

The Big Sale

WILL SOON COME TO AN END

Weil's Big Half-Price Sale will last only a few more days. All the best makes—Hirsh, Wickwire and Clothescraft Clothes—guaranteed for one year, all the latest styles and patterns—at this great stock reduction sale, the last call of the season, at exactly 50c on the dollar. Liberal reductions on all other goods during this great sale

E. H. WEIL—Clothescraft Store

WILLISTON, NORTH DAKOTA

\$30.00 Suits, this sale.....	\$15.00
\$28.00 Suits, this sale.....	14.00
\$25.00 Suits, this sale.....	12.50
\$20.00 Suits, this sale.....	10.00
\$18.00 Suits, this sale.....	9.00
\$15.00 Suits, this sale.....	7.50
\$12.00 Suits, this sale.....	6.00
\$10.00 Suits, this sale.....	5.00

EXTRA SPECIAL

Childrens Wash-Suits at One Half Price

\$3.00 Wash Suits.....	\$1.50
\$2.50 Wash Suits.....	1.25
\$2.00 Wash Suits.....	1.00
\$1.50 Wash Suits.....	.75
\$1.00 Wash Suits.....	.50
75c Wash Suits.....	.37 1-2c

In Rural Williams County

(Continued from page 2)

MISSOURI RIDGE

Mrs. S. M. Clark called on Mrs. Pete Gorud Tuesday.

Work is progressing nicely on Joe Gromatka's new residence.

Mrs. H. C. Blankenship attended teachers institute in Williston last week.

Miss Sarah Suayze of Cottonwood Lake spent Thursday with Mrs. H. C. Blankenship.

Mr. O. C. Ekeberg and little daughter Irine of Garden Valley called at T. C. Blankenships Monday.

Owing to the condition of the roads after the rain Rev. Shaw did not get out to preach for us last Sunday.

Jos. E. Joy was out calling on the farmers Monday in the interest of the Northwest Hail Insurance company.

The farmers club had a very interesting night of last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wicks. The next meeting will be July 16th with Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Blankenship.

As a result of the bounty given by the township on gophers two thousand and seven tails were turned into the township clerk.

Mrs. T. D. Graham and children visited a few days with her parents Mr. and Mrs. R. Blankenship. They returned home Wednesday.

Mrs. A. L. Knauf of Jamestown, is here visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. John Loughheed and expects to stay until after the fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnathan Wagenman of Muddy Valley, stopped Tuesday with A. C. Wagenman and family for dinner on their return from visiting their daughter Mrs. Kauffman of Painted Woods. While crossing a coulee near Sand Creek their buggy tipped over and threw them out, painfully hurting both of them but not that serious, they also had the top torn from the buggy.

WHEELOCK

A. C. Kookan made a trip to Ray Saturday.

A. W. Woodfill is painting for Anders Gunderson.

C. L. Baskin returned from Williston Saturday morning.

Olai O'berg went to Williston on Thursday returning Saturday.

The Wheelock ball team met defeat at Springbrook Sunday, 14 to 4.

Ed Severson went to Ray Tuesday to have his eyes treated, returning Wednesday.

H. K. Thue, James Brown and Carl Helling made a drive to Ray Friday evening.

James Kennedy and Oscar Larson leaves for Canada this week to look for land.

Charley Maloney left Saturday morning for Canada where he will be employed by the M. Rumley Co.

Mrs. E. G. Strong and Mrs. Tom Bradbury is enjoying a visit from their mother and sister.

Magloire Raymond returned Friday morning from St. Joseph, Minn., where he has been attending the St. Benedict's Academy.

Miss Anna Schwartz arrived Saturday evening from Crosby and will spend her vacation with her sister, Mrs. Wm. Raymond.

EDEN VALLEY

Mr. Fred Sherland spent Monday night with Mr. W. W. Keltners.

We are surely having very fine growing weather and lots of rain.

Mr. Keltner and Mr. Miller were busy hauling out their silos last week.

Mrs. Willis McCoy left Saturday morning for Montana where she will visit with her mother and father for a while and then go to her home at Plentywood, Mont.

Mrs. Ben Frank was a caller at James Rhodes Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Frank and daughter Urena Frank and Mr. Dan Kauffman were guests of Mr. Dan Snyder's Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Keltner went up to Zimmerman's last Thursday, and reported that Mr. Zimmerman is in same condition.

Mr. O. A. Myers uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Brubaker are spending a few days with them. Mr. Brubaker is giving us a couple of talks and fine ones to.

RID TREES OF PEST

North Dakota Agricultural College, Editor The Forum: I have a good number of requests from residents of the city in regard to what is causing the leaves of the boxelder, maple and other shade trees to curl, warp and form galls or knots and take peculiar colorations. Usually this is due to the numerous small plant lice which attack the under side of the leaves. These insects live by sucking the juice from the leaves and one cannot poison them, as is usually supposed, by the use of Paris Green.

The easiest way I have found of disposing of them in my own yard is to turn on the city water pressure by means of the garden hose. I use the straight nozzle which can be set to throw a fine, strong stream into the top of the highest of the shade trees, standing under the trees to one side and shooting upward to the leaves which are infested. This will be, in most cases, powerful enough to knock off most of the lice. They are rather slow crawlers and poor flyers and if the leaves of young trees are drenched in this manner for a few days early in the morning at this period of the year, the leaves will soon take on a healthy appearance. The lice are mostly located on the under side. This same treatment, properly applied, will dispose of the cottony scale louse of the boxelder and other trees. If, of course, the water pressure is not available, then the common kerosene emulsion ought to be used and the compressed air sprayer or some other type of forcible spray will be needed to drench the stems and leaves. A proper emulsion of kerosene and soap will kill any soft skinned insect which it hits.

W. C. T. U. NOTES

Do You Know
That the movement for National Constitutional Prohibition is meeting with great encouragement?

That if all the temperance people of the land would demand temperance nominees for Congress and this vote and work for them when nominated, we should have National Constitutional Prohibition in the immediate future?

That the Pope has expressed the desire that the clergy everywhere take part in the work of temperance by teaching and example?

That the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church has declared for National Constitutional Prohibition?

That the Baptist Association has taken the same action?

That the Methodist and Congregational churches are in the fight for temperance?

That the Commercial Travelers' Convention has endorsed National Prohibition?

That the rules of the American Railway Association forbid the employment of persons addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks?

That in the Illinois Steel Company plant only total abstainers are eligible for promotion?

That the Carnegie Company of Youngtown, Ohio, has declared that it will promote only abstainers?

That an increase of ten per cent in wages has been offered to total abstainers by the Philadelphia Quartz Co., of Chester, Pa., a firm operating plants in Pennsylvania, Indiana and New York?

That the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company of Vandergrift, Pa., which owns plants in many cities throughout the United States, has ordered all its employees to withdraw from fraternal organizations and

clubs which maintain sideboards, and to refuse to sign liquor applications?

That the Pittsburgh Steel Company, employing 5,250 men, with a payroll of \$2,000,000 per month have petitioned that no saloon licenses be granted in Westmoreland county because of accidents and death resulting from carelessness and inefficiency of drinking employees?

That Charles L. Huston, vice-president of the Lukens Iron and Steel Company, on the witness stand testified to a decrease of accidents, at least forty per cent, during the term that the county was free from saloons?

That the German Alliance and other liquor forces are now bringing in settlers to farm wet communities and are seeking to undermine our State Prohibition Law?

That the Liquor Forces are the strongest opponents of Woman Suffrage?

That you ought to take a stand for a clean, strong government?

That whoever is not for a good cause and willing to help boost it is certainly against it?

That it takes moral courage to do right?
"Truth forever on the scaffold,
Strong forces on the throne,
Yet that scaffold sways the future
And behind the dim unknown
Standeth God within the shadow
Keeping watch above his own."

NEW PROBLEM AT TAMPICO

MAY HAVE TROUBLE IN PREVENTING SHIPPING ARMS THROUGH CITY

Washington, June 16.—Tampico's fall, considerably enlarging the constitutionalists' sphere of control and giving to them a seaport through which munitions of war may be directly imported, has injected into the Mexican situation several new phases to occupy the attention of official Washington. The last conference of the South American mediators was held yesterday and later one of the envoys Ambassador De Gama, departed for Niagara Falls via New York.

The American government already has begun representations to the constitutionalists to secure protection for the American and other foreign operators returning to the oil wells. American warships have gone up the Panuco river to their old stations before the town, and a return of normal conditions is confidently expected by officials here.

At the mouth of the river are the federal gunboats with a part of the federal garrison. The captains of the ships have asked for an interview with Rear Admiral Mayo, which was granted, but its purpose has not yet been divulged.

Discussion yesterday entered chiefly upon shipping arms and ammunition through Tampico. The constitutionalists are short of ammunition and are certain to avail themselves of their first seaport to ship war supplies into the interior for the campaign against Mexico City. The American government has never made a clear definition of its policy toward shipments of arms into Mexico from countries other than the United States. Arms were prevented from reaching Huerta through Vera Cruz because the customs house there was seized by the American forces as an act of reprisal.

At Puerto Mexico, recently a cargo of arms consigned to the Huerta government was not landed because the agents of the line so ordered. The American government denying that decision. At Manzanillo and other west coast ports, however, no effort has been made to prevent arms from reaching Huerta, and the belief was general here today that the constitutionalists would have no difficulty in importing munitions through Tampico in any quantity.

When asked what the position of the United States would be, Secretary Bryan replied that there would be time enough to discuss that question when it arose.

The presence of the two Huerta gunboats in Tampico harbor after the evacuation of that city by the federal troops has led to the conjecture that they are to be used to blockade the port, stopping not only importation of arms and ammunition, but all kinds of supplies for the constitutionalists. It is believed that it is with the purpose of learning whether Admiral Mayo would respect such a blockade that the commanders of the federal gunboats asked for a conference. Though disinclined to pass upon a hypothetical case, naval experts agree that as long as the federal commanders are able to make this blockade really effective it must be respected by foreign shipping. The recognition of an effective blockade by a belligerent does not, it is held, in any way involve political recognition of either party to the strife.

The Lobos island lighthouse incident is regarded as closed by the state department.

Secretary Bryan has acquitted of blame in the matter of the light, Lieutenant Commander Jeffers of the destroyer Fanning, who gave the lightkeeper a certificate that he had taken possession of the light by force. The secretary intimated that the only criticism might lie against the construction that might have been placed upon that formality.

It was a Mexican and not a Norwegian vessel from which shots were fired against Americans at Vera Cruz, for which incident five South Americans were arrested, according to a report from General Funston to Secretary Garrison. The case is still under investigation.

No replies were received at the state department during the day to the demands for information concerning John R. Silliman, the missing American vice consul at Saltillo, and Samuel Parks, the American orderly repulsed by federal forces near Vera Cruz.

Secretary Bryan was giving much attention to the status of the foreign oil operatives in the country surrounding Tampico. The British ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, and Mr. Van Rappard, the Netherlands minister, after a long conference at the state department expressed their satisfaction at the outcome of the meeting. It is understood that satisfactory assurances had been received as to the safety of the workmen and ranks, removing danger of foreign complications.

The question of the imposition by the constitutionalists of an export tax on the oil which in normal times is shipped from Vera Cruz at the rate of 30,000 barrels per day, was not touched on in this conference, and it is believed that as long as the de facto authorities at Tampico confine themselves to the collection of the tax fixed in the original Mexican law there will be no organized protest.

Although Admiral Mayo has returned with his fleet to the shelter of the Panuco river, to the relief of navy department officials, who realized the danger and discomfort to which the American sailors were exposed in the stormy season lying at anchor in the open sea, it was made plain that he was not to land any marines or sailors or to assert any authority whatever over Tampico. He has not asked for or received any instructions regarding the admission of arms into the port.

Another phase of the complicated situation that attracted much attention was the embarrassment which success brings to the constitutionalists in the form of demands for compensation for losses to foreigners within their sphere of influence, which foreign governments are pressing with increasing force, the further the constitutionalists establish themselves as responsible masters of northern Mexico. Spain takes a particular interest in this question of compensation, many Spanish subjects having submitted complaints against Carranza and his subordinates for confiscation or destruction of their property, forced loans, imprisonment or ejection from the country.

The Spanish ambassador called at the state department to see what could be done for 800 Spaniards ejected by the constitutionalists from Torreon. He also has a bill to present for \$20,000,000 worth of Spanish-owned cotton, alleged to have been

confiscated by the constitutionalists at Torreon.

"Forced loans," levied upon foreigners in Mexico furnish further occasion for strong diplomatic representations, the nearer General Carranza comes to establishing a government to which such representations can be addressed with prospects of success.

The case of William S. Benton, the British subject killed at Juarez, also looms threateningly on the constitutionalist horizon. Great Britain has announced that it will exact adequate reparation for Benton's death.

Though much interested here in the sudden displacement of General Maas, of the command of the federal forces outside of Vera Cruz, the war department has been unable to procure any adequate explanation and General Funston reported that even at Vera Cruz the reason for this change is unknown.

FIVE GOOD RULES FOR BORROWING

U. S. DEPT. BULLETIN GIVES EXCELLENT ADVICE ABOUT BORROWING MONEY

Washington, D. C., June 16.—Five rules designed to convince farmers that there is no magic about credit are set down in Farmers' Bulletin 593 "How to Use Farm Credit," which the United States Department of Agriculture has just published. Unless the farmer who is thinking or borrowing money fully understands these rules and is willing to be guided by them, the Government's advice to him is: don't. As it is, there are probably almost as many farmers in this country who are suffering from too much as from too little credit.

Of these rules the three most important are:

1. Make sure that the purpose for which the borrowed money is to be used will produce a return greater than needed to pay the debt.

2. The length of time the debt is to run should have a close relation to the productive life of the improvement for which the money is borrowed.

3. Provision should be made in long-time loans for the gradual reduction of the principal.

The first rule is of course the key to the wise use of credit. Between borrowing money to spend on one's self and borrowing money to buy equipment of some sort with which to make more money there is all the difference between folly and foresight, extravagance and thrift. If the money is borrowed for a wise purpose it will produce enough to pay back principal and interest and leave a fair margin of profit for the borrower into the bargain. If it is borrowed for a foolish purpose it will produce nothing and consequently there will be nothing with which to repay the loan. From this point of view it matters comparatively little whether the interest be high or low. It is the repayment of the principal that is the chief difficulty.

Rules 2 and 3 deal with the most satisfactory ways of repayment. Underneath them both is the same principle: The loan must be repaid with the money it earns itself. For example, if the money is used to buy a machine that will last ten years, the machine must earn enough in that time to pay for itself or it never will. The loan, therefore, should be entirely repaid before the ten years are up or the farmer will lose money on the transaction, paying out interest for no benefit in return. On the other hand, if too early a date is set for repayment, the machine will not have had sufficient opportunity to make the requisite money and the borrower may have difficulty in raising it elsewhere. Rule 3 provides for some form of amortization, the system by which the principal is repaid in installments so that the amount of the loan is continually diminishing and in consequence the interest charges also.

Such a system is quite feasible when the loan is really productive, when it returns to the borrower a definite revenue each year. Tables showing the payments required to pay off prin-

cipal and interest in varying periods of time are appended to the bulletin and are recommended to the serious consideration of everyone who contemplates borrowing money. The bulletin also advises the farmer to secure the lowest possible interest. At first sight this seems too obvious to be worth mentioning. Of course the interest should be as small as possible. Everybody knows that—except the lender. But if the other rules are observed if the borrower manages his financial affairs soundly, he will be surprised to find how much easier it is to obtain favorable terms. The right kind of lender does not want to foreclose mortgages; he wants his money back with a fair profit, like any other merchant. For money that is borrowed wisely, for money that is sure to be repaid, he charges low interest.

This in fact is why the government has published these rules for borrowers. It is so much a matter of driving a shrewd bargain as it is of observing a blessing and not a curse.

OPEN CANAL FOR RAILROAD SHIPS

SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN IN BITTER ARRAIGNMENT OF EXEMPTION POLICY

Washington, June 16.—Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, one of the most active democratic opponents of the repeal bill to repeal the toll exemption clause, declared in a speech in the senate body that "the same invidious influences" that had been exerted for the repeal would soon be "industriously at work cultivating a stronger sentiment in favor of opening the canal to railroad owned ships."

"Chamberlain declared the construction of the canal, and now sought to have the tolls exemption law repealed.

"I do not intend to charge any senator with insincerity in his present course," said Chamberlain. "But I do charge that our party went to the country in 1912 on this, among other issues, and our candidates were triumphantly elected, and that the change of front on the part of some of the leaders of the party, and the vote of congress, to repeal the toll exemption clause, will rise to plague them in the next campaign."

MINOT SELECTED FOR NEXT MEET

SUNDAY SCHOOLS TO GATHER THERE IN 1915--BISHOP PRESIDENT, GRIFFITH CHAIRMAN

Jamestown, N. D., June 16.—At the closing session of the state Sunday school convention in this city which ended yesterday the following officers were elected:

Officers Elected
President—A. L. Bishop of Fargo.
Chairman—R. B. Griffith of Grand Forks.

Treasurer—M. B. Russell of Hope.
Recording Secretary—W. J. Lane of Fargo.

Minot Gets Next Meet
Minot was chosen as the convention city for 1915.

The twenty-fourth annual convention of the North Dakota state Sunday school association came to a close last night, although the boys' and the girls' conferences which continue today are practically a part of it. Over 600 delegates attended, and they were from every part of the state. President A. L. Bishop of Fargo presided.

The parade at the opening meeting on Tuesday evening was one of the finest ever witnessed in the state. Costumes and banners made some of its parts exceedingly effective, especially one Sunday School class of ladies who carried banners labeled "votes" for women.