

City Daily Herald.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1914.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE A. C.

The democratic state platform devotes considerable space, and many words, to the alleged relations between the "interests" and the educational institutions of the state, especially the agricultural college. Profound regret and great indignation are expressed that, at the behest of these interests, whatever they are, a movement should have gained headway to deprive the state of the distinguished services of Professor Bolley of the A. C.

Quite recently Professor Ladd was asked what he knew about the report that he was to be ousted. He said that he knew nothing about it, and that, as a matter of fact, he had been too busy to pay any attention to it. Professor Bolley, if I remember correctly, was also unaware that he was to be given the crown of a martyr. President Worst, so far as we have not noted, has not expressed himself. But the democratic committee is indignant, anyway, and says so, and insists in pouring out its sympathy upon these persecuted servants.

It is not very long since the democratic press of the state was expressing its indignation and the indignation of the party that President Worst, the head of the agricultural college, while holding an important educational position and drawing therefor a salary from the state, had so far forgotten what was due to his position as to go about the state making speeches in the interest of stand-pat republican candidates for office. The democrats appeared to be quite wrought up over it. Now, in the opinion of our democratic friends, has President Worst seen the error of his way and reformed, or were the democrats mistaken in their attitude and criticisms of a few years ago?

Still further, have the democrats overlooked the fact that during the time when these plots to turn over the educational institutions to the "interests" are said to have been matured, both institutions were controlled by trustees, the majority of whom were appointees of Hon. John Burke, late democratic governor of North Dakota, and who were in entire control of the situation. Of course, if anything wrong has been done, it is made neither better nor worse because of the political affiliations of those who did it, but the present case appears to be hardly one for the democrats of North Dakota to "cry with alarm."

ONLY A HALF NELSON.

The battle in the North sea a few days ago, the first real sea battle of the war, while it was spirited, while both sides acquitted themselves with great credit, and while the victory was unquestionably with the English, was not by any means decisive, like the victory of Nelson at Trafalgar. If one were permitted to mix sporting and fighting terms it might be described as a half Nelson.

The battle was between light cruisers and destroyers on both sides. None of the heavier fighting vessels was engaged. Hence, while losses are always more serious to the side with the smaller force, and in this case Germany has much the smaller sea force, the heavy armament on both sides is untouched, and battles which may be highly important remain to be fought. Aside from the effect which this comparatively slight diminution of the Kaiser's sea force will have, the importance of the fight lies in the cheering influence of its result on the home and field forces of the allies, and in the demonstration which is given that the British navy is actively and aggressively watching for an opportunity to bring its big guns to bear.

The inactivity of the German navy has been the cause of much speculation. It was not to be expected that the Germans, with their smaller number of ships of all classes, would risk disaster by rushing into battles which might easily wipe out entirely their sea defenses. But just what is the logical step for Germany to take is being discussed with interest. The main force of the German navy is, of course, either in the harbors along the North sea coast or in the Baltic. Northern Belgium, almost to the coast, is occupied by the German armies. One theory is that it may be the purpose to capture, at the right moment, a seaport near the channel, perhaps Ostend, and, with this in direct communication with the German armies, to undertake a naval movement in force and, if possible, make the port the base, if not for an actual invasion of England, at least for continued and annoying threats against the English coast.

This theory, for the present, is as good as any. In the meantime, the big British navy is tied up by the necessity of watching for the smaller German navy, so that the campaign of inactivity may, for the present, be as effective as any.

READ CENSORED DISPATCHES CAUTIOUSLY.

Now is the time when readers of cabled accounts of the war in Europe must expect to see daily assertions from either side that the losses suffered by the enemy are "out of all proportion to those which we suffered"; that "our troops offered a superb and most stubborn resistance to tremendous odds"; and at length "extricated themselves" in good order, though with serious losses. It is always the troops on the other side of the narrator who numbered but 700 against the enemy's 5,000—the censor sees to that, anyhow, and the public may be certain that the censored news is purposefully distorted, if it is not already colored with the exaggerations of partisanship. A good deal of the exaggeration, of course, may be attributed to confusion of mind and the one-sidedness due to individual, hence narrow and limited, experiences. Accounts of a rout may magnify the number of the pursuers according to the terror of the pursued. The dust and smoke of the assault on Liege on August 5-7 probably had as much to do with the report cabled from Brussels that the 30,000 Belgian defenders had "succeeded in keeping off about 100,000 of the best German troops by magnificent resistance," the German casualties amounting to 25,000 "lost," as the wish that the world might see how valiant the Belgians were. The real truth of the matter did not appear until yesterday, in this criticism by The London Daily Chronicle:

We incline to think that too much was expected of Namur, because too much was made of the resistance of Liege. We know now that the first attack on Liege was made, not by three army corps, but only by a body of covering troops, half mobilized and hastily rushed forward. But that is only one example out of many, produced by the strictest censorship ever imposed in wartime upon the press of the world.

PARTY ORGANIZATION.

The selection of F. H. Sprague as chairman of the Republican state committee will commend itself to Republicans everywhere throughout the state as a wise one. Mr. Sprague has been urged for this position on several former occasions, but he was unwilling to accept. This time he has waived his preferences for the quiet life, and is willing to devote the necessary time and attention to the work of the committee and the party. He is and has been a consistent Republican, and, while he has been in entire sympathy with every really progressive movement that has been undertaken or proposed, he has steadfastly discountenanced all efforts to create factional divisions within the party. He is clear-headed and firm, and he may be depended on to devote himself to the work of the campaign with wisdom and energy. Hon. J. M. Devine, is thoroughly familiar with political work, having taken a prominent part in many campaigns, and he is well equipped for the office of secretary. The platform adopted is progressive in the best sense of the term. In that portion of the document which relates to state affairs these things are recommended: The further development and perfection of the primary election law; the initiative and referendum; good roads legislation; the fostering of a wise immigration policy, to the end that real farmers shall be attracted to our agricultural districts; the sale, from time to time, of state lands for the purpose of creating a fund from which farm loans may be made at low rates of interest; state encouragement for the organization and co-operation of farmers; the reduction of the contract rate of interest from 12 to 10 per cent, and of the legal rate from 7 to 6 per cent; the principle of the tax commission as an instrument of government; strict enforcement of prohibition and other laws. That is a sane and practical program. Concerning some of the items there is, naturally, some difference of opinion. Men are not agreed, for instance, as to whether or not the legal reduction of interest rates will achieve the end for which it is proposed. But the preponderance of sentiment appears to be in that direction, and the proposals of the Republican and Democratic committees are identical on this subject.

It is to be regretted, for the sake of a clear understanding of the issues of the campaign, that the Democrats were less specific than the Republicans in their expression on the enforcement of law. It is said, of course, that when the enforcement of laws generally is advocated, all laws are included, without any specific mention. As a matter of fact, however, in the peculiar conditions which exist in this state, when a candidate or a party studiously refrains from mention of the enforcement of the prohibition law, it may be accepted that a straddle is intended, so that when that plank is read in certain sections of the state it is understood that the candidate or party winks one eye. There is no possibility of misunderstanding or misconstruing the attitude of either the Republican candidate for governor or of the Republican party as a whole in North Dakota on this subject. As much cannot be said for the Democratic position.

THE WAY TO A LASTING PEACE.

Chicago Herald: The Germanistic Society of Chicago has published a pamphlet by Prof. Ferdinand Shevill of the University of Chicago on "Germany and the Peace of Europe." Mainly it is a defense of the course of the German government, with great effort to be fair-minded, as may be judged from Prof. Shevill's remarks that in violating the neutrality of Belgium Germany "has made herself guilty of a very grave breach of law and right." To the thoughtful American mind, regretting the war for all and without feeling in favor of any of the combatants, less interesting and important than the present "rights" and "wrongs" of the several parties are Prof. Shevill's hopes of a durable peace being the outcome of these present calamities. On that point he voices

a thought that goes to the root of the matter.

"Above all speculations, one thing is certain: Governments may pass, dynasties may vanish, but the peoples of Europe will remain substantially as they are within their historic boundaries. But these battered and impoverished peoples will be preserved for no other purpose than new wars and new disasters if they do not fit themselves with a new mind. And that means that the individual—for every thing depends on him—must learn the lesson of peace and love for which in Europe he is yet as not greatly receptive."

Prof. Shevill has touched the root of the matter, because there is no doubt that the war was "popular" in Europe, much as some of us would like to believe to the contrary. In Serbia, Belgium and France the feeling of the masses may be explained by the instincts of self-defense; in Russia by the sense of Slavic brotherhood; in England by the conviction that the national honor was involved; in Germany by a conviction—which it is hard to regard here as other than a delusion—that the national existence was at stake. Whatever the instincts, convictions or delusions behind it, there is no doubt that these six governments, in going to war, were supported with practical unanimity by their peoples.

That is what Prof. Shevill means by saying that the way of lasting peace is for these peoples—or enough individuals among them to control the rest—to fit themselves with a new mind. And it must be with a mind that steadfastly refuses to regard war as a legitimate method of political or material advancement and perceives completely war's essential and irredeemable wickedness.

A SOCIALIST TAX PROPOSAL.

One tax proposal made by the state Socialists is interesting. It is proposed that each owner of unused land shall list that land for taxation at whatever price he chooses, and that he shall pay taxes on that amount and no more. But, after the value of the property has been thus fixed, the state or county may, at its discretion, buy the land at the valuation fixed. Like a good many other things which many people would like to see as a remedy for conditions which are absurd, that proposal stands no chance of adoption. Probably constitutional objections would stand in the way. But when one sees lands worth fifty dollars an acre kept unimproved, and held out of the market in order that the owner may reap the advantage of the increased value that accrues by reason of improvements that other men have made, and taxes are paid on such land at a valuation of four or five dollars an acre, there is a temptation to approve, almost anything from personal violence to an act of confiscation by the legislature.

HEMP CROP OVERLOOKED.

Is Best Weed Killer Known, Owing to Dense Growth. (Chicago Journal.) Many commercial vagaries, like the late business depression, are chiefly psychological. The declining production of hemp in the United States appears to belong to that category. The blue grass region of Kentucky is the only part of America where hemp is grown, and even there the acreage is decreasing. The crop, according to the planter themselves, is profitable, and its merits are great. It is the best weed killer known, owing to its dense growth and impenetrable character. It covers the soil as much as a crop of grain. It has an assured market. But it requires different handling from other crops. It demands special knowledge from the grower; and in the face of this psychological barrier, all its good qualities are as naught.

"What makes you say that?" "He had the effrontery to declare before a lot of literary fellows and newspaper men last night that he was the greatest actor that had ever lived."

Praises This Remedy for Lung Trouble

Many people are led to believe that Lung Trouble is a disease which cannot be conquered. This is wrong. A cure has fully recovered their health. A change of climate, a rest, and some many more have been restored to health by breathing the freshest air, setting well-ventilated, wholesome food, and some by taking Dr. Eckman's Alternative, a medicine for Throat and Lung Troubles. Investigate this case.

Bowling Green, Ky., R. No. 4. "Gentlemen: The spring of 1908 I had a severe cough for six months. I tried all the medicines that my doctor recommended to me, but no results came for the better. I had night sweats, and would cough and spit until I got so weak I could hardly do anything. But at last, James Lee's cough cure, which I had heard of, I tried your medicine. In a very short time there was quite an improvement in my condition, and after I had taken several bottles I felt as well as ever in my life. I firmly believe that Eckman's Alternative will relieve any case of lung trouble if taken before the last stage." (Advertisement C. BETTERS WORTH. (Above abbreviated; more on request.) Eckman's alternative has been given by many years' test to be most efficacious for severe Throat and Lung Affections, Bronchitis, Bronchial Asthma, Stubborn Colds and in upbuilding the system. Contains no narcotics, poisons or habit-forming drugs. Ask for booklet telling of recovery, and write to Eckman's Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa., for price. For sale by all leading druggists. Price, \$1.00 and \$2.00 a Bottle.

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4% Paid on Savings Interest Compounded Quarterly

FINAL STATEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR

City Auditor Shows Condition of Various Department Appropriations.

OVERDRAFTS IN SEVERAL PLACES

Total Balance Left in City Treasury September is \$18,688.94.

The need of changes in some of the items of the city budget for the new fiscal year shows in the statement of the condition of last year's appropriations on September 1, which marks the end of the year, prepared by City Auditor William Alexander.

The total balance left in the treasury is \$18,688.94. A number of the funds are overdrawn, however, the overdrafts amounting to \$7,555.95. Included among the appropriations which have been overdrawn are those of the engineering, police, health and water departments. The miscellaneous and contingent fund is also overdrawn to the extent of \$1,150.84, while the city auditor has cost \$3,983.93 more than the \$12,000 provided for the sale of bonds.

The detailed statement of the conditions of the various appropriation follows:

Engineering Department—Appropriation, \$4,500; month's expenditures, \$718.72; expended to date, \$4,985.21; overdrawn, \$465.21.

Police Department—Appropriation, \$12,000; month's expenditures, \$2,100.40; expended to date, \$13,281.20; overdrawn, \$683.20.

City Hall Department—Appropriation, \$2,400; month's expenditures, \$113.20; expended to date, \$2,237.23; balance, \$162.77.

Legal Department—Appropriation, \$2,200; month's expenditures, \$165; expended to date, \$1,995.54; balance, \$204.46.

City Auditor's Department—Appropriation, \$3,000; month's expenditures, \$237.50; expended to date, \$2,902.15; balance, \$97.85.

City Treasurer's Department—Appropriation, \$2,000; month's expenditures, \$428; expended to date, \$1,902.15; balance, \$97.85.

Street and Road Department—Appropriation, \$12,525; month's expenditures, \$1,381.46; expended to date, \$10,905.15; balance \$1,619.85.

Bridge Department—Appropriation, \$3,500; month's expenditures, \$61.55; expended to date, \$2,858.50; balance, \$641.50.

Light Department—Appropriation, \$4,200; month's expenditures, \$208.48; expended to date, \$2,422.97; balance, \$1,777.03.

Water Department—Appropriation, \$9,000; month's expenditures, \$902.46; expended to date, \$13,442.00; balance, \$226.00.

Department of Public Works—Appropriation, \$7,410; month's expenditures, \$683.58; expended to date, \$7,855.01; overdrawn, \$555.01.

Department of Water—Appropriation, \$1,200; month's expenditures, \$129.61; expended to date, \$8,338.43; overdrawn, \$838.43.

Mayor and Council—Appropriation, \$1,000; month's expenditures, \$30.33; expended to date, \$647.98; balance, \$352.02.

Assessor and Board of Equalization—Appropriation, \$2,200; month's expenditures, \$432.50; expended to date, \$2,381.85; balance, \$18.15.

Miscellaneous and Contingent—Appropriation, \$5,000; month's expenditures, \$150.54; expended to date, \$6,150.54; overdrawn, \$1,150.54.

Relief of Poor—Appropriation, \$3,000; month's expenditures, \$186.55; expended to date, \$2,947.17; balance, \$52.83.

Implement Shed and City Scales—Appropriation, \$1,200; month's expenditures, \$65.75; expended to date, \$382.92; balance, \$817.08.

Interest on Bonds—Appropriation, \$18,155; month's expenditures, \$1,800; expended to date, \$15,287.46; balance, \$2,867.54.

Sinking Fund—Appropriation, \$5,900; expended to date, \$6,000; balance, \$900.

Commission of Paving—Appropriation, \$5,500; balance, \$3,500.

City's Portion of Water Mains—Appropriation, \$2,500; balance, \$2,500.

Public Library—Appropriation, \$4,500; month's expenditures, \$500; expended to date, \$4,500.

Abattoir—Appropriation, \$12,000; month's expenditures, \$676.55; expended to date, \$15,933.54; overdrawn, \$3,933.54.

Totals—Appropriations, \$157,470; month's expenditures, \$12,760.36; expended to date, \$15,837.99; balance, \$18,688.94; overdrawn, \$7,555.95.

BEGIN GRINDING NEXT MONDAY

Russell-Miller Company Has Large Quantity of Old Grain Stored in Elevators at Present.

The machinery at the new Diamond mill of the Russell-Miller company will begin to turn next Monday, when the work of reducing the surplus of wheat now stored in the company's elevators to flour will be started.

The machinery which has been installed in the new building during the last few weeks has recently been given a thorough try-out, and everything is in readiness to begin the actual grinding of wheat.

Benner & Begg The Store Accommodating Special Sale of Lace Curtain Samples In Drapery Section We have been very fortunate in securing a fine assortment of lace curtain samples at a very low price, which we offer to you at the same generous reduction. These are the samples the road men use—400 in the lot. They are about two yards long and come in white and Arabian in Nottingham and Cable Nets. We have divided them into two lots. Lot 1—Containing about 300 samples, which will sell at each 23c Lot 2—Includes the remaining 100 samples. Your choice at each 29c Charming New Suits and Coats In Our Bargain Basement For the woman who wishes to economize on the purchase of her winter coat, we offer an exceptionally fine assortment of the very latest styles made up in the choice materials of the season, and include the new Redingote and Cape effects, in a complete range of sizes. Good color combinations in Tans, Greens, Browns, Grays, etc. You will be delightfully surprised to find such values at \$8.50, \$10, \$12.50, \$13.75 See Our New Shipment of Trunks and Bags Just Received

COMPANY SEEKS SUITABLE RANGE Site at Kellys May be Obtained by Militia for Target Practice. A rifle range for the local machine gun company of the North Dakota national guard may be obtained near Kellys, eight miles north of the city, according to Captain L. L. Eckman, commanding the company. The Grand Forks organization is greatly in need of a range as at present the members of the command are compelled to journey to Grafton or Hillsboro in order to do any target practicing. The absence of hills in this locality has been the chief bar to the securing of a proper location by the company. Under the government regulations there must be a hill in the rear of the targets sufficiently high to stop the bullets thus preventing accidents. A frontage of 200 yards is also necessary for a proper range. Captain Eckman believes, however, that it may be possible to secure a suitable range near Kellys.

FIGHT AVALANCHE TEN DAYS AND TEN NIGHTS (Continued from Page 1.) never before been equalled. Their cavalry swept across a great tract of country, squadron by squadron, like the mounted herds of Attila, but armed with the dread weapons of modern warfare. Their artillery was in enormous numbers, and their columns advanced under cover of it, not like an army, but rather like a moving nation—I do not think, however, with equal pressure at all parts of the line. It formed itself into a battering ram with a pointed end, and this point was thrust at the heart of the English wing.

It was impossible to resist the onslaught. If the British forces had stood against it they would have been crushed and broken. Our gunners were magnificent, and shelled the advancing German columns so that the dead lay heaped up along the way which was leading down to Paris, but as one of them told me, "It made no matter of difference; as soon as we had smashed one lot another followed, column after column, and by their weight of numbers we could not nothing to check them."

After this the British forces fell back, fighting all the time. The line of the allies was now in the shape of a V, the Germans thrusting their main attack deep into the angle. This position remained the same until Monday, or rather, had completed itself by that date, the retirement of the troops being maintained with mastery skill and without any undue haste. River Full of Bodies. Meanwhile, General Pau sustained a terrific attack on the French centre by the German left centre, which culminated in this great battle, an officer of an infantry regiment, who escaped with a slight wound, I learned that the German onslaught had been repelled by a series of brilliant bayonet and cavalry charges.

The women of France are brave, God knows. I have seen their courage during the past ten days—gallantries surpassing that of the men, because of their own children in their arms without shelter, food or safety in this terrible flight from the advancing enemy. Enormous herds of cattle were being driven into Paris. For miles the roads were thronged with them, and down other roads away from Paris families were trekking to far fields with their household goods piled into bullock carts, pony carts and wheelbarrows. Two batteries of artillery were stationed by the line, and a regiment of infantry was hiding in the hollows of the grassy slopes. Their only need of a range as at present the members of the command are compelled to journey to Grafton or Hillsboro in order to do any target practicing.

One of the enemies aeroplanes flew above our heads, circling around, and then disappeared. It dropped a bomb and was satisfied with reconnaissance. The whistle of the train shrieked out, and there was a cheer from the French gunners as we went on our way to battery, leaving them behind at the post of pursuit. I might have expected that something was wrong with the place by the strange look on the face of a friendly French peasant whom I had just described to me in a very vivid way the disposition of the French troops on the neighboring hills. Down the road came suddenly parties of peasant ants with fear in their eyes. Some of them were in farm carts, and put their horses to a stumbling gallop. Women with blanched faces, carrying children in their arms, trudged along the dusty highways, and it was clear that these people were afraid of something behind them. There were not sound of singing birds above the fields, which were flooded with the golden light of the setting sun.

Then I came into town. An intense silence brooded there, among the many of them, and when they passed the countryside was strangely and ominously quiet. There was only the row little streets below the old Roman church. Almost every house was shuttered with blinds. But here and there I looked through an open window into deserted rooms. No human face returned my gaze. It was an abandoned town, emptied of all its people, who had fled with fear in their eyes, like those peasants along the roadway.

But presently I saw a human form; it was the figure of a French dragoon, with his carbine slung behind his back. He was stopping by the side of a number of gunpowder bags. A little further away were little groups of soldiers at work by two bridges, one over a stream, and one over a road. They were working very calmly, and I could see what they were doing. They were mining bridges to blow them up at a given signal. As I went further the streets were strewn with wire entanglements, very artfully and carefully made. It was a queer experience. It was obvious that there was

Sweeping Victory. Stenotype writers won all the best at the world's shorthand and championship contest at Atlantic City Aug. 26th. The winners were less than 18 years old, with less than two years' experience, while pitted against them were court reporters with from 7 to 20 years' experience, former world's champions. A sweeping victory for the stenotype—the "machine way" of writing—short-hand—as taught by Aker's Business College. Write for catalogue to A. B. C. Grand Forks.

WE PREPAY PARCEL POST. At the urgent request of an umpire, the pitcher plodded his weary way to the clubhouse. "I lost my head, I guess," he venturously said, as he hesitated near his manager. "I saw a dog gnawing something out of the gate," sympathized the manager.—Puck.

HEADACHES Thousands of men and women suffer from headaches every day. Other thousands have headaches every week or every month, and still others have headaches occasionally, but not regularly. The best Doctor is often unable to find the cause of many of these headaches, and in most other cases, knowing the cause, he does not know what will remove it, so as to give a permanent cure. All he can do is to prescribe the usual pain relievers, which give temporary relief, but the headache returns as usual, and treatment is again necessary. If you suffer from headaches, no matter what their nature, take Anti-Sanitas Tablets and the results will be startling in the highest degree. You can obtain all our druggists in any quantity, 100 worth, 25c worth or more. Ask for A-K Tablets.

SICK-HEADACHES Sick-headache, the most miserable of all sicknesses, loses its terror when A-K Tablets are taken. When you feel an attack coming on, take two tablets, and in many cases, the attack will be warded off. During an attack take one A-K Tablet every two hours. The rest and comfort which follow, can be obtained in no other way.

Seed Rye We have for sale a fine lot of Minnesota No. 3 Winter Rye that has been cleaned and graded and is in first-class condition for seeding. This rye was originated by the Minnesota Experiment Station, is very hardy and a heavy yielder. Write for price and sample. The America and Sharon Land Co., America, N. D.—Adv.

European Plan Rooms \$1.00 and up IT costs no more to stop at the best hotel in Grand Forks. Large, cool, airy rooms. Spacious sample rooms and lobby. The best cafe and service in the city. Hotel Dacotah