

GERMANY MAKES GREAT EFFORT

Special Attention is Being Given to Agriculture in Poland.

Petrograd, Nov. 29.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—The enterprise with which Germany has undertaken the development of Poland during the past few months puts rather in the shade the efforts that the Russian government put forth at various times in that portion of its domain. Apart from the reconstruction of the network of railways, special attention is being given by the Germans to the roads and to agriculture. Lodz has been repaved, and the important main roads as far as Warsaw have been restored and multiplied in accordance with plans prepared by German engineers. The paving material is said to be of excellent quality brought from Germany. The work is practically all done by prisoners of war.

In localities which suffered severely from the blight of war the houses are being rebuilt with brick and mortar brought from Germany. Devastated fields have been plowed and sown with clover and rye for early harvesting. Factories whose machinery was not dismantled by the Russians or Germans are being organized for war work of various kinds. Everywhere the work of reconstruction is being pushed night and day, with either two or three shifts of workmen to each twenty-four hours.

Politically, there are also evidences of German attention, according to the news which reaches Polish refugees along the Russian frontier. For purposes of present administration, Poland has been divided into German and Austrian spheres of influence. Meanwhile various proposals for a more permanent local government are being considered. A National Council has been created in Warsaw, composed of all the leading Polish politicians who remain, together with the manager of the Warsaw land bank and the head of the Society of Journalists. The populace is not allowed to take any part in local government as yet, however, and Governor General Beseler recently issued a special warning to Polish citizens to refrain from political discussion, which he said would be repressed rigidly for the present.

There is much poverty and distress in the larger Polish towns, especially in Warsaw. In an effort to provide for this, the local German authorities propose to introduce special "hunger taxes" on capital, rent, industry and income.

The Warsaw Consistory has ordained that henceforth all marriage licenses and similar documents and official correspondence must be in Polish instead of Russian.

Of the Balkan states only Serbia and Montenegro are ruled by native princes. Both countries are fighting on the side of the allies.

MONDAY and TUESDAY
THEDA BARA
Satan's Satellite
IN
CARMEN

NEW VERSES BY ROSEBERRY'S DAUGHTER



Lady Sibyl Grant.

London, Nov. 27.—Lady Sibyl Grant, the beautiful eldest daughter of Lord Rosebery, has just published a new volume of poems, her third, which is called "Dreamsome." Lady Sibyl inherits her father's literary gift, and everything she writes is graceful and distinguished.

FRENCH SOLDIERS ARE FED WELL

Two Solid Meals and Breakfast of Coffee and Bread Each Day.

Paris, Nov. 29.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—As far as food goes, the French soldier lives well, if the ordinary program of the French common people is taken as a standard. His menu is based on two solid meals a day with a breakfast of bread and

coffee. There is nothing the French soldier appreciates so much as his morning coffee. It is brought to him in canvas buckets, sugared but without milk, and like all French coffee it is exalted with the weather. In bad there is usually a sip of rum from the company rations to go with the coffee and bread.

For dinner and supper the two great staple dishes are ragout and pot-au-feu. The ragout is made of stewed meat, preferably mutton, highly seasoned. The pot-au-feu is boiled beef and soup. The stew is generally thickened with rice, but the pot-au-feu receives as many varieties of vegetables as ingenious cooking can muster, with always a plentiful basis of potatoes.

Occasionally the French cooks even close to the firing line vary the menu with special dishes such as steaks, brains, hearts and the like, which they carry out to the men in the trenches. It is a current remark in France that the cook is the bravest man in the regiment, and this is generally a tribute to the danger that he sometimes has to undergo in trying his delicacies to the appreciative Pollus who await him coming at the very apex of the battle line.

Use Whole Carcass.
The meat in its raw state is brought up on the hoof to a point as near the lines as is conveniently safe, and there slaughtered. Typical French economy is shown in this operation, for use is made of every possible fragment of the carcass. The hide, bones and other edible portions are carefully collected and sent back to the base to be otherwise turned to advantage. The cook of each mess sends his assistant each morning for the squad's share of the butcher's stores, and the assistant receives promptly a great piece of beef or mutton corresponding to the number of men to be fed.

The operation of carving the meat is generally a matter of great interest to soldiers who happen to be off duty. They gather in the vicinity of the cook's tent or hut and admire or criticize the skill with which he undertakes the operation. Although some of the best cuts are often used in the pot, there is an opportunity for the exercise of considerable skill in trimming off an occasional supply of steaks or chops for treatment in some other manner.

The meat dishes by no means complete the soldier's dinner. There is bread—and French bread is proverbially excellent. It is baked in loaves like a mill, and before being served the crust is carefully cut away, because in transportation and handling a certain amount of dirt is bound to gather there. The interdictional map provide himself with such luxuries as salad, cheese or fruit. Salad may often be obtained locally, and not infrequently the men have their own little beds of their favorite green, grown in some favorable spot close to their position.

Retort Courteous.
"That man has an unfair advantage over me in a swimming match. He can't go down, for he's got a cork life preserver."
"Yes, but it won't float any better than your head."

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TAFT CRITICIZED FOR HIS ACTION

Lent His Name to Statements Said to be Mischievous in Intent.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Secretary Garrison of the war department issued a formal statement today sharply arraiging former President William H. Taft for having lent his name to what are termed "statements mendacious in character and mischievous in intent" with relation to conditions in the Philippine Islands under the present administration. Circulation of these statements, Mr. Garrison charges, show plainly "that the republican politicians are attempting to lay the foundation for campaign material with respect to the Philippine Islands."

Particular attention is given by the secretary to articles written by O. Garfield Jones, and published in a California newspaper and later republished in pamphlet form under the title "Unhappy Conditions in the Philippine Islands," with an introduction by Mr. Taft. The introduction attributed the conditions described to the "blind and foolish policy of President Wilson and Governor General Harrison."

In connection with his comment Mr. Garrison makes public a letter which he says was written recently by Jones to the department, asking where a newspaper market might be found for a "much better article" which he had prepared on "the Philippines and the Democratic Regime," declared to be highly favorable to the administration.

To Lay Foundation.
The statement follows:
"It is becoming very plain that the republican politicians are attempting to lay the foundation for campaign material with respect to the Philippines in pamphlet form. There have appeared a series of interviews or articles exhibiting a shameless intention in this matter. These statements are mendacious in character and mischievous in intent. Many of them proceed from sources so inconsiderate as to carry little if any weight, even if denied. Others, however, are the work of men whose names and prominence supposedly lend weight to their utterances. It is inconceivable that even partisan zeal would lend them men to so stultify themselves."

Resting their honor and good faith in this relation to the Philippine people, I have absolutely abstained from any partisan comment or conduct with respect to this subject. The United States took over an enormous responsibility which should be carried out in the spirit of good faith and altruism, and all those who represent the good name of this country should at least refrain from misrepresentation and false statements concerning conditions.

Government is Successful.
"The government instituted in the islands by the United States was conceived in the best spirit and has in the past been carried out in the most worthy way. Such mistakes as have been made were only such as are inevitable in the conduct of human affairs. That government has been continued in the present administration, and conditions, governmentally considered, were never better than they are in the Philippine Islands today."
The bill pending in the last congress and which will be brought before the next congress is exactly in line with all that has heretofore been done, and is simply the next proper logical step to be taken toward developing the people thereof for self-government. No honest, possible and consideration of the measure can lead to any other conclusion. Because the preamble of that bill repeated in concrete language that which has been substantially stated in the present administration, it is not surprising that it alters in some vital radical way the orderly progress of the self-development of the Philippine people. Such an interpretation creates an absolutely false impression.

"President Taft, when governor general of the Philippine Islands, was the first to announce that the motto of the American administration was 'the Philippines for the Philippines.' He properly and bitterly resented criticisms against him for taking the position. He constantly stated that this was the only position which any one, acting in good faith and with the honor of his government in his keeping, could take; that from the moment his name was the announced policy of this country constantly reiterated and reiterated by the presidents of this country, by its representatives and by its congress. No one had so plainly set forth as has President Taft the malicious misrepresentations, the mendacious statements and the vicious assaults that proceed from those in the Philippine Islands who are not permitted to exploit the natives and the country for their own benefit."

Taft Justified.
President Taft was absolutely justified in this bitter denunciation of these attacks, which makes it all the more amazing to find him indulging in exactly the same conduct toward those who are now occupying positions of trust and responsibility in the Philippine government.
"There lately appeared a series of articles in a newspaper called the 'Oakland Tribune.' Subsequently they were published in a pamphlet entitled 'The Unhappy Conditions in the Philippine Islands,' by O. Garfield Jones, former member of the Philippine department of education, with an introduction by ex-President William Howard Taft, former governor general of the Philippines. In the introduction ex-President Taft says: 'I have read with much interest Mr. O. Garfield Jones' article on present conditions in the Philippines published recently in the Oakland Tribune. It is not news to me. 'What he says of the demoralization of the present government, due to the blind and foolish policy of President Wilson and Governor General Harrison, is confirmed by every report that I receive from the islands.'"

"Undoubtedly any slander or lying statements can be confirmed by reports received from the islands. Mr. Taft has pointed out with entire clearness where such reports come from. He said, when suffering from similar misrepresentation, speaking with respect to the American press and the three newspapers in the islands who were supposed to speak the American public opinion in the islands, that they were 'the organs of insidious and unscrupulous misrepresentation.'"

"Holding the Philippine up to contempt, exposing all his supposed vices, and giving him no credit whatever for any virtue and it may be that this represents the feeling of the majority of the resident Americans in Manila. But can we not, in the end, be just and give to the whole Philippine people their due? Should we wish the Philippine people to judge of Americans by the drunken, turpulent, American loafers who infest the small towns of these islands, living on the

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fruits of the labor of Filipino women, and give more trouble than any other element in the islands?"
"Mr. Taft says that what Mr. Jones states in his article was not news to him—Mr. Taft. It was unquestionably news to Mr. Jones, because he made it up himself."
"In a letter written to General McIntyre, the chief of the bureau of insular affairs of the war department, dated October 26, 1910, Mr. Jones says:
"When I reached Berkeley August 12, Mr. Loomis of the Oakland Tribune asked me for an anti-administration article. I told him that I had as much if not more to say for the administration than I had against it. But I gave him what he asked for by making the article a discussion of the treatment of Americans in the Philippine Islands."
"He published this in two Sunday issues, and is now republishing it in pamphlet form with an introduction by ex-President Taft."
"Now, I have written up a much better article on 'The Philippines and the Democratic Regime,' which is highly favorable in my estimation, to the Harrison administration, but have not been able to sell it as yet. Will you please give me a list of the three or four big newspapers that are most pro-Wilson and are likely to want pro-administration articles on the Philippine Islands?"
"A sickening sense of shame must overcome Mr. Taft when he realizes where his blind partisanship in this matter has led him. To be found in such company under such circumstances is, however, the inevitable result of such a campaign. There is no mitigating circumstance, because, with respect to every one of the charges, accusations and statements in the article, full records were at the disposal of Mr. Taft if he had cared to learn the truth."
"I suppose it is too much to hope for, even in a matter of this kind, affecting as it does, the good name and honor of our country, that partisan zeal shall restrain itself within the bounds of truth, decency and fair dealing. It would be something of which we could all be proud if it were so."

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