

# Williston Graphic

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## DESCRIPTION GIVEN OF RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIKS

London, Dec. 10.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The Bolshevik government in Russia is described by a man who recently returned from that country as "a carpet bag government of the most flagrant sort." Theoretically, he says, the Bolshevik government is popular and supposed to represent the will of the working masses throughout Russia. In practice local Soviets have been bowled over whenever they failed to satisfy Moscow officials, and outsiders have been placed in control. A large proportion of the traveling commissioners who go about Russia on armored trains to keep the local Soviets in line are declared to be agitators from New York and London.

Applied to America  
The government is described as analogous to such a rule as might be imagined to originate with workmen of New York and Chicago. Carrying out the analogy, and a government would recognize the political rights of nobody but workmen in New Orleans and San Francisco. It would overthrow by arms any government in Seattle or San Antonio which did not reflect its own views and would deny the ballot to all persons possessed of property. Under such a government New York and Chicago politicians would be sent with armed trains to overthrow Soviets in St. Louis and Detroit which failed to obey the mandate of the central governing board. Dakota wheat farmers and Texas cotton growers would be forced to surrender their products to armed crusaders at whatever price the central Soviet officials chose to pay. Banks and industries of all sorts would be nationalized. Title to farm land and city property would vest in the government.

### 90 Per Cent Own Property

Workmen, the traveler says, compose less than 10 per cent of the population of Russia. Consequently the assumption of spokesmen of radical labor circles to socialize Russia was more chimerical than it would be in a highly industrialized country. Russia is an unorganized primitive agricultural country; 90 per cent of its peasants possess property which falls within the confiscation lines as defined by Lenin. Siberia and the other undeveloped farming sections of Russian domain offer exceptional opportunities to industrial settlers and there every man stands or falls according to his own industry and merit. Such districts, it is stated, feel no need for efforts at socialization and were the first to resent the domination of representatives of the Lenin government.

Insults offered by the traveling commissars and their armed bands have aroused the antagonism of the Christian orthodox church. It is asserted that few of the agitators from America are American citizens. Almost without exception they are said to be anxious to return to the United States. They are dissatisfied with Bolshevik Russia and, after denouncing the United States in public speeches confess in private that they would rather live in America than anywhere else.

### GRAPHIC STILL LABORING UNDER DIFFICULTIES

The machines in the Graphic shop are still at a standstill awaiting for the insurance adjusters who are expected here tomorrow. We are still laboring under difficulties and our paper has not the appearance it would have were we using our own machines. Nevertheless we beg of you to have patience and we expect to be able to give you a better issue next week.

### FIRST IN BERLIN HIS YANK REWARD.



Being the first American officer into Berlin after the surrender of the Hunns in the honor which was bestowed upon Brig. Gen. George H. Harries for his excellent work in handling troops at Brest, France, during the war. Harries was formerly commander of the National guard in the District of Columbia.

## WILLISTON BOY HOME FROM NAVY

Rush Blankenship arrived in Williston Wednesday for a two weeks visit with relatives here before returning to Navy life again. Mr. Blankenship is Chief Carpenter on the U. S. Battleship New York and has seen about three years service. The New York is one of the Navy's finest battleships being about 560 feet long, with about 96 foot beam.

During his service on this battleship Mr. Blankenship has had some wonderful and thrilling experiences one of the greatest being the surrender of the 72 German battleships which took place recently and which was witnessed by those on board the New York.

The New York did active work thru the war and was consigned as part of the English fleet along with several other U. S. battleships. On the way over to join the English fleet Mr. Blankenship had some thrilling experiences. Shortly after leaving the U. S. shore and bound for Europe on the northern route the ship ran into a severe storm which wrecked the wireless outfit so no help could be summoned. The ship then took on about 600 tons of sea water as ballast and this water broke out and ran into the paint room of the ship. The paint became mixed with the water and when the pumps were started the paint in the water clogged the pumps and made them useless. Finally after much trouble and a narrow escape from swamping the ship they managed to draw off the water by the siphon system and the ship was able to make the other side.

This storm lasted for nearly 72 hours during which time the sailors were unable to get any sleep and had no time to obtain food.

## MRS. A. F. YOUNG DIES OF PNEUMONIA

Alice Gifford was born August 3, 1885, at Worcester, New York. As a young girl she came west to Minnesota where she lived four years. She took a special course for nurses and was engaged in this work in Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown, New York, two years. She came to Williston, North Dakota, in 1906 and very soon after was married to A. F. Young, her husband who survives her. Since then her home has been in Williston and on their home farm at Marley. Her husband has been engaged since their marriage with the United States Reclamation Service and in his own farming interests and was recently elected County Surveyor for Williams County, North Dakota.

Beside her husband, the members of her family who survive her are two children, Lloyd age 10 and Ellen, age 6, her father, Wm. J. Gifford of Stanfield, Oregon; two sisters, Mrs. E. J. Stevens of Williston and Mrs. Neva Harris of Cleveland, Ohio; four brothers, Olen Gifford of Drake, N. D., Chester Gifford of Devils Lake, North Dakota, Jay Gifford of Minneapolis and Harry Gifford of Harlem, Montana.

Or such a woman as Mrs. Young the prophet spoke when he said: "Fear is deceitful and beauty is vain; but a woman that feareth the Lord she shall be praised. Give her of the fruit of her hands and let her own works praise her in the gates. Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her."

During the last days of her illness, due to an extreme collapse, she was tortured with an unnatural terror of her surroundings, but her daily life was one of cheerfulness and happy freedom from fear. Over her bed hung these words of her own choice: "Fear, thou not for I am with thee" and as the sentiment of her daily life she adopted and had always before her in her living room, this summary of her creed:

"To be glad of life because it gives you the chance to love and to work and to play, and to look up at the stars; To be satisfied with your possessions, but not content with yourself until you have made the best of them; To despise nothing in the world except falsehood and meanness and to fear nothing except cowardice; To be governed by your admirations rather than by your disgusts; To covet nothing that is your neighbors except his kindness of heart and gentleness of manners; To think seldom of your enemies, often of your friends, and to spend as much time as you can with body and spirit in God's out-of-doors—these are like guide-posts on the footpath of peace."

In her well-ordered home completed and partially completed work of her hands for her children, for her friends, and for less fortunate ones, bespeak her great heart which encompassed many in its work of love and unselfishness. A happy home will be desolate but for the memory of a faithful wife and mother, a community will miss an untiring worker, friends will miss the staunchest and truest friend, and Heaven will be richer for God takes to Himself those most like Himself and most ready to be with Him.

Mrs. A. A. Bradley entertained a number of lady friends at a New Year's party at the Bradley home on Tuesday evening of this week.

## "SAME OLD SPIDER"



## FEEDING WORLD AGAIN THIS YEAR STILL NATIONAL DUTY

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE HOUSTON IN SPECIAL ARTICLE TO THE GRAPHIC POINTS OUT THE NECESSITY FOR BIG CROPS AND INCREASE OF LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS

CO-OPERATION WITH LOCAL FARM BUREAUS IMPORTANT

By D. F. Houston  
United States Secretary of the Agriculture.  
Written Specially for the Graphic.

During the period since we entered the war, the farmers of the nation have responded magnificently to the appeals for increased production and all the people have complied with the urgent requests for fuller conservation.

During this past fall season, our farmers planted an increased wheat acreage and a large acreage in rye.

It is too early now to make detailed suggestions for the spring planting season. We do not know how the fall grains will come through the winter and we are not now able to forecast the demands and the conditions which will prevail after the first of the year.

This department, the agricultural colleges, and other organizations will continue to give definite thought to all the problems, and, at the proper time, will lay the situation before you.



The Two Big Jobs of the Hour  
Two things seem to be clear: One is that, for a considerable period, the world will have need particularly of a larger supply than normal of live stock, and especially of fats. We should not fail, therefore, to adopt every feasible means of economically increasing our live stock products.  
As a part of our program, we should give due thought to the se-

## PRESIDENT WILSON TO GO TO ITALY

Paris, Dec. 27.—President Wilson's program after his return to Paris on New Year's day has been revised. It now provides that he will leave for Italy 24 hours after returning to Paris as there will be an interval between his return from England and the preliminaries to the inter-allied conference.

There may be an inkling of the results attained at today's conference in the addresses which President Wilson will deliver tomorrow in the Guild hall and on Monday at Manchester. About all that can be said at this time, it is indicated from American sources, is that the President found the spirit of accommodation and open minded consideration which he expected.

Today's conference are considered as undoubtedly the most important proceedings in the peace conference negotiations with the exception of the actual deliberations at Versailles. Out of the results of his personal discussions with the British statesmen, the President is represented as quite confident the ground-work for the further proceedings in Paris will be laid.

### Meets Party Leaders

London, Dec. 27.—The luncheon given by Premier Lloyd George gave President Wilson an opportunity of meeting various government officials and party leaders. It was a purely informal party which later broke up into groups who strolled into the library where they chatted and joked. When the dining room was cleared Premier Lloyd George returned to it with his guests to receive from the Earl and Countess of Albemarle a copy of the portrait of George Washington painted by Peale in 1783. The copy was presented to the prime minister. The original is in the United States senate.

The object of the presentation was (Continued on page 4)

## SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL NEED MAGAZINES

Don't Stop Putting One Cent Stamps on the Periodicals You Have Finished With—They Are Badly Wanted.

Wounded men in hospitals and soldiers in cantonments awaiting demobilization need magazines more than ever, according to reports received by the American Library Association from its camp and hospital librarians. From the same source it is reported that the supply of magazines contributed by the public has fallen off materially since the signing of the armistice.

Whenever you put a one cent stamp on a magazine and drop it into a mail box, it quickly gets into the hands of these men, who need this sort of reading matter very much. Every sort of periodical is in demand, so long as they are recent issues. Humorous, fiction, business, literary—every sort of weekly and monthly publication is eagerly read. Trade and technical periodicals are in demand.

It is such a very little thing for anyone to do, just to put a one-cent stamp on the notice which is printed on the cover of every periodical published in America and drop it in the postoffice. The only apparent reason why the supply of these magazines has fallen off seems to be the general impression that all of the men in uniform are to be immediately sent back home. But we shall have a million and more men in camps for many months to come and tens of thousands in the hospitals, and as the camp librarians point out, they have more time for reading and reading is more necessary to their happiness and well-being than it was while all were keyed up to the heights of enthusiasm.

## BUSY MONTH AT LOCAL LIBRARY

December was a busy month at the library. In the three weeks since it opened for business some 1,472 books have been sent out, an average of 490 each week. Ninety-one names have been added to the roll of borrowers, an average of thirty each week.

New books added include Getting the Most out of Business, by Lewis, a discussion of "Efficiency"; Religious Education and American Democracy, by W. S. Athearn, the latest word on the place of the Sunday School in the educational system; The Art of the Singer, by one of America's leading musical critics, W. J. Henderson; Home and Farm Food Preservation, by Prof. Cruess of California, a sensible all-round treatise on "conservation."

Books are coming in for the soldiers' and sailors' libraries but more are needed to make up a shipment worthy of sending to our boys. This will be the last time this request will be made of the public. Williston has done herself proud on the two previous opportunities to help. May she continue to live up to that standard.

## U. S. GOVERNMENT SAYS HOLD SECURITIES

In conjunction with the "keep your Pledge" campaign there is also being conducted a "Hold your Government Securities" campaign. Many reports are coming into headquarters to the effect that a large number of people are seeking to cash or trade their Liberty Bonds and are asking redemption on their Thrift and War Savings Stamps. This is deplored by all interested in the work of financing the Government. The disposing of Stamps and Bonds at this time, unless it is compelled by absolute necessity shows a lack of appreciation of the full duty required of loyal Americans at this time, and will result in an added burden for the Government now and later.

The following appeal to Americans on this subject is made by W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury during the War:

"Hold your Liberty Bonds and War Savings Certificates.

"Hold them first, because they are the best investment in the world, backed by every resource in the United States.

"Hold them because you have made sacrifices in order to buy them. Why pass on to some one else the contract you have entered into with your Government?

"Hold them because, even though the war is over, it has not yet been paid for. The Treasury Department must soon issue more Bonds. Every sale now made by you makes future Government issues more difficult and more expensive. This expense can be borne only by the people of the United States, therefore, why add to the already large burden.

"Hold them because the time may come when such an investment will prove to be a true friend in time of need; a guaranty against the fear of debt and an insurance against real hardship.

"Hold them because the need for saving is not over. Government expenses are larger today than at any time during the war. Our boys in France and Germany must be paid and fed and clothed, and when their work is over, they must be transported home.

## TIME CHANGED HERE WEDNESDAY JAN. 1

The clocks of Williston were turned back an hour on New Year's day to comply with the new ruling which was put into effect on that day by the railroad Administration. The new time change takes place at Minot and from there west all cities and towns will go by the mountain time. This new time change will no doubt make some changes in the R. R. crews who are now running out of here.

### SURPRISE PARTY

A surprise party was given for Rev. and Mrs. George Natwick at the Natwick residence on New Year's evening by the congregation of the First Lutheran Church. Over one hundred people were present at the party. A purse of \$125.00 was presented to Rev. Natwick by the guests after which Rev. Johanson gave a very interesting talk. A solo was rendered by George Everson which was well enjoyed after which lunch was served by the ladies.

Games and music took up the remainder of the evening and after seeing the old year out and the New Year in the guests departed for their homes having enjoyed a very pleasant and joyous evening.

Miss Viola Gradley of Plentywood visited with friends here on Tuesday.

### DAUGHTER OF MARK HANNA LEADER.



Intimate friends are in a "chip of the old block" when it comes to leadership. It is Mrs. Neddi McCormick, wife of Illinois' new senator-elect and daughter of the great political leader, the late Mark Hanna. Mrs. McCormick is chairman of the Republican Women's National Executive Committee, with headquarters at Washington.