

The Daily Herald.

THE TIMES-HERALD PUBLISHING CO. PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Entered at Grand Forks, North Dakota postoffice as second-class matter.

Published every morning except Monday morning and every evening except Sunday evening.

All papers are continued until an explicit order to discontinue is received and until arrears are paid.

Subscription Rates. Morning or Evening Edition—One year by mail or carrier, \$4.00.

Foreign Representatives: Carpenter-Schaefer Special Agents, 217th Avenue Bldg., New York; Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 1, 1915.

TYPES OF DEMOCRACY.

We have, in the British, French and American governments, three types of democratic government, varying in form, but alike in several important essentials.

The United States and France are, officially, republics. Great Britain is a monarchy. But in some respects, notably in responsiveness of the government to the will of the people, the United States is the least democratic of the three.

In the United States a house of representatives is elected every two years and a president every four. The senate is a continuous body whose political complexion can change only slowly.

The president of the United States has vastly more actual power than either the president of France or the king of England. There may be an utter lack of sympathy between him and congress, or conditions may arise which place both president and congress out of touch with the sentiment of the country on important issues.

But the president is not responsible to congress, nor congress to him, and no matter how out of touch with public sentiment either may be, there can be no change until the regular time for election comes.

The French system is modeled largely on the British, the chief point of difference being that instead of a hereditary monarch France has a president chosen by the law-making body.

Real power is vested in neither king nor president, but in the premier, who, in England as in France, is the head of the government. We have nothing in this country at all similar to the change of administration through which France is passing now.

Nor have we anything at all similar to the "appeal to the country" which is frequently made by governments in both England and France.

AUTOCRACY AND EFFICIENCY.

One man whose remark has been quite widely quoted comments on the apparent superior efficiency of the autocratic over the democratic form of government, as indicated in the European war.

The course of events has caused doubts to arise in his mind as to whether or not, after all, the spread of democracy is in line of progress, and he holds that this war is a test on which much depends.

If it is shown in the result that the more democratic nations are really less efficient than those in which power is more centralized and more autocratic, then it will be proven, he believes, that democracy is not what the world needs.

There need be no waiting for the result of this war to note which of the two forms of government is the more efficient. That has long been settled.

The "despotism in able hands" has long been the synonym for efficiency in all the things with which government comes in contact.

Under a government whose chief officer can properly be so described a country can have a better army, a better navy, a better school system, a better system of levying and collecting taxes, and better laws in general than under a government which is actually controlled by the great mass of the people.

If efficiency is to be the goal that method is best in which power is concentrated in the hands of one wise and able man, and in which obedience to the supreme power is held to be the greatest virtue.

Under such a system there will be neither doubt nor delay. The course to be followed will be decided on with promptness and pursued without deviation. There will be no call for anything in the nature of compromise.

The ruler will rule for the benefit of his subjects, and the subjects will cheerfully recognize his authority in all matters. There could be no more ideal condition if that which we call efficiency is to be the goal of national life.

But it happens that the true aim of national existence is not the creation of a powerful military and naval power, nor the development of a good school system, nor the proper adjustment of tax burdens, nor the enactment of wise laws.

All of these things have their place. Most of them are essential elements in the government of a nation. But above and beyond all these is the development of the people themselves, a development which cannot go on if the individual is permanently under a form of tutelage, and if his most important powers are circumscribed by an authority which has been placed over him, and which he has had no share in creating.

It is true, though perhaps somewhat beside the question, that the possession of great power by an individual without responsibility to his people has seldom failed to result disastrously to the ruler and those whom he governed. Man is so constituted that he cannot stand the possession of absolute power. Anything approaching it has usually resulted in individual and national shipwreck. But even if the opposite were true, if the possession of such power were not sure to stimulate ambition and greed in the ruler and to lead to sordid contentions among his people, the fact would still remain that no matter how wise the administration, nor how important the material results, the autocratic system of government is evil because it tends to check the development of the people themselves. It is better that a people walk alone,

though they stumble at times, than that they be either led or driven safely and securely.

PERENNIAL WEED MOST RESISTANT

Difficult to Eradicate Them Because of Underground Growth.

Of the three classes of weeds, annual, biennial, and perennial, the last is the most resistant, and because of their propagation, largely by underground parts as well as by their seeds, it is difficult to eradicate them.

It is possible, if a good rotation is followed, to keep the farm almost free from weeds in regard to preventing perennial weeds from making a top growth the bulletin tells of five ways: clean cultivation; pasturing; growing another crop; frequent cutting with hand-hoe, spud or mower, and another small patch with building paper or other material.

In the main, cultivation will have to be relied upon to destroy perennials, and it is done either with or without a cultivator depending on the land. Cultivation is especially effective if the field has been planted in check rows, so as to permit the hoe being worked in two directions.

Because the ordinary shovel or tooth cultivators allow many weeds to slip through unharmed, the sweep or hand-knife is recommended. These types of cultivator skim along the surface of the soil and cut off all weed stems.

Most well established perennials will continue to send up their tops after cultivation stops, no matter how thoroughly they have been cut down during the period of cultivation.

This situation is met by frequent choppings with a hoe. If the top is thus thoroughly kept down for a year it is usually sufficient to eradicate even the worst of our perennials. This plan is especially effective against Canada thistle, bull thistle, and bindweed, or wild morning-glory.

The bare fallow is often used to attack the perennial weed crop. However, it is seldom advisable in fighting weeds to let the land lie idle as it does not permit the farmer to get any use of his land. A good plan is to use the land during the early part of the season and to follow it the latter part. This the land may be pastured up to midsummer, or a crop of hay or small grain may be taken off before starting the fallow.

This plan has the advantage of starting the work of eradication by following at a period when nearly all weeds are in their most susceptible stage. Under this plan the work of following should be started as soon as the harvest is possible. The land is plowed and then harrowed or disked at frequent intervals during the remainder of the season to prevent top growth.

Ordinarily shallow plowing is best in following for weed control, as this keeps the mass of weed roots at or near the surface where they will be more easily dried out by the sun. Under this plan the greater part of the eradication is done by large implements and without the hindrance of cultivated crops.

Furthermore, it is done in the time of year when the farmer is ordinarily not pressed with other work. It is quite successful against the ready grasses such as Johnson grass, Bermuda grass, and quack grass.

As another crop, those most commonly used are alfalfa, buckwheat, soy beans, millet, sorghum, and blue clover. Alfalfa, where it succeeds well, is the most effective smother crop, largely because it combines frequently the permanent and temporary effect. Closely allied with the smother crops for keeping down perennials is mowing or cutting, in use on pastures, roadsides and other uncultivated places.

Pasturing with hogs or goats is of some value in eliminating the perennials and has been used to great advantage in getting rid of such weeds as bindweed, or wild morning-glory. While smother crops, pasturing and mowing may seldom be relied upon to completely eradicate perennials, they make much easier the work of weed eradication by cultivation that should follow.

Really as important as the principal methods of weed elimination is the man behind them. Clearing a farm of weeds, especially perennials, is no easy task, requiring a systematic plan of attack carried through to finish.

How can this be accomplished? As before stated, the problem must be worked out by farmers themselves. They must learn to co-operate. They must study the permanent marks that evolve an agricultural statesmanship. They must take the initiative in suggesting equitable laws that shall govern the business; then elect capable legislators from their own ranks to place them upon the statute books and demand their proper administration.

This will undoubtedly carry the business of farming into the domain of politics, but suppose it does. What ever else may be displaced by the advent of agriculture into politics, the change will doubtless prove salutary. It certainly will not lower the standard of the people's government.

When the farmers of Denmark took command of the political situation, so far as it related to their business, their prosperity advanced by leaps and bounds. Instead of a government for the benefit of a few aristocrats, it at once responded to the will of the people, and by co-operation and education the Danish farmers soon excelled in acre-production and at the same time in the business of the world.

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We extend a cordial invitation to convention visitors to make this store your headquarters.

BENNER & BEGG The Store Accommodating

Convention visitors can profit by the exceptional values we will offer all this week.

Hand Bag Special

The newest and best styles in Ladies' Leather Handbags; some leather lined and others lined with fancy silks. We have purchased a large assortment of these because of their excellent values; regular \$1.25 values; go on sale tomorrow at, each



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25% Discount On All Lace and Net Curtains

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A splendid assortment of dainty patterns to make your selections from. For this week your choice at One-Quarter Off.

85c Quaker Craft Lace, 69c

A few pieces of Quaker Craft Lace with scalloped edges. To close out this lot we offer for this week 85c grades at per yard .69c

Rug and Drapery Dept. Main Floor. New Congoletum Rugs Just Received as Advertised in the Ladies' Home Journal.

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Mid-Season Exhibit of All the New and Stylish Outer Garment Modes For Winter

You'll find a remarkable assortment of smart fashionable Tailored Suits in this display.

Wooltex Suits, with their superiority of quality in fabrics and tailoring, in addition to their authoritative style.

They are suits that appeal to women who appreciate correct style and genuine value.

They possess the grace and charm that is put into every Wooltex tailored suit by America's most skillful designers and tailors. Priced from \$15.00, \$18.75, \$22.50, \$25.00, \$27.50 to \$65.00.

Wooltex Coats Leaders of Fashion

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The New Furs

Beautiful Minks, Beavers, Martens, Opossums, Hudson Seals, in all of the new cape and stole effects for the neck, as well as the pillow and barrel muffs. Now is the time to buy furs, for prices are lower than they will ever be again; all most reasonably priced.



a compromise candidate. The word was sent to Roosevelt that his own floor leader would be selected if the colonel said the word. Roosevelt then sent for Hadley and abused him roundly, but the wordage he was scheming for the nomination himself. Hadley vigorously denied this, but Roosevelt refused to accept Hadley as a compromise candidate, and bolted the convention. Republican leaders point out that if Roosevelt had said the word a united republican party might have swept the country. It is learned that Missouri republicans will elect delegates pledged to Hadley as the "favorite son" candidate for the next convention. The idea is to put Hadley in such a prominent position that he will be able to fulfill his ambition to be attorney general of the United States.

SENTENCES ARE EASIER TO MAKE THAN EVIDENCE.

New York World: Returning from the Philippines, Representative Miller of Duluth says Governor General Harrison "paralyzed and paled, with staring eyes and open mouth, sits impotently at the desk as he hears his political policies have produced."—New York World.

The poor man should be ordered home by his physician if that is his condition. But the congressman is talking politics.

RACE PROGRESS.

(Luther Burbank in Good Health.) It is becoming increasingly necessary to impress the fact that there are two distinct lines in the improvement of any race; one by favorable environment which brings individuals up to their best possibilities; the other, 10-100 times more important, the selection of the best individuals through a series of generations. By this means and by this only, can any race of plants, animals or man be permanently or radically improved.

HOW TO DESTROY HORNETS.

Find the nest by watching the homing hornets. Fill a gallon jug a quarter full of water and place it next to the nest. A hornet will enter the jug, fall into the water, make a disturbing humming, perhaps send out distress signals, and in the course of the day all the hornets in the colony will drown themselves in the jug.

HANDS AND ARMS ITCH AND BURN

Wanted to Scratch All the Time. Kept Awake. Clothes Aggravated. In One Week HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

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"I saw an advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for some, and began using them with good success. After I had used Cuticura Soap and Ointment for one week, the breaking out was healed." (Signed) Lee O. Eastman, R. F. D. No. 2, Coatesville, Ind., March 27, 1914.

Sample Each Free by Mail With 25-c. Red Seal on request. Address: Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston, Mass.

FEW DEBUTANTES FOR WASHINGTON'S SOCIETY SEASON; ILLNESS AND "ANOTHER YEAR AT SCHOOL" KEEP BUDS FROM "COMING OUT"



Left to right, top: Miss Janet Cowan, Miss Callie Hoke Smith and Miss Elizabeth Harding. Bottom: Miss Mary Wilson and Miss Alice Wilson.

Washington, Nov. 1.—What is Washington going to do for debutantes? This is the question agitating society in the capital, and it is a question of some moment because the "little season," as the weeks between mid-November and the Christmas holidays are often called, revolves around the buds.

And this season buds bid fair to be few and far between. This is the first time in many years that Washington has faced a shortage, last year having been a particularly brilliant season from the debutante point of view with such girls as the three Frances — Miss Frances Moore, daughter of the late Clarence Moore; Miss Frances Farver, daughter of Mrs. Robert Traver of Washington and California, and Miss Frances Williams, commonly called Frances, sister of Mrs. Joseph Letter, among those presented to society.

It was recently announced that Miss Callie Hoke Smith, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Hoke Smith of Georgia, would be formally presented this season. This in spite of the fact that she went everywhere last season, was a tremendous belle and quite a prominent figure in the official life of the city.

However, she has recently set the rumor at rest and declares that she "teaked out" two seasons ago and is as far out as she cares to come. Miss Ellen Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Johnson, who are prominent in Washington's civic affairs, set her debut for California, with her aunt, Mrs. Charles Ewing, for six weeks or two months and upon her return will take up her studies again.

President's niece, Miss Mary Not Come Out. Furthermore, there is even a doubt that there will be a White House debutante. The president's niece, Miss Alice Wilson, daughter of T. P. Wilson, who is a member of the White House staff, and Mrs. Joseph Wilson of Baltimore, who was to have been presented to the Washington society, will be a debutante in a city and to enjoy a very fine season with her parents.



ment has been made as to when she will return. It is now rumored that she will be away for several months.

Miss Mary Wilson, daughter of the secretary of labor and Mrs. William E. Wilson, who has headed many a list of probable buds, will have no formal presentation, and professes the same distaste for official society life and the round of parties that characterize her sister, Miss Agnes Hart Wilson.

On the other hand, few though the debutantes be, there are several girls of unusual charm and attractions among them. Miss Elizabeth Harding, daughter of W. P. G. Harding, of the federal reserve board, who will have a formal presentation to society this season, is by way of being a beauty and is a very clever and popular person as well. She is housekeeper and homemaker for her widowed father and mothers a group of younger children. Miss Harding came to Washington last season when her father was appointed to the federal reserve board, but decided to devote a season to becoming acquainted before being formally introduced to her father's friends.

Miss Lillian Hendrick, daughter of Mrs. David Stewart Hendrick, is another girl who enjoyed a preliminary sutter in society last season, taking a special course in several studies meanwhile. Miss Hendrick is unusually lovely, dances charmingly and usually takes part in whatever is given in Washington in the way of private theatricals.



Montana and Washington plan to present their daughter, Miss Catherine Harlow, before Christmas, and two other charming girls who will be presented about the same time are Miss Janet Cowan, daughter of Mrs. John K. Shields, wife of Senator Shields of Tennessee, and Miss Helen Blodgett, daughter of Mrs. Delos Blodgett. Miss Harlow is already well known to a large circle of society, as she has grown up in Washington, and has been accustomed to meeting her mother's friends in an informal way.

She passed last winter with her parents in California and Hawaii and the spring season in Washington, where she participated in many of the country club gayeties.

Miss Cowan, who is handsome and clever, joined her mother and Senator Shields here for a part of last season, but will be a comparative stranger to society at large. Senator and Mrs. Shields have lived in Sixteenth street for some time, but are now said to be negotiating for one of the finest residences in the Dupont Circle district from which to launch their debutante. Mr. and Mrs. Harlow and Mrs. Blodgett have also maintained handsome homes in Washington for several years.

THE LITTLE CHEATER. Louisville Times: Harold Wibbit had a great idea. "I'll hypnotize the widow and then propose!" he thought. "It won't take any nerve then. I can hypnotize people. I used to when I was a boy. So that evening he said to her, as

he sat on his end of the sofa and she sat demurely in the middle. "Mrs. Weevils, just for fun, you know—hee—won't you let me try to hypnotize you?"

"Oh, do!" she agreed, for she was a woman who was in for everything, one of that kind.

"You are completely in my power, sleep, sleep, sleep!" chanted Harold solemnly, and he passed his hands foolishly in front of her face. And lo! the fair girl's eyes closed and he had sank on to Harold's shoulder.

"Kiss me, I command you!" said Harold. And obediently she kissed him. Then, with a start, half-way through the kiss, she opened her lovely eyes.

"Here am I!" she cried, three-quarters way through the kiss.

"You're here, engaged to marry me!" cried Harold.

"This is so sudden!" she murmured, and never told him, though they lived happily for sixty-seven years afterward, that she hadn't been hypnotized at all.

Cheering and Jeering.

"I suppose it is hardly necessary for me to tell you, sir, that I am in love with your daughter," said the trembling suitor.

"Not at all, young man!" replied her father. "I have seen enough idiotic symptoms in the last month to convince me that your passion is reciprocated."

What's the Difference.

The adjutant was lecturing to the subalterns of the battalion. "In the field," he said, "it is now incumbent upon an officer to make himself look as much like a man as possible."

Every one laughed.

"That is, I mean," he explained, "as much like a soldier as possible."

Herald Want Ads. Bring Results.

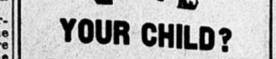
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On examining their eyes, we find not more than one-fourth vision, but with properly fitted glasses they obtain normal vision.

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