

JOLIETTE, PEMBINA COUNTY, IS LIVELY TRADING POINT IN FINE DISTRICT WHERE DIVERSIFIED FARMING MAKES RAPID PROGRESS

Joliette is situated in the eastern part of Pembina County, ten miles south of Pembina. It is on the main line of the Northern Pacific running from St. Paul to Winnipeg. The town is a good business center and draws trade from the eastern part of Pembina county and the western part of Kittson County, Minn.

The section of Joliette district viewed by the writer is a rich farming country, well settled and dotted here and there with splendid farm buildings, and groves of trees. The red river courses northward a short distance east of the town of Joliette and provides excellent drainage for the land. The soil is a rich, black alluvial loam and produces splendid crops of small grain, clover, alfalfa, corn and other crops, as well as root vegetables which enjoy a growth that is wonderful.

The Joliette district is the center of a fine stock raising country. The soil is particularly adapted to the growing of clover, corn and alfalfa and these products together with other grains form the basis of the live stock industry in this community. The dairy business is enjoying a steady growth and many farmers are getting from fifty to seventy-five dollars a month for butter fat as the in-

come from their dairy department alone.

Pure bred sires are used for breeding purposes and there has been a gradual improvement in the type of animals raised on the farms adjacent to Joliette. Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus in the beef strains, Jersey, Holstein and Guernsey, in the milking strains, and Ayrshires, as dual purpose animals, seem to be the breeds that are most popular here, although there are other kinds of stock in the district. While many of the farmers of the Joliette district are old timers there are a number of men from Iowa, Illinois and other middle west states who are making good in the farming business here.

There is an association of farmers at Joliette known as the Farmers' Better Breeding Association. They have a fine imported black Percheron sire for improving their stock and there is a marked sentiment in favor of well bred horses in the Joliette district.

The town of Joliette has a good graded school, general stores, blacksmith shop, hotel, billiard hall and restaurant, two grain elevators, two churches—Catholic and Methodist, hotel and livery, town hall and land office. The farmers of the district have an organization known as the Farmers' Improvement Society which is doing good work encouraging better farming methods and performing good service in a social way in the district. They have a library of fiction and reference books and have done much to make life more profitable and agreeable in the district.

C. A. Wells. is one of the prosperous farmers of the Joliette district. His farm is situated on the bank of the Red river and during the nine years that he has been in North Dakota, he has been successful in the farming business. He has a large double wall steel silo to provide silage for his stock in winter. In addition to large fields of corn and potatoes, Mr. Wells has thirty-five acres of alfalfa, forty acres of red clover and twenty-five acres of sweet clover. In the dairying business Mr. Wells has been very successful. His dairy stock is of the Jersey strain and the animals are good producers.

J. A. Sparling. is one of the old timers of the Joliette district, having settled in the Joliette district in 1879. He has a half section east of the town and engages quite extensively in mixed farming. He has eighty acres of clover and timothy for his dairy herd and also raises a goodly amount of small grain each year. He raises Poland China and Berkshire hogs and has a successful poultry raising business. He is comfortable and located in a pretty grove.

Fred Shannon. is the oldest settler of Joliette in point of residence having located in the town in 1879. He has three quarter sections of land and also a half section in the farming business. At present Mr. Shannon is engaged principally in grain farming, but he intends to go into the stock and dairy business in the future, believing that he can raise quite a number of animals and increase the yield on his land at the same time.

A. D. Storms. is known as the model farmer of the Joliette district. He has a farm located close to the town limits and is known throughout the country on account of the splendid yields that he obtains by following good methods. He has fine buildings and a large field of corn and potatoes. He settled in Joliette in 1880.

Peter Boa. has been agent for the Andrews Grain Company for the past six years. Last year he handled approximately 100,000 bushels of grain for the company that he represents. He was formerly buyer for the Graf-ton Roller Mills. Mr. Boa is one of the progressive citizens of Joliette and takes a pride in helping to keep the town to the front as a live place. He is also manager of the baseball team.

H. A. Woods. is the general agent of the Northern Pacific Railway company at Joliette. He handles a large amount of business for the company at this point, where he has been located for many years. He has been in the business for twenty years, fifteen to twenty cars of stock and several thousands of pounds of wool are shipped from the Joliette station each year. Mr. Wood was raised in Forest river, where he worked for the N. P. for a number of years.

Chas. Falcon. has been a resident of Joliette for the past sixteen years and for the past seven has conducted Hotel Dakota, where the travelers are entertained in Joliette. Mr. Falcon has a livery and a number of horses with the hotel and gives first class service to his customers.

W. P. Storms. is engaged in the farming business and his property, consisting of 270 acres, is located near Joliette. The buildings on the Storms' place are large and well built and are typical of those of the successful farmer in this district. Mr. Storms engages quite extensively in mixed farming and has been successful in the farming business since he located in the district thirty-five years ago. The farm is divided into a number of banks of the Red River. There is a fine grove of oak and elm trees along the bank of the river on this place. The trees are in fine condition and in summer and there is plenty of fruit for preserving to be found in the woods. Mr. Storms takes an active part in the betterment of the district and is in contact with energetic members of the Farmers' Improvement Society.

Hart & Asselstine. This firm has been in business in Joliette for thirteen years. They carry groceries, furnishings, boots and shoes and also carry a good stock of farm produce. Mr. Asselstine has been a resident of Joliette for fifteen years, except for a short time when he lived in Fargo. He has served as township supervisor for fifteen years and is now chairman of the school board of Joliette, upon which he has served for nearly twenty years. J. W. Hart sees to it that as representative of the first district in the North Dakota Legislature and he has held this position for several years. He is also republican committee man for the precinct in which he resides. This firm does a good business and gives good service to their customers.

Nick Roeder. has been located in the Joliette district since December 1915, and is owner of a section of land one mile south of Joliette. He engages extensively in mixed farming and is at present milking nine cows of the Shorthorn dairy type. He raises high grade Duroc Jersey hogs, Shetland ponies and Percheron horses. His farm is a good one and Mr. Roeder is well pleased with his new location.

John Goodyear. has been a resident of Joliette for eighteen years during the past fifteen of which he engaged in the blacksmith business. He disposed of his shop in May and is now engaged in the farming business and operates 200 acres of land. Mr. Goodyear is a member of the Joliette school board and takes an active part in the upbuilding of town and country.

Wm. Murphy. has been in business in Joliette for five years. He operates a billiard hall, confectionery store and sells ice-cream, cigars, soft drinks and has a restaurant in connection. He runs a clean and orderly place, which is a popular gathering place for the young people of the district.

J. L. Pariseau. is one of the pioneers of the Joliette district, having settled in this district in 1878. He owns three quarter sections of land in the Joliette district and has a fine farm with good buildings adjoining the town limits. Mr. Pariseau also engages in the grain and chinery business and does a good business in these lines. He owns a herd of beef shorthorns, 50 Hampshire sheep and a goodly number of Berkshire hogs. He has fine large fields of clover and alfalfa—100 acres in all and raises small grains to finish his stock for the market. He has demonstrated

that exclusive stock raising can be done successfully in this district.

J. H. Emerson. has a fine 800 acre farm located a short distance north of Joliette. He has fine buildings, a good grove of trees, and a number of young trees, which will add much beauty to the Emerson farm in years to come. Mr. Emerson settled here in 1878 and has been successful in scientific farming and good management. He raises pure bred Guyldeale horses, Shorthorn and Shropshire sheep. Corn and alfalfa are important crops on the Emerson farm and the owner also receives splendid returns from crops of oats, barley and wheat.

A. B. Purdy. is one of the prominent farmers of the Joliette district and one of its pioneer settlers. He came to the District in 1879 and has taken an active part in the upbuilding of the Joliette district. He is now serving his second term as county commissioner of Pembina county. His farm is beautifully located upon the banks of the Red river and is adapted to grain farming and fine for stock raising as well. Mr. Purdy raises both stock and grain and has been very successful. He has good buildings, located a short distance east of Joliette.

Geo. Bernath. has been located in the vicinity of Joliette for eighteen years. He engages extensively in grain farming, holding several methods and has made a success of the business. He farms 400 acres of land and in addition to grain farming also raises corn, alfalfa and sweet clover. Mr. Bernath is now erecting a fine stable on his place and will equip it with James stanchions and other modern equipment. The stable is large and substantial and will have a cement floor.

C. H. Oakes. has demonstrated what a man without means may do in the farming business in North Dakota. Mr. Oakes commenced his career in the Joliette district as a hired man. He saved his earnings for a few years and then went into business for himself. He now owns a half section of land north of Joliette and is known throughout the Joliette district as one of the most successful farmers. Mr. Oakes follows the scientific farming methods and has a splendid looking crop of wheat, potatoes, corn, etc., and has a silo to furnish silage for his stock during the winter. Mr. Oakes is a farmer in small farms and intensifies farming at this time. A quarter section is plenty large enough for the average man, following correct farming methods.

John Dietrich. has been a resident of Pembina county for twenty-four years and owns an 800 acre farm in Joliette township. He engages extensively in grain farming and is also engaged in stock raising as far as possible. He now has nearly 14,000 bushels on his farm. Mr. Dietrich is erecting a substantial new house and has a number of young trees which are growing apace and will add greatly in beautifying the farm home.

G. L. Barron. The Barron farm is located four miles north of Joliette, and is one of the best known in the county. Barron and the owner has demonstrated how successful a man may be in this fertile region if he follows correct methods. He has been in the farming business since 1880 and in the early days squatted on a farm in Cavalier county. He has been a resident of Pembina county for twenty-eight years and a number of years ago bought the farm on which he now lives. Mr. Barron has one of the finest stables in the entire northwestern part of the state, valued at \$12,000. The stables are well equipped with up-to-date stanchions, feed-house and grinder, water system, and in fact everything that is necessary to facilitate the work in connection with taking care of a large number of animals. Mr. Barron raises Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn cattle and also carries a good stock of his grain farming operations. He keeps his blacksmith shop where repairing work is done. There is plenty of good water on this farm and it is well worth anyone's time to visit this farm and see the way things are handled. There is also an elevator at Barron owned by Mr. Barron, where grain is loaded for shipment to the south and east. Mr. Barron has a comfortable farm home and the farm premises are neat and attractive.

MOTHERS CRY FOR SALOON'S FALL. St. Paul, July 21.—Mrs. Mecca Mary Varney, franchise superintendent in the national W. C. T. U., was the chief speaker at the morning conference of prohibition women here today. Mrs. Varney spoke on "Women Suffrage and Prohibition" and said in part:

"The saloon offers the warmest welcome and the most hateful temptations to young men. From the poorest families, from the poorest, from the ignorant and from the educated, the young have responded.

"From the mother, from every sphere in American life, is no longer silent, but is saying louder and louder: 'The saloon must go!'

"The woman of today is confronted with the ravages of the liquor business. Deficient children must have special care. The teeth of poor children must have treatment through dental and clinic and public health. The hungry children must have food. The crying babies must have medical care. The relief process is slow for these needs, but she asks everywhere, 'why?'

"In the majority of cases she finds a drinking and gambling man, the source of trouble. After experience she is no longer silent on the liquor question but says boldly, 'why not let us have a plan of relief, the cause of so much need, the liquor business itself?'

"From the psychological and social viewpoint the woman is crying out for prohibition for the nation and has an inalienable right to cast her ballot to this end."

EXPLAINED. "Don't tell me you can't find work," said the hard-faced housekeeper. "I'm not," replied the tramp at the door. "It's true, but I can't find a job any law week, but I couldn't take it."

"And why not?"

"You seem all right now."

"Yes, yes, I was paralyzed with fright."

Two More. Aaker's Business College was called up twice yesterday by leading local business men. They were called to help, and a business man at Neche applied for a bookkeeper. Positions are pending. Miss Lottie Shafter and Mrs. E. E. Eason fill a position with Mr. Gross, who is now using nothing but A. B. C. graduates. He has learned the school does not recommend students unless they can do reasonably good work.

REICHTAG HAS CLOSED SESSION OF IMPORTANCE

Many Interesting Developments—Conservatives Oppose Chancellor.

Berlin, July 21.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The Reichstag session just closed was marked by interesting developments in the relations between the government and the various political parties. One result was to bring out more sharply than hitherto the opposition of the conservatives to Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg.

The conservatives represent the old aristocratic traditions of Prussia, and their social and political influence is so great that they usually succeeded under previous chancellors in shaping the course of the government. They have ever taken the lead in opposing the socialist and democratic tendencies in the state; and before the war one of their chief lines of policy was war upon the socialists as an element dangerous to the monarchy and the present order of society. Since the war has been in progress, however, the government has quite changed its attitude toward the socialists. The chancellor has steadily been making a plan of the emperor's declaration, made just as the war was about to begin, that henceforth he knew no parties.

The loyalty with which the socialists have stood by the government and helped to fight the country's battles has been more than once recognized by Bethmann-Hollweg in his speeches in the Reichstag, and he has clearly admitted this fact must lead to some political readjustments after the war. The conservatives are not pleased with this. They insist that the government has gone on his way making friends of the socialists and inviting their support for government measures. The conservatives are taking advantage of this, for they say that their best argument for keeping the government rigidly conservative was being wrested from their hands.

Besides this, the conservatives have taken offense at the government's taxation policy. They are fully committed to the view that the empire must collect its revenue taxes through indirect taxation, like customs duties, and internal revenue taxes of various kinds. Especially do they insist that direct taxes—income tax, property, and inheritance taxes—should be reserved for the federal government. The huge problem, however, of raising revenues to pay the war debt, to pay pensions, and meet other expenses growing out of the war, cannot be solved without resorting to direct taxes. The conservatives insist that the government are not enough indirect taxes in reach to meet the requirements of the situation. Hence along with the various direct taxes, a direct tax on the government was a direct tax on war profits. In working out the details of collecting this tax, however, the government was not so particular that it would be practically impossible to distinguish between profits due to the war and profits not due to it. The new on all-round property tax of one mill on the value of property owned by the committee and accepted by the government. Some of the conservatives finally voted for the tax; but their leaders, Count Westphalen and Heydebrand, voted against it to the bitter end. In this, curiously enough, they found themselves alone with the majority of the socialists last March.

In the debates on these tax measures and on the press censorship the conservatives were very active in their criticisms of the government and of the chancellor. They resent it in particular that their newspapers were permitted to publish the statements issued by the United States in the height of the submarine controversy between Washington and Berlin; neither can they forgive the chancellor for having yielded in modifying the form of submarine warfare.

Several days ago the chancellor spoke with unusual freedom in exposing the false statements put forth in an anonymous pamphlet written to attack him, a pamphlet evidently emanating from conservative quarters; and he also made some sharp things to say in replying to another pamphlet by Herr Kapp, an influential conservative politician. These pamphlets made the impression upon the country that the conservatives were beginning a systematic campaign for the overthrow of Bethmann-Hollweg. Some of the national elements turn away from the chancellor in finding all the warmer support from the other parties in the Reichstag, including the old socialist party. It was a curious spectacle, especially during the chancellor's speech of June 6, to see the conservatives listening with mute dissent, along with the socialists, to the words of the other parties in the house applauded him to the echo.

BLACKLISTED MEN ARE UNDECIDED

Firms Placed on List by England Have Made no Decision.

New York, July 21.—Business and banking firms here have not decided just what they will do regarding the action of the British government in placing their names upon its trade blacklist. Many of them have put their names on the list, but they are not members of the association, and the secretary of that organization is now in Washington conferring with government officials. It was talked today of calling a meeting to discuss a plan of united action and engage joint counsel but no definite course of procedure has been agreed upon.

A number of merchants expressed the opinion that the list as made public contained only a few of the American firms and foreign firms with American affiliation which have alien under British official displeasure. It was suggested that the list was put out as a feeler, to see what effect it would have on American sentiment.

Some of the men on the list expressed resignation. They said they had expected this action for several months and they have long been unable to do business with their clients in Germany it would be useless to make further protest.

A report of the situation was disclosed by R. L. Dunn, head of the Pan-American association, which includes several hundred concerns doing business in South America. He said

that an attempt had been made to keep American firms with British affiliations from having business relations with the blacklisted houses.

"In our association," said Mr. Dunn, "there are about twenty-five British firms that have come here since the opening of the war. Many of them have American capital invested. They employ British labor and to all intents and purposes they are American firms. The head of one of the biggest of these concerns told me of this blacklist more than a month ago. He said he had been warned not to do business with any of the firms on the list."

William Schall, Jr., of the banking and shipping house of Muller Schall & Co. said that last winter the firm placed the daily war expenses of his company might be that the name of the secret black list if a guarantee was given that no business would be done with Germany. Mr. Schall refused to make such a guarantee, and yesterday he saw the name of his firm on the official public black list.

BERLIN RUSH TO BUY SOCKS AND CLOTHING

Stores Doing a Booming Business as Cards Go Into Effect August 1.

Berlin, July 21.—A great popular rush is on to buy hosiery, underwear, and clothing before clothes cards go into effect on August 1. Department stores and the small shops are doing a booming business. Many stores with ready money is laying in stocks of clothing for Fall and Winter. As a result most of the stores have been forced to restrict the sale of many articles, attempting to cover their requirements. The correspondent of the New York Times found stores declining to sell more than one pair of cotton socks or stockings to any one customer.

Despite the military ordinance that textiles and knitted goods may not be sold at a higher price than before February 1—except if the cost of production and distribution has gone up, in which case such articles of clothing may only be sold at a reasonable profit—many retailers are taking advantage of the present great demand to exact excessive prices. To root out this abuse General von Kessel has just promulgated a radical order defining reasonable profit as the net profit made on similar articles of clothing in peace time, and retailers in the future will be under a penalty and heavy fine and imprisonment. They may only make the fixed net peace time profits, instead of figuring the selling prices by adding the usual percentage of profit to the cost prices. Among all the war measures considered one of the most advanced pieces of social-military regulation, being primarily aimed to assure clothing at reasonable prices to the masses.

BELLANS Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

RIISING COST OF EUROPE'S WAR

Great Britain's Daily Expenditure Jumps Rapidly Since May 24.

Just before the end of 1915 several well-known political economists calculated the cost of the war. M. Leroy Beaulieu of France placed the expenses of the belligerents at \$67,000,000 a day. Alexander Ribot, French finance minister, said that to December 16 the war had cost \$38,000,000. When a credit of \$1,500,000, was voted on May 24 last in the British House of Commons, Premier Asquith placed the daily war expenses of his government at \$24,820,000 a day, and said that the total for the last fifty days had been \$1,205,000,000, made up as follows: Army, navy and munitions, \$745,000,000; loans to Allies and Dominions, \$372,500,000; and food supplies, railways, etc., \$87,500,000.

On March 27 an article in The Economist, the financial publication of the Times, had estimated the daily cost of the war to the several belligerents as follows: For Great Britain, \$38,000,000; France, \$15,000,000; Russia, \$16,000,000; Italy, \$8,000,000; Germany, \$22,000,000; and Austria-Hungary \$12,000,000, and added, "Including the other belligerents the daily cost of the war is now running well over \$100,000,000."

Up to August, 1914, when the great war began, the cost of wars to Europe dated from and including the Napoleonic wars, had been \$13,000,000,000, or about a quarter of the cost so far of the present European conflict. The German states in France spent \$3,000,000,000 in the war of 1870-71, including the French indemnity of 5,000,000,000 francs. In the war of 1877-78 against Turkey, Russia spent \$240,000,000, and against Japan in 1904-05, or twenty months, cost Russia on the average of \$10,000,000 a day and Japan \$7,500,000.

It is denied that Eve copped any of the forbidden fruit. Perhaps sugar was even more scarce then than now.



ROBBIE WAS PUZZLED. (London Answers.)

Robbie's first experience of a concert hall was a recent mammoth entertainment in aid of the Red Cross. The most celebrated soprano of the day was engaged in singing to the accompaniment of a famous orchestra when Robbie's family arrived. "The small boy at once became interested in the gesticulations of the conductor."

"Mother, why is that man shaking his stick at the lady?" he asked.

"Hush, dear; he is not shaking his stick at her!"

"But Robbie was not convinced. 'Then what is she screaming for?'"

Diabetes Can Be Relieved

Notwithstanding the advance of medical science during the past century, Diabetes still continues to baffle the most learned medical men. Thus far no one has been able to discover a definite cure for this dreaded disease and its ravages. However, much progress has been made in relieving the suffering of the afflicted. The most satisfactory results have been obtained by sufferers from Diabetes through the use of Warner's Safe Diabetes Remedy, which is compounded and prescribed solely for Diabetes and has been the means of relieving thousands of sufferers who thought themselves beyond all aid. Rev. Alvin H. Morton of Cashmere, Wash., R. F. D. No. 2, writes as follows: "I had Diabetes and was given up by all the doctors of my town. I took Warner's Safe Diabetes Remedy and am now perfectly well."

Sold by leading druggists everywhere. A sample sent if requested. Warner's Safe Remedies Co., Dept. X, Rochester, N. Y.—Adv.

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Truly that is the housewife's idea of paradise. And these features are only a few of the many advantages of cooking with New Perfection Oil Cook Stoves.

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July 25-29

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Rooms with running water \$1.00
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Downtown Sale of Reserved Seats and Admission Tickets Circus Day At THE ONTARIO STORE, R. B. GRIFFITH & CO. Prices the Same as at Circus Grounds.