

COLONIES SEE HARD FIGHTING

French Statement Says Battle Line 2,000 Miles Long is Maintained.

Paris, Sept. 16.—"Fighting continually in Africa since last September along a front of more than 2,000 miles, the French colonial troops, aided by the British allies, have obtained remarkable results," said Gaston Doumergue, minister of the colonies, to The Associated Press today. "German East Africa," the minister continued, "will soon be the only colony possessed by Germany, with the exception of a small part of the Kameruns. The other German possessions are occupied either by the French or English or co-jointly."

"When one considers the difficulties of transportation in the interior of the Kameruns, not only of food, but of munitions and cannon of our expeditionary columns, our success appears to be still more evident and meritorious."

"A number of French columns marching from east to west and from south to north already have covered more than 600 kilometers (about 373 miles) and fighting continuously, have established junctions and thus surrounded the enemy on three sides. While Anglo-French columns are operating from the coast toward the interior and a blockade of the coast has been effected by British vessels."

"The fighting in the colonies bears a great resemblance to that on the western front. Trenches, barbed wire entanglements and blockhouse observation posts had been cleverly disposed and utilized by the Germans, who have shown here, as elsewhere, the greatest preparations for war. Our enemies had even sent to Africa some aeroplanes, which the allies fortunately brought down as soon as they appeared."

"Gara, with a population of over 30,000 and an important garrison, was besieged for several months and only fell when I ordered a gun of large calibre transported there from Morocco. It was brought upon boats along about 1,000 kilometers (621 miles) of winding waterways to the outskirts of the city. The effect of the projectiles was so terrifying that after a short bombardment the population and garrison of Gara requested permission to surrender."

"The climate and the nature of the ground opposed great difficulties to the march of our troops, but fortunately they were overcome. I must in this respect refer to the excellent organization of our sanitary service, thanks to which our losses due to disease were greatly reduced."

BERLIN TO STUDY TURKISH LANGUAGE

Berlin, Sept. 16.—Thorough-going courses in conversational Turkish are to be begun early next month in Berlin, for the benefit of soldiers. The German-Turkish association is behind the move, and will import or provide competent Turkish teachers. A course which will be offered for five dollars, will last three months, and contain three hourly lessons weekly. The need of Turkish is increasingly felt, it is maintained.

Something in the nature of a counter-plan is the proposal to install at

GOLD OAK LEAVES USED BY ORDER

Highest German Military Medal Decorated With This on Some Occasions

Berlin, Sept. 18.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Forty prominent figures in the present war, ranging from Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria to the commandant of a German submarine, had been up to August 1 decorated with the order pour le merite, the highest military service medal within the gift of the German emperor. Eight of those forty have received the additional gold oak leaves with which the order is sometimes decorated as a mark of special favor.

The order is now 175 years old, but it has been conferred exclusively for extraordinary service in war. King Frederick William III in that year stipulated that he would no longer confer it for any other cause, and three years later created the oak leaf complement to the order.

The names of those who have earned the oak leaf merite in the present war are almost without exception known all over the world now though many of them, probably the majority, had never been heard of before the present conflict began. Many were not even known in Germany. Here is the list: Emperor Francis Joseph, General von Hindenburg, General von Zwehl, Lieutenant von der Linde, Captain von Beseler, General von Quast, Lieutenant Wedding, Colonel General von Woytkowski, General Field Marshal von Mackensen, General Litzman, General von der Marwitz, Lieutenant General von Morgen, General von Mudra, General von Falkenberg, General Otto von Below, Lieutenant General Kosch, General von der Marwitz, Colonel General Fleck, Prince Eitel Friedrich, General Field Marshal von Buelow, Colonel General von Kluck, Archduke of Austria, General Conrad von Kotsendorff of Austria, Major General von Seekt, General von Linsingen, General von Franciosa, General von Saxony-Altenburg, General von Ploetternberg, Lieutenant General von Kreuz, Captain Kersing, Major General von Zieten, General von Bothmer, General von Gerok, General von Stoltmann, General von Gallwitz and General von Claer.

The extra oak leaves already referred to have been conferred on Hindenburg, von Seekt, Mackensen, Eitel Friedrich, Falkenberg, Marwitz, Linsingen and Ludendorff.

By creation of King Frederick Wilhelm IV in 1842 there now is a peace class of this order, limited to thirty "knights." A crown now is added, as are the oak leaves, but this can be given only on the 50th jubilee anniversary of the order. King William I in 1866, added a grand cross, which, however, has been given to but two persons—the then Crown Prince, later Emperor Frederick III, and Prince Frederick Karl.

ITALIAN OFFICERS ARE VERY AFFABLE

King Emmanuel Always Finds Time to Stop and Chat With Men.

The Italian Front in Trentino, Sept. 10.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—A foreigner visiting the Italian army along any of the fronts is quickly impressed with the camaraderie existing between officers and men.

King Victor Emmanuel is perhaps the most affable of all the Italian officers toward the soldiers. The king uses a high-powered motor car on his almost constant tours along the front, but he always finds time to chat with groups of soldiers, speaking in the native dialect of the men he is talking to.

This friendly spirit between officers and men has actually made the excellent discipline and bravery, military experts state. And for this reason all attempts to enforce the German system of discipline in the Italian army have been abandoned.

With the exception of the British fighting in France, it is said no other nation takes as much care of its soldiers as Italy. The food is excellent and plentiful. The rations are cooked twice a day and served hot, regardless of whether the soldiers are in the trenches, on the reserve firing line, or on the highest mountain.

The first aid corps provides adequate facilities for handling the wounded along the front lines, while numerous field hospitals are located convenient to the fronts. Several large base hospitals have been established.

In addition there are numerous refuges carried on by private and public means. The first aid refuges, which were established in the British zone, Signora Hullah-Scaifi, widow of a former prominent officer of the Italian Alpine, and Signora Bagnani, who was displaced entirely by the war, Ontario. Some of these refuges are set up close to the firing lines. Others are located at bases or main railroads. In addition to giving regular meals the refuges supply the soldiers with delicacies not provided for in the army rations.

Along the front in the Trentino one sees rapidly the cold of the winter rises to the sharp cold of the Alpine heights. While the army in the lower sections has been digging itself in, the troops holding the mountain positions have literally blasted themselves in. In the heights the soldiers' living quarters are all in the solid rock. In many cases the caves are lined with planks and all are heated by stoves.

In the Cadore, north of Cortina and near the Marone mountain, which rises nearly 11,000 feet, the soldiers have built a town consisting entirely of brick buildings, or dugouts and caves. At the end of the mountain, the walls are covered with miles of cables and festooned with ivy and fir cones.

Over the entrance to the officers' mess is chiseled "Grand Hotel Moravia." The mess is a large, comfortable place containing a canary captured in an Austrian trench. Outside of the mess hall, and at various points in the trench, are sized and heroic busts of King Victor have been carved in the rock faces.

A chapel has been cut in one side of the mountain, where it is sheltered from the enemy. The portable altar has been erected and the soldiers have lined the walls of the chapel with pieces of bright quartz, scraps of olive cloth and other things. The altar is a simple one of silver and gold paper from cigar and cigarette packages.

MANY LIVES SPARED WHEN GIANT SHELL FAILS TO EXPLODE



Unexploded 305 mm. Austrian shell. The lives of many Italian soldiers were spared when this giant Austrian shell, which fell in the Italian camp, failed to explode. Note the size of the shell in comparison with the height of the man.

ROADS MANAGED IN WRONG WAY

Presidential Order Makes Many Charges of Grafting in Peking.

Peking, Sept. 20.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Surprise has been caused in Peking by the appearance of a presidential order making wholesale charges of grafting and inefficiency in the management of the railway from Peking to Kalgan, a line that has been the pride of the Chinese since it was built in 1909 and which from the first days of its operation has been remarkably profitable. The road was constructed under the direction of Chinese engineers and has been operated entirely by Chinese, factors which made the people particularly proud of the enterprise. The line is the gateway to Mongolia, displacing the camels and donkeys which formerly brought wool and other products to the capital.

According to the report of the minister of communications, there have been gross irregularities in the purchase of coal for the railroad, in the sale of passenger tickets, and in the extortion of private and illegal profits from merchants by railway employees.

President Yuan Shi-Kai's order, bearing the recommendation of the minister of communications, says: "It is impossible to conceal the fact that in the administration of the said railway the Chinese have been guilty of gross irregularities in the purchase of coal for the railroad, in the sale of passenger tickets, and in the extortion of private and illegal profits from merchants by railway employees."

President Yuan Shi-Kai's order, bearing the recommendation of the minister of communications, says: "It is impossible to conceal the fact that in the administration of the said railway the Chinese have been guilty of gross irregularities in the purchase of coal for the railroad, in the sale of passenger tickets, and in the extortion of private and illegal profits from merchants by railway employees."

President Yuan Shi-Kai's order, bearing the recommendation of the minister of communications, says: "It is impossible to conceal the fact that in the administration of the said railway the Chinese have been guilty of gross irregularities in the purchase of coal for the railroad, in the sale of passenger tickets, and in the extortion of private and illegal profits from merchants by railway employees."

President Yuan Shi-Kai's order, bearing the recommendation of the minister of communications, says: "It is impossible to conceal the fact that in the administration of the said railway the Chinese have been guilty of gross irregularities in the purchase of coal for the railroad, in the sale of passenger tickets, and in the extortion of private and illegal profits from merchants by railway employees."

President Yuan Shi-Kai's order, bearing the recommendation of the minister of communications, says: "It is impossible to conceal the fact that in the administration of the said railway the Chinese have been guilty of gross irregularities in the purchase of coal for the railroad, in the sale of passenger tickets, and in the extortion of private and illegal profits from merchants by railway employees."

NEARLY A CENT HIGHER TODAY

Minneapolis, Sept. 30.—Cables came unchanged. The visible supply increased 1,849,000. Our market opened up about 3-4 cents higher than Saturday's close and has held steady and firm all day. Weather forecast shows generally fair all over with possible frosts tonight. The market closed fairly strong, 3-4 cents over previous close.

Market Quotations

Table with columns for Market and Commodity, and sub-columns for May, Sept, and Dec. Includes sections for MAY WHEAT, SEPTEMBER WHEAT, DECEMBER WHEAT, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, NEW YORK, WINNIPEG, CHICAGO CORN, CHICAGO OATS, CHICAGO PORK, MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT, MINNEAPOLIS CASH CLOSE, DULUTH CASH CLOSE, DULUTH FLAX, WINNIPEG CLOSE, ST. PAUL STOCK MARKET, and GRAND FORKS MARKETS.

Detroit Electric \$1975 to \$2275

—a car of real beauty

Of course you want a good looking car—one you are proud to call yours—and in grace and beauty of design the modern Detroit Electric is a perfect example of fine automobile building.

Table listing 1916 Detroit Electric models and prices: Model 61 4-pass. Brougham, \$1975; Model 62 5-pass. Duplex Drive Brougham, \$2275; Model 63 5-pass. Rear Drive Brougham, \$2225; Model 58 5-pass. Front Drive Brougham, \$2250; Model 57 4-pass. Rear Drive Brougham, \$2175; Model 56 3-pass. Cabriolet, \$2075.

GOVERNMENT WORK TO BE POSTPONED

Projects Which Would Cost \$20,000,000 Will Not be Finished.

Tokyo, Sept. 20.—It is considered probable that a number of enterprises projected by the government calling for the expenditure of \$20,000,000 this year will be postponed, at least in part, on account of the revenue falling short of the expected amounts. The new minister of finance, T. Takekoshi, is quoted in the newspapers as predicting that the European war will cause a decrease in revenue of about \$5,000,000, as compared with the estimates for the present fiscal year.

In March of 1916 Japan must redeem \$15,000,000 worth of short-term railroad bonds placed in London early this year. As difficulty would be found in issuing a new loan in Europe the government will probably float a domestic loan.

The general financial conditions caused by the war have forced Japanese banks to reduce their yearly interest on fixed deposits to 4 per cent. Before the war the rate was 6 per cent.

The deficit caused by the war is being made good in part by supplying munitions to the allies and by occupying markets hitherto held by Germany. The great need, however, is for ships. Every shipyard in Japan is at work building vessels, but not enough can be turned out. The removal of the Pacific mail steamers is a great blow to exporters.

The exportation of raw silk to Russia is steadily increasing owing to the decrease in the Russian supply from France, Germany and Italy. Enormous quantities of Japanese tea and camphor are likewise sent to Russia. A heavy consignment of sugar is awaiting shipment to England.

Exports of Hides RESTRICTED IN INDIA. Calcutta, India, Sept. 16.—Several months ago Sir Henry Legard, the chairman of the Exporters' Chamber of Commerce, asserted that the Germans, in anticipation of the present war, had during the years immediately preceding it imported gigantic quantities of Indian hides, and that the Germans were greatly facilitated by the fact that the hide trade in this country was almost entirely in German hands. From a notification which has just been issued from Simla, however, it would appear that enemy dealings in India hides have continued since the war was entered upon. The government of India have now decided practically to prohibit the export of hides to Sweden, Rumania, Greece and Bulgaria; to restrict the export to Spain, Portugal,

Holland and Switzerland, and to permit export to the United States only under the guarantee of the nearest British consul. It is laid down, however, with reference to the last named exports that the consular guarantee "should be something more than a mere 'vise' of the signature, which is a purely notarial act, and should express in some form or other that the consul is satisfied that the ultimate destination of the goods is not enemy territory."

Couples with this guarantee will be a bond twice the value of the goods that the goods will be landed at their destination and nowhere else. This bond will be canceled on production with a reasonable period of the landing certificate. There is a further provision that the normal export to the United States must not be greater than the value of the goods. This bond will be canceled on production with a reasonable period of the landing certificate. There is a further provision that the normal export to the United States must not be greater than the value of the goods. This bond will be canceled on production with a reasonable period of the landing certificate.

For Best of Service and Results SHIP GRAIN TO William Dalrymple Minneapolis Duluth

MONEY TO LOAN In Minnesota and North Dakota at lowest rate of interest, with privilege of paying any time and interest stops on amount paid. Both interest and principal made payable at your nearest town. Agents wanted. M. F. MURPHY, Grand Forks, N. Dak. Financial Correspondent for Union Central Life Ins. Co.

JOHN BIRKHOFF Money Always on Hand for First Mortgage Farm Loans. GRAND FORKS, N. D.

Automobile Robes \$15 usual price; now \$11 selling at. 129 DeMars Jos. Mahowald

Willard Don't Put It Off If your storage battery ever shows the least sign of fatigue—see us at once. A quarter spent now may save dollars later. Thos. McGoey 115 North Third St. Grand Forks, N. D. Free inspection of any battery at any time

MANKATO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE LEADS THEM ALL. Its great influence extends far and wide. In attendance, equipment, courses of study, facilities for placing its students in positions, it is unsurpassed. Large faculty of experienced teachers. A course in this great school leads to success. Our catalogue, the most artistic ever sent out by any school, tells you all about it. If you are interested send for it today. Address MANKATO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Mankato, Minn.

Hotel Continental "Center of New York's Activities" BROADWAY at 41st ST. NEW YORK 800 Rooms with Private Bath. Rates, \$1.25, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00. Rooms with bath, etc., additional. For full rates and terms in a room. E. S. PUGHAN

MANY CHINESE HAVE CHOLERA Shantung, Sept. 20.—Two hospitals for cholera patients have been established by the Red Cross society of China in Shanghai to take care of the large number of Chinese affected by cholera. Both hospitals are under the charge of Dr. Hans Thoms. The Hans Thoms cholera hospital, a Chinese graduate from an American medical school has been appointed director of one of the hospitals and the other director of the other. Cholera patients have been admitted to Chinese through the local Red Cross society.

MATCH INDUSTRY GROWING WEAKER Tokyo, Sept. 20.—The Chemical Industrial Investigation society is working in conjunction with the government in an effort to obtain an independent home supply of phosphorus and hydro-chloride of potash or substitute for these materials which are indispensable in the manufacture of matches. An industry of large proportions in Japan. Before the war these materials were imported almost entirely from Germany. The supply having been exhausted and importations in Japan. Before the war these try faces a serious situation.

ASSOCIATION CARES FOR CATHEDRAL London, Sept. 18.—An association of architects and art craftsmen now does duty in protecting St. Paul's cathedral, practically in case of incendiary bombs being dropped upon it by Zeppelins. These men, who include many well known architects, serve in addition to the regular watchmen. Sand boxes and shovels for putting out fires are placed in convenient corners, just as they are in the museums and art galleries of London. So far, the Zeppelins have destroyed nothing of importance in the way of art or architecture in England.

STATE SCHOOL OF FORESTRY Bettisness, N. D. Established and maintained by the State for the purpose of practical and scientific instruction in Forestry, Nurseries and Game Laws. Practice, Landmarks, Botany, Zoology, etc. Manual training, etc. Ninth year opens Sept. 15, 1918. Special attention is called to the course in Forestry, which is the largest number of students in the State. Both hospitals are under the charge of Dr. Hans Thoms. The Hans Thoms cholera hospital, a Chinese graduate from an American medical school has been appointed director of one of the hospitals and the other director of the other. Cholera patients have been admitted to Chinese through the local Red Cross society.

Fred W. Smith For catalog, information concerning products, etc., send for it today. Address: Fred W. Smith, Grand Forks, N. D.

Ship Your Grain to Chas. E. Lewis & Co. Grand Forks, N. D.

Ship Your Grain to Chas. E. Lewis & Co. Grand Forks, N. D.

Ship Your Grain to Chas. E. Lewis & Co. Grand Forks, N. D.

Ship Your Grain to Chas. E. Lewis & Co. Grand Forks, N. D.

Ship Your Grain to Chas. E. Lewis & Co. Grand Forks, N. D.

Ship Your Grain to Chas. E. Lewis & Co. Grand Forks, N. D.

Ship Your Grain to Chas. E. Lewis & Co. Grand Forks, N. D.

Ship Your Grain to Chas. E. Lewis & Co. Grand Forks, N. D.

Ford THE MODERN CAR Firestone Tires, Gray & Davis Starters and Lighting Outfits, K-W. and Hassler Road Smoothers, Klaxonets, and a complete line of Ford supplies and accessories. Live and Dead Storage and Repairing for Ford cars only. Reasonable rates. See us before overhauling or storing your Ford car. Moore Automobile Co. Grand Forks, N. D.