

THE WARD COUNTY INDEPENDENT

This Issue 16 Pages

THE INDEPENDENT HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY WEEKLY IN THE STATE

FIRST SECTION

Vol. 16; No. 42

MINOT, WARD COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA, Thursday, January 31, 1917

Subscription \$1.50 Per Annum

U. S. SOLDIER HOPES TO RE-SHAKE KAISER'S HAND

Dakota Saddler at Dodge Met War Lord in 1909 on Board the Yacht Meteor

Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 29.—Ole Hanson, soldier of E company, Three Hundred Thirtieth ammunition train, has the distinction of being the only man in camp who has ever shaken hands with Kaiser Wilhelm. He hopes to repeat the performance in Berlin by shaking Kaiser Bill's manacled iron fist to the pleasant jingle of chains.

Hanson is a former resident of Bronnøy, Norway, and was a guest at a reception on the kaiser's yacht, the Meteor, in 1909. He is registered from Edmore, N. D.

Private Cyril Cool of E company, Three Hundred Thirtieth ammunition train who was drafted from Stanton, Minn., is trying to send half his pay of \$30 a month to his two brothers in the Belgian army.

Four years ago he, with three brothers and five sisters, lived at Couckelaere, Belgium. He has received no word from his family since 1914, when his sister wrote that two of his brothers were fighting in the Belgian army, an uncle had been killed, and the Hun army was only a few miles from Couckelaere.

He has heard from his brothers in the army but the rest of the family is somewhere behind the trenches, and the Y. M. C. A. authorities are trying to locate them.

Oats and Millet Mixed for Hay

Perry Taplin, a well known south prairie farmer, has had fine success growing oats and millet mixed for hay. Mr. Taplin says he takes his seedling land, disc it early in the spring to start the wild oats and weeds and then plows the land deep about the first of June. He sows a bushel of oats to a peck of millet to the acre and says he usually gets about three tons of fine feed. The millet starts early and it looks like the oats will not come, but along towards the end of the season the oat heads show up, when he cuts the feed. He uses a binder and stacks the feed as it will heat if put in the barn in any quantity. The millet heads are unusually good for calves. He will sow one field this year to oats and hog millet mixed as this kind of millet is especially good for dry seasons. Another field will be sown to oats and German millet. In seeding, one wants to be careful to keep the seed well mixed, as the millet is inclined to sift to the bottom.

THE PRICE OF MILL FEEDS

W. E. Dunnell of Minot Flour Mill Says the Price Charged is According to Government Orders

W. E. Dunnell of the Minot Flour Mill informs the Independent that this mill is selling bran and middlings at prices in accordance with the orders of the government. Bran per ton is sold at 88 per cent of the cost of wheat per ton.

The prices charged at the mill for mill feed in car lots are:

BRAN—\$32.00 a ton in sacks, or \$27.50 per ton when the customer furnishes the sacks.

MIDDINGS—\$35.00 per ton in sacks or \$30.50 per ton when sacks are furnished by customer.

For less quantities than by car lots, the prices are:

BRAN—\$32.50 per ton, including sacks, or \$28.00 per ton where customer furnishes sacks.

MIDDINGS—\$35.50 per ton with sacks, or \$31.00 per ton where customer furnishes the sacks.

Mr. Dunnell explained that where customers furnish the sacks, it is necessary to leave the sacks at the mill several days before feed is desired as all mill feed is sacked by power as manufactured.

Captain Person Taking Special Course in Musketry Section

The Independent received the following very interesting letter from Capt. E. S. Person, who is located at Camp Grant, near Rockford, Ill.:

"We are not going to war very fast down here. At least, that's the way it looks to me. The most of my time since I came here has been spent in study and schools. About two weeks ago I was detailed with some ten other officers of the regiment to attend a course of study in the Musketry section of the Division Infantry School of Arms. We go every afternoon except Saturday and Sunday, from 1 to 4 o'clock. The work is very interesting but very technical and scientific and requires lots of study, outside of the school. We are required to take very complete notes and have them up in good shape for inspection about once a week. The instructors are all graduates of the musketry school at Fort Sill, Okla., and they know the stuff from A to Z. Then we have schools, lectures, problems, etc., in the regiment nearly every day and written tests and examinations evenings. We have just been studying the problems of patrolling in No Man's Land under the French and British officers who have been there. There is a lot of good to be

gotten out of this kind of work. The regiment goes to the range one day about 3 afternoons a week but owing to my school I have not had much of that. It is understood that we who get these special courses are to teach these subjects to the officers and non-commissioned officers of our regiments after the course is over. That is, providing we graduate as I hope to do. Our companies are small having been depleted by transfers to other organizations, but a large number of recruits are expected soon.

"We have snow storms every Saturday and Sunday regularly. The transportation to town is not easy. Best regards to all.

"Yours sincerely,
"E. S. PERSON,
"Capt. 341st Inf., N. A."

George Larson With Army in England

Mrs. T. Larson received the following letter written by her son George, who is with the American expeditionary forces, in England enroute to France. The letter follows:

We are now in camp in England. We expect to be here but a short time. England is very pretty. The countryside is like a park. The towns are very different from ours. The streets twist every which way and are quite hard for four men to walk abreast between the sidewalks and these are hardly wide enough for two to go arm in arm. The only word I have to describe the buildings is quaint.

Most of them are built of rubble stone and many brick buildings have the rubble mixed in. Churches are also built of this stone. They are very Gothic. A large grey stone cathedral, said to have been built in 1066, stands in the town near us. It is a large building and really beautiful. The weather worn stone is crumbling in some places. In one of the larger streets stands a statue of Alfred the Great. Down the street the small shops, selling most anything, huddle side by side like a Sunday school class on parade.

A look across the country is really a pleasure. The small fields, some of them plowed, some of them green, at Christmas time, are divided by hedges and the rolling land is fringed here and there by trees. Down in the valley is the town and the pretty farm buildings are seen here and there along the roadways. I have enjoyed these views immensely. We came to this place by railway. You would laugh to see the funny little engines and cars. The coaches are divided into compartments and one gets into either of them directly from the depot platform. A long string of them is pulled by a little engine that reminds you of a Ford. They sure do go some tho and are quite comfortable. There are bridges wherever the wagon roads cross the tracks."

Bismarck Minister Here to Organize Colored Church

Rev. M. W. Withers, colored minister from Bismarck, is in the city rounding up the colored folks and hopes to establish a colored Baptist church here in the near future.

The minister says there were 300 colored folks here prior to the Langer raid, but he believes the city lost half of the darky population. There are enough left to make quite a respectable showing, he declares.

"We must do something for our colored folks, in a spiritual way," he said to an Independent representative. "We are like other races; if we are neglected, we go backward. I want to do what I can to make the colored folks of Minot forget what they have learned about crap games and bootlegging."

Rev. Withers was engaged in missionary work in Minneapolis for seven years before coming to North Dakota. He carries excellent recommendations and is a man who appears to be well educated.

Telephone "Strike" Appears Settled

The differences between the telephone operators and the Northern States Power Co. appear to have been practically settled. Six or eight of the old operators have been taken back and the places of the others filled by new employes. It is understood that the wages have been settled amicably.

The operators met with a committee of business men headed by Chairman A. F. Bacon at the Association of Commerce rooms Friday afternoon and the matter was considered from every angle.

One Year For Robbing Haskell Store

Brompi Senar, an Oriental, who robbed the H. L. Haskell second hand store on North Main street on Jan. 4, was sentenced by Judge Leighton on Monday to one year in the penitentiary. Senar got into the building by breaking in a rear window and stole ten watches, other jewelry, shoes, sheepskin coats, suit cases, and much other material, about \$200 worth in all. But \$15 worth of the goods were recovered and the man refused to name his accomplices or what he had done with the other goods.

A Large Burlington Family

Another large Ward county family has been called to our attention by reference to the C. E. Smith family. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Goebel, who have resided on the Divide near Burlington for the past 20 years, on their government homestead, head a family of 78, including sons and daughters with wives and husbands to the number of 23 and grandchildren living to the number of 48.

G. J. BARTON DIED IN GRAND FORKS

Former Minot Fuel Dealer Passed Away After Long Illness With Paralysis—a Prominent Lodge Man

Grand Forks, N. D., Jan. 28.—Gilbert J. Barton, aged 58 years, died shortly before 1 o'clock this morning, at his residence, 824½ International avenue, after an illness extending over the last several months. Death was directly due to a paralytic stroke, being the third that the patient had suffered since early last summer.

Mr. Barton had resided in North Dakota for more than twenty years, coming here from Ontario, where he was born and raised. He made his home here for several years prior to 1902, when he moved to Minot to engage in active business. Failing health compelled him to give up active affairs some two years ago and he returned here to reside.

Surviving the deceased are his widow and one son, a sister, Mrs. J. W. Dencker of this city, and a brother in Oklahoma City, Okla. The latter is dangerously ill at the present time, and Mrs. Dencker is now at his bedside.

The deceased was a member of the Knights of Macabees and the Knights of Pythias lodges at Minot. Funeral arrangements have not so far been made.

Mr. Barton's many friends in Minot will be pained to learn of his death. Mr. Barton came here about twelve years ago and was first employed by the Minot Grocery Co. Later he engaged in the fuel and feed business which he conducted until two years ago when he was compelled to give it up on account of failing health. Mr. Barton accompanied by his wife, returned to Minot last summer where they spent several months and Mr. Barton's treatment here appeared beneficial to him.

It will be remembered that a son of Mr. and Mrs. Barton, while living in Minot, met his death in one of the big Standard Oil gasoline tanks, having succumbed to the effects of the fumes.

CHAMBERLAIN AND PRESIDENT CLASH

Congressman Norton Writes About Senator's Great Speech Wherein He Attacked Conduct of War Dept.

(By Congressman P. D. Norton.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.—The speech of Senator Chamberlain of Oregon in the Senate on Thursday, charging gross inefficiency in the conduct of the war by Secretary Baker and by heads of the various divisions of the War Department, was the most dramatic speech that has been delivered in the Senate for a long time and attracted more attention and created more consternation in official circles here in Washington than any one thing that has taken place in Congress since the beginning of the war. Senator Chamberlain, who has long been one of the leading Democrats in the Senate, is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Since the United States became actively engaged in the world war, as Chairman of the great Senate Committee on Military Affairs, he has had the guidance and control of the principal war measures that have been passed by the Senate. Up to the time of this clash with the President, he has been a most loyal and ardent champion of the Administration's war program. Senator Chamberlain's speech was by way of reply to an interview given to the press last week by President Wilson, in which interview the President caustically criticized statements made by Senator Chamberlain in an address delivered by the Senator in New York on Saturday afternoon, January 19th.

In this address, Senator Chamberlain, among other things, charged that the organization of the Army was inexorably inefficient, that it had broken down, and that it was not able to properly meet the demands the war had placed upon it. President Wilson, in the interview given to the press, took direct issue with Senator Chamberlain and declared that the Senator had misrepresented and greatly distorted the facts in regard to the organization and conditions in the Army. In his speech Senator Chamber-

lain replied to the President's criticism by saying that the President simply did not know the real conditions in the organization of the Army and that he, on the other hand, as chairman of the Senate committee on Military Affairs, did know the real conditions.

Further, he declared that the high officials of the government and of the War Department who took it upon themselves to give the President the information regarding the Army that the President had, either themselves did not know the true conditions of the Army, or, knowing them, they lied to the President. During his speech, Senator Chamberlain reasserted the facts expressed in his New York address and fortified his position and his statements by reading letters from Army camps and by presenting data in regard to the conditions and deficiencies in the Army secured at public and at executive hearings held recently by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. The speech of Senator Chamberlain was both forceful and eloquent. It was at times filled with startling recitals and deep pathos which drew tears from his colleagues in the Senate and from those in the densely crowded Senate galleries. The speech made a profound and lasting impression on all those who heard it. Immediately on the close of Senator Chamberlain's speech, Senator Kirby of Arkansas attempted a somewhat lengthy reply to Senator Chamberlain's charges. The reply was neither eloquent nor convincing. Most of those in the Senate and in the packed Senate galleries who had listened to Senator Chamberlain's speech with closest and keenest attention, had left before Senator Kirby conducted his reply. The clash between the President and Senator Chamberlain is generally deplored here in Washington. While the facts in regard to the organization and equipment of the Army have been such that the disclosures, made so public by Senator Chamberlain's speeches, have not been altogether unexpected or surprising, it was hoped that the gross mismanagement and inefficiency which has gripped administrative affairs of the War Department since it was certain to every sane and thoughtful citizen that our nation would, in all probability, become actively engaged in the world war before its termination, would be quietly and summarily done away with, and that the places of inactive and incompetent men in the administration of the war work of the government would be filled with the most able, most experienced and most successful men available to the nation.

Some of the deficiencies called attention to by Senator Chamberlain still exist. Many of them, however, have been remedied during the past month. The condition of the Army and of our war preparations are improving every day. Serious administrative and executive mistakes have been made. The business of every man interested in the success of real world wide Democracy in this war should be now and in the future to see that these mistakes are not repeated. A tremendous amount of remarkable and most commendable work has been done in the mobilizing and equipping of our present Army of a million and a half men. Greater work, however, needs yet to be done before a lasting peace can come to the civilized world. The work will require and should have the fullest cooperation and fullest encouragement of every loyal citizen of the Republic. The final results of the criticism made by Senator Chamberlain and the controversy between the President and the Senator are likely to be beneficial rather than harmful to the Army organization and to our ultimate success in the war. The clash between the President and Senator Chamberlain will center the attention of the country on the real work we have to do in the world war and on the supreme importance in war work of getting things done on time.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders and directors of the Piper-Howe Lumber Co., held at Minneapolis Jan. 23, Ralph H. Piper of this city was elected president and general manager of the company, succeeding his uncle, G. F. Piper, one of the most prominent lumbermen of the Northwest, who passed away about a month ago in Minneapolis.

Lee H. Piper was re-elected secretary and C. B. Piper of Minneapolis, son of the late G. F. Piper, was elected treasurer, which position was held last year by the newly elected president, J. L. Howe of Havre, Mont., is vice president of the company.

The many friends of Ralph H. Piper throughout the Northwest are pleased to learn of his promotion to the presidency of this big concern. Mr. Piper is but thirty-three years of age and there are few men so young who have been advanced to such responsible positions. He has earned the promotion, however, by hard work and by the marked ability he has shown in business.

The Piper-Howe Lumber Co. are planning on increasing their present paid-up capital of \$500,000 to a million dollars within a short time. The growth of this company has been remarkable. In 1910, the first Piper-Howe yard was organized at Bottineau, N. D., and Ralph H. Piper was the manager of the yard as well as manager of the company. As the company's business prospered new yards were added until today this company operates fifty-three lumber yards, the headquarters of the concern being located in this city.

The company has had an excellent business during 1917 considering the poor crops and is on a very sound footing. Business naturally next year will be conducted along more conservative lines than usual.

The company has made extensive improvements in Minot, owning a \$25,000 warehouse and a \$10,000 shed, quite different from the little wooden building occupied by the Stoltz yard which was taken over by the Piper-Howe Co. The company now owns eleven lots between the Great Northern and the Soo, thus having trackage on both roads.

The paper mills of the country have had to shut down for five days in accordance with government orders and will remain closed Mondays for ten successive weeks. Jobbing houses are up in the air and there has been another advance on practically all kinds of paper, including stock for job work, print paper, paper bags, wrapping paper, etc. It is probable that the government will go still further and limit the newspapers to a certain number of pages.

Harry Wing Pleads Guilty

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EARLY BOTTINEAU SHERIFF IS DEAD

Passing of Tom Gardner at Dayton, O., Recalls the Hanging of Willie Ross, Former Minot Lad

Tom Gardner, one of the early sheriffs of Bottineau county, died recently at his home in Dayton, O., where he had resided for years. Mr. Gardner was sheriff of Bottineau county sixteen years ago, at the time that Willie Ross, a Minot lad, was hanged for the murder of Thomas Walsh, a Willow City farmer. Ross had shot Walsh as he lay on his bed in a humble abode, the rays of the moon furnishing the only light. The first bullet merely tore the skin across the man's stomach and as he jumped from his bed, the degenerate shot him dead.

Ross was arrested with Walsh's team near Towner and taken to Bottineau, where he confessed to Father Turcotte. He embraced the Catholic faith, and told the Father also of another crime in which he was implicated, that of assisting Carl Hanson, also a Minot youth, to kill Napoleon Le May in a lonely, deserted ranch barn south of Tagus, a year previous. Judge Murray of Minot was notified and according to the description of the place given by Ross, he located the old well where Le May's body had been thrown and the body was brought to Minot. Hanson was arrested and tried before Judge Coran in Minot. He denied he fired the shot, but says he was present when Ross killed Le May. Ross maintained his story to the last, and when Judge Murray adjusted the black cap over Ross' face as he stood on the scaffold at Bottineau, a second or two before taking his plunge into eternity, the Judge asked: "Willie, who killed Le May?" and as Sheriff Gardner prepared to spring the trap, Ross' last words were, "Carl Hanson."

RALPH H. PIPER NOW
PRESIDENT OF COMPANY

Prominent Minot Young Business Man Chosen for Head of the Piper-Howe Lumber Interests

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Lee H. Piper was re-elected secretary and C. B. Piper of Minneapolis, son of the late G. F. Piper, was elected treasurer, which position was held last year by the newly elected president, J. L. Howe of Havre, Mont., is vice president of the company.

The many friends of Ralph H. Piper throughout the Northwest are pleased to learn of his promotion to the presidency of this big concern. Mr. Piper is but thirty-three years of age and there are few men so young who have been advanced to such responsible positions. He has earned the promotion, however, by hard work and by the marked ability he has shown in business.

The Piper-Howe Lumber Co. are planning on increasing their present paid-up capital of \$500,000 to a million dollars within a short time. The growth of this company has been remarkable. In 1910, the first Piper-Howe yard was organized at Bottineau, N. D., and Ralph H. Piper was the manager of the yard as well as manager of the company. As the company's business prospered new yards were added until today this company operates fifty-three lumber yards, the headquarters of the concern being located in this city.

The company has had an excellent business during 1917 considering the poor crops and is on a very sound footing. Business naturally next year will be conducted along more conservative lines than usual.

The company has made extensive improvements in Minot, owning a \$25,000 warehouse and a \$10,000 shed, quite different from the little wooden building occupied by the Stoltz yard which was taken over by the Piper-Howe Co. The company now owns eleven lots between the Great Northern and the Soo, thus having trackage on both roads.