WILLISTON GRAPHIC
John A. Corbett, Editor and Publisher

Published every Thursday at Williston, N. D., and entered at the Williston Postoffice as second class mail matter.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1919.

AMERICA IS HOPE OF WHOLE WORLD

All Nations Put Trust In United States Is Message of President Wilson.

IS FRIEND OF MANKIND

Executive Declares He Is Trying to Do Right Thing Rather Than Expedient One—Proud of Soldiers of America.

Mechanics Hall, Boston, Feb. 25.—The text of President Wilson's address is as follows:

Governor Coolidge, Mr. Mayor, Fellow Citizens:—I wonder if you are half as glad to see me as I am to see you. It warms my heart to see a great body of my fellow citizens again, because in some respects during the recent months I have been very lonely indeed without your comradeship and counsel, and I tried at every step of the work which fell to me to recall what I was sure would be your counsel with regard to the great matters which were under consideration.

I do not want you to think that I have not been appreciative of the extraordinary generous reception which was given to me on the other side, in saying that it makes me very happy to get home again. I do not mean to say that I was not very deeply touched by the cries that came from the great crowds on the other side. But I want to say to you in all honesty that I felt them to be a call of greeting to you rather than to me.

I did not feel that the greeting was personal. I had in my heart the overcrowning pride of being your representative and of receiving the plaudits of men everywhere who felt that your hearts beat with theirs in the cause of liberty. There was no mistaking the tone in the voices of the great crowds. It was not of mere greeting, it was not a tone of mere generous welcome, it was the calling of comrade to comrade, the cry that comes from men who say, "we have waited for this day when the friends of liberty should come across the sea and shake hands with us, to see that a new world was constructed upon a new basis and foundation of justice and right.

United States is Trusted.

I can't tell you the inspiration that came from the sentiments that come out of those simple voices of the crowd. And the proudest thing I have to report to you is that this great country of ours is trusted throughout the world.

I have not come to report the proceedings or the results of the proceeding of the Peace conference; that would be premature. I can say that I have received very happy impressions from this conference; the impression that while there are many differences of judgment; while there are some divergences of object, there is nevertheless a common spirit and a common realization of the necessity of setting up new standards of right in the world.

Because the men who are in conference in Paris realize as keenly as any Americans can realize that they are not the masters of their people; that they are the servants of their people and that the spirit of their people has awakened to a new purpose and a new conception of their power to realize that purpose, and that no man dare go home from that conference and report anything less noble than was expected of it.

Task is Complex.

The conference seems to you to go slowly, from day to day, in Paris it seems to go slowly, but I wonder if you realize the complexity of the task it has undertaken. It seems as if the settlements of this war affect, and affect directly, every great and ,I sometimes think, every small nation in the world ,and no one decision can prudently be made which is not properly linked in with the great series of other decisions which must accompany it. And it must be reckoned with in the final result if the real quality and character of that result is to be properly judged.

Hearing the Whole Case.

What we are doing is to hear the whole case, hear it from the mouths of the men most interested, hear it from those who are officially commissioned to state it; hear the rival claims; hear the claims that affect new nationalities, that affect new areas of the world, that affect new commercial and economic connections that have been established by the great war through which we have gone. And I have been struck by the moderateness of those who have represented national claims. I can testify that I have nowhere seen the gleam of passion. I have seen earnestness, I have seen tears come to the eyes of men who plead for down-trodden people whom they were privileged to speak for, but they were not the tears of anguish, they were tears of ardent hope.

And I don't see how any man can fail to have been subdued by these pleas, subdued to this feeling, that he was not there to assert an individual judgment of his own, but to try to assist the cause of humanity. And in the midst of it all every interest seeks out first of all, when it reaches Paris, the representatives of the United States. Why? Because, and I think I am stating the most wonderful fact in history—because there is no nation in Europe that suspects the motives of the United States.

I have had so many grounds for pride on the other side of the water that I am very thankful that they are not grounds for personal pride. I'd be the most stuckup man in the world. And it has been an infinite pleasure to me to see those gallant soldiers of ours, of whom the Constitution of the United States made me proud commander. You may be proud of the Twenty-sixth division, but I commanded the Twenty-sixth division, and see what they did under my direction! And everybody praises the American soldier with the feeling that in praising him he is substracting from the credit of no one else.

Looks for Fundamental Fact.

I have been searching for the fundamental fact that converted Europe to believe in us. Before this war Europe did not believe in us as she does now. She did not believe in us throughout the first three years of the war. She seems really to have believed that we were holding off because we thought we could make more by staying out than by going in.

And all of a sudden, in a short 18 months, the whole verdict is reversed. There can be but one explanation for it. They saw what we did—that without making a single claim we put all our men and all our means at the disposal of those who were fighting for their home, in the first instance, but for a cause, the cause of human rights and justice, and that we went in, not to support their national claims, but to support the great cause which they held in common.

And when they saw that America not only held her ideals, but acted ideals, they were converted to America and became firm partisans of those ideals.

And I said I have had this sweet revenge. Speaking with perfect frank ness in the name of the people of the United States I have uttered as the objects of this great war ideals and nothing but ideals and the war has been won by that inspiration. Men were fighting with tense muscle and lowered head until they came to realize those things, feeling they were fighting for their lives and their country, and when these accents of what it was all about reached them from America they lifted their heads, they raised their eyes to Heaven, when they saw men in khaki coming across the sea in the spirit of crusaders, and they found that these were strange men, reckless of danger not only, but reckless because they seemed to see something that made that danger worth while. Men have testified to me in Europe that our men were possessed by something that they could only call a religious fervor. They were not like any of the other soldiers. They had a vision. They had a dream, and they were fighting in the dream, and, fighting in the dream, they turned the whole tide of battle and it never came back.

Confidence in America.

And now do you realize that this confidence we have established throughout the world imposes a burden upon us—if you choose to call it a burden? It is one of those burdens which any nation ought to be proud to carry. Any man who resists the present tides that run in the world will find himself thrown upon a shore so high and barren that it will seem as if he had been separated from his human kind forever.

And now these ideals have wrought this new magic, that all the peoples of Europe are buoyed up and confident in the spirit of hope, because they believe that we are at the eve of a new age in the world when nations will understand one another, when nations will support one another in every just cause, when nations will unite every moral and every physical strength to see that the right shall prevail.

America Hope of World.

If America were at this junction to fail the world, what would come of it? I do not mean any disrespect to any other great people when I say that America is the hope of the world; and if she does not justify that hope the results are unthinkable. Men will be thrown back upon the bitterness of disappointment not only, but the bitterness of despair. All nations will be set up as hostile camps again; the men at the Peace conference will go home with their heads upon their breasts, knowing that they have failed—for they were bidden not to come home from there until they did something more than sign a treaty of peace.

Suppose we sign the treaty of peace and that it is the most satisfactory treaty of peace that the confusing elements of the modern world will afford and go home and think about our labors; we will know that we have left written upon the historic tablet at Versailles, upon which Verginnes and Benjamin Franklin wrote their names, nothing but a modern scrap of paper; no nations united to defend it, no great forces combined to make it good, no assurance given to the downtrodden fearful people of the world that they shall be safe. Any man who thinks that America will take part in giving the world any such rebuff and disappointment as that does not know America.

Invites Test of Sentiment.

I invite him to test the sentiments of the nation. We set this up to make men free and we did not confine our conception and purpose to America and now we will make men free.

If we did not do that the fame of America would be gone and all her powers would be dissipated. She then would have to keep her power for those narrow, selfish, provincial purposes which seem so dear to some minds that have no sweep beyond the nearest horizon.

I should welcome no sweeter challenge than that. I have fighting blood in me and it is sometimes a delight to let it have scope, but if it is a challenge on this occasion it will be an indulgence. Think of the picture, think of the utter blackness that would fall on the world.

America has failed! America made a little essay at generosity and then withdrew. America said: "We are your friends." But it is only for today, not for tomorrow."

America said: "Here is our power to vindicate right," and then the next day said: "Let right take care of itself and we will take care of ourselves." America said: "We set up a light to lead men along the paths of liberty, but we have lowered it. It is intended only to light our own path. We set up a great ideal of liberty and then we said: ('Liberty is a thing you must win for yourself. Do not call upon us,') and think of the world that we would leave."

Do you realize how many new nations are going to be set up in the presence of old and powerful nations in Europe and left there, if left by us, without a disinterested friend?

Cites Polish Cause.

Do you believe in the Polish cause as I do? Are you going to set up Poland, immature, inexperienced, as yet unorganized, and leave her with a circle of armies around her? Do you believe in the aspiration of the Czecho-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs as I do?

Do you know how many powers would be quick to pounce upon them if they were not the guarantees of the world behind their liberty?

Have you thought of the suffering of Armenia? You poured out your money to help succor the Armenians after they suffered. Now, set your strength so that they shall never suffer again.

The arrangements of the present peace cannot stand a generation unless they are guaranteed by the united forces of the civilized world. And if we do not guarantee them, cannot you see the picture?

Your hearts have instructed you where the burden of this war fell. It did not fall upon the national treasuries, it did not fall upon the instruments of administration, it did not fall upon the resources of the nations. It fell upon the victims' homes everywhere, where women were toiling in hope that their men would come back.

When I think of the homes upon which dull despair would settle were this great hope disappointed, I should wish, for my part, never to have had America play any part whatever in this attempt to emancipate the world. But I talk as if there were any question. I have no more doubt of the verdict of America in this matter than I have doubt of the blood that is in me.

And so, my fellow citizens, I have come back to report progress, and I do not believe that the progress is going to stop short of the goal. The nations of the world have set their heads now to do a great thing, and they are not going to slacken their purpose. And when I speak of the nations of the world I do not speak of the governments of the world. I speak of the peoples who constitute the nations of the world. They are in the saddle and they are going to see to it that if their present governments do not do their will some other government shall. And the secret is out and the present governments know it.

I have come back for a strenuous attempt to transact business for a little while in America, but I have really come back to try my best to speak your thoughts.

When I sample myself I think I find that I am a typical American, and if I sample deep enough and get down to what is probably the true stuff of a man, then I have hope that it is part of the stuff that is like the other fellow's at home.

And, therefore, probing deep in my heart and trying to see the things that are right without regard to the things that may be debated or expedient, I feel that I am interpreting the purpose and the thought of America, and in loving America I find I have joined the great majority of my fellow men throughout theworld.

—THINK IN INTEREST—SAVE—

MISSOURI RIDGE

By a Staff Correspondent

Mr. and Mrs. Will Culhane arrived last week from Superior, Wisconsin, and are now visiting with Mr. Culhane's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Gromatka.

Miss Ruby Keihle who has been attending High School in Williston was taken down with the flu Thursday of last week. Her Mother Mrs. Keihle is in Williston nursing her. She is getting along nicely and if all goes well will be able to return to school in a short time.

Mrs. C. A. Wicks entertained the Red Cross Thursday of last week where they made a number of refugee garments, after which dainty refreshments were served. The following men were also in attendance at the Red Cross: B. C. Keihle, Charles G. Booke, R. T. Wicks and H. C. Blankenship but it is a safe bet that the men did not do any needle work but spent the time talking politics and such like.

Misses Pearl Clark and Sylvia Hartman attended the box social at the Tone school house Saturday night.

Henry J. Poe who has been on the sick list for the last ten days is able to be out again.

Ashwill Brothers have three thoro bred short horn cattle in at the short horn sale.

Harve Mitchell who homesteaded here and sold out and went to Nitre, West Viriginia, last fall to work in the munition plant, when the crew was reduced in December he was layed off and a few nights later was held up and robbed and also got shot receiving a flesh wound in the leg, making it necessary to have to use crutches for about a month but he writes he is all right now and is working at Welch, West Viriginia.

Albert Blankenship who was reported last week as being in the hospital at Bremerton, Washington, is getting along very nicely and hopes to be able to leave the hospital before very long. He got his right ankle broke in two places ,also his legs slightly smashed and his chest is hurt but not seriously. Some heavy timbers fell off of a car load of lumber and caught him under them. He is very fortunate that he got out as well as he did.

A letter from Rush Blankenship who is Chief carpenter and who served during the war on the U. S. S. New York in the North Sea and after arriving in New York was transferred to the west coast with a thirty days furlough so as t ogive him a chance to visit his parents and some of his brothers who are working in the Navy Yard at Bremerton, Washington, writes that he has been assigned to the U. S. S. Gwin that is just being completed at the Seattle Ship Yard and will be ready to be taken over by the government in a few days.

The Blind Ford must have gotten ditched as it has not been seen on the Ridge for some time.

—THINK IN INTEREST—SAVE—

LIBRARY NOTES

The library continues to break all previous circulation records. On Monday of this week 171 books were sent out, 11 more than the high water mark of 160 on the previous Monday.

A valuable addition to the reference department is the revised edition of Granger's Index to Poetry and Recitations, which gives to the seeker for some poem three days of getting at his desire. There are fifty thousand poems indexed, each under author, title and first line. Lists are also given of poems suitable for special holidays; also lists of drills, tableaux, etc.

Lovers of Gene Stratton Porter's books will welcome her "Daughter of the Land."

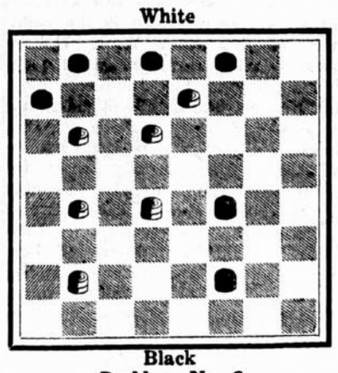
One of the best war stories that has appeared recently is ,'Poilu," a war dog of Belgium. Both grown ups and younger folk will like this.

Dutch Fairy Tales, for the younger folk, is edited by William Elliot who knows Holland as few outsiders do.

CHECKER COLUMN

Edited Especially for the Williston Graphic by R. R. Rutledge

White



Black

Problem No. 2

By R. R. Rutledge.

Black, 1, 2, 3, 5; Kings, 19 and 27.

White

Black

White, 7, 9, 10, 17; Kings, 18, 25.

White to move and win.

The following game was one that was played at the state tournament at Dickinson on Feb. 21 and 22.

11....15	8....12
22....18	24....19
15....22	15....24
8....11	28....19
29....25	1.... 6
4.... 8	32....28 (b)
24....20	5.... 9
10....15	31....26
25....22	9....14
12....16	26....22 (b)
21....17	14....17
7....10 (a)	22....18
17....14	6....10 (c)
10....17	18....24
22....13	17....22
15....22	14.... 7
26....17	3....10
9....14	13.... 9
17....10	22....26
6....15	9.... 5
27....24	26....31
	5.... 1

Black wins.

(a) Often played one move later, but strong at this stage.

(b) Looks weak.

(c) The clincher.—Ed.

Answers to all problems will be published at a later date. In the meantime see if you can solve the problems.

—THINK IN INTEREST—SAVE—

BASKETBALL GAME

The last basket ball game of the season to be played here in Williston will take place Saturday evening between the local High School Team and the High School team from Kenmare. The Kenmare team is a good one and a good game may be expected.

—THINK IN INTEREST—SAVE—

Mr. C. A. Foster proprietor of the Motor Inn at Antelope, Mont., was in Williston the first of the week to attend the stock sale here.

THE LARGEST SUM

that any Government was ever called upon to give has been asked of this Nation by our President for the impoverished and hungering peoples of Europe.

One hundred million dollars has been appropriated by Congress to buy food for these peoples until they can provide for themselves.

We cannot expect—we will not ask—for repayment.

We can, by thrift and a little self-sacrifice, easily save the amount involved, leaving our National wealth unimpaired.

Williams County State Bank
WILLISTON, - - N. DAK.

All deposits Guaranteed under the North Dakota Guarantee Fund Act.

WRIGLEY'S
The Flavor Lasts!
Always the best buy for the price
5¢
The greatest five-cents worth of beneficial refreshment possible to get.
Sealed Tight—Kept Right
WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT THE PERFECT GUM MINT LEAF FLAVOR
WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM THE FLAVOR LASTS
WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT CHEWING GUM PEPPERMINT
The Flavor Lasts
WRAPPED IN UNITED COUPONS
108