

The Daily Herald

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What a man makes of himself in life depends very largely on what he does with his time after supper.

For most men the regular, stated day's work is done. There are several hours to be disposed of as the individual sees fit.

He may squander what he has earned during the day, or he may add a little to it in various ways, or he may invest it in laying the foundation for wider knowledge and greater efficiency.

And on how those hours are used depends in no small measure what the future of the man will be.

We have in mind a man who has worked for years in a rather menial capacity at just about ordinary laborer's wages.

He is steady and reliable, and has held his present occupation for a long time. His educational equipment is meagre, possibly because he did not begin early enough to take advantage of his opportunities.

With an occupation of this kind, with a growing family to support, and with no business equipment which would enable him to command a much better position, one might have said that the outlook for him was not very good.

But he has made his small salary pay his expenses, he and his wife and children have been promptly fed and decently clothed, his children have been kept in school and have made satisfactory records there, and the house has built and owns almost clear, three houses, one of which he occupies, the other two being rented.

It is almost needless to say that all this could not have been done by the man alone. There has also been a woman on the job, not as a wage worker, but as working superintendent of the home. That is another story.

The point to be emphasized just now is that this man made very practical use of his time "after hours." Naturally, he is not a dissipated man. Whether or not he ever enters a saloon we do not know, but he has never been kicked out of one, nor has he required assistance to get home. He has cut down his household expenses by having a vegetable garden, and a good one. He has a cow and a few chickens, and has taken care of them. What ever property he has occupied has been kept in first class repair, usually by the work of his own hands. He has not despised the odd moments of which he had command, nor the few dimes which he was able to save now and then. He has not been a miser or a drudge. He has not denied himself and his family relaxation and modest pleasures. But he has been moderate and thrifty in everything, and he has built up a reserve of character which causes him to be respected, and of property which gives him a feeling of independence and security.

This little sketch, which is a truthful one, so far as it is drawn, illustrates some of the possibilities of "after hours." It was after hours, by the flickering light of a log fire, that Abraham Lincoln built, in large measure, the character which today the whole world reveres. It is after hours many a man lays the foundation of an aimless and useless existence. What do you do after supper?

PLOWING CONTEST. The annual plowing contest just held at Niagara under the auspices of the Niagara-Shawnee Agricultural society was the fourth event of this kind managed by that enterprising society. These contests have not been usual in the west. Years ago they were very popular in the east, and they are doubtless continued in some sections. It is natural that some time has been required for them to gain popularity here, for during the period of following pioneer days the ideal was to get a large area of land under cultivation rather than to perform the work in an excellent manner. More acres could be plowed poorly than could be plowed well, and the quality of the work was apt to receive little attention.

The plowing contest belongs to the period of intensive farming, the sort of farming which must, sooner or later be adopted in every agricultural community. The farmers in the western part of the county have done well in inaugurating a series of contests such as these, for in doing so they are contributing both directly and indirectly to the success of agricultural progress.

In the numerous details of farming, as in every other occupation, there is an enormous amount of physical labor. Labor-saving devices of various kinds have done much to lighten the load, and to conserve the physical strength of both men and women for something more than mere drudgery. Yet there remains manual work, and plenty of it. Unless the workman possesses something of the spirit of the artist, and takes a measure of pride, not only in the results, present or prospective, of his work, but in the work itself as he goes along, he is likely to make but a sorry success. When the carpenter places a board he is performing a very precise piece of work. But unless he takes actual pleasure in the keenness of his tools, in the smoothness and accuracy of the surface which he produces, and in the very sound of the shavings as they fall, he is not likely to do his best.

never be a really good carpenter. And while the farmer must necessarily have an eye on the crop which he expects to raise, unless he is able to take actual pleasure in the straightness of a furrow; the mellowness of the soil, the even appearance of a drilled field, he had better get into an occupation in which he can put a little imagination into his work. The sloppily workman will not be a success anywhere.

CONTRADICTIONS PUT IN THE BALANCE. According to the explicit statement of the British admiralty, the German submarine U-29, commanded by Captain Otto Weddigen, "was sunk by one of his majesty's ships." This means, of course, that the sinking was done by some sort of a craft belonging to the British navy—an act entirely legitimate under the laws and customs of war as existing no more of a grievance than of the sinking of the Hogue, the Albatross and the Albatross by the British admiralty. There comes from the German admiralty a statement of the long-standing rule of the submarine U-29 was destroyed by a British tank steamer, which, flying the Swedish flag at the time, rammed the submarine after it had been ordered to stop. That, if true, does constitute a grievance, and a heavy one, from the German point of view, and gives some strength to the German contention that submarines must do their work of destruction without the preliminary warnings and searches expected and demanded from other war craft.

On their faces, one of these declarations has for a neutral critic about the same weight as the other, and the contradiction between them leaves the question as to the way in which the U-29 came to her end undecided, while critics not neutral can settle it according to their own satisfaction by saying that one or the other assertion is just such a falsehood as was to be expected from the one or the other admiralty.

Carefully considered, however, the statements do not have the same value, even for the real neutral. This is because when the U-29 went down she took with her every man on board. The German government, therefore, can have no direct testimony as to the manner of her destruction, and the only easily imaginable source for it of information on the subject would be a German spy in England to whom somebody who was on the ship that sank the submarine had been careful enough to talk. This would be evidence of a sort, but hardly evidence fully to be trusted by anybody outside of Germany. The British admiralty, on the other hand, certainly knows how the submarine was destroyed, by whom and in what circumstances. That the British admiralty would give out a false report is, indeed, conceivable, but belief that it would take the risk of doing so is not easy—practically impossible—for a neutral.

LONG RANGE FIGHTING. Senator Clapp thinks it is absurd to talk of nations three thousand miles apart fighting each other. For, he says, the conditions of modern warfare prohibit the transportation for such great distances of the enormous armies which are needed for effective work. And he is undoubtedly right in emphasizing the difficulties of an over transportation of large armies. As former President Taft said a week or two ago, there seems to be a popular notion that great armies can be carried across the ocean with the speed and certainty of travel on great liners. Last fall Canada sent her first expedition to the seat of war. The 20,000 men required for their transportation to Russia. These were conveyed across the Atlantic by a large squadron of British naval vessels of several grades. We have forgotten how many days were consumed in the trip, but the journey was slow, for it was necessary that the vessels should remain in company, hence the speed of the entire squadron was only that of the slowest ship. And when the crossing had been made there had been carried a body of men so small as to be absolutely insignificant in point of numbers, as compared with the armies which were then massed on the continent. The transportation of a real army would be a task of incalculable magnitude.

Still, it is possible for nations even at opposite sides of the ocean to fight each other. If the United States were at war with an European power she would have small need for fear of the occupation of any of her home territory by the enemy. But it would be possible for the enemy to send her great battleships and menace our shores wherever it might be found, to threaten the Panama canal, and to throw bombs into some of our coast cities. Naturally the war would be chiefly a naval war, and it is against the gathering arm of the navy that we ought to make chiefly necessary.

SECRETARY LANSING. The appointment of Robert Lansing as secretary of state is one of the very few appointments to that high position that have been made on other than political grounds. By this it is not intended to intimate that all, or nearly all our secretaries of state have been appointed solely because of political considerations. That would not be true. But it is true that in most of the appointments made political considerations have entered very largely into the selection. We have had a number of very able men in that position, but in most cases it has been their political standing that has brought them to the front. This was true in the case of Seward, of Blaine, somewhat less so in the case of Hay and Root. Seward was made secretary of state not alone because of his ability, but because he was the leader of an important political party, the Republican party, and political harmony was essential. Blaine, also, was the head of an important party, and his appointment was given the highest position at the disposal of President Sherman. Hay was less conspicuous

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Grant county, Minnesota, sent more than 500 delegates to the gathering, coming on a special train. A parade through the city headed by the Fargo police and the Wendell band moved down Broadway to the auditorium, which was in gala attire for the big event.

Judge Christanson Toastmaster. Hon. A. M. Christanson of Bismarck, associate justice of the state supreme court, presided as toastmaster at the fifth annual banquet of the Mjoeslaget held in the armory. He was introduced by Dr. Opsahl, president of the Mjoeslaget. From the Mjoeslaget came the following guests: Hon. Smith Stimmel, H. L. Loken, Waldemar Ager, Prof. J. C. Hilland, Carl O. Stromme, Alfred Gabrielson, and Miss Inger, guests of honor. Music was furnished by the Christanson family orchestra of Hillsboro.

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Other Lags. Søndmørelags meeting was held at the A. C. and its banquet at the Sons of Norway hall. Nordlanglaget and Hadelandlaget met at the assembly hall. Nordlanglaget's banquet was given at the Waldorf and Hotel. Nordlanglaget closed its reunion with an open air meeting at the island park. Romsdallaget continued its session at the Forest Hotel, and the Nordlanglaget opened its two days' reunion at the Y. M. C. A. Tottenlag's banquet was given at the Sons of Norway hall.

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