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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1914

HISTORY AND WAR.

There has been some change in the teaching of history in recent years, but, one were to form his opinions from the best books of history which most people of middle age studied in their youth, he would conclude that war had always been the chief occupation of mankind.

Ancient, medieval or modern history, it mattered not which, were full of the stories of wars and battles, from the wars of the Israelites with their neighbors down to the recent history of our own country. The history of the United States, as recorded in the books, was a history of carnage. There were wars with the Indians, with the French, with the English, with the Mexicans, and finally with each other, and the periods in between were dismissed as of little account, because in them nothing happened.

Naturally, this resulted in false views of life, and in mistaken notions of the progress of the world. It was after our early school days that most of us learned that during the periods in which, as we supposed, history was in the making, Rome, or France, or England, or the United States had a civil and domestic life, that men were engaged in the arts and industries, that schools sprang into being, that commerce flourished, and that science exerted its influence.

A different spirit is coming over the teaching of history now. More attention is paid to the development of nations along peaceful lines than was the case formerly. Children are taught today, in all well regulated schools, that the invasion of England by the Conqueror, for instance, was important, not because it was a winning play in the great game of war, but because of the influence which the advent of a new people had on the civil and domestic life of the people of England. They are taught that, important as were the events of the American revolution for their political significance, the battles of the revolution were but incidents in the development of a people whose life was not the life of the camp and the battlefield, but that of the farm and of the growing city, and that the conquest of the wilderness and the planting of free institutions was as important as the winning of battles.

Still further, the best of our modern historians who write for the youth of the land have learned to differentiate between patriotism and partisanship, and in each of their writings as deal with the wars in which this country has been engaged there is a noticeable absence of the bitterness which characterized most former references to those with whom, at different times, this nation has been at war. Formerly all our gosses were swans, and all the other fellow's swans were geese. There is a growing tendency to teach our children now that men and women, of whatever country, are human beings, and to train them so that they will esteem worth and despise littleness, wherever they are found. To the northern school child of today the southern states during the civil war were not inhabited by several million black hearted rebels, most of them armed with whips with which they delighted to torture innocent colored victims, but by people who differed little in essentials from their northern neighbors, and who had been led naturally and almost inevitably, by accident of birth and peculiarity of economic development to hold political and social views which were inconsistent with the highest development of the nation and all its people.

WAR'S AWFUL DEATH COST. Martin Marshall in Leslie's: Conservative estimates place the losses of the allies for the first five weeks of the war at 150,000 and those of the Germans for the same period at 200,000. According to the best information Germany has more than 2,000,000 men on her various battle lines, so that in five weeks she has lost less than 10 per cent of her engaged forces. The total number is appalling, yet by comparison the losses on either side have not been heavy. In our own battle of Gettysburg there were 22,000 federal and 13,000 confederates engaged, and the total losses were 24,000, or 29 per cent, and confederates, 20,450, or 28 per cent. At the battle of Sadowa, in 1866, the defeated Austrians lost 44,400 out of 210,000 engaged, or 21 per cent. At Waterloo, in 1815, the defeated French lost 24 per cent of the 124,000 men engaged, and the victorious allies 10 per cent of their 214,000. In their case, however, little of the fighting was done by the Prussians, the brunt of the losses being borne by the British and Belgians. At Zorndorf, in 1758, the Prussians had 37,000 men and lost 11,000, or 30 per cent, while the Russians, with 50,000 men, lost 24,000 or 48 per cent.

The loss of 200,000 men to the Kaiser is not serious from a military standpoint. The war footing of the German army is 4,399,000. Therefore the losses are under five per cent, and thanks to small calibre rifles and accurate snipers, half of the wounded will be back with their commands in a couple of months. In the meantime a word from the emperor will replace them immediately with recruits from the large number of men fit for military duty, but not included in the regular army and reserves. German partisans say that if forced to do so Germany can raise, arm and equip 7,000,000 men.

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SILVER LININGS.

Chicago Herald: Normal Americans find it difficult to regard the European war as anything but evil for the peoples engaged. About the only good that seems to us as likely to come out of it is such governmental reconstruction as will limit the war powers of rulers. We note that the "monarchies" were prompt to go to war than the "democracies," and we conclude: "More democracy; less chance of war."

Articles in recent issues of the Herald suggest a benefit already won out of war's distresses. Samuel N. Harper calls attention to one, confirming his own judgment from that of Harold Williams, a British journalist well known as a sympathetic interpreter of the Russian spirit. This is the mollifying of domestic antagonism, political, racial and religious. And that not under pressure of fear, for the war is far from the real Russia, but under the influence of hope.

The representatives in the duma of reactionaries and radicals and of the "subject races" of the Russian empire—the Poles, the Letts, the Lithuanians, and even the Jews—are described as shaking hands and declaring that they are all of "one country." The elective local officials no longer find themselves checked by the central bureaucracy. All classes seem to feel that the czar has turned his back on the past and committed himself to the spirit of progress. All seem to regard this as a "national" war in a sense in which the empire's wars have not been regarded since 1812.

The other illustration of reconciliation within is found in John E. Redmond's appeal to Irishmen to support the war as "just" and "for high ideals," with his declaration that since, "after centuries of misunderstanding, the democracy of Great Britain has irrevocably decided to trust them," they would be "false to honor, good faith and self-interest" if they did not "willingly bear their share in its burdens and its sacrifices."

A WISE PLAN.

As one means of relieving a part of the distress which results from the war, King George of England has arranged to start a small army of men at work setting out trees on his private estate at Sandringham. He has also agreed to turn over to the government forestry bureau a part of the estate for purposes of tree planting and experiment. The immediate purpose, of course, to give employment to men who otherwise would have none, and this employment will be in valuable constructive work. That such a plan is far preferable to the distribution of alms is evident. Alms will be needed, and in plenty, but the prosecution of work of this kind, if the example of the head of the government is followed by others who can well afford it, will be of immeasurably greater benefit. The men who are employed on this work will be contributing its value to society, and society will be better off from that standpoint, and the feeling of pauperism which results in receiving something for nothing will be minimized. The tendency of such work is to preserve manhood and foster self-respect, and this is of greater value than any material gain which can be made.

LAUGH WITH US. The speaker was waxing eloquent, and after his peroration on woman's rights he said: "When they take our girls, as they threaten, away from the educational colleges, what will follow? What will follow, I repeat?" And a loud masculine voice in the audience replied: "I will!"

Hiram—Haw! Haw! Haw! I skinned one of them city fellows that put the lightning rod on my house. Silas—Ye did? How did you do it? Hiram—Why, when I made out the check to pay him I just signed my name without specifying the amount. I'll bet there will be somebody pretty mad when he goes to cash it.

IN OUR SCHOOL.

(By Paul West.) (Illustrated by Moser.) WEDNESDAY. War extra! The allies & the enemy met again as usual this morning, & did not wait any time going at it, either, & it looked like about the worst day yet, the allies thinking of retreating or anything. But about 11 o'clock a message was received by the enemy from Mister Blinky Hammond, our esteemed janitor which brot it to Maude Muldinkey who was Monitor this morning, & when Maude noticed it was on the Public Liberty paper she was here falling down to get it to



The Way She Smiled and Looked Pleasant Was Grand.

teacher, knowing it was from Claud Smiley, her boy, who she hasn't bin speaking to lately, which is why she has bin so cross with all of us. At the time the note was received Bol Haynes was on his way to the dressing room to set a licking for something he didn't deserve it for, & she stopped him & sent him back to his sets. Then the way she smiled & looked pleasant was grand, & everybody giggled, but she blushed & sent for Blinky & said "When did you get this?" and he said "yesterday, but I forgot to give it to you." "Darn Blinky, anyhow! If he had gave it to her yesterday when Claud was out & give it to him, we would of been about 40 likings ahead. We will get even with him, say we!" TRY AGENT, PELLERS. Wait White & Hen Van Nesa didn't do so good with their sinner sharpening business. That is, they ain't arite getting jobs & they sharpened the sinner's pritty good, but somehow they wouldn't cut anything. They

We on this side have no war problem to face, at least no problem arising from direct participation in war. But we have, and will continue to have before us, problems of unemployment. The hungry must be fed, and the naked must be clothed. Let us hope that the time will soon come when a large share of the effort which is now devoted to making donations to the poor will be devoted, under a broad, wise and sympathetic management by state or municipality, to the work of providing occupation in which men and women can engage in time of need, without sacrifice of self-respect, and by means of which they may earn honorably that which they need for their support.

A LEAKY BARREL.

There are indications that the congressional pork barrel has sprung a leak. If it proves so the country will be well off. The filibuster against the rivers and harbors bill has succeeded so far that the bill, with its proposed large appropriation, is not recommended for passage, and there appears to be a good prospect that there will be a very material paring down of the appropriation before any bill can pass.

Three important causes have contributed to this. One is party politics. No matter what party is in power, the rivers and harbors bill is always an administration measure. In the past the Democrats have made talk, chiefly, no doubt, for campaign purposes, against the Republican river and harbor bills, on the ground that the appropriations provided were extravagant. This made good campaign material in that the charge of extravagance was justified. Now that the tables are turned, it is the Republicans who are calling attention to the extravagance of the Democratic measure, and with equal good reason.

A second cause is the real objection of a small contingent in congress, without regard to party, to wasteful and unnecessary appropriations made for the single purpose of keeping good the records of some congressmen with their constituents. In every congress there have been men who were not afraid to speak their minds with reference to such appropriations, and such men are particularly active just now.

These causes have been in operation for many years without producing definite results. The party in power has been able to force its measure through, and there would have been no change this time from the usual course had not another element been introduced. The war has brought about a shortage of funds, and the need for economy in expenditure has become more manifest than it has ever been before. This has added such strength to the opposition which has come from other causes that there are fair prospects that for once some spoliemen will go hungry.

If this is the result this time it may be that we will see a new era in the handling of these bills, and that there will be no return to the mischievous practices which have cost the country many millions.

Voltaire, N. D., Sept. 23.—Christ Stubber, who lives four miles south of Russo, threshed 55 acres of Marquis wheat last week that averaged 27 bushels per acre. This is one of the best pieces of wheat that has been reported so far.

Leo Jaskoski of South Prairie reported a yield of 22 bushels of Marquis wheat per acre on four acres and 20 1/2 bushels of Blue stem on 120 acres.

DIES AT VOLTAIRE.

Carl Stubber's Remains Shipped Back to Minneapolis.

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BOY IS MURDERED.

North Dakota Victim of Mexican Thugs in Los Angeles.

Fairview, N. D., Sept. 23.—Victor Elkins, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Elkins, who reside on a farm one mile southwest of Fairview, was in company with two other men, attacked by Mexicans and brutally murdered when they slept alongside a road near El Monte, a suburb of Los Angeles, Cal., Elkins living four days without regaining consciousness.

SHOT TEARS HAND.

Youth Wounded by Accidental Discharge of Gun.

Alexander, N. D., Sept. 23.—Henry Hanson, a 14-year-old boy, who has been working for Ole Erickson near Rawdon, bought a shot gun. When he went out to plow he took the gun with him to shoot a coyote which he saw near by. He was standing by the plow with the butt of the gun resting on the plow and his hand over the end of the barrel when the gun slipped and discharged. The entire charge took effect in his hand.

KICKED BY HORSE.

Ross Man Slightly Injured—No Bones Were Broken.

Ross, N. D., Sept. 23.—Charles Lescum, who is employed on the Frankson Bros. threshing outfit, had the misfortune to receive a badly bruised face being kicked by a horse. It seems that he was crossing the pole of his wagon when one of the horses began kicking and he fell to the ground and the horse kicked him in the face.

KNOCKED SENSELESS.

Williston Man Injured When Motorcycle Collides With Dog.

HUNTER ARRESTED.

Was About to Leave State When Intercepted by Warden. Napoleon, N. D., Sept. 23.—The first arrest and conviction in the county this year under the state game laws was made by Warden Wesley Sheriff Laney took in charge Paul E. Schmidt, who was unceremoniously leaving the state after a residence of about six weeks.

The charge against the young man was that of hunting within the state without first procuring a non-resident license. The complainant was W. L. Jackman, editor of the Comet, for whom Schmidt had been working. He had left the employ of Mr. Jackman and was on his way to his home in Wisconsin when he was intercepted at Oakes and held, pending the arrival of Officer Laney, who returned to Burnstad with the prisoner.

MUCH GRAIN SHIPPED.

Langdon Sending Out 10 Cars Daily Say Reports. Langdon, N. D., Sept. 23.—Agent Beaton reports that Langdon shipments of grain during the past week will reach an average of ten cars daily. There is no shortage of cars being experienced and the crop is stored as fast as it is ready to be shipped. The terminals in much heavier shipments this fall than it did at the same time a year ago when the crop had just begun to move out of the county.

CONTRACT AWARDED.

Cavalier Man to Install Hensel Electric Light Plant. Cavalier, N. D., Sept. 23.—James Lang of this city has been awarded the contract for installing the new electric light plant at Hensel over the bids of several other electricians from the vicinity. Mr. Lang went to Hensel to get the preliminaries of the work started. The people of our neighboring little city were manifesting a commendable spirit of enterprise in their providing so modern and efficient lighting system for their town.

GOOD POTATO CROP.

Hillsboro Farmer is Now Harvesting Fine Tubers. Hillsboro, N. D., Sept. 23.—Fred Otto has commenced digging and shipping his crop of tubers. He secured 185 bushels per acre off from an eight acre patch just at the edge of the city, the poorest he had in. He has 17 acres more to dig that he expects to yield over 200 bushels per acre and looks forward to a total yield of from 4,200 to 4,500 bushels. He has loaded and shipped four carloads to Chicago, the market quotation being given as 85 cents per bushel for fair stock and 90 cents for extra quality. He expects to get the top price as his tubers are all No. 1 stock. After deducting cost of shipping and commission he expects the potatoes will bring him 75 cents per bushel.

VELVA CROPS GOOD.

Reports From McHenry County Show Fine Yield Per Acre.

Velva, N. D., Sept. 23.—John Warner, who lives south of Velva near Russo, threshed 55 acres of Marquis wheat last week that averaged 27 bushels per acre. This is one of the best pieces of wheat that has been reported so far.

WRECK MACHINE FOR REVENGE.

Kenmare, N. D., Sept. 23.—Seeking revenge for grievance, some discharged members of the crew of Lars Edlund are suspected of wrecking his threshing machine. Several horse shoes were tied together and concealed in a bundle of wheat which was run through the machine. Two of the suspects disappeared.

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Benner & Begg The Store Accommodating Stylish Separate Skirts For Fall and Winter. These snappy, brisk days of the early Autumn will impress upon you the necessity of selecting your new apparel without delay. We are featuring a line of skirts that include the latest tunic effects, box and side pleats and the latest flare effects. We have just received a fine assortment of new skirts in the accordion pleated effects and combination satin pleated effects. New materials include Tussah Royals, Poplins, Voiles, French Serges, etc., Blacks and Blues being the most favored colors. Prices range from \$5.00 up to \$25.00. Our stock, large and varied, is constantly receiving new additions. Come in and see them while the selection is best. There is nothing neater than the combination of a pretty waist and a cleverly designed skirt, and this season's skirts and waists have come into their own. The basque types which are semi-fitted are very popular. Lingerie waists are very popular. White silks, satins and chiffons are very good. Step in and see the new ones.

REFORM SCHOOL HIS REFUGE.

Crippled Boy from Minnesota Glad to Find a "Home". Williston, N. D., Sept. 23.—Missing practically his entire youth and robbed of most things that brighten life, Dewey Barnes, a 17-year-old boy, gladly consented to go to the state reform school. He felt it would be an easier battle for existence and also that he might be able to learn something at the institution school. The boy was left without a mother early in life in Renville county, Minn., and does not know where his father is. A farmer took him and compelled so much hard work that the boy's shoulder and arm were injured and the arm withered away. The boy became a tramp and was charged by local officials with stealing some canvas which he used to make a place in which he could sleep. He seems devoid of viciousness and merely an unfortunate victim of circumstances.

SENTINEL BUTTE AMBITIOUS.

Hopes to Be Chosen Seat of Golden Valley County. Sentinel Butte, N. D., Sept. 23.—Sentinel Butte is formally in the race for the seat of Golden Valley county. At an enthusiastic meeting of the commercial club, committees were named and funds subscribed to carry on the fight. Sentinel Butte is in almost the exact physical center of the county and on the main line of the Northern Pacific. When Golden Valley county was organized four years ago Beach was designated as the county seat, but is on the extreme western edge of the county, within a short distance of the Montana line, and is inconvenient for the bulk of the population of the county, which resides in the central and eastern sections.

BOXCAR PARTY BROKEN UP.

Lansford, N. D., Sept. 23.—Two masked highwaymen found a way to beat a poker game that was being operated in a boxcar in the Soo yards. They entered the car, and while one held the players and spectators covered with guns, the other went through their clothes, securing in all about \$250. The men had been playing poker in light furnished by four candles and were huddled together, when one of the robbers threw a flashlight upon the players and backed up by presenting a large revolver.

GARRISON STORES ROBBED.

Garrison, N. D., Sept. 23.—Thieves secured about \$300 worth of goods when they entered the Mahowald Hardware store and the Fisher general store here.

N. D. GOOD PLACE TO LIVE.

Berthold, N. D., Sept. 23.—Of all the localities where it is best to live just now, North Dakota takes a leading position. Farm products are in demand. In Europe vast numbers of farmers have been called from their fields which have been destroyed by their enemies. Vast countries are unproductive, food must be had and America must furnish a large share of it. North Dakota will do her part towards furnishing the necessities of life—this means ready sale for the good crop that this state has produced and at high prices. Reports indicate that this state has a very good general crop. In some sections a large yield is reported, while others run about the average. Ordinarily a huge crop means low prices, but this year the big wheat crop is being disposed of at the highest value in many years. Berthold farmers are especially fortunate this year, inasmuch as they have raised the banner crops of the state, and many of them sold when the price was at its highest. The wheat is of excellent quality and practically all of it so far has graded No. 1 hard. As threshing operations proceed it becomes more and more certain that in this locality will easily reach 25 bushels per acre. Threshing is about two-thirds completed.

GERMAN TORPEDOES HIT RAIL SERVICE.



Germans are playing havoc with the French railroad service by putting torpedoes on the tracks. Photo shows how it is done.

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"No Alum" must be the watchword when the housewife buys baking powder. Alum is well known to be a powerful astringent, and should never be used in food. Prof. Geo. F. Barker, M. D., of the University of Pennsylvania, says: "I consider the use of alum baking powder highly injurious to health." Food economy now, more than ever, demands the purchase and use of those food articles of known high quality and absolute purity and healthfulness. ROYAL Is a Pure, Cream of Tartar BAKING POWDER Contains No Alum Perfectly leavens, leaves no unhealthy residues, makes the food more delicious and wholesome.