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Official Directory

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U S Represent—F McCumber
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Lieutenant Governor—A T Kraabel
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State Auditor—Carl R Kostitzky
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A M Christian
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1st District—Wm Pleasance
Henry Geiger
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COUNTY OFFICIALS
States Attorney—Wm McMurchie
Clerk of Court—J D Winlaw
Sheriff—Chas Atkinson
Auditor—Wm W. Felson
Treasurer—Hugh Gibson
Register of Deeds—Geo Roadhouse
County Judge—H G Vick
Surveyor—Herman Campbell
Supt of Schools—Charlotte Jones
Coroner—Frank W. Deason
Public Admin'r—Geo Peterson
1st—A B Purdy, Joliette
2nd—J S Staples, Concrete
3rd—Adam Norton, Caval'r
Com'rs—W J Watts Leroy
5th—Joe Morrison, Drayton

CUSTOMS OFFICIALS
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Robert Morrison, Special Deputy
A R Harvey, Deputies
S E Woolworth, Deputies
E R Russell, Immigration Inspector

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CITY

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WARDWELL & THOMPSON.

F. A. Wardwell. G. G. Thompson



This paper has enlisted with the government in the cause of America for the period of the war.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

After the first week of fighting in the grand assault of the German army on the Somme, there has been but little change in the relative positions of the two great armies though during the succeeding two weeks the Germans have strenuously sought to widen the salient. They have particularly endeavored to force the British backward toward the sea with the city of Amiens as the immediate objective. While making some gains at the expense of many casualties they are still nine miles from that important city.

The later news is to the effect, that apparently despairing of breaking the British lines on the west of the salient, they are now attacking from the trench lines between the salient and the sea towards the south, on a front reaching as far as Ypres. Such a movement if successful would result in flanking the line of British troops defending the western side of the big salient, force the retirement of the whole line southward and expose Calais and other French seaports to capture.

Lloyd George told the British parliament on Tuesday that we had arrived at the most critical period of the war. As it stands today two great armies are yet facing each other, each tired and somewhat demoralized, but each still in fighting trim after three weeks hard battling.

The fact that the Germans have but partially succeeded in their objectives after paying a price that should have brought them complete success according to their own ideas, only places them in a more desperate position that will compel them to keep up the fight to a decision.

The final result no one can foresee as yet. It will depend very largely on the relative reserve power, on the generalship, on the weather, and some on sheer luck.

But whatever the fortunes of these two great armies within the next few weeks, or perhaps days, the final outcome is certain. Victory for the ententes will mean a possible quick peace, because it may mean the puncture of a great German balloon and at rate will prove the impossibility of final German victory.

On the other hand, suppose that the Germans overrun all France and all Italy, they would still remain the British navy and the United States. German soldiers cannot ford the English channel and America should in men and all military resources be greater and more powerful than even a Germany that had not already exhausted itself by a four years war.

If the United States had prepared for

war three years ago as she has prepared within the last year, this last great desperate fight of Germany against the world would have not occurred. Because we were not quite ready Germany has taken this last effort before an American army could cross the sea. Because we were not ready, it will now perhaps take thousands of American lives to settle the issues. Nothing is now more certain than the best way to avoid war is to be ready for it.

THE DEBT TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Loyal women spend time and labor in knitting and sewing for the soldiers. That is well and often means much sacrifice of time and money. But these laudable efforts for the soldiers' relief are made in comparative comfort. The wearers use them in cold, rains, and snows, in the muddy slush of the trenches.

In the making of millions of surgical dressings and hospital necessities the labor is unceasing and no work means more to the users. But these also are mostly the utilization of otherwise leisure time and made under pleasant and congenial surroundings. The products are pure, dainty and antiseptically clean. But finally they will be cast out as horrible, filthy rags, stained with the life-blood of our own relatives. In this the contrast between the making and the wearing is peculiarly typical. What wounds, what pains, what suffering these dainty white dressings finally mean. How little is our home work compared with the awful work "over there."

Financially, we subscribe liberally to thrift stamps, to "liberty" loans, but even in these we expect return with interest; and in these are but learning a most useful lesson in social and financial economy. But to the Red Cross, to the Y. M. C. A. and kindred organizations, we give millions of dollars outright and think we are liberal. That is true but do you ever think what the soldier boys themselves are giving in money to the financial support of the war. They have subscribed bountifully to the liberty loans, but we think they are really giving more according to their means in other ways, more than any other class of people.

The average farm laborer at this time commands a wage of from \$50 to \$75 with board per month. Other working people are getting proportionate returns for labor and the skilled, educated and professional classes receive from \$5 to \$10 per day. The soldier and sailor gets about \$30 per month and board. The soldier has his clothing in addition but the sailor buys his own coverings. These soldiers were until lately all drawing from about \$2 to \$10 a day, now they get perhaps \$1.50 counting in board. That is, the common soldier contributes from say \$2 to \$6 per day to the support of the government. If we take an average of say three dollars per day thus given, with a million soldiers under arms, that would mean that the army and navy would be giving services without pay of a value of \$3,000,000 per day, \$90,000,000 per month or one billion eighty millions of dollars for the year. When the full numbers of the army and navy are made up the aggregate will be proportionately increased.

The sum mentioned, only a few years ago would have paid the entire expenses of the United States government for a year.

How much will the people of the United States owe these soldiers and sailors when they come marching home again? Unlimited gratitude and admiration, yes; but how many dollars will it take to satisfy the debt?

Many of these boys will have lost opportunities for lucrative positions because of absence in the army; they may never be able to find their proper niche in life, and thereafter struggle along in comparative poverty. In a suit for damages how much would be their proper claim?

If these boys would only lie down and die on the last battle-field after victory what a burden of debt would be removed from a grateful country. Sometimes it looks as if certain people wished that might also be the duty of the no longer needed fighting man.

PARA-GRAPHICS.

Hammering with hundreds of thousands of men is good military tactics, if the hammer has the men to spare and the other fellow has them not. Gen. Grant won the last of the Civil War that way. "Fighting on this line if it took all summer." Are these similar conditions now in France?

With the help of some fine large liners loaned us by the kaiser, some Holland ships also loaned but rather unwillingly,

some Jap and some British ships added to our own new vessels—well, the European ferry seems to be running all right and doing good business. Thus at least we may guess in spite of the censor, that most of the first draft will have camped in France by the first of next month.

This spring weather just suits the hopeful farmer. There never was a perfect day in the mind of the pessimistic fellow.

Setting the clock ahead will accomplish one needed reform in Pembina.

We have always gone to the entertainments at the City Hall, particularly kids to the movies, just an hour too late.

Half a century ago a great civil war decided once and for all that this union of states was one and inseparable. Now a lot of rebels are seeking disunion by classes. Must we have another civil war?

If the U-boats were increasing in number and power they would get more ships than before. The navy, for military purposes, tells no tales of U-boats sunk—and the crews of the same somehow also keep very quiet.

"Corn-ervation" and "corn-terment" mixed with flour, is the daily duty of the hour, and it would be ill-bred as if the censor said to knock our wartime bread. But barley meal is but barely a meal (listen to the hungry pigs squeal), while nobody gloats over horse-feed oats. While only a true patriot can say grace over a rye meal without a wry face.

APRIL 6th, 1918.

Last Saturday was the first anniversary of our war with Germany. So far we have paid the price mostly in money, labor and conservation.

At this date troops are passing across the sea as rapidly as ships can be found to take them and it is expected that possibly a million and a half of the flower of American manhood will be "over there" by the first of August.

What will be the story to tell on April 6th, 1919?

Nature has endowed humanity with some curious recompenses. We could hardly bear the dread of the next year were it not for faith and hope in the success of the right. On the other hand we are so constituted that after even the worst has happened that we may assuage grief by the very surcease of sorrow, that we may to a certain extent heal the wound in its own blood. The answer to the events of the next year is with the German kaiser and the German people. The kaiser long ago promised them a German peace through the ruthlessness of the U-boats. That has failed. Four years of fighting, four years of hunger, four years of disappointment, have had the natural effect on the morale of even the stolid Germans. They are insistent for peace, perhaps as yet a "German peace", but peace.

The answer of the kaiser was, that his army should be in Paris by April first. He started on the road, but failed by many miles. He has left that road strewn with the dead bodies of thousands of Germans. He has made progress but he still has the unbroken front of the British, French and now American armies in front of him.

He will perhaps again make another desperate assault, but this all proves his desperation and proves the unrest of the German people.

Another great assault will be the utmost left to the kaiser. If unsuccessful in a decisive fight, then even the German people will be able to feel the uselessness of it all—and then will come peace; the "peace that passeth all understanding."

The election of Mr. Lenroot for congress in Wisconsin over his two opponents by a majority of 10,000, foreshadows an overwhelming majority for the loyalists in the United States this fall. People like LaFollette and others of his benchmen, who have done all in their power to discredit the administration in their efforts to uphold the dignity of the United States, must feel that they are advocating a wrong principle. Some of them have been trying to switch onto the bandwagon lately but we think they are too late. The people of the United States have enough material to select from without sending persons to office

whose loyalty was ever questioned. We look to see a citizens ticket in the field in this state that will give the voters a chance to vote for true Americans. There are many in the Nonpartisan party who have been misled by Townleyism and who are awaiting an opportunity to show how they stand.

County News

Mrs. George Roadhouse of Cavalier is reported very ill with diabetes.

Mr. and Mrs. Karl Mitz returned to Drayton after the winters sojourn in Shillings, Minnesota.

J. T. Tisdale and family of Nowesta have moved to Drayton and are occupying the Wesley Van Camp residence.

George Lind of Cavalier arrived home last week from a winters sojourn in California. Mr. Lind is looking and feeling fine and is glad to be back.

Mr. and Mrs. John McKibbin and daughter, Miss Susie, of St. Thomas, returned to their home last Saturday after spending the winter at Long, Beach California.

A fine new garage has been added to the Methodist parsonage property in Drayton. Rev. W. E. Vater has a new Ford car and is well equipped for his country work.

Robert McBride will leave Cavalier in the near future to make his home in Grand Forks. He has resigned his position as president of the Merchants and Farmers Bank, and has offered his residence for sale.

It is reported that Percy Wessels of Walhalla has purchased the farm homesteaded and owned for nearly forty years by Mrs. John Hyde at Hyde Park. It is one of the historic farms of Pembina county, consequently of North Dakota.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rock and son Harold, of Hamilton, went to Drayton Sunday where the latter underwent an operation for rupture. He is thought to have sustained the injury while working in his father's elevator.

W. J. Lean, was just returning to Drayton from Saskatoon, where he was called by the death of his father, when word was received stating that his aunt had passed away from shock. He returned to Saskatoon from Winnipeg.

Mrs. Fred Ganssle of St. Thomas went to Winnipeg on Monday in response to word that her daughter, Miss Anna, who has been in the hospital there recovering from a serious operation for ear trouble, was obliged to have her tonsils removed.

Wm. Young Jr., who has spent the winter at International Falls, has returned to Hamilton and will take charge of the Swaney dray line which he has bought out. Mr. Swaney has not decided upon his future occupation save that for a time he will assist F. A. Argue in the hardware store.

Mrs. Cyril Fredrick of Drayton was assisting her husband to unload some straw on Saturday when she slipped and fell from the loft of the barn. She was taken to the local hospital and it will be some time before she will fully recover from the shock as she is an elderly lady.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Campbell and daughter, Esther, arrived at their home in Cavalier last Tuesday after spending the winter in California. Hector Campbell and family of Emerson, who went with them, also returned at this time. They report a delightful trip but glad to be back again.

A quiet wedding was solemnized in Cavalier on Monday, April 1st, when Miss Katherine Robbins was united in matrimony to Emanuel E. Schlutcher, Rev. Mr. Hall of the Presbyterian church performing the ceremony. After a short honeymoon trip the young couple will be at home to their friends in Cavalier, where the groom is assistant cashier of the First National Bank.

Miss Etta Rowe, whose parents live in Hamilton, and who is teaching in Berthold, was married to L. L. Berce of that place. The ceremony took place at Minnot, April 4th. A short wedding trip was taken to the Twin Cities and to the home of the groom's parents in Wisconsin. Mr. Berce intends to enlist in the navy while away.

A land deal of considerable importance was concluded this week through the Warner agency of Hamilton. P. H. Paulson of Waterloo, Iowa, and his brother, C. H. Paulson of City Falls, Iowa, have become the owners of five quarters in Hamilton and Carleton townships, in exchange for improved property in Chicago. C. H. Paulson will have active management of the property as regards farming operations, his brother being a lawyer by profession. Mr. Paulson will spend the summer in Hamilton, with headquarters at Hotel Hamilton. The farm residence of J. J. O'Connor

Heneman Says:

We have the new things in the Gordon Hats from \$2 to \$4. Dress Shirts 75c to \$2.50. A good assortment of Spring and Summer Underwear. Overalls and Jackets \$1.50 to \$2.50. Overall Union Suits \$2.75 to \$3.50.

For the Home:

Lenolium in different patterns \$1.25 to \$1.60 per running yard.

Congolium Rugs in different sizes and patterns.

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near Neche, was completely destroyed by fire on Sunday, March 31st. The fire was discovered in one of the rooms upstairs used as a bed room by the children. Mr. O'Connor immediately secured a pail of water to put it out but when he returned the flames had made such headway that it was impossible to save the building. A strong wind was blowing and the fire made such progress that only a few small articles were saved. Mr. O'Connor and family had just moved out for the summer and were just nicely settled, and this misfortune coming at the busy season makes it doubly hard. The loss is only partially covered by insurance.

Automobile Tires.

I have, my spring stock of automobile tires, standard makes, contracted for before the raise last fall, that will be sold at reduced prices. All new, fresh stock, all sizes. Cash deal. Come quick if you need tires any time this summer. Tires are sure to raise in price.

G. G. THOMPSON.

Leave your Kodak films at the Drug Store to be developed and printed. 3c

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions thereof, notice is hereby given that certain mortgage, executed and delivered by W. Archie Andrews and Myrtle Andrews, his wife, mortgagors, to Fargo Loan Agency, mortgagee, dated the 24th day of August, A. D. 1915, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Pembina, and State of North Dakota, on the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1915, at 2:10 o'clock P. M. and recorded in Book 96 of mortgages, on page 360, will be foreclosed by sale of the premises in such mortgage and hereinafter described, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Cavalier, county of Pembina, and State of North Dakota, at the hour of two o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 18th day of May, 1918, to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage on the day of sale.

The premises described in said mortgage and which will be sold to satisfy the same, are those certain premises situated in the county of Pembina, and State of North Dakota, and described as follows, to-wit: The north half (N¹/₂) of section ten (10), township one hundred and sixty-three (163), range fifty-six (56), containing three hundred and twenty (320) acres of land, more or less, according to the government survey thereof.

There will be due on said mortgage at the date of sale the sum of two hundred twenty-six (226) dollars (\$226).

FARGO LOAN AGENCY, Mortgagee.
JNO. D. FARRAND, Attorney for Mortgagee, Fargo, North Dakota.
April 5-12-18-30, May 2-30.

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The best in the world.