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Money in Circulation
Bankers hail with delight the fact that the amount of money in circulation has decreased during the last several weeks. They assert it is a sign of returning business confidence.

Most of us, greatly concerned with the problem of getting some of the money out of circulation, are tempted to feel that this is just like a banker. And on the side we recall that story of the man who could tell which was the banker's glass eye because he thought he detected a gleam of human kindness in it.

But if we feel that way we are wrong. Really we are. For a decrease in the amount of money in circulation, when we use the term as the bankers use it, should please us all.

In view of the fact that one of the admitted troubles with the present business situation is that money isn't circulating fast enough, and the personal knowledge of most of us that there isn't as much in circulation as we would like, this seems like a paradox. But it isn't. It's all perfectly regular.

Here's how the thing is figured. The total amount of money outside of the U. S. treasury vaults is figured by the treasury as being in circulation. For practical purposes, however, the amount in banks is deducted from this figure and this leaves the amount actually in the hands of the people.

Shortly after the depression began this figure began to rise, and it has risen pretty steadily ever since, until recently. This was the big thing which caused President Hoover to outline his bankers' relief program, for as the money went into "circulation" it went out of the banks.

It hasn't really been in circulation, of course, in the sense that most persons use the word. It has been carried in pockets, parked behind the clock or put in tin cans and socks.

Had it been passing from hand to hand, as money in circulation ordinarily does, we would hear fewer complaints about business. The fact is, a great deal of the money listed as being in circulation has been hoarded.

But the decreases show that confidence is returning. People are showing more confidence in the banks and putting their surplus money where it belongs. This is in the banks, whose principal business function is to mobilize the financial resources of the community and find profitable places in which to put them to work.

The Effect of Taxes
In all the discussion of high taxes which has swept this state and the country at large recently, there has been too little said of the effect which high taxes have upon the individual and his interests.

From their nature taxes are, of course, a public problem and a public remedy is necessary. Nevertheless, they have a direct application to every man, woman and child in the nation. They affect the future as well as the present—and the past is comparatively well known.

Strangely enough, the effect of high taxation has been, in some places, to reduce education and other public services which have been organized on an elaborate scale. Necessity, rather than desire, forced the change, for when taxes get too high people are either unable to pay them or refuse to do so and the services stop.

Had they been planned on a more economical basis they might have been able to continue.

At least two state legislatures are in special session now struggling with the tax question. In Illinois the outlook is dark and gloomy. Governor Emmerson blames the public's refusal to approve an amendment to the constitution which he sponsored for a part of the trouble. He asserts that his plan would have helped adjust the tax burden.

In Tennessee, where schools have closed, where some county and local governments have all but gone out of business, and where the state is in default on its obligations, the same

situation prevails. The dance is over and the piper is exacting payment. Chicago's situation is well known. Only recently the "ghost" walked for Windy City school teachers, payless for months. It was necessary to borrow money to make the payment.

Philadelphia, third city in the nation, is in much the same plight. It is borrowing money to meet its payrolls. The city's credit still is good but it will not be much longer.

A curious factor in the whole situation is that the voters have been unwilling, in many places, to apply the obvious remedy. They have sought to shift the tax burden rather than reduce it. The subterfuge hasn't worked very well, for it is as hard for the average person to escape taxes as to escape a guilty conscience.

High taxes impose a burden on business and frequently contribute to those depressing statistics relating to commercial and industrial mortality. The more prosperous organizations are, of course, able to meet the strain, but to others the tax bill frequently is the last straw.

The most pernicious effect, however, usually is to throttle home-building and home-owning. Prudent persons, thinking of buying or building a home, frequently are dismayed by the tax burden which they would assume. That the renter pays taxes the same as the home owner is beside the point. The psychological effect is there.

And, for that matter, high taxes may prevent people from saving enough to think of owning their own home.

To a good many of us who have expected this or that public service, it is going to be a bitter pill to swallow, but we shall do it—either from choice or necessity. The activities and responsibilities of government are going back to fundamentals in those areas where taxes are unpaid. It may be a good thing for the country in the end.

A Citadel Falls
An important citadel in the political history of the nation capitulated Friday when the governor of Arkansas appointed the widow of the late Senator Thaddeus Caraway to his seat in the senate.

Under the appointment, Mrs. Caraway will hold office only until January 12, when an election will be held to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the unexpired term.

But in December, the senate will formally meet and then, for the first time in the history of the nation, a woman will take active part in the affairs of that "greatest deliberative body in the world."

Mrs. Caraway will not be the first woman ever to be listed as a member of the senate. Some years ago an aged Georgia woman was appointed in a gallant gesture—but under conditions which enabled her to wear the toga only a few hours. But the Arkansas woman will have a different status. Her vote will count for as much and she will have the privilege of casting it just as often as the male senators.

What important effect the appointment of Mrs. Caraway will have upon the senate and its practices remains to be seen. Probably there will be none at all, for women in public office have not been noticeably different from men in similar positions in point of public service.

To some senators, while their masculine pride may feel the blow, the change from Mr. to Mrs. may be a relief, for the late senator was a worthy antagonist in the wordy battles for which the senate is noted. He was given to saying things which a lady could hardly be expected to say—if she wished to be considered a lady.

Program Needed in Congress

That the new political line-up in congress places a huge responsibility on the Democratic party goes without saying. The way in which the responsibility is met may well play a large part in determining the issue of the next presidential election.

One thing seems obvious. There is an imperative need for a logical, definite program by the party which now holds a majority in the House of Representatives. A policy of drifting and of sniping at administration measures simply for the sake of raising a row will not do the country any good—nor, in case it interests any one, is it apt to do the party that adopts it any good.

The coming session promises to be one of the most interesting in many years. The nation will wait eagerly to see what the Democrats will do with their newly-found power.

Editorial Comment

Editorials printed below show the trend of thought by other editors. They are published without regard to whether they agree or disagree with The Tribune's policies.

Thomas A. Edison, Jr.
(New York World-Telegram)
Whatever merits his brother's case may or may not have, Thomas A. Edison, Jr., is doing an admirable thing in refusing to join him in a contest of his father's will.

Possibly he feels that it is inheritance enough to bear both the Christian name and the surname of his genius father. Possibly also he feels that by dragging the will into a court contest he would do more damage to his own and his family's name and heritage of sentiment than could be compensated for by any number of millions in money.

"To me," says Thomas Edison, Jr., "he was an ideal father, very sympathetic, lovable, dutiful and, above all, most considerate of the happiness and safety of his children."

Well, what are dollars compared to memories such as that?

He Who Gets 'Socked'



TODAY IS THE WORLD WAR ANNIVERSARY

INTER-ALLIED COUNCIL

On Nov. 14, 1917, Premier Lloyd George of England, speaking in the House of Commons, made public the provisions of the agreement by the British, French and Italian governments for the Inter-Allied War Council to act as a unit.

Two days before this he had roundly excoriated the Entente for its blunders.

After reading the text of the agreement to the House, the premier said: "The council will have no executive power, and final decisions in the

matter of strategy and distribution of movements of the various armies will rest upon the several governments of the Allies.

"The object of the Allies has been to set up a central body charged with the duty of continuously surveying the field of operations as a whole by the light of information derived from all fronts and from all the governments and staffs, and of coordinating the plans prepared by the different general staffs, and, if necessary, of making proposals for the better conduct of the war."

BARBS

But any college boy will admit that a heavy date is no fun if she sits on your lap.

Prohibition workers say the peo-

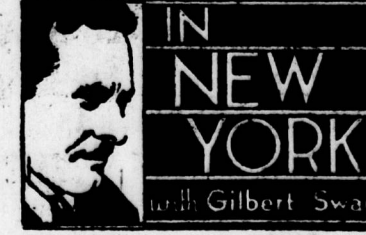
ple who are yelling for repeal are sounding a sour note. Probably

Officials are investigating "unexplained wealth" of the Tammany tom-cat. Maybe they suspect pussy-footing.

And now it transpires American Indians have been getting the dose for a hundred years. Wait till they find that out.

But in this depression if there's less of everything else, there's at least a bumper crop of pictures of football players making funny faces.

Confession stories are getting a big play. Indicating that if your past is dark enough there comes a day when "now it can be sold."



New York, Nov. 14.—Fifteen years ago, a group of earnest young theater folk fixed up an old warehouse at the end of a wharf in Provincetown, Mass., and this became the original, and fairly historic, Provincetown Theater.

When the mid-summer sun was beating against the Cape, a youth of 24 arrived quietly after a year of study in Professor Baker's "47 Workshop" at Harvard. His lungs had given while he was working as a reporter on a paper at New London, Conn. Tropical malaria, picked up while on a gold hunt in Honduras, had begun the undermining of his health, and a vagabond life had finished the work. He had spent half a year in a sanitarium, started a play titled "The Web," and had drifted to Provincetown for his health and his career.

This was the first appearance of Eugene O'Neill as an aspiring playwright. Today his fame is international.

But just a year or so before he reappeared on a college campus he had forsaken the "old devil sea." On his last voyage, from Liverpool as an able seaman, O'Neill had gambled with the sailors and won a substantial amount. It was expected of such a winner that he "blow it in" on shore festivities as soon as the ship reached port. The party lasted for several days, and when he "came to" O'Neill was on a train headed for New Orleans with only a vague notion of how he got there.

As he left the train, a large and lurid poster informed him that his father, James O'Neill, was to appear that very night in "Monte Cristo."

Young O'Neill had squandered his winnings and his earnings. He was broke. He appealed to his father to buy him a ticket back to New York.

But O'Neill, Sr., came out flatly: "Either you'll join the troupe as an actor and make your way back, or you'll get back on your own resources."

Twenty years, almost to the day, the rafters of the Guild Theater were echoing for many minutes with the shouts and bombarding applause of thousands—yes, for this same individual who had been thus stranded in New Orleans.

Young O'Neill decided that it was easier to be an actor than to work his way home. By the time the troupe had reached Ogden, Utah, O'Neill had learned a short role and

Daily Health Service
ANY CHILD IS SUBJECT TO RHEUMATIC ATTACK

No Special Type of Child Is More Predisposed to Attack Than Any Other, Though Nordics Are Less Excitable

By DR. MORRIS FISHBEN
Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association
There are many widely-held opinions concerning health that are mere notions, and others have been held and believed so long and by so many different types of people that they are almost accepted as truth.

There is one opinion to the effect that children of certain types are more predisposed to rheumatic attacks than others.

One group of writers insists that blond-haired, blue-eyed children with delicate skin and pink cheeks are particularly affected; another group insists that brunet children with dark hair and eyes, long eyelashes, white skin and good complexions are usually affected; the third group insists that red-haired and freckled children are the ones most likely to be attacked. Obviously this includes practically all of the children there are, and indicates that there is something wrong with the whole idea.

The first type of child is the Nordic, the second is the Iberian or Mediterranean child, and red-haired and freckled children can be found in every type or race of people.

It occurred to Dr. J. C. Hawksley to investigate scientifically the value of these ideas. Almost 1,000 children in two different institutions were classified first on an anthropological basis. They were studied as to the incidence of rheumatism and chorea, and as to the incidence of other diseases. A special investigation was made as to the occurrence of growing pains. Dr. Hawksley is convinced, as a result of his studies, that there is not an increased tendency in Nordic children to acute rheumatism or chorea; in fact, he finds that growing pains are more likely to be found in children of the darker types than in the Nordic types.

Various investigators have tried to find the exact cause of growing pains. One series of observers believes that the growing pains are due to the development of acidosis in children of a lively type who use up their body sugar when called on for extra energy. On the other hand, there are also some evidence that the Nordic type of child is much less excitable, nervous, or irritable than the darker races, and is slower to react to growing pains or pains of a similar character than are the darker children.

his trouping father chuckled at the notion that his boy might follow his footsteps.

But when James O'Neill witnessed the performance—it was a mere bit of a part; that of a jailer—discouragement overtook the veteran star. He argued, rebuked, complained. But Eugene answered simply: "I'm amazed that I can play at all."

It was not until the season closed 15 months later that Eugene found himself at the family summer home in New England, and decided to become a reporter. He was a cub, and a raw one. But he met a man who believed in him—Frederick Latimer—his editor and boss.

"He thought I could write—that I had something to say, and he encouraged me. We would argue; we would talk philosophy... we rarely agreed. But those talks with him when I was on the telephone meant a lot at the time."

The breakdown in health, forcing him to take a year's leave, worked the final miracle. When O'Neill left the sanitarium he had digested thoroughly all that had happened in his stirring adventures. He had known, known, outstayed his hard men—he was ready to write!

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Quotations

A great many divorces are caused by the woman's unwillingness to live up to her part of the contract—Peggy Hopkins Joyce.

If we would establish peace, we must first establish justice.—Senator Swanson of Virginia.

Most people realize that there has been a profound industrial depression.—H. G. Wells.

If the League cannot prevent war, there is nothing that can.—Newton D. Baker.

Russia has us fooled, beaten, shamed, shown up, outpointed, and all but knocked out.—G. B. Shaw.

All European countries are hoarding gold at present.—Gates McGarran.

People's Forum

Editor's Note.—The Tribune welcomes letters on subjects of current interest. Letters dealing with controversial religious subjects, which attack individual persons, or which offend good taste and fair play will be returned to the writer. If you wish to use a pseudonym, please state it. We reserve the right to delete such parts of letters as may be necessary to conform to this policy.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH BROADWAY?

Bismarck, Nov. 11, 1931.

Editor, Tribune:

Just why Broadway does not share in the line of march when civic parades are held is more than the writer can understand. Broadway is lined with business houses on both sides of the street, some of these stores being housed in the finest store buildings in the city. From First Street to the very doors of the Auditorium and World War Memorial building stores line the way. We on Broadway hope

STICKERS

A POPULAR GRANDEE OF CADIZ

ONCE SOME RIOTOUS LADIES. TO HIM, THEY CHUCKED A BUT HE DUCKED WHICH THOSE WILD LADIES OF CADIZ.

There are four words, all composed of the same seven letters, missing from the above. Can you fill in the words in place of the blank dots?

FLAPPER FANNY SAYS:
SHE'S A HOT DATE.

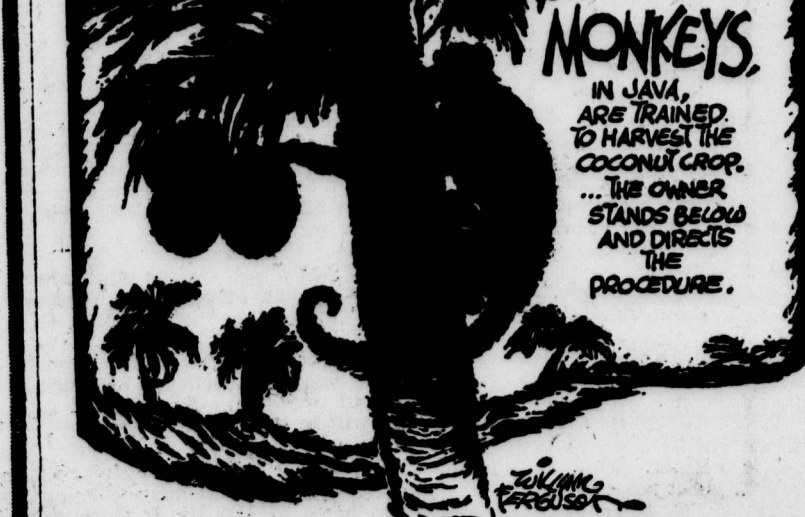
THE CAMERA MAY NEVER LIE, BUT THE CLOCK SOMETIMES DOES.

GLASS IS THREE-FOURTHS SAND

ICE
SOMETIMES FREEZES
AT THE BOTTOM OF A STREAM WHEN THERE IS NONE ON THE SURFACE!

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

MONKEYS
IN JAVA, ARE TRAINED TO HARVEST THE COCONUT CROP. THE OWNER STANDS BELOW AND DIRECTS THE PROCEDURE.



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(To Be Continued)