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## Scathing Arraignment of Colorado Militia

Washington, March 2.—A scathing arraignment of the Colorado militia for its treatment of striking miners and their families is contained in a voluminous report submitted to the house today by the mines and mining sub-committee which, under a resolution adopted a year ago in January, investigated conditions in the Colorado coal fields. While scoring conditions generally in the coal fields and criticizing many of the acts of the mine operators, including alleged violation of state laws, the committee reports that no evidence was found of a conspiracy in restraint of trade to limit the output of the mines, nor conclusive proof of the existence of peonage.

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What is the best laxative? Years of experience in selling all kinds leads us to always recommend  
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The committee completed its report, so no specific recommendations are made. The committee appeals for arbitration, however, in such institutions. It declares that these disturbances are nationwide in their importance; that the federal government is the only competent to deal with them, and after referring to the testimony of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. who disclaimed responsibility for the Colorado conditions, adds:

"Absentee owners or directors by their absence from the scene of such disturbances cannot escape their moral responsibility for conditions in and about properties in which they are interested."

something wrong in reference to the management of its coal mines. It is contended by the miners as one of their grievances that the operators do not obey the law, and however good the laws may be if not observed they are of no protection.

"The testimony of James Dalrymple, state mine inspector, calls attention to the many violations of the law by the operators, and the miners claim this is one cause leading up to the strike. The report of Mr. Dalrymple also said he found in some cases the operators had put in operation new devices and systems of an advantage to the miners."

"It seemed the militia was on the side of the operators in this controversy," says the report after reciting the action of the governor in calling out the state troops, "and the evidence seems conclusively to prove such to have been the case. The sooner men armed in the service of the state learn that the men with whom they may deal may be poor and ignorant and even violators of the law, but are still human, the better it will be for all concerned."

"The recruiting of mine guards as members of the militia, in our judgment was a mistake, since intense animosity had existed for some time between mine guards and the miners and it was difficult or even impossible for the miners to feel that these men were neutral conservators of peace. Some of the militiamen seized the opportunity while clothed with the authority of the state to engage in various lawless acts."

"In other instances the acts were of an immoral kind and of such a nature

as to be unfit for publication in this report. There were acts of brutality testified to before the committee which might be enumerated; men on slight provocation were thrown into jail and kept there without the opportunity of proving their innocence. There were many good men in the militia, both officers and privates and the strikers testifying said that certain companies were composed of kind men and if their houses were to be searched they asked that members of these companies be sent; but if others were sent to do the searching they would be subjected to indignities and would probably be robbed of whatever they might have the militia wanted."

The committee denounces John M. Chase, adjutant general of the militia of the state, for his refusal to testify except on condition that he would not be questioned by representatives of the miners and that he was "overbearing to all who came in contact with him."

Reviewing the testimony of many witnesses, the report says from the time the strike was called until the federal troops were sent into the field by the president of the United States there was a series of battles which seemed to be fierce while they lasted and a number of people were killed and wounded on both sides. It condemns an inexcusable both the attack on Berwind camp by men alleged to have been strikers as well as the assault upon Forbes tent colony by armed guards using a machine gun.

"A private guard system may be thought necessary," the committee here contends, "but wherever it exists sooner or later trouble will occur, and proper officers of the law should be substituted who will be impartial in maintaining peace and order."

Testimony of present and former county officials is quoted to show efforts of mine operators to control elections in Las Animas and Huerfano counties and the committee remarks that the manner of selecting juries in those counties, where, according to witnesses in one case at least, seven of twelve jurors were deputy sheriffs, "appears to be against the provisions of the law."

Some of the men brought into Colorado by detective agencies employed to guard the mines, the committee finds, had been in the same kind of service in West Virginia and they brought with them the same machine guns which had been used in an armored car against strikers in that state.

Concerning the charge that the operators were guilty of peonage, the committee reports:

"We did not find it clearly proven that a condition of peonage existed in the coal fields of Colorado, but we found that during the strike men were brought in from other states by the train load and were delivered to the mining camps under guard of the militia, many of whom were foreigners and unacquainted with the work of mining coal. We do not believe it was proved that the operators forcibly kept men in camp until their debts were paid, but that they rather endeavored to hold those who already were in camp before the strike and to prevent those who had been taken on as strike-breakers from going outside."

Declaring that the mine troubles are nationwide in scope, the committee reaches this conclusion:

"It should be the duty of the government to assist any states in settling a dispute that is nationwide in its scope, as if any federal law can be enacted that will help not only Colorado, but any other states that may be similarly situated it is the duty of congress to speedily put upon the statute books such laws, so that such industrial disturbances may forever cease."

## EXPECT TO STAMP OUT DISEASE OF STOCK THIS WEEK

Chicago, March 2.—Federal and state officials expect to stamp out foot and mouth disease in Illinois by the end of the present week, when the last infected animals will be slaughtered.

But five herds remain to be killed. The cattle awaiting slaughter are in Jo Daviess, Ogle, Lee and Henry counties.

In the meantime, members of the house and senate of the Illinois general assembly are anxious to obtain the passage at the earliest possible date of a bill providing for the payment of the state's half of the damages due the farmers whose stock had been slaughtered.

There are three bills pending in the house, one appropriating \$200,000 and two other bills \$1,000,000 each, while in the senate there is a bill making an appropriation of \$1,000,000.

Figures compiled by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry showing the situation regarding said disease in the different states affected as existing Feb. 16, proved Illinois to have been the greatest sufferer. Illinois, according to the report, had 51 infected counties, 658 infected herds, 22,950 cattle, 650 sheep, 27,440 swine, a total of 51,482 infected animals.

Ohio had 36 infected counties, 186 infected herds, with a total of 19,655 infected animals.

Pennsylvania had 28 infected counties, 707 infected herds, with a total of 15,651 infected animals.

In Michigan the total number of infected animals was 7,790; in Indiana, 8,804; Iowa, 3,572; and Wisconsin, 4,440.

**How He Does It.**  
Indianapolis Star: "Jones is making money fast these days. How does he do it?"

"The time he used to put in kicking about being poor he's now putting in working to get rich."

## Digestive Disorders Yield When

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and the right time to take this famous family remedy is at the first sign of coming trouble. Beecham's Pills have so immediate an effect for good, by cleansing the system and purifying the blood, that you will know after a few doses they

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#### GROUP IV

Wool Dress Goods and Silks **89c**

#### GROUP V

Wool Dress Goods and Silks **\$1.19**

## The Political Situation in Rumania at Present

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

Bucharest, Rumania, Feb. 6.—Rumania has four political parties, the Liberal, now in power and headed by Prime Minister Bratianu; the Conservative, lately in power and led by Petre Carp, former prime minister; the conservative democratic, headed by Alexander Marghiloman; and the national party, which is at present a negligible factor but whose rather broad policies are in the main still advocated by Constantin Mille, publisher of the Dimineata and Adeverul.

Of these parties only one, the conservative democratic, is avowedly pro-Russian and anti-German. Its leader, Take Jonescu is accused by his political opponents as being more Russian than the Czar, and "more English than Mr. Churchill."

It cannot be said, however, that the liberal party is to any great degree pro-German. During the life of King Charles I, a Hohenzollern prince, such is said to have been the case. But since the death of that monarch no definite official expression on the attitude of Rumania towards the belligerent nations has come from this party. It is claimed, moreover, that the party is none too strong, and that it has almost been obliged to look for the conservatives for support. It is known, and Mr. Marghiloman so stated to the Associated Press correspondent, that Mr. Bratianu and he worked in accord on the war question.

One night, early in the war, students posted upon the doors of the royal palace in Bucharest a notice with the legend: "To Let." King Charles looked upon this act as an expression of rank ingratitude. To be thus served with notice to quit is said to have broken his heart, and the affair is now said to be slowly killing Queen Elizabeth, better known in the United States as Carmen Sylva, who spends most of her time at the grave of her husband.

Mr. Marghiloman is iron-fisted, however, and this quality, it is asserted, has so far assisted Prime Minister Bratianu in curbing a public sentiment overwhelming in favor of war against Austro-Hungary and Germany.

At best the political parties of Rumania are small affairs numerically, the four groups having a total membership of about 2,000. The remainder of the population of about 7,000,000 has no voice in political matters. None of the political parties has a set policy, and all are governed by oligarchical inner circles. From this, the local observers say, has grown a condition which is largely responsible for the present predicament of the government. While Premier Bratianu has done everything to preserve the neutrality of the country, the population has been clamoring for war, urged on, it is claimed, by a press heavily subsidized by Russia.

There seems to be no doubt that if the present government prevails Rumania will weather the present storm without going to war. But even Mr. Marghiloman admitted there was no assurance that the government would remain firm. In other quarters the fear was expressed that ultimately an outbreak of chauvinism in the streets might place the government in the position of either having to go to war or fire upon the mob. In that case the government would go to war, it was

cupping the Dobrodja district and all Rumania south of the Danube. This would leave about 300,000 men for a campaign against the Austro-Hungarians and Germans who have already been massed along the Rumanian border.

But it is said that Bulgaria's army is as strong as that of Rumania, and as Mr. Marghiloman pointed out, the situation would then be merely that two new factors had been introduced into the European war without advantage to either of the present belligerents. The struggle would then have become merely more general. Rumania, moreover, would find herself bandied between Austro-Hungarians and Germans, in the north and the Bulgars and Turks in the south. The former, it is thought, would descend en masse to get possession of the Campina oil fields, and thus deprive Rumania of the only fuel she has for the operation of her railroads.

Meanwhile the Rumanian army is of unknown quality. The officers present a smart appearance and the men are well equipped so far as the material on hand has permitted. What sort of an account this army would give of itself pitted against the well-seasoned soldiers of Austro-Hungary and Germany and the veterans of Bulgaria is problematical.

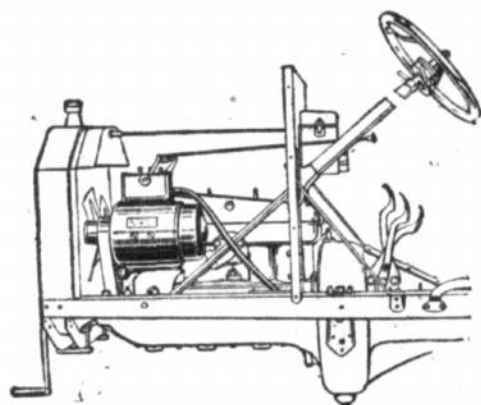
The war parties insist that Russia, France and England could be relied upon to meet financial requirements. The coming of summer would make easier imports into Russia and thence to Rumania. The great financial capacity of France and England would discount the deficiency in this respect of Rumania.

**AMONG THE MANY.**  
"Among those present," people read in our own land. When they would give a little heed To those on hand.

Each land of course has its own way. As you must know. "Among those present," they say In Mexico. Kansas City Journal.

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