

Official Directory

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Com Agr & Labor: John N Hagan

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STATE SENATOR: Walter Welford

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1st District: Wm Pleasance
Henry Geiger
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COUNTY OFFICIALS:
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Sheriff: Chas Atkinson
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Coroner: Frank W Deason
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1st: A B Purdy, Jollette
2nd: J K Oatson, Gardar
3rd: Adam Norton, Cavalr
Comrs: 4th: W J Watts, Leroy
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CUSTOMS OFFICIALS:
Alex Morrison, Collector
Robert Morrison, Special Deputy
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OFFICIAL PAPER OF CITY

WALDVELL & THOMPSON.
A. Wardwell. G.G. Thompson



"If it is still the purpose of the Imperial government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines without regard to what the government of the United States must consider sacred and indisputable rules of international law and universally recognized dictates of humanity, the government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue. Unless the Imperial government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels, the government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German empire altogether."

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

A rather remarkable retirement of the German lines along the front of the British line in the Somme region has been going on during the last week. The Germans would call it a reformation while the British would say it was a retreat. The British lines have now advanced with but little fighting to within three miles of Bapaume which has been for several months an objective point and is a very strongly fortified and important railway center. The retirement is remarkable because up to this time in the war the Germans have invariably held on to all occupied territory if possible of defence. Whether this retirement is strategical in view of the "great spring drive" on the part of the Germans or the ententes is still a military question. On other battle lines there has been nothing of importance.

The "ruthless" submarine blockade declared by Germany continues. There is no notable increase in the number of ships sunk and the numbers vary from two or three to ten or a dozen daily. While this daily loss in itself is not a very large percentage of the ships sailing through the "war zones" yet incidentally, it has more influence than the figures would indicate. The increased dangers have undoubtedly kept many hips from sailing in the disputed seas; has increased the rates of war insurance and also made freight rates the highest ever known. All these things either diminish the food supplies of Britain or else greatly increase the cost. As England would starve in a month without outside supplies, it is evident that country is considerably worried by the submarine blockade.

In our own country we have been "watchfully waiting." Waiting for the probable "overt act" that will cause a declaration of war. Until this week there had been nothing of so drastic a character that we need take offence unless we wanted to, though there have been less important but still very annoying things happen. The blockade has resulted in the tying up of many American vessels, the transportation of merchandise and the stopping of travel.

Sunday night about a hundred miles from the English coast one of the larger English liners the "Leconia" was torpedoed by a German submarine without warning. Twenty minutes after the

first torpedo was exploded a second was sent into the bottom of the ship. There were 260 of the crew and about seventy-five passengers. Six of the passengers were Americans and fourteen of the crew. They all took to the boats, but one boat capsized in the heavy seas that were rolling and two ladies from Chicago died, from exposure. The boats were picked up by a British patrol boat after about six hours exposure during the darkness.

Apparently this is almost an exact repetition of the case of the "Lusitana" except that there were less people on board and consequently less persons drowned.

As we write, the President and Congress are busy discussing the facts and what we shall do about it. The "overt act" has come as it was certain to come. The action of this country is in the hands of our authorities. We await their decision and the consequences.

THE PROMOTER VS. THE MANAGER.

MR. TOWNLEY AS A PROMOTER
Opportunity knocks at every man's door. But few men are clear sighted enough to see Opportunity, or even if they do catch a glimpse of him they let him pass without a second look. The man who sees Opportunity and who takes hold on Opportunity is the successful man. He is not only a successful man but also a man of more or less real genius, because as we said, but few men even see opportunities.

In North Dakota a year ago there was a political opportunity. There was an unrest among the people and particularly among the farmers. Some of this unrest was founded on real facts, some was caused by distorted or exaggerated facts, some was fancied because unknown.

This state of affairs made a political opportunity for anyone bright enough to see it and take advantage of it. There was a man who like Caesar, "came, saw and conquered." His name was Townley. Mr. Townley evidently was a man endowed by nature to seize "opportunities." He had made several mistakes previously, but apparently they had not troubled him so much as they did his creditors. When the present opportunity arrived in front of him Mr. T. joined in the procession, or rather he and opportunity started a procession of which he was the head.

Then he gathered a great multitude to follow; that he not only got them to follow but that he made them pay nine dollars a piece for the privilege, are matters of history. This success stamps Mr. Townley as a man of genius as a promoter. His methods were crude, his stated objects were in many cases absurd and no more apparent foolish idea was ever presented than that men would not only join him in so many absurdities but that they would be willing to pay for the privilege. No one would believe until he did it, that any one man could assume the leadership and become the sole dictator of so many people, simply because he assumed that authority.

But nothing succeeds like success. Whoever we are, we must take off our hats in honor of Mr. Townley. He did it and did it all by himself. The miracle of a man lifting himself by his own bootstraps has at last been performed—and Mr. Townley now resides in the seventh heaven.

But that was and is but the beginning. Mr. T. pulled out the plug and let the water run and it has made quite a flood. Now, he is trying to control the flood. Before he was promoter, now he becomes a manager. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Townley can carry on the dual role, because the promoter business and manager matters must both continue if the procession is to keep together and move onward.

MR. TOWNLEY AS A MANAGER
As a manager Mr. Townley has now had about four months experience. Some of the difficulties he has been called upon to adjust are matters of history and to some extent go to show his ability or disability as a manager.

His membership to a considerable extent, as is natural and certain, are taking their second thought. Second thoughts are generally more conservative.

The calls for more and more money are not pleasant features. That many thousand dollars have been handed to Mr. Townley and that there has been no accounting is certain but not reassuring. It is not altogether pleasing to the average American to be ruled by one man, especially any one man who has assumed to be a political autocrat without asking the consent of the governed.

It is also against American ideas that any one man should rule a secret caucus of one house of the state legislature and then have that caucus pass or reject bills solely on the ideas of the boss, without reference to the merits of the bill.

Witness the rejection of the two cent fare on North Dakota railroads in face of the fact that Minnesota people have had such a law for several years.

Many of the Nonpartisan people are wondering in their minds why Mr. Townley insisted on the present legislature revolutionizing the state by seizing authority for which they had no legal warrant and attempting to resolve themselves into a constitutional convention and thereby to arbitrarily and absolutely destroy the fundamental principles of the constitution as adopted by the people of this state.

But Mr. Townley knew that bill No. 44 would not pass the senate. Why should he insist on making the House pass the bill and then make all this winter's legislation be tested by the vote on said bill 44? We doubt if that is good management even from Mr. Townley's standpoint.

Mr. Townley has gathered about his immediate person a set of political "soldiers of fortune." These people are notoriously hard to manage and their loyalty to their master is measured by preferment and cash payments. Can he keep them in subjection? We cannot here rehearse all of the troubles that have and will come to him as autocrat of all the Nonpartisans. Evidently Mr. Townley has troubles of his own.

Up to this time Mr. Townley has been building and launching a great battleship. He has gathered a large crew and officers, the latter mostly of rather dubious experiences. Now he goes to battle. We hear HIS GUNS ROAR in capital letters. If Mr. Townley has these guns loaded with real shot and he can keep his officers and crew aiming and firing with any sure certainty, then "old BIG BIZ" will go to the bottom, while all the little Bizzies and the rest of us will be glad to swim to some lone island and thereafter do the Crusoe act leaving the world to Emperor Townley and his farmer serfs.

"Long live the King," if he is a king.

WEATHER.

December and January of this year together were the coldest average for about thirty-five years and February, when the records are footed, is likely to keep about the same average. While we have had little of extreme cold this month yet on the other hand we have had few warm days and only a few in which the snow has softened in the sun in protected places. While the snow fall has not been quite so great as last winter yet at the present we have considerably more snow on the ground than usual.

This continuous cold has made us use fuel in larger quantities than usual and consequently added to the H. C. L. But we live in hopes. Naturally so much preceding cold should portend a let up in the succeeding months, and as a consequence a warm and favorably spring. This not intended as a prophecy but as a probability only.

The only positive prophecy that a long residence in this climate permits is, that about the first ten days of January in each year we may expect some rather cool weather and that about the same days of July we will not need overcoats.

People who live at a distance, pity North Dakotans because they think we are all winter in about the same state as the frogs and in constant fear of death from freezing. Their pity is entirely misplaced as they don't get on to the trouble with our winters. The winters of North Dakota so far as personal sensations are concerned are far pleasanter than the winters of the middle states. Our cold weather gives health and vigor and we have no dampness to make ourselves or surroundings uncomfortable or unpleasant.

The real trouble with North Dakota winters is that they are too long and that they cost too much. Too long because they make the summer too short and too expensive because it costs too much to keep warm. We need a little more time in which to put in and grow our crops, and the necessary warm clothing and the fires to feed with \$11. coal take lots of money.

But we do keep warm and we pay the bills from the crops that we raise even if the summer is a little short, and when it comes to health and vigor we would only like the opportunity of matching any set or number of school children from this cold country with an equal number from any other state in the Union. We believe that the North Dakota kids would show just the same superiority in physique as does our No. 1 hard wheat, and largely for the same climatic reasons.

Salesmen wanted to solicit orders for lubricating oils, greases and paints. Salary or commission. Address: THE HARVEY OIL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

Communicated

"First live, afterward philosophize" This is a saying as old as the sages of Rome and as practical as the builders of its empire. It means that we must procure the means of living before we think of the accessory needs of life. To live is essential, while more than that may, in case of necessity, be dispensed with. That old proverb of the Latin is as applicable to a community, town, or state as to the individual. Not wishing to talk around the bush, I will go straight to my aim. What needs our good town of Pembina. Is it beauty? Well, I think nature and the God of nature has given this town more of that than any place in North Dakota. Pembina here I mean the collection of good citizens of our town, need to live first above any thing else. To make a living one has of course to use his brain and hands, in fact all and every one of his soul's faculties and body's powers. The citizens of Pembina it matters not what creed or nationality they are, should be united and work energetically for the welfare, the essential well being of the city. The citizens should, at certain times have general meetings in the city hall, not to philosophize, or to attend a dance, or listen to a flowery speech, or melodious music, or to gaze on the screen to see a bull fight or love story, but to be practical and to talk on the essentials of the town, each one to have the right to express his ideas and to make suggestions if he has any, for the good of the public generally. With a few exceptions we are all here in town to make our living and to make it we depend upon each other. There fore we must be united, in union lies our strength. By the exceptions, I mean those citizens who have made their money here and are fair enough to spend it where they made it. Some of us are merchants, I dare say that our stores can complete with any stores in the country. Why then spend our money somewhere else before we favor our own business houses? Our hotels depend, in order to make a living, on boarders and travelers. Why then should there be among us people who doom the existence of the hotel by opening their homes to travelers and boarders? We have here our vacant courthouses. Let us as loyal, unselfish citizens meet, discuss and suggest ways and means where by that fine building can be utilized for the benefit of Pembina and its inhabitants. Jealousy born from a selfish heart prevents much good, but a good jealousy in the heart of each man and woman in Pembina will bring new life and new strength into us all. Pembina first, should be our cry and undoubtedly Pembina would grow and flourish. Its happy inhabitants, being sure of their living, will enjoy more of the accessory needs. We may philosophize after we live comfortably.

A CITIZEN.

Auction Sales.

I. J. Foster of Bathgate announces the following auction sales that he will conduct during the first half of March: J. C. Jackson's sale, half mile west of Glasston, on March 6th.

Sam Whitmer's sale, a mile south and a mile west of Bathgate, on March 7th. James Middaugh's sale, eight miles southwest of Pembina and six miles east of Bathgate, on March 7th.

Donald and William Beaton's sale three and a half miles east of Hamilton, on March 10th.

T. R. Chambers' sale, half mile north and two miles east of Hamilton, on March 14th.

John Montgomery's sale, one mile south and two and a half miles east of Hamilton, on March 15th.

Please bear these dates in mind. These sales consist of farm equipments of all kinds and stock.

I. J. FOSTER, Auctioneer.

National Forest Lands.

On about 2,000,000 acres of national forest lands grazing by domestic stock is either entirely prohibited or is greatly restricted to provide range for elk.

There is no gate into heaven except at the end of the path of duty.—Van Dyke.

If You Want
Real Tangible
Results—
Advertise

Heneman Says:

We have the new things in for spring.

The Gordon Hat at the old price.

All this month we will sell the \$3.50 Gordon hat for \$3.

The Belgian Hare and Commo at \$1.75.

We still have a few of late last year styles of Gordon Hats at \$1.75 and \$2.00.

A new nice line of spring and summer caps ranging in prices from 25 cents to \$1.75.

Look over our complete line and make your selection.

SPECIAL SATURDAY.

Yuban 40 cent Coffee, three pounds for \$1.00.

Dr. Prick's Corn Flake six cents.

Libby's Dill Pickles at 17 cents.

Pickled Onions 10 cts. per bottle.

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

320,817

Have been built and actually delivered to retail buyers since August 1, 1916. These figures represent the actual number of cars manufactured by us since August, 1916, and delivered to our agents to retail buyers.

This unusual fall and winter demand for Ford cars makes it necessary for us to confine the distribution of cars only to those agents who have orders for immediate delivery to retail customers, rather than to permit any agent to stock cars in anticipation of later spring sales.

We are issuing this notice to intending buyers that they may protect themselves against delay or disappointment in securing Ford cars. If therefore, you are planning to purchase a Ford car, we advise you to place your order and take delivery now. Delay in buying at this time may cause you to wait several months.

Runabout \$345, Touring Car \$360, Coupelet \$505, Town Car \$595, Sedan \$645, f. o. b. Detroit.

E. R. LANGTON, Agent, Pembina, N. Dak.

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