The Daily Herald.

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THE WAR OF THE FLOODS.

A writer in a current magazine calls attention to the fact that while the people of Europe are pouring out their millions to fight each other, the people of the United States are pouring out millions every year in paying the damages wrought by floods in the great river valleys, and he suggests that in work for the prevention of this enormous damage the country may find a proper outlet for some of its energy.

We suppose that it is beyond the power of man to prevent entirely damage by flood. There are times when all the forces of nature appear to be let loose upon the work of destruction. And, at such times, the efforts of man are puny and unavailing in comparison. But, accepting this as inevitable, the fact remains that there is enormous damage of a preventable nature, and that, thus far, the country has merely temporized with the problem.

One trouble has been that the attempt has been made to treat locally what is a great national problem. The great central belt of the United States, reaching practically from the Gulf to the Canadian boundary, constitutes one great flood area, and the treatment to be given to one part, to be effective, must be related to the treatment of other parts. Through the authority vested in the war department, in its control over navigable waters, it has been possible for the federal government to do some useful things in connection with the problem, but there has thus far been elaborated no single, comprehensive scheme for the treatment of the whole subject from one center. That there is need for something of the kind is evidenced by the occurrences of practically every year, when millions of dollars' worth of damage are done by floods which have their origin hundreds, if not thousands of miles away from the point of greatest damage. Against these things local efforts are unavailing, and what is needed is a great national plan.

MIXED INFORMATION.

The Wall Street Journal, which usually keeps closely in touch with weather and crop conditions, published the following sample of mixed information on the subject:

"It is difficult to get a clear idea of the crops in the opening stages of the growing season. We have entered upon the eighth week since March 1, which is recognized as the starting point for crop progress. The government has issued two weekly weather bulletins, and the states and railroads, as well as many enterprising business firms, have taken pains to find out just what the underlying agricultural conditions are.

"In the fundamental of soil conditions, the country has seldom had so long a stretch of comparatively rainless weather for the performance of its field work. From the three great crop districts in which corn, cotton, and spring wheat are the features, comes the same story of almost uninterrupted preparation. Iowa and the central west, on both sides of the Mississippi, have shared the advantage in the preparation of their enormous corn acreage. Much the same is true of the cotton states in the southwest, which grow 40 per cent of the crop. The cool temperatures and absence of interrupting rains have favored the farmer in his seeding operations.

"But the fact of drought at points as far apart as North Dakota, northern Illinois, and Alabama, interrupting normal cultivation, must not be overlooked. A dry spring is nothing alarming in local proportions. On the general average of rainfall in this latitude, these places get their share, although not always in due time. Mature is too scarce to admit of plowing and pulverising the soil for planting. That seems to be the case in several important cropping localities. The Ohio valley is badly served in this respect, and so is North Dakota.

"But it is too early to be alarmed. Kansas, typical of the southwestern wheat states, has a condition several points above 100. The orchards have generally escaped serious frost damage. Livestock looks well, although it is late in getting to pasture, because the season is backward. The farming world has itself well in hand, and is bent on putting out the new crops with unusual regard to economy. That should make them particularly profitable. On such bases, business ought, provisionally at least, to be able to build confidently."

The paper seems to have made the mistake which a number of other papers have made of assuming that there is, or has been a condition approaching dangerous drouth in North Dakota.

Economically there is a vast difference between dry weather and drouth. We have, until the past few days, had dry weather in North Dakota, but we have had no drouth. No crop, planted or to be planted, has suffered, or been in danger of suffering from lack of rain. The soil has at no time this spring been in such a condition that it could not be well worked. Not a great deal of spring plowing has been done for two reasons. First, the farmers have been busy with the seeding of the land plowed last fall. Second, until very recently it has not been desirable to do much spring plowing because of the earliness of the season. As everyone familiar with the subject knows, spring plowing is most effective when the work is done after weed seeds have made a good start. Then the stirring of the soil kills the young plants, and helps to clean the land. The only way in which absence of rain has worked to disadvantage of the farmer is that because the surface soil was dry, these seeds did not germinate readily. There was, therefore, the possibility that if rain did not come soon it would be necessary to do the plowing with these seeds unsprouted, to give trouble, perhaps, later on. That possibility was a remote one, and the liberal showers that have fallen have removed it entirely.

A great many of the eastern writers have been thrown off the track by the earliness of this present season. Ordinarily if seeding is in progress three or four weeks without rain there is some cause for anxiety. But usually three or four weeks of seeding brings us into the middle of May, whereas this year in many sections the seeding of early grain is completed, with May still some distance off.

THE HUGHES MACHINE.

According to a letter produced in the course of the Barnes-Roosevelt trial in New York, Mr. Barnes opposed the nomination of Hughes for governor on the ground that should Hughes be elected he would create his own political machine, and all the politicians who had been allied with the old organization would have to take a back seat.

There was something in the Barnes idea of a Hughes machine, but the machine which Hughes created was one of a little different type from anything to which the gentleman had been accustomed. Hughes did create a political machine, if by the use of the term we understand an organization for the purpose of developing political thought and controlling political affairs. It was a bigger machine than ever Barnes of Platt handled, and it was wonderfully effective.

Mughes, in a word, organized the public sentiment of his state. Barnes was right when he said that so long as there was organization there must be leaders. Hughes was a leader. He was a man of rather quiet methods and unassuming manner. But he had formulated in his own mind certain specific things which he believed should be done, in accordance with certain principles in which he believed. He stated the case to the people, and he stated it so clearly and effectively, and his views were so manifestly right, so certainly in accord with what the people themselves believed and desired, that the leader did not need to display any excitement. The movement which he had set on foot was as inevitable as that the the glacier, and the machine which he had created was so powerful that it ground all opposition before it.

THE KRON PRINZ INTERNS.

The news that the commander of the Kron Prinz Wilheim has requested that he be allowed to intern has vessel will surprise very few people. This course was generally expected to be followed. In spite of the protestations of the commanders of the Kron Prinz and the Eitel Friedrich, which first arrived at Newport News, that there would be no internment, but that the vessels would make a dash for the open as soon as they were properly fitted, these statements were generally discredited. There was no question as to the bravery of either captains or crews, but the chances were so remote that the ships could safely gain the open sea through the cordon of guards in wait for them, and the act of placing either ship in the way of almost certain destruction would have been so senseless, that there was not the remotest probability that it would be attempted.

It is true that the Kron Prinz slipped past the outside vessels and gained the harbor. But it is one thing for a vessel of whose whereabouts the enemy is not informed to sail in from the open sea and gain a harbor, and an entirely different thing for the same vessel, whose presence in the harbor is known to all the world, and whose every movement is carefully watched, to emerge from the harbor and gain her liberty.

The internment of this ship disposes of the last of the German cruisers operating in open waters. It is generally accepted that the Karlsrhue was sunk some months ago, though it is a somewhat curious fact that no detailed story of this incident has yet been published. The story that she was sunk, however, is generally credited. The main German fleet remains in German waters, with its officers doubtless fretting because they are denied the opportunity of striking a blow.

CONSERVATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Christian Science Monitor: Industrial depression in British Columbia has been felt severely during the last few months. The recession of trade came to that quarter of the Dominion as it came to Canada in general, and as it came to the United States, suddenly, and somewhat in the nature of a surprise. British enterprise had been nearly at the top notch in British Columbia for a decade or so. Expansion was the order of the day. Credits were granted freely, money was plentiful, the country was opening up. One morning it was found that credits were being restricted, that loans were being called, that expansion had ceased, that labor had to shift for itself. The story need not be retold. It is quite familiar above anw below the border line. British Columbia has been passing through a trying experience. And it has been thinking.

Within the boundaries of British Columbia are natural resources from which a population many times greater than the province boasts could draw an abundance of the things called comforts as well as the things called necessaries. There is opportunity for occupation within its borders for many times the number of men who have been living in what is called enforced idleness since last autumn. British Columbia has great forests and great mines, great fisheries and fertile land areas, and yet there has been want among its people during the past winter.

One of the prime causes of the predicament in which the province finds itself is that its natural resources have to a great extent passed into the hands of those who will neither develop them nor alow others to do so. Its forests, mines, farm lands, fisheries, and so on, have been "plucked." They are contributing little or nothing toward the upkeep of the population. The pluckers are not working the "rights" of which they have become possessed. They are waiting for the province to grow rich in some other way. They want to bask, so to speak, in the unearned increment.

But the pluckers in this matter are really as unwise as the people who allow themselves to be plucked. The province will not thrive under these conditions. Only labor can lead it to prosperity, and labor must be provided inducement and reward. All the natural resources of British Columbia are not tied up, but enough of them are in the hands of speculators and "waiters" to discourage enterprise and check development. The people of British Columbia, manifestly, must take measures to relieve themselves of such a load. It can be done very quickly, we believe, by making the holding of unimproved land unprofitable, by making it an expensive luxury. They know how to go to work to accomplish this, because they have experimented successfully with the plan in some of their towns and cities. The best kind of conservation is that which insures development for the common welfare. This, as we understand it, is the kind of conservation that British Columbians are now bent on putting into operation. If they shall put it into operation they will, we are confident, very soon have a very diffent story to tell.

In Our School

(By Paul West.)
(Illustrated by Moser.)
Tuesday.

Abrum Linkon freed the slavies
Way back in the sivvil war.
Us children will awlso be just as free
In 29 days moar, hooray!

Bull Hickey roat this pome this moarning & when he fownd he had done so he nerely fainted, it being the ferst pome he evver rote & he

Bull Said He didn't Have the Time.

not mening to do so. Bull says he was just kinde fooling with his slait, not knowing what to rite exackly, & the pome started riting itself sort of.

Gen Hicks said that showed it was inspurration & probly Bull is just getting the habb, oanly, she sed, the pome was spoiled by the hooray at the end of it. But sed he couldent see why, that being the way it would maik annybody feal to think of vacashon being so nere. Gen says she will explane to Bull if he will walk hoam with her after chool, but Bull sed he dident have the time.

She Probly Wont Do it, Though.

Ex Brigham was telling his farther abowt the Yung Invinsibbles last nite & his farther sed when he went to collidge thay ster have a teem & it went all rown the country & licked all the uther ollidges. Ex sed but who pade the ar fairs? & his farther sed the collidge did, so Ex toald Andy & him & Ex re going to ast Miss Palmer abowt it today, to see if she

He Just Called to Hoor.

will pay for the Yung Invinsibbles to travel oaver to Byville & ur plaices & lick thoase schools, becuse it will be a verry fine thing for ur school & maik it get verry well owed, so fellers will like to come ar. Ex & Andy think Miss Palm will be verry prowd of doing it & pt oanly will pay the car fairs but ill give the teem easier hoam we so thay woant have to taik up all re time lerning insted of practising umhow though we have got an ide at Miss Palmer will find sumthing matter with the skeam.

A Pleasunt Caller.

The winders & dores wa oap-ened this moarning, it being verry warm in the room, & during studdy hour Steve Hardy happined to look acrost the rode & sean Johnson's hierd man washing there colley dog, Hektor Johnson, who he knows pritty good, so he just called Hektor, kind of qwiet & Hektor caim running acrost the rode, getting away from the hired man & caim running in the dore & into the rom, & stood rite in frunt of the platfoarm & shook himself.

Miss Palmer & the gerls all hollerd pritty lowd, & some of them got up on chares, but the fellers was all glad to see Hektor & him them. But the hierd man arrived just then & thay was some fun when he tride to catch Hektor, he finully doing it bye & bye. Then Miss Palmer sent for Blinky Hammond to come & wipe up the room. It is plessunt littel thinks like that which maik school not so bad, & we think thay should have moar of them. Call agen, Hektor, anny time, say we!

Notes.

Full uniform practise of the Yung Invinsibbles this afternoon. That menes the red stripes painted on yore legs.

LAUGH WITH US.

"Why are you for the allies?" a friend asked a solemn looking individual who looked as if there had been much suffering in his life. "Is it because you abhor Prussian militarism?" "No." "Is it that you fear Germany's desire to expand, to absorb foreign lands? Is it that you dislike the German character?" "No," replied the solemn looking individual. "Well, why are you for the allies?" "Because," said the other with a pensive air, "I once ate some sauer kraut."

A man took the following telegram to a telegraph office: "Mrs. Brown, Center street—I announce with grief the death of Uncle James. Come quickly to read the will. I believe we are his heirs.—John Blank."

The telegraph clerk having counted the words, said: "There are two words too many, sir."

"Cut out 'with grief,'" was the reply.

The doors of a certain new house had shrunken horribly, as is the way of the modern door made of unseasoned wood. The builder would not send the joiner to repair them, so the householder tdied the ironical method and wrote:

"Dear Sir—The mice can run under most of our doors, but our cat cannot follow them. Will you please send a man at once to make room under the doors for the cat. and much oblige?"

A pretty young woman stepped into a music store the other day. She tripped up to the counter where a new clerk was assorting music, and in her sweetest tones asked "Have you 'Kissed Me in the Moonlight'?" The clerk turned half-way around, looked at her, and said: "It must have been the man at the other counter. I've only been here a week."

THE RAGTIME MUSE.

I.—Always a Bright Side.

We all pursue our varied bents
Along life's highway; but
There's always one who still laments
That he is in a rut.
Well, cheer up, friend, and blithely go
Your way as you are bid;
If you are in a rut, you know,
You need not fear you'll skid!

II.—Horrors of Peace.

He fought and bled his land to save;
And yet he was no soldier brave.
The land was just the farm that fed
him,
And as he fought the lawyers bled
him.

III.—How it Always Ends.

He thought it would be well to save
A little of his pay,
So he a yellow twenty gave
His wife one Saturday.
On Monday night she smiled in bliss
And held her new hat high:
And then with bitter emphasis
He merely said "Good buy!"

ROBINS MOST NUMEROUS.

English Sparrows Come Next, According to Census.
(New York Herald.)

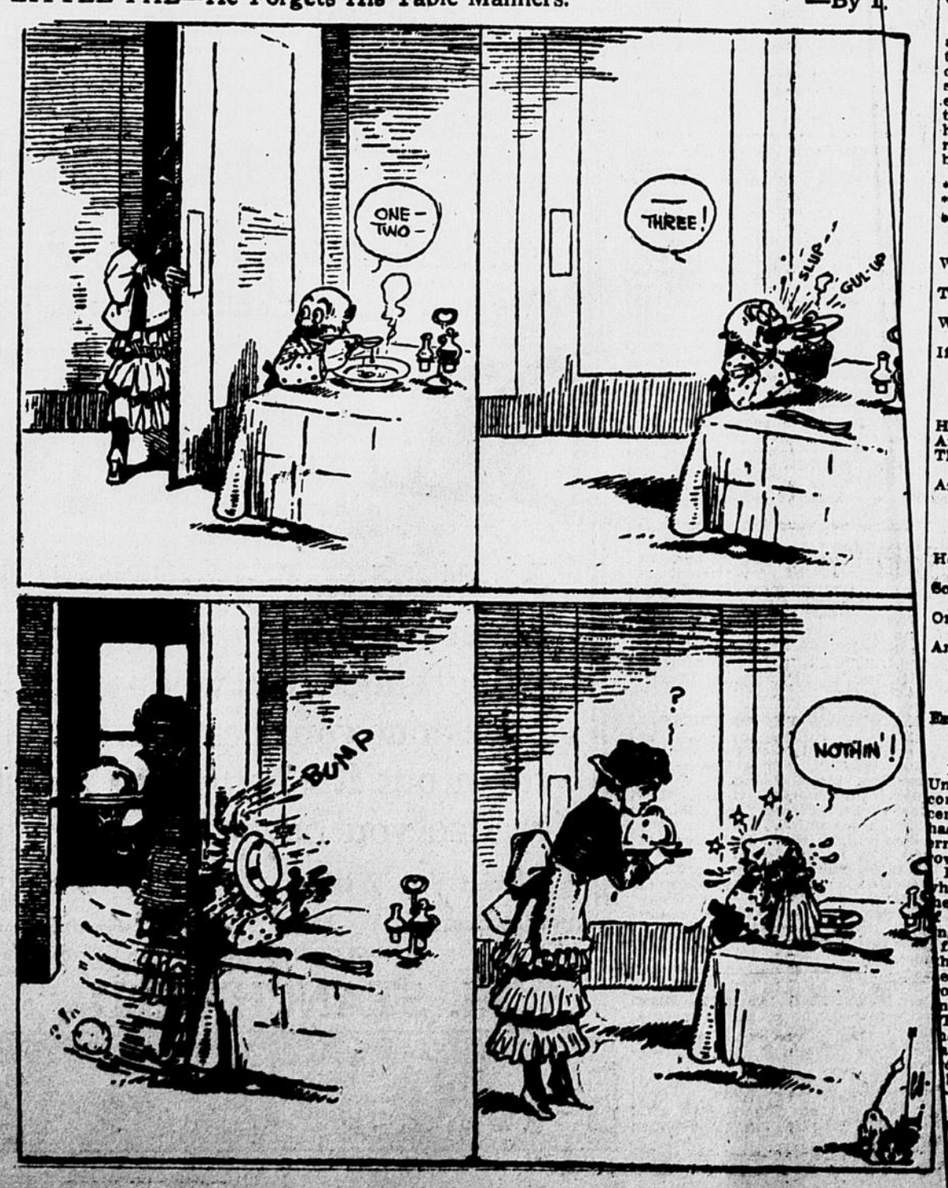
Robins lead all other birds in the United States so far as numbers are concerned, according to a preliminary census of birds of the country which has just been completed by the government biologists. The English sparrow is a close second.

In the northwestern United States, where the census was most thorough, there were, on an average, six pairs of robins to each farm of 58 acres. English sparrows averaged five pairs to a farm. Taking 100 robins as a unit, other desirable birds were noted in these proportions: Catbirds, 49; brown thrashers, 37; house wrens, 28; meadowlarks, 27; bluebirds, 26.

The biologists of the department intend to repeat the census for several years and on a much larger scale if bird lovers throughout the land are willing to aid in the work. The department's biological survey furnishes the necessary instruction and report blanks to whoever wishes to co-operate.

There are no funds to pay for the work, and it therefore depends on volunteer observers.

LITTLE PAL—He Forgets His Table Manners. —By L.



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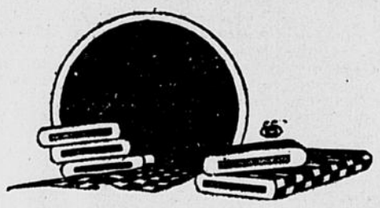
The Newest Things in Summer Wash Fabrics



This week we will make a special showing of the newest thing in seasonable Wash Fabrics, with such a wide variety of patterns and materials to choose from as we are now showing we are able to please the most fastidious. Let us show you these dainty fabrics.

Lawns, Batistes, Colonial Crepes in flowered; figured and striped patterns at per yard	15c
Flowered and Striped Flaxons; at per yard	18c
Flowered Crepes; at per yard	25c
Shadow Voiles; a per yard	25c
Fine flowered Voiles, at per yard 25c and	35c
Rice Voiles; at per yard	35c
Flowered Organdies; at per yard	50c
36-inch fine Dress Linen, at per yard	50c
All colors in 36-inch Wrinkle-less; non shrinkable, Dress Linen, at per yard	75c

Spring Rugs and Draperies

Housecleaning time has at last arrived and we are prepared to meet your every demand for floor-coverings and Draperies of all kinds fine Cretonnes, Marquisettes, Scrims, Voiles, etc. The new patterns are now on display.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that that certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Frank C. Zuelsdorf and Christina Z. Zuelsdorf, his wife, mortgagors, to Thos. C. Day, George W. Wishard and Wm. E. Day, mortgagees, dated the twenty-second day of April 1911, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Grand Forks and State of North Dakota on the 2nd day of May 1911, and recorded in said Register's Office in Book 115 of Mortgages on Page 219 and following, will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises in such mortgage and hereinafter described, at the front door of the Court House, in the County of Grand Forks and State of North Dakota, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M., on the 12th day of June, 1915, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage on the day of sale. The premises described in such mortgage and which will be sold to satisfy the same are described as follows:

The Southeast Quarter (SE¼) of Section Eighteen (18) and the Southeast Quarter (SE¼) of Section Nineteen (19), all in Township One Hundred Fifty-four (154) of Range Fifty-two (52) containing Three Hundred and twenty acres (320) more or less according to the U. S. Government Survey, situate in the County of Grand Forks and State of North Dakota.

Pursuant to the option contained in said mortgage and the note secured thereby, said mortgagees have elected to declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage as immediately due and payable, and there will be due on said mortgage debt on the day of sale the sum of $617.61. Said sum includes $141.04 paid by the said mortgagees for the taxes of 1911 and 1912 against said premises together with interest thereon from November 6th, 1913, the day of payment of said taxes; and in addition to the above amount there will be due the costs and disbursements of this foreclosure allowed by law.

Dated April 6th, 1915.

THOS. C. DAY & CO.,
By—Thos. C. Day,
George W. Wishard,
Wm. E. Day.
Mortgagees.

A. T. Cole,
Attorney for Mortgagees,
Fargo, North Dakota.
(Apr. 27. May 4-11-18-25. June 1.)

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA, County of Grand Forks, ss.—In County Court.
In the Matter of the Estate of Anne Maley, an Incompetent Person.

On reading and filing the petition of George J. Price, Guardian of the person and estate of the above named Anne Maley, an incompetent person, setting forth that the only property, real or personal, belinging to his said ward is the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the County of Nelson, State of North Dakota, to-wit:

The Northeast Quarter (NE¼) of Section Eleven (11), Township One Hundred Fifty-one (151), Range Fifty-seven (57), and praying that license be to him granted to sell said real estate at private sale, and it appearing from said petition that it is necessary and for the best interests of the said Anne Maley, an incompetent person, that her said guardian sell said real estate, now therefore,

It is hereby ordered that all persons interested in said estate appear before the Judge of this Court on Thursday, the 20th day of May, A. D., 1915, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Court House in the City and County of Grand Forks, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why license should not be granted to said George J. Price, Guardian of the person and estate of the said Anne Maley, an incompetent person, to sell said real estate according to the prayer of said petition.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published for four successive weeks prior to the day of hearing in the Grand Forks Daily Herald, a daily newspaper published at Grand Forks, in the County of Grand Forks, State of North Dakota, and personally served on all persons interested in said estate residing in the County of Grand Forks, State of North Dakota, at least ten days prior to be date of such hearing.

Dated at Grand Forks, N. D., this 19th day of April, A. D., 1915.

By the Court,
L. K. HASSELL,
Judge of County Court.
(Court Seal.)
Theadore B. Elton, Esq.,
Attorney for Guardian,
Grand Forks, N. D.
(April 20-27 May 4-11.)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed bids will be received up to Saturday, May 1st, 1915, at two P. M. for the Grading of three miles of road between Levant and Turtle River Township, Grand Forks Co., N. D. Grade to be 24 ft. wide between ditches and ditches to be 9 ft. wide and 2½ ft. deep at the outside of ditch. Grade to be completed and left ready for traffic. Grader can be furnished by the Township board if desired. The board will meet at the Levant Elevator on the above date to award the contract. Address bids to Edward Donovan, Ardoch, or George Stead, Manvel, N. D., the lowest or any bid not necessarily accepted.

Dated Levant, April 19, 1915.

EDWARD DONOVAN,
Town Clerk.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that that certain mortgage, executed and delivered by H. H. Johnsen and Helmine Johnsen, his wife, mortgagors to Charles E. Garvin, mortgagee, dated the 11th day of March, 1914, and filed for record in the Office of the Register of Deeds and the County of Grand Forks, State of Dakota, on the 12th day of March, A. O., 1914, and recorded in Book 126, of Mortgages on Page 203, and assigned by said mortgagee to A. E. Staples, will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises in such mortgage and hereinafter described, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Forks, County of Grand Forks, State of North Dakota, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1915, to satisfy the amount due upon such mortgage on the day of sale.

The premises described in such mortgage and which will be sold to satisfy the same are described as follows:

Lots Twenty-Three (23) and Twenty-Four (24) of Block Fourteen (14), of the Re Subdivision of Blocks 14, 15, 16, 17, 31 and 34 of McKelvey's Addition to the City of Grand Forks, NorthDakota, according to the official plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County and State.

There will be due on such mortgage on the date of sale the sum of $317.95, together with the costs of foreclosure.

A. E. STAPLES,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
W. J. Mayer,
Grand Forks, N. Dak.
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.
(April 27. May 4-11-18-25. June 1.)

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA, County of Grand Forks.—In County Court.
In the Matter of the Estate of Bertha Meyer, Deceased:

On reading and filing the Petition of Will Meyer, Administrator of the Estate of Bertha Meyer, deceased, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come to his hands, and the disposition thereof; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, and a description of all the real estate of which said deceased died seized and the condition and value of the respective portions thereof; and praying that license be to him granted to sell the Northwest Quarter (NW¼) of Section Thirty-four (34), Township One Hundred Fifty (150), Range Fifty-two (52) in the County of Grand Forks, State of North Dakota. And it appearing, by said Petition that it is for the best interests of all persons concerned, to sell the whole of said real estate;

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate, appear before the judge of this court, on Saturday, the 28th day of May, A. D., 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Court House in the City and County of Grand Forks, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why license should not be granted to said Administrator to sell said real estate according to the prayer of said petition.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order shall be published for four successive weeks prior to the day of hearing in the Grand Forks Daily Herald, daily newspaper printed and published at Grand Forks in said County, and personally served on all persons interested in said estate, residing in said County, at least ten days before said day of hearing, and upon all other persons interested, according to law.

Dated at Grand Forks, the 26th day of April, 1915.

By the Court,
L. K. HASSELL,
Judge of County Court.
(Court Seal.)
J. B. Wineman, Atty.
(April 27. May 4-11-18.)

Interested Old Gentleman—Yes, if you won all those marbles from the other little boy, you have no cause to complain.

The Winner—Boo hoo! Dey ain't marbles; dey's moth balls.

SAVING AND INVESTING MONEY

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