

The Bismarck Tribune.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF BURLEIGH COUNTY.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CITY OF BISMARCK.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1912.

SECOND ANNUAL NORTH DAKOTA INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION, BISMARCK, OCTOBER 1 TO 13, 1912.

PLANS FOR CLEAN-UP WEEK

One week from today marks the commencement of Clean-Up Week in the capital city. During the ensuing few days there will be meetings held for the purposes of formulating plans for carrying on this work.

Among the plans which have been adopted in other cities throughout the nation are the following:

Division of the city into districts, with a committee appointed to supervise the clean-up work in each district.

Appointment of volunteer workers to instruct in methods of cleaning.

Mailing of circulars to all householders apprising them of value and necessity of cleaning up.

Furnishing of wagons to haul away all refuse to dumping grounds or crematoriums.

Display of slides announcing city clean-up week in motion picture theaters.

Co-operation of individual citizens with public health officers and civic organizations interested in the work.

It is expected that the majority, if not all of these plans, will be adopted by the workers of the capital city.

Great good can be accomplished by Clean-Up Week, if it is properly observed by the general citizen body of Bismarck. Let every week be Clean-Up Week. Stay clean after the city is rid of the refuse and rubbish and disease breeding places which are now eyesores to all citizens. Bismarck will then be not only one of the most beautiful cities in the northwest but one of the most healthful as well.

INVESTIGATING THE DISASTER

The United States government has taken direct and promising steps to ascertain the full truth of the Titanic's loss, sending representatives to meet and examine the survivors and others with information regarding the manner in which the ship was equipped and handled. There are many questions to be answered, and upon the answers will depend the measures adopted by this country to prevent repetitions. The British parliament is closely questioning those members of the ministry who have to do with navigation control, and between that body and congress some form of legislative enactment is probable that will set a new standard of safety at sea. Government activity in this matter may go in two directions, to punish those who may have been guilty of negligence or recklessness, and to seek means to reduce the danger of sea disasters. On one point there is no division of public opinion. A well-nigh universal demand is voiced for the immediate requirement that every ship that goes to sea must carry life-saving accommodations for every passenger and member of her crew. This must be done even though all the luxuries that now form so conspicuous a feature of the more expensive forms of transatlantic travel are discarded.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

Washington Star: This government is not disposed at present to press the issue against Mexico raised by the recent note from the state department and the reply subsequently received from Minister Calero. This is no time for a futile discussion of Mexican official responsibility for conditions in the troubled parts of the republic. If the United States regards its warning as ignored and American citizens are injured and their property destroyed, it will probably proceed without further parley to demonstrate to the government at the City

of Mexico that it has not abated in the least from its position. The disclaimer by Madero's government of responsibility for conditions in the insurgent provinces by no means settles the question. That government is still the agent of administration in Mexico and the United States has recognized no belligerency south of the Rio Grande. Having served notice, the United States can only wait for such happenings as may come. It is to be hoped that nothing will arise to call for intervention.

J. Pierpont Morgan is said to make it a rule not to expect too much from people. It is difficult to see how Mr. Morgan could expect any more than he has secured.

No resentment will be felt hereafter when steamship officers explain that the number of passengers will have to be cut down in order to make room for lifeboats.

John Burroughs, the naturalist, says he does not like to discuss politics just now. There are times when even science and poetry find it better to be discreet.

Congress will see to it that the public interested in travel is indulged in a desire for information beyond that contained in circulars and time tables.

Strike settlements and abundance of crops will not silence the statesmanship that depends on the assumption that there is no prosperity.

The committee on merchant marine is looking forward to an investigation whose conclusions will not be buried in vague generalities.

Mr. Roosevelt may be content to regard generously the delegates secured by Mr. La Follette as being the result of a misdeal.

Photographers were barred from the Carpathia dock. There are griefs which even the camera must respect.

Capitol Run

NEW CORPORATIONS
Articles of incorporation were today filed with the secretary of state by:

Dazey Potato Growers Association. The capital stock of this corporation is twenty-five thousand dollars and the directors are Hans Oppergard, George M. Rasmussen, W. C. Nolte, W. E. Osborne and J. E. Jacobson, all of Dazey.

Corinthian Lodge No. 76, A. F. & A. M., of Calvin, N. D. The trustees are Dan McKenchie, Elias Porter, and W. R. Hendry, all of Calvin.

Loftus Brothers company, of Adams. This corporation is formed for the purpose of handling an implement and hardware retail business. The capital stock is \$25,000, and the directors are J. E. Loftus, E. T. Hegland and C. E. Loftus, all of Adams.

Silver Prairie Evangelical Lutheran Church of Freeman. The trustees are Masellus Johnson, Gilbert C. Brumoen and Joe Eodle all of Homestead.

Secretary of State Norton today authorized the Fargo Ice Cream and Cider company to change to the Fargo Ice Cream and Dairy Company. The capital stock of the company is \$55,000 and the president is George W. Johnson of Fargo.

Deep Grief.

Throughout his career as a newspaper reporter the young man's assignments had taken him into demonstrative crowds whose periods of noisy demonstration it was his duty to time. "Mr. A. finally appearing, the audience cheered for fifteen minutes." "Senator X. finished his second joke amid laughter that lasted for ten minutes." or "At the close of the speech the audience applauded wildly for thirteen minutes." These and similar records of the public pulse plentifully adorned nearly every story the young man wrote. One day he was sent to attend the funeral of a rich and crusty tempered old gentleman whose young wife had notoriously repented her choice. The man wound up his story of the funeral thus: "In the silence that ensued the widow wept for sixteen seconds."—Washington Star.

Stop, Read & Hurry
or Phone 86
Gem Grocery
212 6th Street

For these goods will not last long at this price

Fine can Strawberries per can 20c

Good can Corn per can 10c

Good Pine Tree Tomatoes 2 cans 25c

Pears per can 15c

Crown Brand Sardines, regular 15c seller per can 10c

5 gal oil 70c

Fine potatoes, pur bu 1.40

Good Prunes, 2 lb 25c

VALIANT DECATUR

Reckless Bravery of the Pride of Our Early Navy.

HIS TRIPOLI HARBOR FEAT.

The Recapture and Destruction of the Philadelphia in the Midst of a Hostile Fleet Were Called by Nelson "the Most Daring Act of the Age."

Stephen Decatur, the pride of the early American navy, entered the service when the naval spirit was at its lowest ebb. He was without training as an officer when, at twenty, he began the career that was to bring him fame. Before Decatur was twenty-five he had been twice honored by presentation of a sword by congress, and at twenty-five he was a captain in command of the noble frigate Constitution. His deeds of valor make a narrative like a dash of romance. His qualities were those the naval officer today can emulate with profit to himself and his country and every patriot regard with satisfaction. There are few names on the scroll of fame with a brighter luster than his.

From childhood Stephen loved the sea. At an early age he began the study of shipbuilding and at seventeen helped construct the United States frigate United States, which he was one day to command. The war with France brought him his first great opportunity. Decatur was its most picturesque sea figure.

When, in 1801, all the navy except six ships was dismantled and 75 per cent of the officers dismissed Decatur was kept in the service, and he found speedy use for the naval lore he had acquired.

For centuries the Barbary states had supported themselves by piracy. Most nations, including our own, paid them shameful tribute to win protection from these pirate ships. In May, 1801, the pasha of Tripoli declared war on the United States and began to seize American vessels that were cruising in the Mediterranean. Four Yankee warships were sent to Tripoli and Decatur along with them as first lieutenant. During this war the United States man-of-war Philadelphia went aground on a reef in Tripoli harbor and was captured by the pasha. Decatur volunteered to go by night into the harbor and destroy the Philadelphia.

He seized a small native vessel called a ketch from the Tripolitans and named it the Intrepid. With seventy picked men as his crew and accompanied by another small vessel, the Siren, to act as escort, the Intrepid sailed from Syracuse on Feb. 3, 1804, on her hazardous errand. Inside of the Tripoli harbor he could see the Philadelphia moored close to the heavily armed castle of the pasha and the batteries around the harbor, the whole mounting 115 guns.

Twenty-four Tripolitan ships of war lay between the Philadelphia and the shore, all fully manned and ready for an attack.

The hour agreed on for Decatur's attack was 10 o'clock at night. As the Intrepid entered the harbor it appeared to be only a native boat, and little attention was paid to her. Her crew were hidden behind her rails, crouching, with their arms in their hands, ready for the desperate action. The little vessel drifted near the Philadelphia, and the crew watched with interest what they supposed was a little ketch drifting in. Decatur was now hailed from the Philadelphia and warned to keep off. His pilot, an Italian, was instructed to reply that they had lost their anchor and wished to run a line to the frigate for the night.

This request was granted, and Decatur's ruse thus far worked well. The crew began to pull the ketch up to the frigate, but as they came nearer the men in the Philadelphia saw the true character of the ketch and raised the alarm. It was too late, for Decatur was near enough to lead his men in a swarm up the side of the Philadelphia and over her bulwarks.

The Tripolitans had no time to defend themselves, and they were cut down or driven overboard until not one remained on deck. In five minutes Decatur was in undisputed command of the ship. Means of combustion had been brought, and as the Philadelphia could not be moved she was set on fire in various places. The flames were pouring from her hatches when Decatur and his men left her deck and shoved off in the Intrepid without the loss of a man.

The guns of the Philadelphia were all loaded, and as they became hot they were discharged, and their shots took effect in the town. The conflagration cast a red glare on the castle, mosques and minarets, on the batteries and on the shipping in the harbor, whose crews had been so startled by the suddenness of the attack that not a shot had been fired to stay it.

No less a naval hero than Admiral Nelson pronounced it "the most daring act of the age."

The hero of Algiers was killed in a duel by Commodore Barron on March 22, 1820, and the whole country mourned one of the greatest sea fighters the American navy has ever had.—Chicago News.

Took It.
Guide (as girl offers him a tip)—We are strictly forbidden to receive tips, but I don't like to refuse such a charming woman anything.—Fleegende Blatter.

We are all building a soul house, yet with what different and what various care.—Recher.

SPOTS ON THE SUN

They Indicate the Aging of Our Orb of Life and Light.

THE GREAT SOLAR TRAGEDY.

A Grim Play in Which the "Star" Is Fighting For Existence, Has Absolutely No Chance to Win and Whose Death Means the End of the World.

Life is a tragedy, the earth a stage, men and women the actors, the "gods" the audience. Some pessimists believe that this great play of life is more comic than tragic in the opinion of the spectators.

However this may be, there is another, vastly greater, tragedy of life of which man himself is an onlooker, although, unfortunately, his own ultimate fate is bound up with the denouement of the play.

It is the life drama of the solar system. Its chief actor is the sun, and men are beginning to rub their eyes and wipe the specks from their glasses as they perceive more and more plainly indications that the "star" of the play is aging.

The fact is becoming only too clear that for him this is no sport, but real, deadly tragedy. He is not acting a part, but fighting for life. He cannot win; he can only prolong the struggle, and when he falls exhausted the stage, the theater, actors, spectators, pit and galleries will go with him in one universal ruin.

Until recently we were only troubled a little in mind by the sun spots. It was evident that they must cut off some radiation, but the amount appeared to be trifling, and their maxima are far apart, ten or eleven years. But now we are confronted by a much more disquieting phenomenon. The sun appears to "fluctuate at irregular intervals of several days and sometimes of several months."

Here is the crux of the whole matter. What does the recognition of the fact that the sun is a veritable star mean? What may it mean to the earth and its inhabitants? These questions can best be answered by considering other variable stars.

Let us take an extreme example. There is in the constellation of the Whale a famous variable star known as Mira the Wonderful. In a period of about ten months on the average it changes from the third—sometimes the second—magnitude to about the ninth and then back again.

That means, in the extreme, a probable difference of between two and three hundred times in the amount of light and heat which it radiates around it at maximum and at minimum.

When it is faintest it cannot be seen with the naked eye; when it is brightest it is a conspicuous object. As it fades it turns reddish in color, and when it brightens it blazes with brilliant spectroscopic lines.

It is probably a sun at least as great as our sun, and it has recently been found that its spectrum resembles in some striking peculiarities the spectra of sun spots.

Did it ever have any worlds to light and nourish? If so think of the condition of those worlds now.

A sun is like a living organism—it wears out. As it ages it becomes more and more variable. It maintains itself and its planets while its radiant power lasts, but it cannot do so forever. It contracts, flickers, struggles, fades and goes out. Its lifetime is millions of years, but it has an end.

"Let us account as a mere nothing," cried Bossuet, "everything that ends, for, though we should multiply years beyond the reach of numbers, yet all would be nothing when the fatal term is reached."—Garrett P. Serviss in New York American.

Ham Experts.

In certain watering places of Europe men make fortunes in ham shops. There is said to be such a shop in Carlsbad, where a man in white garments slices the lean Prague ham or the fatter Westphalian for the people who are at the springs. It is said that none there are really judges of ham until they can argue every morning outside the shop for a quarter of an hour as to what breed of pig gives the most appetizing slice. At Marienbad the representatives of the most exclusive circles of society in the world lunch on lean ham.—Argonaut.

The Sign of Equality.

Robert Recorde introduced the sign of equality into algebra. Recorde was the first English author who wrote on the subject of algebra. In his treatise called "Whetstone of Witte" published about 1557, he says: "To avoid the tedious repetition of these words, I will sette, as I doe often in worke use, a paire of parallel lines of one lengthe, thus: =, because no 2 thynges can be more equalle."

Just the Other Way.
"I suppose," observed the envious person, "that when you go to Europe the whole continent tips up."
"Not at all," said the experienced traveler. "When I go to Europe I usually have to tip the whole continent."—Chicago Tribune.

An Offset.
"Did you tend that forgetful friend of ours the book he asked for?"
"Yes. But I took care to borrow his umbrella the same day."—Washington Star.

Debt has a small beginning, but a giant's growth and strength.—Hecampus Seld.

CYCLONE SWEEP TROUGH ALABAMA

Mining Towns Struck and Dead and Injured Left in Track of Wind

By Associated Press.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 22.—A cyclone swept Adamsville, Hinchley City, Jutown, Brookside and several other mining towns in this district, between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning. Incomplete reports say from 12 to 15 were killed and a number hurt. Twenty houses were destroyed at Brookside.

CITATION HEARING PROOF OF WILL

State of North Dakota,)
County of Burleigh,) ss.
In county court, before Hon. M. J. McKenzie, Judge.

In the matter of the estate of Ole Anderson, Deceased.

August P. Anderson, Petitioner, vs. Ingeborganna Anderson, Victor L. Anderson, Morris C. Anderson, Andrew E. Anderson, Harry M. Anderson, Emma A. Falkenstein, Oscar L. Anderson, Mathilda O. Falkenstein, Elvind Semling, a minor; Harold Semling, a minor, and Esther Semling, a minor, Respondents.

THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA. To the above named respondents and all persons interested in the Estate of Ole Anderson, deceased:

You and each of you are hereby notified that August P. Anderson, the Petitioner herein, has filed in this Court a document in writing, purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Ole Anderson, late of the county of Burleigh and State of North Dakota, deceased, with his petition, praying for the admission to probate of said document as the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and for the issuance to August P. Anderson of letters testamentary thereon, and that the said petition and the proofs of said purported Will and Testament will be heard and duly considered by this Court on Monday, the 27th day of May, A. D. 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the court rooms of this Court, in the County Court House, in the city of Bismarck, County of Burleigh and State of North Dakota; and

You and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before this Court at said time and place and answer said petition and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

By the Court: M. J. MCKENZIE, Judge of the County Court.
Dated the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1912.

The Markets

MINNEAPOLIS
(Close)

Wheat—1 hard 113 5-8; 1 northern 113 1-8, arrive same; 2 northern 111 1-8 arrive same; 3 wheat 109 1-8; 1 durum 109 1-2; 2 durum 105 1-2; 3 yellow corn 81; arrive 78 1-2; 4 corn 76 to 80.

3 white oats 56 to 58.
2 oats 53 to 54.
Rye 90 arrive 90.
Flax 215 3-4 to 216 3-4; April 215; DULUTH

(Close)

May 110 5-8; July 112 1-8.
May 112 7-8; July 113 1-8; 1 hard on track and arrive 114 7-8; 1 northern on track and arrive 111 7-8; 2 northern on track and arrive 111 7-8; Spot durum No. 1 112 1-2; 2 durum 109 1-2; Regular May 112 1-2; No. 1 114 1-2.

Oats arrive 54 1-2.
Rye 88 to 90.
Barley 70 to 130.
Flax 218 3-4; arrive same; May same July 215.

Why She Drew Up.

Nell (reading from north)—He kissed her on the forehead. The proud beauty drew herself up. Belle—I suppose that was to get her cheek up to the proper height. Boston Transcript.

EGGS ARE DROPPING

Price now per doz, 20 cents, two dozen for 35 cents.
Sunkist Oranges, different sizes, per dozen, 20, 25 and 30 cents per dozen.

A fine line of cookies ranging in price from 10 to 20 cents per pound.

Gal. can Apples, per can, 35 and 45c.

Gal. can Spinach, 45c.

Gallon can pears, 50c.

Gallon can Apricots, 70c.

Gallon can Blackberries 60c.

Gallon can Blueberries, 85c.

Gallon can Pumpkin, 35c.

Gallon can strawberries 85c.

Gallon can Rhubarb, 35 c.

Open Evenings Until 6:30

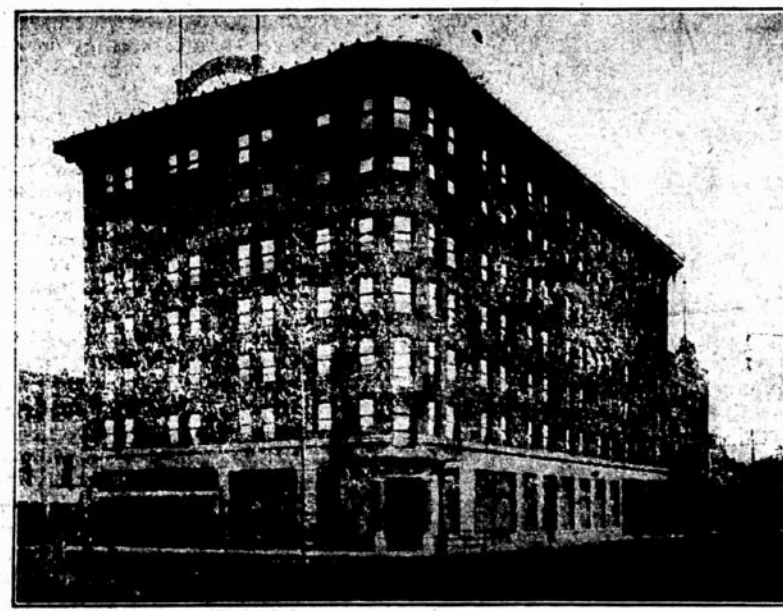
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Comedy Musical Novelty at the Orpheum Tonight.



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McKENZIE

The Pride of Bismarck

Absolutely Fire Proof

EUROPEAN

Good enough for anybody, not too good for anybody. The very best of everything at sensible prices.

RATES:

Rooms, hot and Cold water, \$1.00 per day, with toilet \$1.25, with private bath \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$4.00, two persons in a room one and half rate.

Club Breakfast 25c and up
Noonday Lunch 35c
Evening Regular Dinner 50c
Services from a la carte bill at all hours.

Dairy Lunch Room in connection open day and night.

At the following prices you can stop at the McKenzie:

Rooms with hot and cold water including three meals \$2.10 per day; hot and cold water and toilet \$2.35, with bath \$2.60.

Electric Passenger and Freight Elevator service. Sample Rooms on 7th floor

E. G. PATTERSON, Owner and Prop.

Opposite Depot Park—Bismarck, N. D.