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CHILD WELFARE EXHIBIT BULLETIN

Bulletin is Full of Suggestions for Care of Children.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Child Welfare Exhibits is the title of a bulletin issued yesterday by the children's bureau of the federal department of labor. This has been prepared in reply to the many inquiries received by the bureau about exhibits, and single copies may be had for the asking. The bulletin will give those who expect to observe the nation-wide Baby Week next March, or those who are planning a baby show, a children's health conference, or any kind of children's exhibit the benefit of expert advice and practical experience in successful exhibit work.

The bulletin is full of suggestions for communities of all sizes. It describes effective small exhibits of one or another phase of child problems. It defines a "child welfare exhibit" in the title of which the name of the city or state appears as a "well-rounded presentation of the whole question of the welfare of the community's children," and sounds a warning against undertaking such a general exhibit without the co-operation of all the social agencies of the community. The results of child welfare exhibits are emphasized. A new factory inspector in Kansas City, housing inspector in Louisville, a \$25,000 school building in a congested district of Northampton, increased sewer connections in Easthampton, where the location of the town was menaced, are types of results which have been secured in practically every community that has devoted sufficient time and thought to the planning of a child welfare exhibit. In cities where no organized combination of social agencies exists to interpret and carry out the legislative program suggested by an exhibit, the exhibit organization itself is often a first step to such a combination.

The bulletin includes a complete list of all child-welfare exhibits owned by state departments, January 1, 1915, and a copy of the record blank used by the children's health conference of the children's bureau.

SWISS HOTELS HEAVY LOSERS

Geneva, Switzerland, Nov. 29.—Swiss railroad companies and hotel-keepers are feeling severely the prolongation of the war. The tourist business has been almost entirely wiped out, and hotel-keepers estimate their losses at \$100,000,000, while secondary railways (including the funiculars) reckon theirs at about one-fourth of this sum, due to the loss of both passengers and freight traffic. The Swiss government is helping, as far as possible, to alleviate the distress, but it has itself a great burden to support, and the state lines suffer from the diminution in transit traffic. The Swiss are cutting down expenses in public matters to a minimum, but if the war continues the outlook for Switzerland is black. In a large number of cases it even threatens bankruptcy.

BRITISH CAPTURE MANY GERMAN SHIPS

London, Nov. 29.—Of the 5,459,288 tons of ships the German merchant marine consisted at the beginning of the war, 230,000 tons have been captured by the British navy and 38,000 tons by other Allies, while 117,000 tons have been sunk and 39,000 tons interned in ports of the British empire. The remainder, except the few ships at large in the Baltic, are interned in German and neutral harbors.

These figures were given out by Sir Owen Philipps while presiding at a meeting here of a British shipping company.

A Michigan editor is complaining because an undertaker is hauling wood in the winter. The editor is sore because he is not hauling delinquent subscribers.

ECZEMA ITCHED AND BURNED

On Ankles, Hands and At Times All Over Body. Red and Inflamed. Could not Sleep.

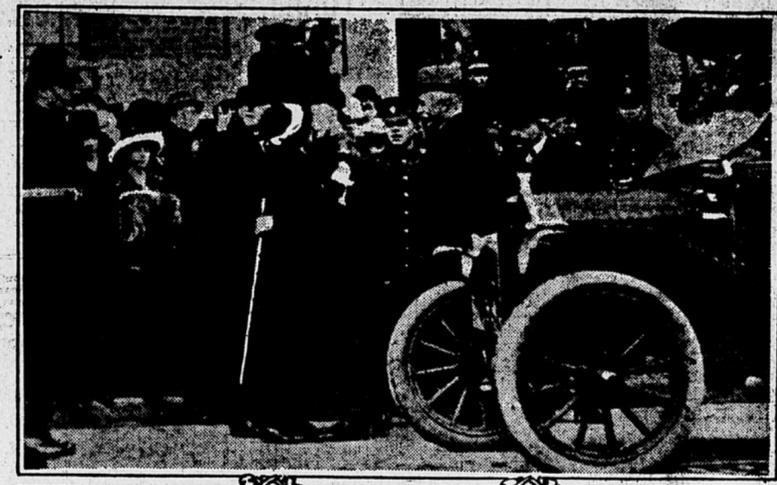
HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"My eczema began with little hard pimples on my ankles and the back of my hands, and at times all over my body. They were red and inflamed and itched and burned so severely that I could not scratch or rub them only with a soft cloth. I could not sleep for weeks at a time. I could hardly bear my slight clothing at all, and I could hardly put my hands in water. I suffered for over one year.

"I was treated but got no relief. I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment which did me so much good that I bought a quantity. I kept on using them, and I am now perfectly healed." (Signed) Mrs. John Hyer, R. F. D. No. 1, Colton, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail With 25-c. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

JOY IN MONTREAL WHEN WOUNDED SOLDIERS RETURN HOME



One hundred and fifty disabled soldiers were welcomed home a few days ago in Toronto, Canada. They were battered and scarred in the heavy fighting in the trenches in France. Great throngs crowded the streets through which automobiles bore the

heroes, inviolated, maimed or blind to a convalescent home. All were veterans of the first Canadian contingent, which left for the front in August, 1914 and nearly all were the victims of the Ypres fighting last spring, in which the Canadians so distinguished themselves.

The picture shows one of the many pathetic scenes which were enacted as the embattled heroes were recognized by relatives and friends. Quartermaster Haggi, a wounded officer, is seen kissing his sister. Directly behind him is the officer's father.

HOW TO TURN LANDLESS MEN INTO LAND OWNERS GIGANTIC PROBLEM OF RURAL FARM CREDITS GATHERING

BY CHARLES W. HOLMAN, Secretary of the National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits.

What to do for our landless farmers has become a most perplexing national problem. Everybody seems to agree that they should be turned into home owners. Everybody seems to agree, also, that absentee landlordism and its attendant evils should be purged from American life. But when it comes to the "How," and when we must choose as to what means are to be adopted, confusion results, and a thousand congresses are held in the air.

Yet the American nation must fix upon some policy; for the time-worn custom of considering this matter a personal problem for the individual farmer has failed. Land ownership has rapidly moved toward concentration; absentee landlordism has sprung up, and a restless, floating landless class is wandering about over vast areas of farming country, shifting their homes from year to year.

The twenty-five states which produce most of the agricultural products, the grain, and the cotton of America, there are 2,600,000 tenant farmers. In the last ten years in both Texas and Oklahoma, the percentage of increase in tenant farmers over the increase in land owning farmers has been two to one. In the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana, Nebraska, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and California, the percentage of increase in tenant farmers has been increased since 1880 of 94,3361 tenants, while home owning farmers have increased but 604,755.

In the state of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, tenant farmers have increased by 121,167, while the number of home owning farmers has actually decreased by 52,918.

A Grave Problem. The figures are alarming, and present a grave problem when we consider that out of the 2,654,676 tenant farmers in the United States in 1910, 2,188,686 were found in the twenty-five richest states. The last federal census shows that the percentage of the population which is dependent on 25.8 in 1880 to 37 per cent. in the light of this information, absentee landlordism appears as a menacing problem of nation-wide significance. How to make it possible for the renter to acquire and pay out the farms of the country must surely become a matter for the consideration of statesmen; for it is a question which cannot be determined without the aid of legislation. How immediate is the need of legislation the tenant farmers know. What complications arise are often felt by the whole people.

The shifting tenant is a great menace to the formation of a successful marketing society. The cords of fate are stacked against his becoming a home owner, under present arrangements for short time purchase at high interest rates. Yet the tendency continues toward a more complete domination by absentee landlords.

How to check this unwholesome tendency, and how to start corrective forces, will be discussed along with other kindred problems by those who take part in the third national conference on marketing and farm credits to be held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, November 29 to December 2. At the conference economists, farmers and bankers representing every section of the United States will join in an effort to frame rural credits legislation intended to encourage renters in acquiring farms.

Europe's Experience a Guide. Fortunately, the United States has the experience of European countries to guide it. Indeed, at the coming Chicago conference the story of what co-operation has done for Ireland, as told by Sir Horace Plunkett, Dublin, Ireland, founder and president of the Irish agricultural organization society, David Lubin, American dele-

TRIP TO FEZ LIKE ARCTIC EXPEDITION

Trip is Now Restful Excursion According to Members of Delegation.

Fez, Morocco, Nov. 29.—(Correspondent of The Associated Press.)—The trip from the Atlantic coast to Fez, after a long and arduous journey, is now a restful excursion according to the members of a French delegation who came here from Rabat on an official mission to the court of Sultan Moulay Youssef. Even the Berberes who revolted last November and were taken to the severest lesson by the French troops at Khenifa, came down from their mountain retreats now only to sell their mutton and goats as the delegation passed. They saluted the delegation with great respect. The street Arabs of Fez, who in other days amused themselves by spitting at visiting foreigners, hastened up to the members of the delegation and show the way into the town.

Fez, in these war-torn times, is a town of most tranquil surroundings. The surrounding region is as calm as the New England hills; the war seems hopelessly distant to the Moors, though at the palace its development is followed with almost as much interest as in the capitals of Europe. The Sultan, after his daily meals, has the western despatches brought in and listens with unusual interest to explanations of any modifications in the situation, though with less interest perhaps than that with which King George the Fifth follows the progress of events by the aid of large maps of the theatres of operations and the mosaic walls of his reception saloons. He discusses the progress of the campaigns in the different scenes with surprising comprehension of military strategy and without once betraying the consciousness that Tangiers was the first step, with Casa Blanca and Agadir as the first relay posts, in the European conflagration. He sympathizes with the native Moors and French; and for the moment at least are those of most of the influential chiefs. The basis of that loyalty is found in the reasoning of Si Mohamed, the non-duality of the French and the part in the revolution that cost Abdel Aziz his throne and nearly cost Si Mohamed his own head.

"When I was young," said Si Mohamed, "I was a most ardent nationalist and what I could not accomplish through politics I was apt to try with the sword. Fez has calmed me and thought of my countrymen was much incited against the French when they installed themselves in the country. I said to myself: 'What folly enter into conflict with so strong a people. We shall certainly be annihilated. Better be their friends than their enemies.'" Si Mohamed's reaction to the Moroccan situation in a nutshell.

Such lingering tendencies to revolt as existed at the beginning of the war were quickly suppressed. Very shortly after the outbreak of the war, he arrived at Mogador and asked for the German Consul. He was informed that all the German officials and consuls had been expelled from Morocco. He seemed very surprised when he was told that the French authorities arrested him. He found on him a message to the German Consul, his friend, the pretendant, El Hiba, reading as follows:

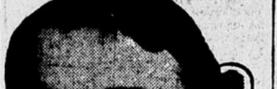
"As was agreed with you, we are ready to march against the French; but we are waiting for you to complete the delivery of the arms as you promised."

From that day the natives, who had been under German protection, were henceforth to enjoy no protection that under that of the French government, and that it would accept it without reservation. The measures taken at that time had a double effect, they not only repressed natives rebelliously inclined toward the French, but they also made the Moors who had suffered from the arrogance of their brethren who had presumed upon the protection of the French authorities, to consider themselves all-powerful to indulge in all sorts of depredations on the rights and belongings of their neighbors. A great many rebels decided to do the whole year and enter in the army of the Moors never does anything by halves when it comes to war. An old North African saying is that "the Tunisians are ferocious, the Algerians are men, but the Moors are warriors." It is not allowed by the censor to say how many Moors have gone north to fight for France. Every month new contingents that have completed their training in the country are sent to join colonial troops in France and Belgium.

At the beginning of the war, in anticipation of possible uprisings in the interior, Governor-General Lyautey was authorized by the French government to withdraw all forces and hold only the coast towns, thus releasing the active army on service there for use in France. The resulting danger to French prestige decided him to maintain all the posts then held, replacing the active men by reservists, territorials and Senegalese riflemen. He succeeded in maintaining the posts, and the Moors, who were old French influence, were withdrawn from the regular troops, while it profited immensely from the explanation of the Germans. Not even the profusion of false news had any effect. According to one story, all Europeans were to be massacred at the end of the feast of Ramadan according to the prophet. Holy War had been declared number of times, the French had evacuated Rabat, revolution had broken out in Fez and 20,000 Berberes were besieging the town. So many of these fantastic reports were circulated and disproven that when the news came that Turkey had gone to war with the Allies, the Muslims generally refused to believe it; the danger there might have been in it under other circumstances was thus neutralized, and when the truth of it became known officially its effect was quite contrary to what had been anticipated in some quarters. The cad of Casa Blanca, taking the circumstance as a sign, proclaimed in the mosque in the presence of Moulay Youssef that the Sultan of Morocco was the one and only true prince of Mecca, descendant and sole heir of the prophet.

A thing that worked most effectively against German propaganda in Morocco was prosperity. While the

TWO IN RUNNING FOR SENATORSHIP



Congressman Kenneth D. McKellar (top) and Malcolm R. Patterson.



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Germany had taken a preponderating place in commerce with their beads, glassware, silks and domestic articles, they alienated the native merchants who were raised by their competition. At the same time the Bedouins of the plains, mostly stock raisers, were quickly attached to France through the security given them from the perpetual raids of which they were victims before the French occupation. The number that learned to appreciate civilization because they found their profit in it constantly grew, and from the chief down to the humblest tribesman, who knows now he can drive his cattle flock to pasture and cultivate his little crop without fear of having it taken from him, turn a deaf ear to instigators of disorder.

The Arabs of all classes have taken to the use of the telephone and telegraph, and even motor cars and raised the standard of living. The arts of peace, which had never had like a country of culture and harmony.

HOME TOWN. (Kansas City Star.)

Home town is around the bend on the road to Yesterday. Among the inhabitants are the fat boy called "skinny," pigtailed sweethearts who turn up their noses and run away, the preacher who asks after the health of every member of the family by name, the schoolteacher, the gang, and grandma and the dog. Roses bloom there in gardens behind the fence palings along the street. Folk walk leisurely and speak to each other in passing. The church bells of a Sunday morn call youth and innocence to come and sit in a square pew raised by a door to it and eat peppermint drops and doze and sleep on the edge of a starched collar. It has a "deeper" to which go the small boys to watch the train roll up grandly and snort and pass on. It is usually summer there, although there are blustering days when the sleighbells jangle—"chink! chink! chink!"—and the sleighs pass with incredible swiftness the small boys standing on the extended runners in the rear and riding off to glory. The seasons for doughnuts and marbles and pumpkin pies and kites and Christmas cookies and hooprolling and Halloween and Valentine day and rain bread and shabby are religiously observed.

Europe is providing itself with a largely increased supply of famous for American tourists to look at after the war is over.

TRIBUTE PAID TO RUSSIAN SOLDIERS

Leadership is Energetic and Determined Says General Arz.

Budapest, Hungary, Nov. 29.—An enthusiastic tribute to the Russian soldier and his leaders is paid by General Arz, the Hungarian military leader, who for five months was Mackensen's chief lieutenant in the latter's Russian campaign. General Arz summarizes his opinion of the Russian enemy in a statement which he has given to the correspondent of one of the Budapest papers. He says:

"The Russian military leadership is energetic and determined, and I must acknowledge that in this respect the Russians are quite up to date. I need not say that in fortifying positions and in retreats they are exceedingly clever. As far as field fortifications are concerned, we simply adopted their methods. In their retreats the striking feature is the way they always managed to save their supply columns. Throughout the campaign we succeeded in capturing the supplies of only one regiment together with a field kitchen and the cooks."

"The Russian infantry soldier is very good. He is an active, brave and determined soldier, not afraid of death, and determined to die manfully. His individual merits are indisputable. Only in the most menial tasks do they fall behind us. He is absolutely dependent on their leader, and if the leader falls they are lost. Their officers, therefore, are more numerous and have a greater task to perform than ours, but it must be acknowledged that wherever their officers chose to lead them the men put up magnificent resistance."

"The Russian artillery is excellent. It is indeed most annoying, but fortunately encountered always less than we expected. Their guns are smaller and less artillery, coming from the front towards the end of the offensive it was not dangerous any more. Whatever artillery they had they shifted far back. Only in the most menial tasks do they fall behind us. We should not take any more guns from them. The Russian cavalry had little to do during the offensive."

COMPLIMENT PAID REGISTRY OF U. S.

London, Nov. 29.—At the Baltic shipping exchange this week the admiralty auctioneer paid a compliment to the United States registry when offering the prize steamer Maracas for sale. My experience with all the vessels of United States registry and in this case the registry should make the vessel worth more than if it had been registered under any other flag. There would be no bond required as was the case with other prize vessels. The Maracas sailed from New York for sale, and was expected to arrive at the prize of \$125,000, for \$150,000 to a Norwegian owner.

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THE MET Monday and Tuesday CARMEN

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When the skin chaps it causes considerable suffering. The delicate cuticle becomes inflamed from dust-laden winds, extreme cold, or other influences, which cause it to dry and crack. If you should examine it with a microscope you would see the delicate structure of minute fissures where the underlying tender flesh is exposed.

OUR BENZOIN CREAM. Imparts a grateful sense of coolness to the inflamed surface and fills the little fissures with a healing substance and protects the sensitive surface. Benzoine Cream has a dainty, refreshing odor. It is not greasy or sticky, and is readily absorbed.

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BURGLAR 73 YEARS GIVEN SENTENCE

London, Nov. 29.—After spending thirty-seven years in prison John Hartley, aged 73, has been sent to jail again for twelve months at the London sessions. Hartley's criminal career establishes a record in its way. His first sentence, a week in jail, was imposed in 1855 when he got 21 years old. Two years later he got three months, mostly for burglary. In his old age the sentences were shortened. But he has already served six months during the present year. Hartley is so feeble that he had to be carried up during his trial, instead of standing up as is the custom here. He pleaded guilty to burglary.

No Temptation. Mrs. Earlydawn—Get up, daughter. Remember, it's the early bird that gets the worm.

Daughter—Let him have 'em. I think worms are horrid, anyway.

Night Views Only. City Resident—That's a very pretty suburban town you live in, Jones.

Distant Suburbanite—Yes, I hope to see it by daylight myself some time.

A Personal Tragedy. "The stranger you saw took me apart to tell me a startling story." "What happened, heart?" "I could not pull myself together."