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OFFICIAL PAPER OF CITY

TERMS, \$2.00 PER ANNUM

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PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The only fighting of special notice has been along the Russian front and outside of the fact, we learn but little in detail, though the Russians claim some success.

The diplomatic situation between the United States and Austria is still serious. Within a few days after Austria had practically apologized for the sinking of the "Ancona" by a submarine without warning, and diplomats began to see an opportunity for settlement, another ship, the "Persia" carrying American passengers, including Mr. Robert McNeely, an American consul, proceeding to his post, was torpedoed without warning and a considerable number were drowned. The details of this second disaster are very slow coming in but at this writing, it seems quite certain that Mr. McNeely was a victim.

On the face of what we know it makes a very grave situation, as it would look as if Austria proposed to sink as many ships as she pleases and apologize afterwards; though in all these cases it will be well for the public to wait for particulars before forming opinions, which is the procedure at Washington.

The question of conscription is now before the British parliament with a strong probability of being put in force. There is a very strong feeling against it among the working classes and if enforced there is likely to be political if not greater troubles there.

Congress shows symptoms of dipping into the diplomatic work. While there is a strong temptation in this presidential year to make capital at the expense of the democratic administration we hope and believe that the leaders of the Republican party will try to make all congressional debates on the platform of "America first" rather than "party first."

COMMERCIALISM AND THE WAR

The "Everybodys" magazine for January has several pages of interesting matter written by a number of prominent English people in answer to questions which may be briefed as follows:—
Can America maintain her neutrality?

Does England really want America to join the entente allies?
Would it benefit Great Britain if the United States were forced into war with Germany?
What would be the result to America if Germany were completely successful?
While the answers vary to some extent, they are however practically unanimous in sentiment. All assume that the present war is democracy vs. kaiserism and therefore America should in sentiment at least favor the cause of the entente allies and some declare that America should at once join the conflict.

All who answer the questions at all predict trouble for America in case of German victory.

Some of the writers say directly and some inferentially that the United States has not already joined the allies because of commercial reasons.

It is the latter phase of the answers that we would speak of at the present time.

The United States has what is called a Monroe doctrine. While in some of its phases this doctrine is capable of various interpretations the underlying principle is, that it is to the national interest of the United States and its duty as the largest nation on the continent to see that no European nation shall be allowed to seize or control any part of this continent, other than that already so controlled. This doctrine has never been fully accepted in Europe including Great Britain, but it is without doubt the accepted opinion of the United States.

This doctrine when stated thus affirmatively has nothing to do with countries of Europe in Europe.

Negatively however, the corollary is that while the United States believes it has the right and duty of looking after Pan-America interests on this continent it therefore has no right nor duty to interfere with strictly European affairs.

Since Washington delivered his farewell address this has been the doctrine and procedure of the United States, of which there are many historical examples.

That the United States declines to enter the war for commercial reasons is simply a slander and nonsense. What there are some manufacturers that are opposing by the war is true. It may be some of these favor the continuation of the war. But we think even these are few, while the great bulk of our people are not manufacturers and there are large numbers of our citizens to whom the present results of the war are a damage and these are but few thinking people who do not believe that America in the end will have to help pay for the enormous losses caused by the war.

Speaking of commercialism however, reminds us that a little over a half century ago there was a war in this country. To a large extent, commercially, it was a war between the producers of cotton and the northern cotton factories.

Then the sympathies of all of England's great cotton factory towns as well as great numbers of other interested people were with the south. The theory being that with the collapse of the republic of the United States that the cotton of the south would go to England for manufacture and the trade of the northern states be lost to them.

Great Britain paid after the war some \$30,000,000 indemnity for losses caused by its criminal negligence in fitting out privateers for the southerners; while, until stopped by a strong blockade England sent a steady line of blockade runners from the Bahamas to the southern states.

Not all of England was against the north, but a large part of that commercial country was in sympathy with the south for purely commercial reasons.

And the Civil War of the United States was just as much a war for liberty and democracy as is the present war; and in our opinion the present European war is but a continuation of our civil war and perhaps in the direct result of issues decided in that war as far as this country was concerned.

The United States fought out its own controversies in its own land, it is for Europe to fight out its own controversies on its own side of the water.

But if the United States does enter the European war it will not be as an ally of the entente, but because it has questions of its own to settle that cannot be settled in any other way.

GOING DRY.

New Year's day, seven states of the Union went dry: Arkansas, Washington, Idaho, South Carolina, Iowa, Colorado and Oregon. In each case, this was the result of a state-wide vote of the people. Prohibition is already in force in eleven States: Maine, Kansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arizona, North Carolina, West Virginia, Georgia, North Dakota, Oklahoma and Alabama. West Virginia has declared for state-wide prohibition; but it does not go into effect until Nov. 1st, 1916. There are thus nineteen states which will be dry in the year 1916. In addition, votes are to be taken on prohibition in 1916 in Vermont, Michigan, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana and California.

Some people, particularly those of the liquor interests, call this great movement a "wave" or "flood" and, that like all water movements, it will recede again. They are making a huge mistake. This prohibition movement is the direct result of about a hundred years of education. This educational movement began about a century ago, but it has been during the last fifty years that the movement has grown so rapidly that it now bids fair to envelope the whole world in a short time.

For the last twenty-five years, the young have been educated in schools and elsewhere until every boy and girl in most states has learned the effect of alcohol on mind and body, and on society. These boys, and in some states, the girls, are now voters. Public sentiment is largely a matter of education. The public has learned that it is no trouble to do without liquor, but that there is lots of trouble connected with its use. The verdict is the result of the knowledge of the fact.

In all social reforms, the world moves slowly—but moves and moves irresistibly and it never moves backward.

PROSPERITY?

We have repeatedly been told through press dispatches and articles published for political reasons that the railroads are making more money than they have been for many years and that business is above normal in nearly all lines of commerce. Here in North Dakota the trunk lines have taken off scores of trains and the branch feeders are only operated with sufficient trains to comply with the laws of the state. Does this thing agree? We have the actual evidence here in Pembina where a number of train crews were laid off in the early part of the season when traffic should be on the increase.

From the "Railroad Age Gazette," a publication as authentic on railroad matters as the "Scientific American" is on matters of inventions we copy the following which goes to show that business is not above normal, but on the contrary it is a repetition of what we had during the Democratic administration of the early 90's, but with this difference, the European war is giving ammunition factories all they can do and steel works which has come to the relief of the lamed conditions materially.

The article referred to is as follows:—
"Chicago, Dec. 31.—Fewer miles of railroad were built in the United States during 1915 than in any other year since 1884, and more miles of railroad were in receivers' hands during the year than ever before, according to railroad statistics compiled from official sources by the Railroad Age Gazette and made public tonight. There have been only three other years since 1848 in which the increase in railway mileage was less than 1,000 miles, and these were the Civil war years of 1861, 1862 and 1863.

In 1915 the total miles of new railroad constructed in the United States were 933 as compared with 1,533 in 1914, and 3,071 in 1913."

Editor Peterson of the Milton Globe has bought the Dickinson Press, one of the leading weekly newspapers published in the western part of the state. Mr. Peterson is a young man full of energy and enterprise and the expansion in the journalistic field compares with his energy and push. Reared as he was in Kittson county, Minnesota, as a farmer's boy until he was old enough to learn the printing trade, when he entered the Stephen Leader office where he got his early training, he has been steadily going ahead, saving his earnings. He is recognized among the most wide-awake young newspapermen in the state. Dickinson is a good city, the Press is an influential newspaper and Mr. Peterson will keep pace with both of them.

He will retain interest in the Milton Globe which will be in charge of the present foreman and a cousin of the editor.

County News

Hamilton ice rink is open to skaters. The Oddfellows and Rebekahs of Hamilton hold joint installations tonight.

Mrs. G. H. Garnett and daughter of St. Thomas spent Christmas with relatives in St. Paul.

The Drayton curling rink was formally opened to the public on Tuesday evening of last week.

A. O. Burdick of Brandt, N. D. joined his wife and spent Christmas at the Vick home at Cavalier.

Alfred Harris of Hamilton has gone to Ripley, Ontario, to visit his mother who has been sick for some time.

L. W. Patmore of Drayton is delegate to the state curling association which meets at Grand Forks this week.

F. G. Zeiffer of Hamilton has gone to Kansas City to take a three months course in automobile engineering.

Carl Lembke came up from the Minnesota U to spend the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lembke, on the Pembina river.

E. L. Holmes and family left for their winter home at Stewart, Florida, on the 23rd ult. They expect to stay until warm weather sets in the spring.

The Masonic service which was to have been held at the Methodist church at Hamilton last Sunday was postponed until next Sunday at the same hour and place.

Mrs. W. J. Burke of Bathgate and her two daughters have gone to Denver, Colorado, to spend the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, formerly of Bathgate.

Harvey Stafford who is now with the Milwaukee road at Aberdeen, S. D. has been visiting friends and relatives in Bathgate and Walhalla during the holidays.

A. T. Helgeson of Bathgate is again going to Hot Springs, Arkansas, on account of a severe attack of rheumatism. Last time he went there he got much relief.

J. P. Brennan formerly of Bathgate but now of Antler, this state, spent the holidays with friends and relatives at St. Thomas and Bathgate. He has been mayor of Antler for some time.

Hon. Peter Cameron of Tyner has gone to southern California to visit his brother Alexander, and G. J. McCurdy of the same neighborhood has gone to northern New Mexico to visit his daughter, Mary.

Little Sam Bills of Bathgate tried the old method of stimulating the coal fire by pouring coal oil on the live coals. Like all others who have tried the same stunt he is laid up with a severely burned face.

Grace Gansle, daughter of Mrs. John Gansle, was married at the home of her mother in Minneapolis on Christmas eve to Mr. Laurance R. Plank, also of Minneapolis. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Irving P. Johnson, Episcopal minister of Faribault.

City Council.

Regular meeting of the city council, January 3rd, 1916.

Present, Mayor Miller, Aldermen LaFond, King, Heneman, Shumaker and Thompson.

Minutes of meeting of December 6th, 1915, read and approved.

The following bills were audited and allowed:—

ON ACCOUNT OF POOR.	
J B Parker, Mrs Halson	\$ 7 00
F A Feldman, Mrs Paulson	3 50
J E Moorhead, Mrs Botash	7, F Colgan \$3. 10 00
Mrs Haldorsdotter, Mrs Olafsdotter	7 00
J Heneman, F Colgan	\$7, Mrs Botash \$7, Mrs Paulson \$15. 29 00
King & Booker, Mrs Paulson	9 00
King & Book, fuel \$41.78, Fire Dept \$5. 46 78	
King Booker, streets \$5, City Hall \$5.94. 10 84	
Wm Parker, streets	3 50
Chas Johnson, City Hall	6 40
Vernon Thompson, Fire Dept.	6 25
J A Wilkins, Ms and Library Bldg	15 90
Amenia Elevator Co, fuel \$40.50, poston \$48.75, streets \$27.84. 377 00	
Meeting adjourned.	
F. A. WARDWELL, Auditor.	

ELECTRIC BATTERIES THE BEST FOR BILLOWING AND KIDNEY
Lax-cis 5 C Street in the

Heneman Says:

During this month, I will have a

WHITE SALE

offering a table full of all White Goods at very low prices. I know this will interest you. Just take time to see for yourself.

Ladies' Night Gowns, nicely embroidered and lace neck and sleeves, easily worth \$1. this sale 73c

Night Gowns, real fine material, lace and embroidered. \$1.75 is considered very cheap, now \$1.25

Night Gowns, the nicest in stock, the \$2.75 and \$3.00 kind, this sale only \$1.95

Misses Night Gowns, good quality, at only 50c

Combination Shirt and Corset Cover, usual prices \$1.50 to \$2.75, prices during this sale 95c to \$1.75

Princess Slips, regular prices, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.75 and \$3.50, sale prices 95, \$1.15, \$1.50, \$2.20

Pants, regular prices 60c and 75c, this sale 50c

Skirts, good quality, regular at \$1.50, this sale 95c

Skirts, best quality in stock, reg. at \$2.75, now \$1.75

Children's Dresses, reg. from 75c to \$1.00, now 55c

Children's Dresses, regular \$1.75 values, this sale \$1.00

30c Rice Cloth, at only 18c; 30c Crepe at 18c; 50c Silk Stripe Ratine, at 27c; 35c Sparkle Silk, at 23c; 60c Auto Pongee, at 30c.

A few Ladies' Waists, also very cheap

Joliette.

Mr. Gent is the new section foreman at Joliette and he hales from Drayton.

Mrs. P. C. O'Malley left on Tuesday for her home in Pocatello, Idaho after an extended visit with friends and relatives.

Mrs. McGinnis of Hamilton returned from a visit to the Drayton hospital on Sunday evening where she was visiting with her sister, Mrs. Homer Youmans.

Joliette was a busy berg last week, more so than usual, for there were two justice cases tried in the city hall. It is uncommon for Joliette to have legal squabbles.

William McCarty left on Monday for Portland, Oregon, to spend the winter with his father who lives in the vicinity of the metropolis. William said he will be with us when spring returns.

Thomas Scambler who has been section foreman here for years has been transferred to Drayton and left with his family for there Tuesday morning. The Scambler family will be missed socially and otherwise for they were well liked and a general regret is felt for their departure.

Tongue River.

Miss Lily Tallon, who is attending High School in Bathgate, was home for the Christmas holidays.

Mr. J. S. Cranley shipped two carloads of stock from Cavalier last Saturday to the St. Paul markets.

Mr. Ole Skosheim and son, Markie, visited with the Gaarde family near Backoo on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Stull from Glasson visited with the Hodgson and Graves families several days last week.

Mr. Peter Ewig, whose home is near Garrison, N. Dak. is a guest at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Jacob Rickbeil.

Mr. Herbert Simmons intends leaving this week for the Pacific coast, where he will visit friends and also spend several months sightseeing.

A mild form of La Grippe has been making the rounds of this neighborhood quite a number being afflicted with the disease.

Roseau County Lands.

320 Acres Roseau County Farm Land, very best black loam, with clay sub-soil, half mile from railroad and thriving incorporated village; fast developing community, with many miles of new roads under construction. Bargain for quick sale, \$12.50 per acre, one half cash, balance term of years, at six per cent.

760 Acre tract of unimproved Roseau County land, fine black loam with clay sub soil, four and quarter miles from railroad, in a fast developing community; contracts let for hundreds of miles of fine roads; two railroads and good markets. Quick sale only \$10 per acre. Terms. CHAS. A. MOODY, Warrard, Roseau County, Minn.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve In The World.