and to their loved ones at home, and each and every one of them should promptly take the benefits of this great law.

—W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury.

## THE WAR-SAVINGS PLAN SUMMARIZED

Treasury Department Bureau of Publicity: The war-savings plan provided for in the last bond act, of September 24, 1817, has been formulated and announced by the Treasury Department and goes into operation on Monday, December 3.

The plan puts it easily in reach of every American citizen to save money and at the same time aid the government by supplying it with the sinews of war.

Stamps, which are the government's certificates of indebtedness, are to be sold in two denominations—thrift stamps, which cost 25 cents each, and war-savings stamps, which cost from \$4.12 to \$4.23 each according to the month in which they are purchased.

With the first thrift stamp the purchaser is given a thrift card with spaces for 16 stamps. When 16 thrift stamps have been purchased and affixed the thrift card can be exchanged for a war-savings stamp by paying the difference between the \$4 the thrift stamps represent and the current value of a war-savings stamp, which in December, 1917, and January, 1918, will be \$4.12, and thereafter 1 cent for each succeeding month during the year 1918.

ary, 1918, the cost to the purchaser will be \$4.12 for each stamp, or \$82.40 for the full certificate, and on the 1st day of January, 1923, the government will redeem the certificate at \$100, giving the holder a net profit of \$17.60 for the use of his money.

Although these investments do not mature until January 1, 1923, provision is made whereby upon 10 days' written notice after January 1, 1918, such certificates will be redeemed by postmasters at their cost to the purchasers plus 1 cent a month on each war-savings stamp on the certificate.

The thrift stamps do not bear interest, but the war-savings stamps bear 4 per cent compounded quarterly. The certificates will be dated January 2, 1918, and mature January 1, 1923.

Under the plan an amount as small as 25 cents can be invested in a government security, and as soon as \$4 has been thus invested an interest-bearing certificate of the United States government can be secured.

The stamps and certificates can be obtained from postoffices, banks, or trust companies, at most railroad stations, stores, factories and many other public places.

Having the entire wealth of the United States back of them, and being redeemable as above stated, there is no danger of any depreciation in value of the certificates.

## MOBS AS REFORMATORY AGENCIES

Mankato Review: We confess to serious doubts as to the genuineness of the story sent out from Tulsa, Okla., as to the reformatory effects of the mob punishment inflicted on a group of I. W. W. agitators who were beaten, tarred and feathered at that place. According to that story some of the members of the I. W. W. who received such punishment have been led thereby to see the error of their ways, have resolved to be good citizens, go to work and buy Liberty bonds with their savings.

This reads good, but it is entirely false to all the facts of human nature. Men never have been and never will be reformed by such processes. The inevitable result is to increase their bitterness against society and to harden them in their purpose to continue their war on society.

Some fellow might profess reformation, in order to avoid further punishment, but the profession would be of the lips and not of the heart. He would remain as dangerous to society as before, but possibly more stealthy in the methods by which he would work.

The chances are that the story of the beneficial effects of the mob's work are a pure invention, designed to excuse a crime perpetrated in the name of society, by making it appear to have had good results.

## CASH LIBERTY BOND COUPONS AT POSTOFFICES

Bulletin: The third assistant postmaster general has directed the attention of postmasters to paragraph 2, of Section 372, of the Postal Laws and Regulations, which authorizes them to cash all kinds of government paper.

Under these regulations, it is pointed out, postmasters should use postal funds in their possession to cash the coupons of the Liberty Loan coupon bonds of the United States upon presentation at their offices when such coupons fall due; also to cash warrants issued by the treasury department in payment of interest on the Liberty Loan registered bonds when such warrants are properly indorsed and presented by responsible persons.

## ATTIC MUST DISGORGE

State Safety Commission Bulletin: There is no doubt whatever that there are thousands of attics in our state that are full to overflowing with good, serviceable clothing of all kinds. If this was looked over, carefully packed and sent to such organizations as the Sunshine Society, or given to people who are not plentifully or even completely supplied with warm, comfortable clothing. A moment's thought will bring a realization of the immense saving of wool that would thus be made in our state and nation, a material that is badly needed in almost every branch of war activity. Clean out the attic and see that everything is put to some good use.

Milwaukee Times: Some people seem to think it is all right for the farmers to organize to raise big crops, but all wrong to organize for selling them.

Magnus Martinson, formerly of this city, and later connected with the Anti-saloon league, and who is in the publishing business, has opened a newspaper advertising agency, under the name of the Minnesota Co-operative Press Bureau, with offices in Minneapolis.

A man came in the other day, says an exchange, with what he thought was a conundrum: "Why is a newspaper like a lady?" The various answers were: "Because it has to have some one to run it." "Because both have to be appreciated." "Because both are good advertising mediums." "Because it changes its dress." The correct answer is: "Because every man should have one of his own and not be running after his neighbor's."

While awaiting a decision of the court as to whether the bone dry law is violated by a person carrying liquor for personal use into dry territory in his grip or baggage, Attorney General Gregory has ordered that search of baggage by federal agents without warrants shall cease. It is pointed out however that the attorney general does not say that a person may have liquors in his possession in dry territory and that too frequent trips accompanied by baggage may be dangerous. It might be well for those toting the stuff to be advised when the decision of the court is rendered.

Minneapolis Tribune (18): Mrs. Abner Delos Gile, who has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Hanke, since September, and her little daughter, Mary Alida, have returned to their home in Lake Benton. The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gile has been named after her two grandmothers—Mrs. Mary Hanke and Mrs. Alida Gile.

## STICKS TO BRIDGE AS SHIP GOES DOWN

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER OF DESTROYER CHAUNCEY LOSES LIFE WITH SHIP.

## IS SUNK BY MERCHANTMAN

Belief That Three Officers Gave Lives in Attempt to Rescue Men—Seventy of Vessel's Personnel Saved.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Twenty-one American sailors—three officers and 18 men—lost their lives when the destroyer Chauncey was sunk by collision in the darkness of early Monday in the war zone. Dispatches from Vice Admiral Sims, in command of the fleet of which the Chauncey was a unit, gave the list of casualties. They stretch across the country from Boston to Los Angeles.

The Chauncey's commander, Lieutenant Commander Walter E. Reno, died at his post on the bridge. He went down into the waters with his ship.

The official announcement made by the Navy department gives no details of the collision. It was learned unofficially, however, that the Chauncey was rammed by a large merchantman speeding through the waters of the war zone in a dash to port. Both ships had all lights out.

The vessel carried 88 men—besides the three officers and 700 of the enlisted personnel were saved.

The manner in which the rescue was effected, the fate of the vessel with which the destroyer collided, and other details are awaited by the Navy department. Officials believe three officers lost their lives in an effort to save as many of the men as possible.

## Officers Killed.

The officers who lost their lives were: Lieutenant Commander Walter E. Reno, U. S. N.; next of kin, wife, Beatrice Reno, 2319 South Twenty-first street, Philadelphia.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Charles F. Wedderburn, U. S. N.; next of kin, mother, Gertrude F. Wedderburn, Chevy Chase, Md.

Ensign Harry G. Skinner, Jr., U. S. Naval Reserve force; next of kin, mother, Mrs. Harry G. Skinner, Mount Washington, Md.

Lieutenant Commander Reno was 36 years old and appointed to the Naval academy from Missouri in 1901. He was made a lieutenant in 1910 and appointed lieutenant commander last May.

Lieutenant Wedderburn, who was 25 years of age, was born in Chicago and appointed to Annapolis from Maryland in 1911. He was made an ensign in the navy in 1915 and was temporarily appointed a lieutenant of the junior grade on July 1, 1917.

Ensign Skinner was a member of the naval reserves and born in Baltimore in 1889. He received his appointment as ensign last May.

## WHOLESALE PLOT SEEN IN \$200,000 MINE FIRE

Phosphorous Plants Found in Lemmon, S. D., and Number of Arrests Made.

Mobridge, S. D., Nov. 22.—What appears to be a wholesale plot to destroy elevators and feed warehouses in the Northwest may be revealed after an investigation is made of a \$200,000 fire at Lemmon, S. D., when two grain elevators and an entire business block in the heart of that city was destroyed by a fire supposedly of incendiary origin.

Phosphorous plants were found in several parts of the city and several arrests have been made. A vigilance committee has been organized and is patrolling the streets with orders to shoot all prowlers first and investigate afterward.

The city is also menaced by an extensive prairie fire from the northwest.

Sixty-five guests in the Palace hotel at Lemmon are believed to have escaped although a traveling man from St. Paul was unaccounted for.

The fire loss in the business section of Lemmon is estimated at \$150,000.

## GEN. PERSHING SEES GREAT BATTLE FOUGHT

British Army Headquarters in France, Nov. 22.—General Pershing left the Cambrai front, having spent the day with Field Marshal Haig witnessing the operations. The American commander was close to the front.

Declares Japan Will Stick. Washington, Nov. 22.—"We are at war to end war and the struggle may be long, hence all Allies must be brought to one mind and purpose," declared Baron Megata, head of the Japanese financial mission, in an interview with the United Press. The Nippon financier endorsed President Wilson's plans for complete unity of Allied aims and efforts in the most vigorous fashion. "Full co-operation—financial and economic—is entirely essential to success in warfare," he declared.

## SIR ALBERT STANLEY.



Sir Albert Stanley, president of the British board of trade, is coming to the United States on a special mission in connection with trade relations, to continue the work which Lord Northcliffe has been doing in this country.

## WEEKLY U-BOAT TOLL GROWS

EXCEEDS THAT OF PREVIOUS WEEK CONSIDERABLY.

Seventeen British Ships and One Patrol Vessel Are Sent to Bottom.

London, Nov. 22.—A British patrol vessel was torpedoed by an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean November 18, according to an admiralty statement issued. Two officers and five of the crew were killed.

London, Nov. 22.—Seventeen British merchantmen were sunk by mines or submarines last week, according to the British admiralty. Of these 10 were vessels of 1,600 tons and over and seven of less than 1,600 tons.

Last week's sinkings greatly exceed the previous week, when only one vessel of 1,600 tons or over and five craft of less tonnage were sent to the bottom. In fact it represents in the aggregate the greatest number of vessels destroyed since the week of October 28, when 18 were lost. Since then there has been a gradual falling off in shipping losses until the minimum since Germany's intensified submarine campaign began was reached November 11, with a total of six.

As far as the losses of large vessels are concerned, however, the present admiralty report apparently bears out the optimistic statement made recently by Premier Lloyd George that he had no further fear of submarines and of the first lord of the admiralty that enemy submarines were being sunk to an increasing extent, for the sinkings in the 1,600 and over category last week were the lowest since March, except for the weeks of September 16, November 4 and November 11, when in the two former weeks the total in each instance was eight and in the latter six.

## One Italian Steamer Sunk.

Rome, Nov. 22.—Italian marine losses from submarine attacks during the week ended November 18 were one large steamer sunk and another steamer damaged by a torpedo and afterwards towed into port. The official announcement says.

## AUSTRIA WILL SPARE VENICE ON CONDITIONS

Agree to Spare City in Response to Urgent Appeals From Vatican.

Paris, Nov. 22.—The Matin says that the Austrians have agreed to spare Venice in response to an appeal from the Vatican, but says that all authority must be left in the hands of the patriarch. It is certain, the newspaper adds, that Venice will not be defended in the event that a further retreat of the Italian forces becomes necessary.

## Strict Rationing For Norway.

Christiania, Nov. 22.—In view of the serious food situation caused by the American export reductions, the storting has decided on careful rationing of the population. Only 170 grams of bread per person will be permitted henceforth, unless the American export rules are relaxed.

German Fuel Shortage Grows Worse. Copenhagen, Nov. 22.—All concerts, lectures and public meetings in Munich, Bavaria, have been prohibited between December 1 and mid-February. This action is taken because of the fuel shortage, which is steadily becoming worse.

## Indians Start a Bank.

Olympia, Wash., Nov. 22.—W. B. Hanson, state bank examiner, announced that a bank charter has been issued to the American Commercial bank of Wapato, with a capital stock of \$25,000 and a surplus of \$2,500. Examiner Hanson says this is the first bank to which he has issued a charter where the directing management is composed of men of Indian blood. The question was raised as to whether Indians might engage in banking, but the legal advice is that there is no prohibition against them.

## RUSSIAN COUNCIL TO OFFER PEACE

WARRING NATIONS TO BE ASKED FOR AN IMMEDIATE ARMISTICE BY SLAVS.

## WARNING ISSUED TO WEALTHY

Kaledines Reported Marching on Petrograd With Cossacks—Bolsheviks Calls on Germans to Revolt.

Petrograd, Nov. 2.—A dispatch from Yalta describes the formation in Crimea of a monarchial union whose slogan is "Onward for the czar and holy Russia." The union proposes to take an active part in the constituent assembly and has suggested General Brusiloff as one of its representatives. The organization plans to work openly in rallying adherents.

London, Nov. 22.—A Petrograd message received by the British admiralty by wireless press says:

"A political communique says that by order of the All Russian Workers' and Soldiers' Congress, the council of the 'people's commissaries' has assumed power with obligations to offer all the peoples and their respective government an immediate armistice on all fronts with the purpose of opening pur parlors immediately for conclusion of a democratic peace."

## Warning Issued to Wealthy.

The Bolsheviks have issued a warning to the "wealthy classes and their servants," whom the extremists accuse of inciting strikes in the state and municipal services. The warning says:

"You are playing with fire. You will be the first to suffer from the famine that is threatening the country and army. You will be deprived of the right of receiving products. All your stores will be requisitioned and your property confiscated."

## Bolsheviks Calls for German Revolt.

Copenhagen, Nov. 22.—Communications have now been established between the Russian Bolsheviks and the German moderate Socialists. The telegram from the Bolshevik committee at Stockholm, which was to have been one of the features of the great Socialist mass meeting addressed by Philipp Scheidemann, the German Socialist leader, at Dresden, on Sunday, arrived at the capital of Saxony too late to be read.

## Fighting Expected in Finland.

Copenhagen, Nov. 22.—A dispatch from Haparanda, Sweden, says a compromise having been reached between the Socialist and Bourgeois parties in Finland, directed against the Russian soldiers, fighting is likely to begin at any moment.

## Kaledines Moves on Moscow.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Swedish press reports on the situation in Russia received by the State Department said General Kaledines, with an army of Cossacks, was moving against Moscow where 3,000 persons were reported to have been killed in riots. The State Department has no official information to confirm the reports.

## PACKING PLANT SET ON FIRE MYSTERIOUSLY

Was Just Ready to Begin Delivery of Meat to United States Troops.

Los Angeles, Nov. 22.—Fire damaged the plant of the Hauser Packing company in the wholesale district here. The company was to have announced that it soon would begin delivery of its total output of meat products to the government for the use of troops. Investigation by the fire department disclosed that a bucket filled with oil-saturated burlap had been placed in the lard room and then ignited.

When the watchman attempted to turn in an alarm he found the signal wires had been severed.

## BAKER PLANS TO SPEED UP SHIPPING FROM NEW YORK

Visits Gotham Harbor With Two Members of Shipping Board to Increase Facilities.

New York, Nov. 22.—Secretary of War Baker, accompanied by two members of the United States Shipping board, Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the board, and Edward F. Carr, its director of shipping, came to New York and spent several hours in inspecting New York harbor, in connection with plans for increasing its facilities for the expedition of ships to Europe.

Secretary Baker and his associates returned to Washington immediately after the inspection.

## 5,000 Women Work For Railroad

Philadelphia, Nov. 22.—Approximately 30 per cent of the entire force of employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad lines west of Pittsburgh are women, according to a report of the general manager. All told, there are slightly in excess of 5,000 women on the payroll today, as compared with 1,956 June 1. These women are holding all kinds of jobs from train dispatcher to section hand, the latter in charge of signal tower operators, men cleaners, drafters and other work.