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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1914.

THE GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATIONS.

It is sometimes said that the government, through its department of agriculture, devotes itself to promoting production, but gives no aid in the matter of marketing, and those who are always ready to see the fly in any ointment say that the reason is that the government is dominated by corrupt commercial interests, and that the effort is to stimulate production to the highest possible point, and thereby give the railroads much freight to carry and the commission houses much produce to handle, without in any way benefiting the producer.

We have on the desk a copy of a bulletin just issued by the department of agriculture on the subject of marketing the apple crop, a subject which has slight interest in this section, but which is of intense interest elsewhere where apples are raised for sale in large quantities. The bulletin is especially timely because of the conditions in the apple industry just at present. Some features are outlined in the bulletin. The crop of this year is stated to be a large one, and because of foreign conditions shipment of large quantities abroad will be impossible. The domestic market, therefore, will be glutted unless care is taken to avoid that condition.

Suggestions are given in the bulletin for picking, packing, sorting and shipping so as to secure the best results, and this paragraph appears: "Growers who live in communities where co-operative organizations are operated should do all possible to strengthen these exchanges. It is asserted that the disloyalty of members is the chief element of failure in co-operative enterprises, and growers are strongly urged to support their association as the best way to effect satisfactory distribution."

This further indicates that the government is interested in improving marketing as well as producing conditions, and that it is not, as it is often charged with being, the enemy of the co-operative organization.

MEDICINAL WATERS AND BATHS.

From time immemorial man has believed in the curative properties of water impregnated with minerals of one sort or another. As a rule, the worse the water tasted, the more powerful, as a curative agent, was it supposed to be, and, in addition to a nauseous taste, it had an abominable smell, it was more than ever sought after. Many of the European baths are famous, and people have gone from all over the world to bathe in and drink of springs whose waters seemed particularly vile to the taste and the sense of smell. While the war is in progress all this sort of travel will be cut off. The European springs will have gone out of business, and their business is not likely to be resumed for some time after peace is concluded, because it takes some time to recreate a broken habit.

It happens that on our own continent there are springs that can give with anything in Europe in the matter of taste, smell, and medicinal properties. American resorts of this kind may enjoy a boom as a result of the closing of the foreign places.

There are many thousands of Americans, however, who are able neither to go to Europe nor to the various bathing resorts of their own country. The war makes no difference to them. For their comfort it may be mentioned that for a few cents they can obtain at any drug store enough sulphur, iron salts, Epsom and Glauber salts to doctor several hundred gallons of plain American water and make it just as palatable, just as innoxious, and just as curative as anything that can be obtained abroad or between the two oceans that bound our own country.

There may be a few cases in which the waters of certain springs are especially beneficial, but they are very few. Most of the belief in the value of so-called medicinal waters is mere superstition. Yet people are benefited by visits to the springs. How is it?

A visit to "the springs" usually involves a change from bad to good physical habits. The man who has worn himself to a nervous wreck goes to the springs and rests. The man who is a mass of fat from idleness, over eating and over drinking, goes to the springs to live on plain food and take plenty of exercise. The correction of bad habits in working, eating, drinking, sleeping, and all the rest of it, is invariably prescribed. In addition to this, the patient is required to drink lots of water. The fact that the water has a bad taste and a bad smell is an incident which have some influence psychologically, and seldom otherwise.

Let the individual stay at home, eat, drink, sleep and exercise as he is required to do at the resorts, and flush his system with an abundance of plain wet water, and there is no reason why the results should not be as good.

But it may be said, change of surroundings is one of the elements of the cure. Granted. Then try this: Go over to Maple Lake, to Bemidji, to the Turtle mountains, or take a tent down into the Bad Lands, and try the simple life in one of those places, and remember to drink plenty of water.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

What and how much the nations of the world are buying and the proportion of the purchases obtained from the United States as told by American consular officers located at the chief strategic points of trade are discussed in "Commercial Relations of the United States," a volume of 272 pages, just issued by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce. Every part of the world is covered by this book and the facts therein presented, based upon revised statistics for 1912, are from the standpoint of the foreign countries and therefore differ somewhat in classifications and totals, from the corresponding figures based upon returns of experts as reported by collectors of customs in the United States.

Four countries other than the United States offer each a market for over a billion dollars' worth of foreign products—the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and the Netherlands. Great Britain buys three billion dollars' worth, about 20 per cent of which is from this country; Germany two and one-half billion with 15 per cent and the United States; France, one and one-half billion, of which 11 per cent is from the United States, and the Netherlands, an important center for the transshipment of foreign goods, nearly one and one-half billion, in which American goods figure to the extent of about 10 per cent.

Belgium's annual purchases fall short of one billion in value, United States products supplying about 8 per cent; while Austria-Hungary, Italy, Canada, Russia, India, Australia, Argentina, and Japan are next in order with imports ranging from 722 million to about 300 million. These countries vary greatly, however, in the proportion of their purchases from the United States, Canada taking 65 per cent and India 3 per cent, according to the official figures published in the volume. As a market for American products India is only one-third as important as Brazil, Austria-Hungary is equal to Cuba, Japan is about 15 per cent as large as Canada, and China is only half as large as Argentina.

A particularly important feature of this new analysis of world trade is the introductory chapter which shows the character of goods exported by Europe and the classes of goods imported by those countries which have heretofore looked chiefly to Europe for their requirements of foreign merchandise. Manufactures form 80 per cent of the exports from the United Kingdom, 76 per cent of the exports from Switzerland, 65 per cent of the exports from Germany, 58 per cent of the exports from France, and 47 per cent of the exports from Austria-Hungary, while Canada, Central and South America, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa—all of them important markets for manufactures—send large quantities of foodstuffs and raw materials to Europe in exchange for products of manufactures.

From the list of countries discussed in "Commercial Relations of the United States," Austria-Hungary may be taken as typical of countries competing for the world trade in manufactures and Brazil as representing the great agricultural communities, in which manufactures are chiefly sold. Austria-Hungary sold in 1912 40 million dollars worth of textiles, 19 million of clothing, 21 million of metal goods, 16 million of wooden ware, 16 million of glassware, 10 million of leather goods, 9 million of machinery, and paper goods, wines, chemicals, chinaware, vehicles, and numerous other articles in considerable

IN OUR SCHOOL

MONDAY.
The war today. Things started pretty hot & heavy this morning, when the Allies was lined up for role call, & it was plainly seen the Enemy was in grand snafu for a very busy little week.

She begun hostilities when Torp Stebbins, who happened by accident to be on time, had the hickups and sed, "Hick-hick-hear," instead of



When he came out the hiccoughs were gone.

"Hear" without any fancy trimmings. She postponed the role call rite where it was at B, & took Torp in the dressing room. When he came out the hickups was gone & the Enemy looked satisfied.

IT DIDN'T WERK OUT.
Andy Anderson was very late this morning, on account of what Miss Palmer learned, in richneck last week, he sed, "She wanted to know how he figured that, & Andy sed, 'Well didn't you learn us that the shortest distance between any two places was straight line?'" She said certainly & Andy sed, "Well, I tride it this morning cumming to school & it ain't rite. Generally I come down Mane street & tern in Yalentine Lane & then down Walnut to school, but this morning I took the strait line rite through Rollingers swamp & got in to my neck & had to go home agin &

get new close on & a licking from my muther, & I'b 34 minutes late, when I had wnt the long way round I would of bin all rite, which proves the rightmeck was long."

Sometimes when you prove anything like that to Miss Palmer she will leave a feller off, but not this time. She ust smacked into the dressing room & whanged him plenty. Then when she calm out she invited Ex Brigham in & gave him a cupple too, for laffing at something, Ex didn't know just what.

Gen Hicks sed it reminded her of the French revolution, the way they chopped people's heads off 30 a minute. They must be sumthing the matter

amounts. The United Kingdom, Germany, Switzerland and Belgium are of even greater importance in their sales of manufactures, the details being also presented in the volume in question. Brazil's imports exceed 363 million dollars' value, only 15 per cent of which were from the United States which takes 40 per cent of the Brazilian exports. Automobiles, railway cars, iron and steel, cotton goods, machinery, and other leading classes of manufactures are classified in the book so as to show the relative contributions of leading countries.

SUPPLY SHORTAGE DROVE THEM BACK

This is Belief Contained in Dispatch From Rotterdam and London.

Rotterdam, Sept. 21.—There seems to be little doubt that the German retreat in the western theater of war was due largely to the subsistence problem, with which the army had been wrestling for some time owing to the rapid advance.

Lived on Dry Bread. Authoritative information, describing conditions at the front, indicates that the troops subsisted largely on food which had been decreed and in many cases lived on dry bread for more than a week. This was especially the case with those advancing by way of Belgium, who were obliged to fall back farther than those in the south.

Ammunition Short. It also is learned that for a time the ammunition supply was not equal to the consumption. Confidence that these conditions can be remedied is responsible for the optimism with which the situation is regarded by Germans.

North on Defensive. Letters from East Prussian would seem to indicate that the northern section will be held on the defensive for the present. It is known that large forces have been thrown into Silesia for the purpose of reinforcing General von Aullenburg and Danke, who have been obliged to fall back in the territory south of Lublin and Radom.

THE RAGTIME MUSE.

HOW IT WORKED.
He went with dragging steps in a fight.

To seek the boss within his lair; With trembling voice and features white

He made his plea with purpose there; "I want—I'd like—I think—you see—"

"Twas thus that he began to 'The wage I get won't do for me, I hope you'll raise it five a week."

The boss swelled his expansive chest, As with stern look he questioned "Why?"

The clerk explained his rash request: "It's really very simple, I—I— I—we'll be held on the defensive"

A motor car to please my wife, But since that thing I've gone and got I can't pay out to save my life!"

Now it may be that you suppose The boss got up and snote the clerk,

But such an error only shows How often theory and not work, The smiling boss reflected, then He put his troubles on the shelf,

He cut the wages of his men And when he bought a car himself!

RUSSIAN GENERAL TRIED.

Berlin, Sept. 21 (By wireless via Savville, L. I.)—The Russian general, Partos, who ordered the shooting of all the male inhabitants and the burning of the villages in East Prussia, has been tried by a German court-martial.

RUSSIANS LIVE ON APPLES.

London, Sept. 21.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Times says that General Ruzsky's army, while in pursuit of the Austrians toward Lemnberg, left all transports behind them and for six days lived on apples. This is cited by the correspondent as showing the great energy of the Russian soldiers who are able to endure forced marches and continuous fighting on such a diet.

Everything has a bright side—even the dark lantern.

SEES TREACHERY IN RUSS WARFARE

St. Louis Man Cites Instance Wherein German Officer is Shot Down.

St. Louis, Sept. 21.—The day following the opening of hostilities between Russia and Germany, the Russian consul at St. Louis and his wife were arrested by German officers and the next day were buried. They had committed suicide.

Such was the story narrated here by Dr. S. A. Weintraub, who returned home last night from Koenigsberg where he had charge of a war hospital from August 2 to August 24. When war was declared Dr. Weintraub was taking graduate work at the Royal University of Koenigsberg.

Local Doctors Join Colors. As soon as the mobilization order was received all the local physicians joined the colors, leaving Dr. Weintraub in charge of the hospital. He departed when advised by the American consul that it was no longer safe to remain. Dr. Weintraub said:

"Within a week wounded began to arrive. Among the first were two men and a boy who said they and their families had fled from the Russians who burned their homes near Gumbinnen and fired on them as they ran."

Women are Shot. "The wives of the two men and the daughter of one were shot down, they said. The boy's right arm was shattered. One man was shot in the thigh and the other in the ankle. Thus wounded, they fled twenty miles until they reached the German lines."

Dr. Weintraub told of a wounded German officer who said he was shot in the hip by a Russian soldier who had surrendered. His command, he said, surrounded a party of Russians, who threw down their swords and raised their hands in token of surrender. One Russian held an unnoticed revolver in his hand and as his hands were still uplifted, the officer said, fired down at him.

Enraged at Duplicity. The doctor told Dr. Weintraub he was so enraged he seized a rifle and shot down several of the surrendered Russians before he himself fell.

German Marksmanship. Dr. Weintraub said, is better than that of the Russians, as shown by the character of wounds received by the soldiers.

Dr. Weintraub said he was much surprised at the consideration shown the wounded Russians by the German nurses and doctors. He said they were treated as tenderly and carefully by the nurses and with the same attention by the physicians as were the wounded German soldiers.

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WILLISTON

Williston, N. D., Sept. 21.—A very quiet event occurred at the M. E. parsonage here, when Harold N. Martin and Mary Lewine were joined in holy wedlock by Rev. E. Lewis Wall.

Robert Wolpert left Friday for Grand Forks to attend school.

L. C. Tscherner of St. Paul and C. Foutes of Aroaia, Wis. were guests last week at the Leonhardy home.

Miss Lillie McGlinch of Minot visited friends in the city Monday and Tuesday.

Miss Emma Olson of the court house is visiting friends and relatives in Church's Ferry.

Mrs. M. Polin of San Luis, Abasepo, Cal., and her daughter, Mrs. John Tene of Warner, Cal., arrived here Thursday for a visit at the home of Mrs. M. Leonhardy.

Mrs. Lars Christiansen was hostess to the Dorcas society at her home Tuesday evening. This was the first meeting of the season and about forty ladies were present. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Gna House; vice president, Mrs. Cora Brinavold; secretary, Mrs. Stella Bottom; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Matilda Siem.

Last Saturday afternoon Mrs. L. C. Wingate invited twenty or more ladies to her home on First avenue east to meet her mother, Mrs. Waldron of Winnebago City, Minn. Some of the ladies brought sewing and a musical program followed. Miss Peterson gave some recitations which were enjoyed by all and Miss McDonald entertained the guests with several musical selections. A delightful luncheon was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd O'Bannon and Mrs. O. Nelson and two sons of Carter, Mont., are visiting at the

BENNER & BEGG
"The Store Accommodating"
A Beautiful Assemblage of
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To the well dressed woman these beautiful assortments will make an especially strong appeal. The charming new Redingote, La Basque, Russian and Grecian Tunic effects are all here in an abundance of clever designs—high grade workmanship and choice materials.
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The prominent fall feature of the Suit Coat is the new Redingote effect; also the directoire and basque tendencies, which influence the longer length suit coats; Peplums feature the shorter lengths. Semi-fancy models are in decided vogue this fall season.
Tailored and semi-dressy suit coats are from 36 inches to 50 inches long in back, while shorter and more popular lengths are 30 to 36 inches long.
Standing and flaring collars are very popular.
Skirts are made entirely with slightly raised waist lines, without belts; in long tunics, plain skirts and circular flounce types.
Materials include Serges, Gabardines, Broadcloths, Wool Poplins, Bayodere cloths, Cheviots, etc.
White Blacks, Blues, Greens, Browns and Tans are especially favored colors. Suits priced from.....\$18.75 up to \$55.00
A Wealth of Clever Styles in Our Autumn Coats
Separate coats for general wear include straight line effects; slightly fitted at the waist and flaring around the bottom, while Cape Coats are good, particularly in smaller sizes.
An unusually large assortment of fabrics are used and approved this season in mostly rough-faced materials. Let us show you the coat models priced from.....\$15.00, \$18.75, \$22.50 up to \$45.00

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Erwin Bruesser left Tuesday for Minneapolis where he will attend the university.

Miss Reba Rawson left Friday for Grand Forks to attend school this year.

Mrs. F. M. McIntyre left Tuesday for the Twin Cities.

Miss Gertrude Lee entertained Miss Matilda Dahl of Spokane a few days last week, enroute to her home in Watertown, S. D.

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"Just you wait till I go out, young man," thought I. "I'll teach you a lesson!"

"So when it came time for me to get out, I arose and proceeded majestically up the aisle. My first thought was to fall over on him, and squinch him, but my second thought was that it wouldn't be dignified. So when I came to the number twelve that rested on the car floor I brought my own number eight down with all my might.

My! It did my heart good to hear the yelp that fellow gave. "On," said I, "did I hurt you? Excuse me."

"He didn't answer, but I guess he's maimed for life. When I set my foot down it means something.

"And say," concluded the Hefty Lady, "you should have seen how tickled the rest of the passengers were. Seems to me they were a poor lot, though, to stand that smart Aleck the way they did. If nobody teaches a lesson to a fellow like that, why of course he's going to keep on being a nuisance all his life."

"They were married kneeling on a cushion stuffed with their love letters."

"I should think such a cushion would be full of ankles."

"No, those letters were very soft."

Friend (at a French play)—"Why did you applaud so vigorously when that comedian made his speech before the curtain?"

Spriggins (confidently)—"So that folks would think I understood French. What did he say?"

"Friend—He said the remainder of his part must be taken by an understudy, as he had sprained his ankle."

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IN
ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Emergency Room Heating At Lowest Cost
For the chill of Autumn no heating apparatus is more useful or economical than the gas room heater.
These heaters remove dampness and cold in a few minutes—are bright and cheery—cost little to purchase and are inexpensive to operate.
Gas room heaters easily save their cost in doctors' and drug bills.
They are useful through the winter for auxiliary and emergency heating purposes. Heating starts the moment the gas flame is lighted.
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