

...military or commercial, with a personnel of 15,000 men, including officers, and a reserve force of any character. Concription is abolished, only voluntary service being permitted, with a minimum period of 25 years' service for officers and 12 for men. No member of the German mercantile marine will be permitted any naval training.

All German vessels of war in foreign ports, and the German high sea fleet interned at Scapa Flow will be surrendered, the final disposition of these ships to be decided upon by the allied and associated powers.

ARMY.—The armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval air forces except for not over one hundred unarmed airplanes to be retained for the purpose of search for submarine mines. No dirigible shall be kept.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—The repatriation of German prisoners of war and interned civilians is to be carried out without delay and at Germany's expense by a commission composed of representatives of the allies and Germany. Those under sentence for offenses against discipline are to be repatriated without regard to the completion of their sentences. Until Germany has surrendered persons guilty of offenses against the laws and customs of war, the allies have the right to retain selected German officers.

GRAVES.—Both parties will respect and maintain the graves of soldiers and sailors buried on the territories, agree to recognize and assist any commission charged by any allied or associate government with identifying, maintaining or erecting suitable monuments over the graves, and to afford to each other all facilities for the repatriation of the remains of their soldiers.

RESPONSIBILITIES.—The allied and associated powers publicly recognize the responsibility of Germany for the outbreak of the war, and for the offenses against international law, but for a supremacy of Germany against the rest of the world.

The ex-emperor's surrender is to be requested of Holland, and a special tribunal set up, consisting of a judge from each of the five great powers, with full guarantees of the right of defense. It is to be guided by the principles of international policy with a view of vindicating the solemn obligations of international undertakings and of maintaining the moral authority of the law and the just appreciation of the responsibility.

Persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war are to be tried and punished by military tribunals. The charges against them are to be tried before a tribunal of the states concerned. Germany shall hand over to the associated governments for trial all persons so accused and all documents and information necessary to the full knowledge of the offenses and the just appreciation of the responsibility.

Section Seven.—Reparation.

The allied and associated governments affirm, and Germany accepts on behalf of herself and her heirs, the responsibility for causing all the loss and damage to which the allied and associated governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of the enemy states.

The total obligation of Germany to pay, as defined in the category of damages, is to be determined and notified to her after the close of hostilities, not later than May 1, 1921, by an international reparation commission. At the same time a schedule of payments to be made by Germany in the next thirty years shall be presented. These payments are subject to postponement in certain contingencies. Germany hereby irrevocably recognizes the full authority of this commission, agrees to supply it with all the necessary information and to pass into its hands all the necessary findings. She further agrees to restore to the allies cash and certain articles which can be identified as having been taken from the enemy territory.

As an immediate step toward restoration Germany shall pay within two years 20,000,000,000 marks in either gold or in bonds of the German Reich, in the form of payment, with the understanding that certain expenses, such as those of the armies of occupation and payments to the allied and associated powers, may be deducted at the discretion of the allies.

While the grand total of damages assessed against Germany may exceed her ability to pay, she undertakes to make compensation for all damages caused to the allies and associated powers in the following categories: (a) Damages by personal injury to civilians caused by acts of war, directly or indirectly; (b) damages caused to civilians by acts of cruelty ordered by the enemy and to civilians in the occupied territory; (c) damages caused by maltreatment of prisoners; (d) damages to the allied peoples presented by pensions and separation allowances capitalized at the signature of this treaty; (e) damages to property other than naval or military materials; (f) damages to civilians by being forced to labor; (g) damages in the form of losses or fines imposed by the enemy.

In periodically estimating Germany's capacity to pay, the reparation commission shall examine the German system of taxation, first to the end that the sums for reparation which Germany is required to pay shall become a charge upon all her revenues, prior to that for the service or discharge of any domestic loans and, secondly, so as to satisfy itself that in general the German scheme of taxation is fully as heavy proportionately as that of any of the powers represented on the commission.

The commission may require Germany to give from time to time by way of guaranty, issues of bonds or other obligations to cover such claims as are not otherwise satisfied. In this connection and on account of the total amount of claims, bonds or issues are presently to be required of Germany in acknowledgment of its debt as follows:

Twenty billion marks, gold, payable not later than May 1, 1921, with a 10 per cent interest from 1921 and 1922 and thereafter 5 per cent, with a 10 per cent interest on the payment beginning in 1928; and an undertaking to deliver forty billion marks gold bonds bearing interest at a per cent under terms to be fixed by the commission.

SHIPPING.—The German government recognizes the right of the allies to the replacement of tonnage and class of class, of all merchant ships and fishing boats lost or damaged owing to the war, and agrees to cede to the allies all German merchant ships of 1,600 tons gross and upward; one-half of her ships between 1,000 and 1,600 tons gross and one-quarter of her steam trawlers and other fishing boats. These ships are to be delivered within two months to the reparation commission, together with documents of title evidencing the transfer of the ships free from encumbrance.

As an part of reparation, the German government further agrees to build merchant ships for the account of the allies to the amount of not exceeding 30,000 tons gross annually during the next five years. All ships used for inland navigation taken by Germany from the allies are to be replaced within two months, the amount of loss not covered by such restitution to be made up by the cession of the German river fleet up to 20 per cent thereof.

In order to effect payment by deliveries in kind, Germany is required, for a limited number of years, varying in the case of each, to deliver coal, coal tar products, dyestuffs and chemical drugs in specific amounts for reparation purposes. The commission may so modify the conditions of delivery as not to interfere unduly with Germany's industrial requirements. The deliveries of coal are based largely upon the principle of making good diminutions in the production of the allied countries resulting from the war.

DEVASTATED AREAS.—Germany undertakes to devote her economic resources directly to the physical restoration of the invaded areas. The reparation commission is authorized to require Germany to replace the destroyed articles by the delivery of animals, machinery, etc. existing in Germany, and to manufacture materials required for reconstruction purposes; all with due consideration for Germany's essential domestic requirements.

Germany is to restore within six months the Koran of the Caliph Othman, formerly at Medina, to the king of Hedjaz, and the skull of Sultan Osman, formerly in German East Africa, to his Britannic majesty's government. The German government is also to restore to the French government certain papers taken by the

German authorities in 1870, belonging to the Emperor Napoleon III, and to restore the French flags taken during the war of 1870 and 1871.

FINANCES.—Powers to which German territory is ceded will assume a certain portion of the German prewar debt, the amount to be fixed by the reparation commission on the basis of the ratio between the revenue and of the ceded territory and Germany's total revenue for the three year period preceding the war. In view, however, of the special circumstances under which Alsace-Lorraine was separated from France in 1871, when Germany refused to accept any part of the French public debt, France will not assume any part of Germany's prewar debt, nor will Poland share in certain German debts incurred for the oppression of Poland. If the value of German public property in ceded territory exceeds the amount of debt assumed, the states to which property is transferred will be liable for the excess, with the exception of Alsace-Lorraine. Mandatory powers will not assume any German prewar debt. Germany renounces all rights of representation or of control, of state or otherwise, in the territories of the allied and associated powers, and all national financial and economic organizations.

Germany is required to pay the total cost of the armies of occupation from the date of the armistice as long as they are maintained in German territory, this cost to be first charge on her property in the ceded territory, the next charge, after making such provisions for payment as she imports as the allies may deem necessary.

Germany is to deliver to the allied and associated powers all sums deposited in Germany by Turkey and Austria-Hungary in connection with the financial support extended by her to them during the war, and to transfer to the allies the claims against Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey in connection with agreements made during the war. Germany confirms the renunciation of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk.

On the request of the reparation commission Germany will expunge all rights or interests of her nationals in public utilities in ceded territories or those administered by her in the territories of Turkey, China, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, and transfer them to the reparation commission, which will credit her with their value.

Germany guarantees to repay to Brazil the fund arising from the sale of Sao Paulo coffee which she refused to allow Brazil to withdraw from Germany.

Section Eight.—Economic Clauses.

CUSTOMS.—For a period of six months Germany shall impose no tariff duties higher than the tariff duties in force for certain agricultural products, wines, vegetable oils, artificial silk and wools, or secured wool, than those in force for two and a half years or for five years unless further extended by the reparation commission. Germany must give most favored nation treatment to the allied and associated powers. She shall impose no customs tariff for five years on goods originating in Alsace-Lorraine and for three years on goods originating in former German territory ceded to Poland with the right of observation of a similar exception for Luxembourg.

SHIPPING.—Ships of the allied and associated powers shall for five years and thereafter, under condition of reciprocity, unless the league of nations otherwise decides, enjoy the same rights in German ports as German vessels and as a favored nation treatment in fishing, coasting trade and towage, even in territorial waters. Ships of a country having no seacoast may be registered at some one place within its territory.

UNFAIR COMPETITION.—Germany undertakes to give the trade in Alsace-Lorraine and associated powers adequate safeguards against unfair competition and in particular to suppress the use of false wrappings and markings and of conditions of reciprocity to respect the laws and judicial decisions of allied and associated states in respect of regional appellations of wines and spirits.

TREATMENT OF NATIONALS.—Germany shall impose no expropriation or restrictions upon the nationals of the allied and associated states for a period of five years, and, unless the league of nations acts for an additional period, German nationality shall not continue to attach to a person who has become a national of an allied or associated state.

MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS.—Some forty multilateral conventions are in force between Germany and the allied and associated powers, but special conditions are attached to Germany's ratification of several.

PREWAR DEBTS.—A system of clearing houses is to be created within three months, one in Germany and one in each of the allied and associated states, which adopts the plan for the payment of prewar debts, including those arising from contracts suspended by the war for the adjustment of enemy property and the settlement of other obligations.

ENEMY PROPERTY.—Germany undertakes to restore or pay for all private enemy property seized or damaged by her, the amount of damages to be fixed by the reparation commission. The allied and associated states may liquidate German private property within their territory as compensation for property of their nationals not restored or paid for by Germany for debts owed to their nationals by German nationals, and for other debts owed to Germany. Germany is to compensate its nationals for such losses and to deliver within six months all documents relating to property claims of nationals in allied and associated states. All war legislation as to enemy property rights and interests is confirmed and all claims by Germany against the allied and associated governments for acts under recognition war measures abandoned.

CONTRACTS.—Prewar contracts between allied and associated powers, excepting the United States, Japan and Brazil, and German nationals, are canceled except for debts for accounts already performed, agreements for the transfer of property where the property had already passed, leases of land and houses, contracts of mortgage, pledge or lien, mining concessions, contracts with governments and insurance contracts.

Mixed arbitral tribunals shall be established of three members, one chosen by Germany, one by the allied and associated powers, and the third by agreement, or failing which by the president of Switzerland. They shall have jurisdiction over all disputes as to contracts concluded before the present peace treaty.

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY RIGHTS.—Industrial, literary and artistic rights are re-established, the special war measures of the allied and associated powers are ratified and the right reserved to impose conditions on the use of patents and copyrights when in the public interest. Except as between the United States and Germany prewar licenses and rights to sue for infringements are cancelled.

Section Nine.

OPMUM.—The contracting powers agree, whether or not they have signed and ratified the opium convention of January 23, 1912, or signed the special protocol opened at The Hague in accordance with resolution adopted by the reparation conference in 1914, to bring the said convention into force by enacting within 12 months of the peace the necessary legislation.

RELIGIOUS MISSIONS.—The allied and associated powers agree that the property of religious missions in territories belonging or ceded to them shall continue in their work under control of the powers, Germany renouncing all claims in their behalf.

Section Ten.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.—Aircraft of the allied and associated powers have full freedom of passage and landing in German territory, equal treatment with German planes as to use of German airports and with most favored nation planes as to internal commercial traffic. Germany agrees to accept all certificates of nationality, airworthiness or competency of pilots to apply the convention relative to aerial navigation concluded between the allied and associated powers to her own aircraft over her own territory. These rules apply until 1923 unless Germany has since been admitted to the league of nations or to the above convention.

Section Eleven.

FREEDOM OF TRANSIT.—Germany must grant freedom of transit through her territories by mail or water to persons, goods, ships, cargoes, mails and from or to any of the allied or associated powers, without customs or transit duties, under the conditions of the convention concluded between the allied and associated powers based on nationality, means of transport, or place of entry or departure. Goods in transit shall be assured the possible speed of journey, especially

perishable goods. Germany may not divert traffic from its normal course in favor of her own transport routes or in favor of M. Reuter and his associates with transmigration traffic. She may not establish any tax discrimination against the ports of call of the allied and associated powers, and must grant the latter's seaports all factors, and reduced tariffs granted her own or other nationals, and afford the allied and associated powers the same with those of her own nationals in her ports and waterways, save that she is free to open or close her maritime coasting trade.

FREE ZONES IN PORTS.—Free zones existing in German ports on August 1, 1914, must be maintained with due regard to warehouse and packing, without discrimination, and without charges except for expenses of administration and use of goods leaving the free zones for consumption in Germany and goods brought into the free zones from Germany and export taxes.

INTERNATIONAL RIVERS.—The Elbe from the junction of the Vltava, the Vltava from Prague to the Oder from Oppo, the Danube from Grosse Pointe and Danube from Utm are declared international, together with their connections. The riparian states must enter into negotiations for the purpose of concluding a general international treaty, unless a special agreement exists thereto. Otherwise appeal may be had to a special tribunal of the league of nations, or to a general international tribunal of the league of nations.

The Elbe and Oder are to be placed under international commissions to meet within three months.

THE DANUBE.—The European Danube commission reexamined its prewar powers, must be maintained with due regard to representatives of only Great Britain, France, Italy and Roumania. The upper Danube is to be administered by a new international commission until a definite statute is drawn up at a conference of the powers nominated by the allied and associated governments within one year after the war.

THE RHINE AND THE MOSELLE.—The Rhine is placed under the central commission to meet at the Hague, composed of four representatives of France, which shall in addition select the president of the commission, the president of Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and the Netherlands.

Section Twelve.

RAILWAYS.—Germany in addition to most favored nation treatment on her railways, agrees to co-operate in the establishment of through ticket services for passengers and baggage, to insure communication by rail between the allied, associated and other states; to allow construction or improvement of lines, and to conform her rolling stock to enable its incorporation in trains of the allied and associated powers. She agrees to accept the denunciation of the Gothard convention if Switzerland and Italy in the event of a general international hearing of complaints Germany shall establish a local authority at Biel.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—To assure Czecho-Slovakia access to the sea, special rights are given her by the league of nations. The Adriatic she is permitted to run her own through trains to Fiume and Trieste. To the north Germany has to leave a number of years spaces in Hamburg and Stettin, the details to be worked out by a commission of three representing Great Britain, France and Italy.

THE KIEL CANAL.—The Kiel canal is to remain free and open to war and merchant ships of all nations, and with Germany subject, goods and ships of all states are to be treated on terms of absolute equality, and no taxes to be levied on the canal. The league of nations is to be responsible, in case of violation or of disagreement as to the canal, to the league of nations, and may demand the appointment of an international commission of investigation, or a hearing of complaints Germany shall establish a local authority at Kiel.

Section Thirteen.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION.—Members of the league of nations agree to establish a permanent organization of the International Labor Office, to adjust labor conditions, to consist of an annual international labor conference and an international labor office. The office is to be composed of four representatives of each state, two from the government and one each from the employers and the employed. It will be a deliberative legislative body, its measures taking the form of draft conventions or recommendations. It may also be empowered to pass by two-thirds vote submitted to the law-making authority in every state participating. Each government is to be responsible for the actual implementation of the actual legislation in case of a federal state to local legislative bodies, and to report thereon to the international labor office.

The international labor office is established at the seat of the league of nations, and its organization is to be to collect and distribute information on labor throughout the world and prepare agenda for the conference.

It will be a multilingual in French and English and possibly other languages. Each state agrees to make to it for presentation to the conference a weekly report of measures taken to execute accepted conventions.

The first meeting of the conference is to be held in October, 1919, at Washington, to discuss the eight-hour day or 48-hour week; prevention of unemployment; extension and application of the international conventions adopted at Berne in 1906 prohibiting night work for women and the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches; and the employment of women and children at night or in unhealthy work of women before and after childbirth, and the minimum age of children as regards minimum age.

Section Fourteen.

GUARANTEES.—As a guarantee for the execution of the treaty German territory to the west of the Rhine, including the bridgeheads, will be occupied by allied and associated troops for 15 years' period if the conditions are faithfully carried out by Germany. The occupation will be by the bridgeheads of Cologne, will be evacuated at the expiration of five years; certain districts, including the territory nearest the Belgian frontier, will be evacuated after ten years; and the remainder, including the bridgehead of Mainz, will be evacuated after 15 years. In case the international reparation commission finds that Germany has failed to observe the whole or part of her obligations, either during the occupation or after the 15 years have expired, the whole or part of the areas specified will be reoccupied immediately. If before the expiration of the 15 years Germany complies with all the terms of the treaty, the occupying forces will be withdrawn immediately.

EASTERN EUROPE.—All German troops at present in territories east of the new frontier shall return as soon as the allied and associated governments have agreed to the convention of January 11, 1919, and in no way to interfere with measures for national defense taken by the government concerned, and all questions regarding occupation not provided for by the treaty will be regulated by a subsequent convention or conference which will have similar force and effect.

Section Fifteen.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Germany agrees to recognize the full validity of the treaties of peace and with most favored nation concluded by the allied and associated powers with the powers allied with Germany, and to accept all certificates of nationality, airworthiness or competency of pilots to apply the convention relative to aerial navigation concluded between the allied and associated powers to her own aircraft over her own territory. These rules apply until 1923 unless Germany has since been admitted to the league of nations or to the above convention.

Section Eleven.

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Correspondence

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PHERRNI
By a Staff Correspondent

The three Perrin schools had a picnic Friday at Palmer school house it being "the last day of school" for the pupils of Miss Elsie Petty and Mrs. Clyde Kenney.

Miss Glenna Ellis and pupils will give a program at the Spring Hill school, Saturday evening, May 17. Their school closed on Friday, but the season being a very busy one at this time, Miss Ellis decided to give the program and a pie social Saturday evening in order that the farmers may attend. It means earnest work on the part of a teacher and pupils to give a program at the close of school, therefore let the people of Pherrin township and vicinity put forth an effort to attend this program Saturday evening.

W. O. Hollar spent Sunday at Mr. Keils on Missouri Ridge.

Mr. Hollar reports that the rain we had Saturday caused the water to rise in the Little Muddy so as to float his foot bridge low away some time Sunday while he was away on Missouri Ridge. It has been a number of years since the water has moved the foot log at this time.

Carl Bellach received word Sunday of a sad accident to his grandson George, aged 14, while working in a gravel pit. A large rock fell on him killing him instantly. The accident happened south of Aregard where he makes his home.

R. W. Young and wife and Mrs. C. W. Young attended a lecture given by Paul Stark at the army Friday evening.

Ivan Metzgar and wife were callers Sunday at W. S. Hanna's, F. B. Larson's and L. C. Hart's.

Thos Stenehem of Williston visited over Sunday at Theodore Moen's.

George Bowen and family of Medicine Lodge and A. R. Marshall and family of Williston visited Sunday at W. S. Hanna's.

Clyde Kenney and wife were entertained for supper at W. A. Palmer's Thursday evening.

Jacob Hanson, who has been taking treatments at the Williston hospital lately, returned home Friday, his brother Harry going in after him in his car.

William Fralick, from near Marmon, stopped at W. O. Hollar's Sunday while enroute to Springbrook. He got stuck crossing the Little Muddy, the water being higher than usual. H. W. Price helped him get out of the river.

Mrs. John Durham will entertain the Helping Hand club Thursday.

Mrs. E. H. Mellor, Mrs. R. W. Young, Mrs. Floyd Trumbo and Mrs. L. C. Hart attended the District Federation Meeting of Clubs in Williston Wednesday. They were members representing the Helping Hand Club, one of the oldest clubs in the State of North Dakota.

Fred Page and family have moved to the Walter Amor farm with Mr. Amor and the children, Harlan and Beatrice Amor. Mr. Page is farming grandpa Wagenman's farm this year.

Mrs. Borden and daughter Helen, Mrs. John Wagenman and daughter Edna, of Williston, attended the school picnic at the Palmer school house on Friday.

Mr. Reaser and family moved to the Rodman farm, better known as Frank Sievert's farm, last week and have begun farming.

Frank Frederick and wife autored to Rose Hill school Friday to get their daughter Gladys who is teaching there.

BETHEL DALE
By a Staff Correspondent

Quite a rain we had. Everyone is glad to see the sun shine again.

Mrs. Amos Wylie went to Trenton Wednesday.

Wallie Hanson from Buford took dinner at the E. P. Keplinger home Thursday.

Beatrice Fredericksen from Williston is spending a few days with Vivian and Kenneth Baker.

Upton Nogle spent Sunday afternoon at Chris Braaten's.

Miss Emma Wylie is staying with Mrs. George Olson of Hardscrabble.

Mrs. Nora Olson was thrown from a horse one day last week, but fortunately was not hurt.

Harry Armsterberg was in Trenton one day last week.

Mrs. A. E. Wylie called on Mrs. E. Scott Wednesday afternoon.

Angie Braaten is staying with her uncle Chris Braaten and family.

Upton Nogle, lately from France, is helping Amos Wylie with his spring work.

George Southard from Hardscrabble passed through here Friday enroute to Williston.

Mrs. Chris Braaten called on Mrs. Keplinger Monday afternoon.

Angie Braaten spent Sunday evening with Beatrice Keplinger.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Parrent and family from Williston visited in this neighborhood Sunday of last week.

Chris Braaten was in town Wednesday.

Ed. Scott and wife autored to Trenton Tuesday afternoon.

Fred Saterlee of Hardscrabble was in our neighborhood Sunday.

Beatrice Keplinger spent Wednesday with Beatrice Wylie.

E. R. Keplinger and V. V. Baker called at the E. A. Scott home Tuesday afternoon.

Owing to the bad weather our rural mail carrier did not arrive Friday or Saturday.

Beatrice Keplinger had the misfortune to sprain her ankle badly Friday.

Miss Nettie Thorson of Buford spent the week end with Beatrice Keplinger.

Ed. Scott and wife called at the George Southard home Sunday.

Mrs. Chris Braaten was in Williston Saturday. She went in to see a doctor.

Earl Erwin and family spent Sunday with E. Keplinger and family.

Miss Vivian Baker was in Williston Saturday.

Beatrice Keplinger and Kenneth Baker visited the Marley school Friday and brought the teacher, Miss Thorson, home with them for a few days visit.

Ed. Keplinger was calling in the Marley neighborhood Monday.

SUMMIT VALLEY
By a Staff Correspondent

Mrs. Ole Nelson arrived home after a visit with her sister at Valley City.

Anybody wishing any jack rabbits come to Dublin township and your needs will be well supplied.

Clarence W. Halphide transacted business at Williston last week. He went there to get some seed wheat, but could not secure it there and had to go to Springbrook where he secured some at three dollars a bushel.

Mrs. Girton and children called on Ms. Brekke Thursday.

Jessie Walker was a caller at Jim Toftes place Tuesday. She had a birthday cake for Mrs. Toftes' baby girl who was one year old the sixth of May.

Mrs. Henry Bartels was a caller on Mrs. Girton Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Albert Zepp attended the funeral of Mrs. Olaf Bjella Saturday, and as their car would not work they stayed in town over night. The children were worried over the fact and drove with a team towards Epping and overtook them about a mile from town.

Misses Inez and Genevieve Zepp were callers at the Dewey place Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Jeanette Walker went to Epping to attend school Tuesday. She has been going there all winter.

There was Norwegian school at Brekke's Tuesday. There are a number of pupils going to this school and reading for the preacher, Rev. Sturland, some in Norwegian and some in English. There is going to be about five in this vicinity confirmed this fall.

Miss Sue Edwards was going to start school on Wednesday, but as she got sick, she decided to put it off to Monday.

Mrs. Henry Bartels was a caller on Mrs. E. A. Walker one day last week. It seems as though it is true to all of us that wide belts are the style this year, and North Dakota we now understand is included in the belt, because rain and sunshine takes up all the time and we hope it will end that way in the fall, but in an indirect way of course; such as money and prosperity for the farmers of North Dakota.

The Summit Valley Red Cross

meeting will be held at E. C. Fisher's place Saturday, May 17.

James Walker was in Epping Sunday to get the teacher Miss Sue Edwards.

PAINTED WOOD
By a Staff Correspondent

Everybody is busy in the fields and wish the rain would not bother them so much.

Mr. and Mrs. Rube DeLorme were in Williston Saturday.

Jay Hathaway and Harry Brown made a trip to Trenton and Williston Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Lillian Johnson is working for Mrs. Walter Wilde. She expects to work there throughout the summer.

Mac McMullen is picking up rock for Bennie Erickson and boarding at Hathaway's.

Mrs. W. W. Wilde, Lillian Johnson and Glen Huxton were callers at Roy Baub's Sunday.

Mrs. Jay Hathaway was a caller at Mrs. H. D. Brown's Wednesday.

Leonard Brickley is over in Montana helping his father for a few days.

Orien Sarf was a caller on the Browns Sunday.

Messrs. Brown and Hathaway were callers at W. W. Keltner's Sunday.

W. W. Wilde has returned home after shipping a carload of cattle to Chicago and visiting with relatives.

Mrs. Robert Goar was a caller at Harry Brown's Monday evening.

Bennie Erickson was a caller at E. Davis's one day last week.

Burning thistles seems to be the pastime of the day; Mrs. Wilde and Miss Johnson were burning some on Wednesday.

Mrs. H. D. Brown started out for a joy ride Wednesday, but the car refused to go and she had a joy walk home.

Robert Goar went to town Saturday but on account of the snow storm did not come home until Sunday.

Allen Brickley was in Williston Friday.

Mrs. Rube DeLorme was a caller on Mrs. Abe DeLorme Thursday.

James Messler and son Raymond went out east of Williston to look at some breaking Sunday.

Miss Lillian Johnson spent Friday afternoon at her home.

Raymond Messler is working for Mr. Leonard for a few days.

Mrs. Roy Bauf was a caller on Mrs. James Ramey Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wilde were in town Saturday and came home after the storm.

Mr. and Mrs. Rube DeLorme were callers at Abe DeLorme's Sunday.

James Messler, Harry Brown and Jay Hathaway were hunting for horses Sunday.

Will Marsh and Oscar Bell were in our district boosting the Victory Loan Saturday.

James Messler and family, Jay Hathaway and family, were guests at H. D. Brown's Sunday.

Leonard Brickley returned from Montana Sunday.

CORRESPONDENTS WANTED

The Graphic wants a number of correspondents around the country. They will be paid every thirty days at the rate of one dollar a column eight point type. Write the Graphic for paper, envelopes and instructions.

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