

# The Pioneer Express.

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NUMBER 2

## THE BANK OF OTTAWA

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Res and Undivided Profits : 4,998,804  
Total Assets over : \$9,000,000

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### OFFICIAL PAPER OF CITY

TERMS, \$2.00 PER ANNUM

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F. A. Wardwell. G. C. Thompson

### THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

There has been very little war news of special importance this week, if anything a notable lack. It may be significant of that long-expected drive. At Verdun there has been some fighting but not as intense as in some past weeks. The Russian drive westward has slackened partly from strong counter attacks by the Austrians who appear to have had German reinforcements. Petrograd claims that the Russians are still advancing. The Russians claim that up to time in this advance that they have captured 200,000 prisoners.

The Italians claim that they have retrieved their late losses and are again on the offensive. There is heavy artillery duels going on between the British and Germans near Ypres, which may be a prelude to a big assault.

Our own troubles with Mexico are rapidly coming to a head. The forty-eight hours allowed for an answer by President Wilson from Carranza expires about the time this paper goes to press. Few people believe that the answer will avert hostilities. Meantime both sides are hurrying up troops to the frontier. The militia of every state are all on the move either to the state rendezvous or to the Mexican frontier. It is probable that Gen. Funston will have at least 40,000 militiamen along the border within the next ten or fifteen days. At this writing the North Dakota regiment at Bismarck are expecting to leave for the south within the next forty eight hours.

The later details of the attack on the 10th colored regiment show that as expected it was a deliberate trap on the part of the Carranza soldiers, with overwhelming forces they attacked the eighty-four troopers and it is remarkable that any American escaped.

Later—Yesterday mornings despatches say that Carranza has ordered the twenty-three prisoners captured at Carranza to be returned to the U. S with their arms. This will probably lessen the immediate tension but will not settle the question of the loss of lives and the treacherous attack. There will therefore be no slackening in the preparation for war.

### EXPOSING TARIFF MISTAKES.

Dr. E. E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has unwittingly exposed one of the fatal defects in the Underwood tariff law. It can never be used as a bargaining tariff, the importance of which Dr. Pratt acknowledged in his recent address before the Boston convention of wholesalers, when he said:

"One of the fundamental ideas in the tariff board as proposed in the present Congress is to gather such information and to furnish such data for the concluding of treaties between this and other countries that we will receive tariff concessions in other countries in return for similar concessions that we ourselves may be willing to make. This part of the new Tariff Commission's duties will make it possible for the United States to bargain actively for foreign trade and to say to this or that country in Latin America: 'If you will give us a concession on canned goods or on breakfast foods or on automobiles, we, on the other hand, will admit some of your products at a rate lower than the usual standard rate.'"

In our trade relations with Latin America the Democratic tariff law is especially defective, for the products of those countries are nearly all on the free list, and there is, therefore, no opportunity for bargaining. There can be no greater concession than that. Mr. Underwood, Mr. Simmons, and other Democrats who had a hand in the Democratic tariff abomination, took particular pains to inform the public that the rates carried in the bill were revenue rates only; that there was not a line of protection in the bill. Now, if a rate is laid for revenue only, on a particular article, how can we bargain with a country by making the rate still lower or abolishing it altogether? This would mean nothing more nor less than robbing the National Treasury of needed revenue.

A protective tariff law would present an altogether different situation. The reciprocity agreement with Cuba was reached while the Dingley law was in force. It permitted certain articles of merchandise produced in the United States to enter Cuba at rates from twenty to forty per cent less than the prescribed Cuban rate, and in return Cuba got a twenty per cent preferential rate in the United States on her sugar. But reciprocity agreements, at best, are fraught with danger. The simplest solution of the matter is to accord ample protection at home and let our manufacturers go after the foreign markets on the basis of full mill capacity and low unit cost. It is as difficult to agree upon a universally acceptable reciprocity treaty as it is to agree upon a universally acceptable tariff law. Protection we must have, speedily; reciprocity treaties can be dealt with as occasions demand.

### NO WAR WITH MEXICO

Our troubles on our southern border have some peculiar features. We shall be at war soon, if we are not now. But with whom? Not with Mexico for strictly speaking there is now no government in Mexico.

It takes three necessary factors to make a nation, first there must be a country, second a people, and third a government for about five years or more.

Carranza is no more than have been a half dozen others who have been temporarily in control of a part of Mexico during that time. In fact several of the others were legally speaking, more entitled to the presidency than Carranza because in their cases they had at least the semblance of being duly elected. Carranza's principal claim to his present ascendancy rests mostly on his recognition by President Wilson.

Then, with whom will we be at war? There has been some talk about arbitration. Between whom?

A year or more ago Villa and Carranza were friends. As near as we can see Villa fought the battles against the other bandits and Carranza gathered in

the proceeds. Carranza and Villa quarrelled. Their forces fought and Villa got the worst of it. The United States favored Carranza. They refused to allow Villa to buy arms and ammunition, but allowed Carranza to buy all he could pay for.

Villa got mad and swore vengeance on the U. S. Carranza was perfectly willing that Villa should try this and Villa did by murdering a lot of citizens and soldiers at Columbus. Both Carranza and Villa had the same object. They wanted war with the United States. Villa for revenge and for future glory. Carranza because he saw that was the easiest way to unite the Mexican people to and under his government, something that he could not do by fighting with his own countrymen who were mostly gathered into many bands of independent bandits.

There is little doubt, that part of both Villa and Carranza's plans will come true. The Mexicans will unite in one body and it is not improbable that Villa may be the commander in chief in the field.

But while these bandits have been fighting they are not fighters. They have almost no real military discipline. They have comparatively few arms. They have almost no heavy artillery and not very much of the lighter guns. They have no money. At this moment a large part of the population are reported as starving.

What will happen when our men get into shape for a real expedition in Mexico may be easily figured.

There is not the slightest doubt of the final result, in a military sense. All therefore that Carranza can possibly get out of the "war" will be a little brief authority—and then go to Europe and spend the rest of his life as so many of his predecessors have done before him.

But we will then at least have a somewhat united Mexico to deal with. And even though they may be embittered against us we can deal with them far better than at present when they are scattered into disunited and warring bands.

Possibly when we once get them together, even though it may take some fighting to lick them into shape, we then may be able to put some sense into their heads though it may take a score of years to educate them to the fact that all we want is for them to get civilized and behave themselves—and treat us, as neighbors should treat each other.

We will have no war with Mexico. We may have to fight Villa, Carranza and several dozen other murderers and their bandit followers, we may have to fight superstition, dense ignorance and poverty, but we have no fight with Mexico. We might arbitrate differences with Mexico if there were a Mexico, but the law does not arbitrate with murderers or their abettors.

### CHURCH UNIONS.

The recent vote of the Canadian Presbyterian Assembly by a two thirds majority to unite in union with the Congregational and Methodist bodies of the Dominion, who had previously also voted for church union, is an epoch in the progress of Christianity.

One hundred years ago such union would have not only been impossible but any proposal would have been rejected with scorn and contumely. Doctrinal differences were then absolutely insurmountable and the differences were practically heresies.

Free-will Methodism, foreordination Congregationalism and predestined Presbyterianism were great gulfs fixed which could not then be crossed.

But now with but little changes in fundamental ideas these brethren have found it comparatively easy to unite on a common basis of brotherly love.

Christianity is not only progressing outwards but inwardly as well. Tolerance and freedom of opinion is rapidly taking the place of the former hatred and persecution.

The greatest wars, the most horrible of persecutions in history have been prosecuted in the holy name of Christ.

Whether the union of these churches or a similar union of churches on this side of the line is the best thing socially and economically may yet be open to argument, but not from a purely doctrinal point of view. Belonging to a church may or may not be an evidence of a real Christian. Sometimes it just means hypocrisy. But the world has long ago arrived to the opinion that the particular church to which a man belongs has very little if anything to do with his real character as a man or as Christian.

### IS THE FLAG A RAG TO YOU.

The flag that we so proudly call "Old Glory" is nothing more than a rag. Whether its materials grew on the back

of a sheep, were picked from a cotton bolt or were product of a worm, it is nothing but a piece of cloth, neither better or worse than any other piece of woven goods of similar texture.

To prove this just dip that flag into a pot of any colored dye and instantly it ceases to be a flag.

But that flag, whether made of wool, cotton or silk, if it bears the stars and stripes, in mingled red, white and blue, means something and stands for something. Something? Yes, it stands for everything. It means God, home and native land, with all that they imply.

Humanity like the flag is of many textures. In this country there are men of wool, men of cotton, men of silk, according to birth and station. But when we look at the flag we don't think of the sheep, or the cotton, plant or the silk-worm. We just look at its form and its colors which spell to us our country. When we look at an American citizen we are not thinking where he or his forefathers were born, we are not even thinking whether he works in the fields or an office. Not of the material of which he is made or the accident of birth—but what does he stand for?

If the citizen stands for the same things for which the flag stands then there needs no further test of citizenship.

Any man who can look at "Old Glory" with reverence and say with truth "That is my flag" is a good American citizen and has permanently shed any previous hyphen prefix.

### CANADA'S LOSSES.

Ottawa, June 28.—Approximately 10,000 names have appeared in the casualty lists issued by the militia department since the Germans made their first attack on the Ypres salient on June 2nd. As approximately 23,000 casualties have previously been reported this means that in number the casualties equal the first Canadian contingent which sailed from Quebec in the latter part of October 1914.

It is likely the lists will continue to be heavy for a few days yet and that before all the names of those who suffered in the recent German offensive and the successful Canadian counter attack are in they will exceed 12,000.

It is also expected that so long as the Canadians hold the Ypres salient under ordinary conditions of trench warfare the casualties will run from 100 to 200 per day.

In 1914 there were but 20 republican votes cast for the candidates for governor. This year there 47 votes cast for the republican candidates. While it is evident that these voters came from the democrats they are welcome to the republican ranks even if they did come by way of the Non-partisan back-door. This refers to Pembina township.

### A Proclamation.

Whereas, the laws of the Grand Lodge A. O. U. W. of North Dakota provide that a member engaged as "a soldier in time of war" is entering a prohibited occupation, rendering his certificate, in event of his death while so engaged, null and void; and

Whereas, the Militia of the States of North Dakota, Montana and Idaho have been called to the colors for service on our southern border or in Mexico; and

Whereas, we believe that at such a time true fraternity as exemplified by this order should be adhered to, and the loved ones of those who are called to support the Stars and Stripes in time of trouble should be fully protected; therefore,

I, Bradley C. Marks, Grand Master Workman of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of North Dakota, by the authority in me vested as such officer, and after consultation with the Board of Directors of said Grand Lodge, do hereby proclaim that the provision of law which makes "a soldier in time of war" a prohibited occupation is hereby waived and that the members of this Order within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge who shall go to the support of our country in the Mexican difficulty shall have their beneficiary certificates maintained in full force and effect; that this Grand Lodge will pay the death claims in full to the designated beneficiaries of such members who may be killed or die in such service, and I do hereby proclaim that said Grand Lodge will pay the assessments as same may be levied for such members while engaged in such service.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Grand Lodge, this 23rd day of June 1916.

B. C. MARKS,  
Grand Master Workman.  
Attest: E. J. MOORE,  
Grand Recorder.

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