

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY TABLE
THE COMFORTABLE WAY

GOING SOUTH GOING NORTH

7:30 a. m.	Sandstone	8:35 p. m.
8:30 "	Brook Park	8:00 "
9:10 "	Mora	7:20 "
9:25 "	Ogilvie	7:05 "
9:38 "	Bock	6:50 "
9:55 "	Milaca	6:35 "
10:10 "	Pease (f)	6:13 "
10:22 "	Long Siding (f)	6:02 "
10:27 "	Brickton (f)	5:50 "
10:42 "	Princeton	5:55 "
11:02 "	Zimmerman	5:35 "
11:25 "	Elk River	5:12 "
11:56 "	Anoka	4:46 "
12:52 p. m.	Minneapolis	4:00 "
1:25 "	St. Paul	3:30 "

ST. CLOUD TRAINS.

GOING WEST GOING EAST

10:00 a. m.	Milaca	6:30 p. m.
10:09 "	Foreston	6:03 "
11:15 "	St. Cloud	5:00 "

WAY FREIGHT.

GOING SOUTH GOING NORTH

Daily, ex. Sun.	Daily, ex. Sun.	
8:30 a. m.	Milaca	2:10 p. m.
9:30 "	Princeton	1:40 "
10:30 "	Elk River	10:30 "
3:00 "	Anoka	8:00 "

Any information regarding sleeping cars or connections will be furnished at any time by J. W. MOSSMAN, Agent, Princeton, Minn.

FRENCH ARE MOVING ON

British Halt Drive to Fortify.

ACTIVE ON ALL FRONTS

Serious Fighting Is Occurring Both East and West.

London, July 5.—The two British official dispatches issued record little change in the situation on the British front.

They show that the Germans have brought up strong reinforcements from other parts of their line and are stubbornly contesting every yard of the British advance.

Torrential rains, however, hampered the offensive operations and the British action was confined mostly to consolidating the ground already won.

The French have captured two more villages and are on good roads to Peronne. But there is yet no decrease in the violence of the German attacks in the Verdun region.

Dispatches indicate the realization that the central powers are losing the initiative, which their favorable position on the interior lines enabled them to hold throughout the long course of the war.

Profound Change Occurs.

Moreover, in commenting on the enormous resources in munitions and war material the entente allies have been able to pile up through the wearying months of preparation, they equally realize that a profound change has occurred in the relations of the belligerents.

Simultaneously with the opening of the Anglo-French offensive the Russian armies again are attacking on the whole length of their front.

An entirely new offensive has been opened against Prince Leopold's Bavarian forces in the region of Baranovichi, where the Russians have pierced the German lines at two places; while the Italians are maintaining strong pressure along their entire front.

The British newspapers consider these events prove that the moment of "the great squeeze" has at last arrived and not since the war began have hopes run so high.

Nevertheless almost every British correspondent on the western front warns against being over sanguine and daily reiterates that the progress must necessarily be slow and methodical.

Take Prisoners and Guns.

Up to the present the Anglo-French captures in the battle of the Somme total more than 14,000 prisoners, 12 heavy guns and 28 field guns.

The character of the battle was summed up best by one correspondent when he noted "the amazing change from trench-tied warfare to that of an army in progress."

German prisoners are beginning to arrive in England, 1,500 being landed at Southampton.

Not merely twenty miles of the main operations, but the whole ninety miles of the British front are bearing their full share of the fighting.

"So well does the enemy know this," says Reuter's correspondent, "that he dare not transfer a single gun or man from any part of his defensive between the Yser and the Somme to try to stop the southern push. From the day the British bombardment began the knell of German initiative was sounded."

FIGHTING IN OPEN FIELD

French Carry All German Fortified Positions.

London, July 5.—"Only German soldiers in open field formation now stand between the French and the river Somme," said Major General F. B. Maurice, referring to the part of the river which flows northward to the east of the sector along which the French have made their greatest gains.

"The last of the enemy's defensive works in that sector have been captured by our allies."

"The blow planned by the allied general staffs included offensives by the Russians and Italians," General Maurice continued.

"We are not disappointed with our own advance, which we expected to be slow, and we are enormously pleased with the wonderful progress made by the French who, with comparatively light losses, are sweeping forward to the Somme."

Lady Sybil Grey Wounded.

London, July 5.—Lady Sybil Grey, daughter of Earl Grey, formerly governor general of Canada, was seriously but not dangerously wounded while with the British Red Cross at the Russian front, says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd. During hand grenade practice a grenade was thrown through a window shelter near where she was sitting and a splinter penetrated her left cheek and jaw.

LUKE E. WRIGHT.
Former Secretary of War
Favors Universal Training.



by Clineinst.

URGES UNIVERSAL TRAINING

Former War Secretary Wright Sues at Little Rock.

Little Rock, Ark., July 5.—Universal compulsory military service was urged by Luke E. Wright of Memphis, Tenn., former secretary of war, speaking here at a Fourth of July celebration which was featured by a "preparedness" parade in which 10,000 persons marched.

DANIELS TAKES RIOT OUT OF PATRIOTISM

Lewiston, Me., July 5.—The American youth of the future must be taught a patriotism without boasting, a love of country without Chauvinism or jingoism, reverence for the flag with out a trace of brag or bluster, declared Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, speaking here at a Fourth of July celebration.

"The day has passed," he said, "when the spreadeagle orator boasted in stentorian tones that Uncle Sam could whip anything in creation, but the day must never come when the American youth will not only glory in the victories of Putnam and Marion and Washington, or when we are not thrilled with enthusiasm when the victories of John Paul Jones, Perry and MacDonough are related."

America, said the speaker, is broadening its viewpoint and getting away from a parochial patriotism.

"Our parents and teachers," said he, "must point out that all wisdom will not die with us and that the virtues we esteem are found in every nation under every sky. Steam, electricity and wireless have made this a very small world indeed and travel has ended the provincialism, that sees only the good in one's own country."

CANADIAN OFFICER DIES IN GERMAN CAMP.

Winnipeg, July 5.—Major Stanley L. Jones of the Princess Pats died a prisoner of the Germans on June 8, according to a telegram received from his wife, who is a nurse at the front and who was made a lieutenant in the Red Cross by the French government in recognition of her services.

LEADERS IN STRIKE AND MINERS JAILED

Duluth, July 5.—Carlo Tresca, F. H. Little, Joseph Gilday, ringleaders of the I. W. W., and four striking miners are locked up in the St. Louis county jail here charged with murder. They were brought from the range on a special train by direction of County Attorney Green. The jailer telephoned Duluth police headquarters he feared I. W. W. sympathizers would attempt to rescue the prisoners. Chief McKercher rushed a strong force of police to the jail.

John Pasich, former mayor of Buhl, and a trustee of that village, was arrested at Hibbing. He had given utterance to this sentiment: "I regret that a few more deputies were not killed in the battle between strikers and officers at Biwabik."

Sheriff John R. Meinung said he considers the principal trouble over.

Lincoln Guilty of Forgery.

London, July 5.—Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, self-styled "international spy," was found guilty on the charges of forgery on which he was extradited from New York and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

CARRANZA NOTE DODGES ISSUES

Said Reply Does Not Meet Wilson's Demands.

FRIENDLY TONE IS NOTED

Ambassador Designate Has Document and Will Present It to Secretary Lansing—Further Negotiations Are Likely to Take Place.

Washington, July 5.—Washington learned with distinct relief that Carranza's note in reply to the two sharply worded messages from the United States would not be defiant.

It is in the hands of Eliseo Arredondo, ambassador designate.

A verbal synopsis given out by the Mexican embassy indicated that it is unexpectedly and gratifyingly conciliatory.

As officials studied the published briefs, however, they found that, so far as has been indicated, the Carranza note lacks the vital pledges that the administration has hoped for.

It is indefinite. Friendly words, it is feared, are meant to take the place of substantial promises and assurances.

Only a close study of the reply will disclose whether it will be necessary to press General Carranza again to affirm or deny the hostile construction placed upon his orders that American troops be attacked if they moved in any direction except toward the border.

It is entirely possible that American officials will not fully share the optimistic views of the Mexican embassy when they are able to review the language of the Carranza note.

One fact stood out clearly in the minds of officials familiar with President Wilson's desires and purposes. If General Carranza sincerely desires to find a way for peaceful settlement of the differences between the two governments he will be met more than half way.

Cannot Withdraw Troops.

No proposal for immediate withdrawal of General Pershing's troops, however, would be entertained as a preliminary to a further exchange of views on joint operations against bandits.

Officials believe the language and general tone of the present Carranza note will have great weight with President Wilson in deciding upon a course. It is expected General Carranza will be required to make re-cess in some form for the discourteous tone of his previous communications if entirely amicable relations are to be resumed.

It is not known whether any mention is made of previous orders to General Trevino that American troops be attacked if they move east, south or west in Mexico.

Apparently the communication avoids the definite diplomatic statement in that regard sought by Secretary Lansing and substitutes an argument as to the general situation.

The war department continued without abatement its efforts to complete mobilization of the national guard army at the border.

Disposition of the national guard organizations will continue along the fully developed plan worked out by General Funston and which has the hearty approval of the army general staff.

DID NOT MENTION POLITICS

Colonel Roosevelt Ready to Raise Diversion for War.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 5.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt made his first public declaration of his intention to raise a division for service in Mexico.

After endorsing the prediction of Frederic R. Coudert, orator of the day, that "we may become involved in the

COLONEL DODD.
Becomes Brigadier General Under Army Reorganization Bill.



Under the army reorganization bill Colonel George A. Dodd, who led the first important charge on Mexican bandits, is promoted to brigadier general.

WILSON DEDICATES NEW LABOR TEMPLE

Washington, July 4.—President Wilson dedicated "to common counsel and a common understanding," a labor temple, erected here as the new home of the American Federation of Labor.

He told a large audience gathered at the dedicatory exercises that the greatest barrier to industrial peace had been the difficulty of insuring candid and dispassionate conference and that "getting our fighting blood up" was "the long way and not the short way" of securing rights.

Mr. Wilson's plea for calm counsel brought repeated applause from the crowd, who apparently interpreted it as having an indirect bearing on the Mexican crisis. The president, however, did not refer to Mexico or any other foreign country by name.

"The way we generally strive for rights," he said, "is by getting our fighting blood up and I venture to say that it is the long way and not the short."

"If you come at me with your fists doubled, I think I can promise you that mine will double as fast as yours."

JUMPED FROM DANGER TO SUDDEN DEATH.

Butte, Mont., July 5.—Jumping out of the way of a light fall of rock Tony Popoff, employed at the Stewart mine of the Anaconda company, leaped in the path of another and larger mass and was crushed to death.

SUFFRAGIST HALTS WILSON

Interrupts Speech by Asking Why He Opposes Movement.

Washington, July 5.—While President Wilson was delivering a dedicatory temple here, Miss Mabel Vernon, a member of the New Woman's party, created a stir by interrupting with a loudly voiced demand to know why the president had tried to block the suffrage movement.

Dedication of the new home of the American Federation of Labor with President Wilson, members of the cabinet, and prominent labor leaders participating, featured the celebration of Independence day here. The exercises were preceded by a labor parade, with thousands of organized workers in line.

PIONEERS PICK MINNEAPOLIS

Where 1917 Reunion of Milwaukee System Settlers Will Be Held.

Miles City, Mont., July 5.—Puget Sound pioneers of the Milwaukee railway system, in annual meeting here, selected Minneapolis for next year's meeting place. The Milwaukee Veterans' association will meet in Minneapolis at the same time. E. H. Barrett of Butte was elected president. Vice presidents in their order are: W. R. Lanning, St. Marys; E. A. Brarley, Lewistown; Edward O'Malley, Seattle; H. H. Tanner, Missoula; Edward Murray, Miles City; secretary and treasurer, E. H. Foster, Seattle, re-elected.

POWER MERGER PROPOSED

Wisconsin Company Would Combine Plants of Smaller Cities.

Madison, Wis., July 5.—Hearing on the application of the Wisconsin Power, Light and Heat company for a large stock and bond issue in connection with the proposed purchase of several small public utility properties was given by the state railroad commission.

Among the plants involved in the plan for the merger are those at Portage, Baraboo, Beaver Dam, Berlin, Omro, Horicon, Fox Lake and Cambria.

HUGHES CALLED UPON TO SPEAK

Presidential Nominee Attends Village Celebration.

NATION MUST DEFEND HONOR

Candidate Asserts America Needs Above All Other Things an Intelligent Comprehension of the Ideals of Democracy.

Bridgehampton, N. Y., July 5.—Charles E. Hughes, speaking at the nearby village of Easthampton, told a Fourth of July audience what America needs above all other things is an intelligent comprehension of the ideals of democracy.

He asserted the nation needs more than thrills in its patriotism and said his dream of America is of a country officered by its best men actuated by no thought of self. He devoutly hoped, the nominee declared, for a new birth of the sentiment of unity from the country's present perils.

"We are not a rash people," he said. "We are not filled with a spirit of militarism. We are not anxious to get into trouble, but if anybody thinks the spirit of service and sacrifice is lost and that we have not got the old sentiment of self-respect, he doesn't understand the United States."

Mr. Hughes motored over from his summer home here to review the village preparedness parade and had not intended to address the crowd.

Long on Silence; Short on Talk.

"I have been long on silence and very short on talk," he said. "It is an odd experience that I am going through, picking up the threads of old relations. I think I have lived at least five years in the last three weeks."

"It is because we had men who were willing to suffer, to die, to venture and to sacrifice that we have the country, and it is only by that spirit that we will ever be able to keep a country."

"Quiet men, not noisy men; sensible men, not foolish men; straight men, honest men, dependable men, real men—that is what we mean by Americanism. There is a vast amount of good judgment in this country, much more than the headlines of our newspapers seem to indicate."

"We want patriotism and I don't think we are going to lose it very soon, although I do devoutly hope out of the perils and differences of this time may come a new birth of the sentiment of unity. I do hope that in the midst of all these troublesome conditions we have a better realization of our national strength and of the import of our democratic institutions."

NATION CELEBRATES ITS SANEST FOURTH

Chicago, July 5.—Eight deaths and 190 injuries from Fourth of July celebrations throughout the country are the toll of the Fourth, according to figures compiled by the Chicago Tribune. Last year 190 persons were killed and 903 injured.

Comparison made with this year's figures indicate the "sans Fourth" propaganda has reduced fatalities almost to a minimum.

Fire losses due to Fourth of July celebrations this year, according to the same source of information, were almost negligible. San Francisco had the greatest number of fires, thirteen in all, with small damage reported. At Toledo, O., a \$5,000 fire loss was the greatest reported.

From Worcester, Mass., came reports of the heaviest death toll. Two persons having been killed there.

LEMMON MAYOR RECALLED

Head of South Dakota City Defeated by Thirteen Votes.

Lemmon, S. D., July 5.—At a retail election Mayor B. R. Watt was defeated by Leo Gilman by thirteen votes. The opposition to Watt, it is said, arose from a dispute as to who should manage the municipal saloon.

Large Ranch Changes Hands.

Billings, Mont., July 5.—One of the largest land deals of the year is reported from Geyser, where M. S. Gunn of Helena and R. A. Harlow of Moore have taken over the Shannon ranch, consisting of 45,000 acres for \$150,000. It will be devoted to stock raising.

MILLE LACS COUNTY

TOWN CLERKS.

Bogus Brook—W. Sorenson, R. 1, Milaca
Borgholm—L. F. Read, Onamia
East Side—O. C. Anderson, Onamia
Greenbush—O. C. Anderson, Onamia
Hayland—C. W. Wills, Milaca
Isle Harbor—Sam Magaw, Wahkon
Milaca—Harvey Sandholm, Milaca
Milo—R. N. Atkinson, Foreston
Mudgett—F. A. Maynard, Milaca
Onamia—G. H. Carr, Onamia
Page—Thor. Lindner, Star R. Milaca
Princeton—Albert Kuhfield, R. 2, Princeton
Katho—C. C. Kelly, Garrison
South Harbor—F. W. Miller, Cove

VILLAGE RECORDERS.

Clifton Cravens, Princeton
O. L. Palmquist, Milaca
Sylvan Sheets, Foreston
Olef Wasenius, Onamia
Roy Addington, Wahkon
L. A. Matter, Isle

NEIGHBORING TOWNS.

Baldwin—Walter Angstrom R. 1, Zimmerman
Blue Hill—Glen Leonard, Princeton
Spencer Brook—O. W. Blomquist, R. 3, Princeton
Wyanetz—Peter Hilde, R. 5, Cambridge
Livonia—A. W. Perman, Zimmerman
Santiago—Geo. Roos, Santiago
Bradford—Wm. Conklin, R. 3, Cambridge
Dalbo—W. W. Mattson, R. 2, Dalbo
Stanford—A. N. Peterson, St. Francis
Spring Vale—Victor E. Findell, R. 5, Cambridge

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

L. B. MALETTE, D. V. M.
Veterinary Physician and Surgeon
Office in Townsend Block, Northwestern, office, 133; home, 5. Tri-State Office, 320, home, 137.
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DR. D. A. McRÆ
Dentist
Office in Odd Fellows Block.
PRINCETON, MINNESOTA

S. P. SKAHEN
Attorney at Law
Office in Princeton State Bank Bldg.
PRINCETON, MINNESOTA

ELVERO L. McMILLAN,
Lawyer
Townsend Building.
PRINCETON, MINNESOTA

G. ROSS CALEY, M. D.,
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Office & Residence over Jack's Drug Store
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Princeton, Minnesota.

DANGERS OF A COLD.

Princeton People Will Do Well to Heed Them.

Many bad cases of kidney trouble result from a cold or chill. Congested kidneys fall behind in filtering the poison-laden blood, and headache, dizziness and disordered kidney action follow. Don't neglect a cold. Use Doan's Kidney Pills at the first sign of kidney trouble. Here is an experience told by a resident of this locality.

Mrs. O. Finkelson, Cambridge, Minnesota, says: "A general weakness of my kidneys, that was worse when I caught cold, and a lame back, bothered me. I got relief from these troubles by using Doan's Kidney Pills. I certainly give them my highest endorsement."

Price, 50c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Finkelson had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.