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United States Should Not Declare War on Turkey, Is Said

Boston, Nov. 30.—The Turks are heartily tired of German rule, and a declaration of war by the United States against Turkey now would be playing into the hands of the Berlin officials, in the opinion of Dr. William E. Strong, editorial secretary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions.

"Why the United States should declare war upon either Turkey or Bulgaria is incomprehensible to those who know anything of the internal situation of these two countries," said a statement issued by Dr. Strong tonight. "Both of the countries are as much under the control of Germany as are Belgium and Poland."

Compared to Belgium "Who would suggest," he continued, "that we should declare war against Belgium because Belgium subjects are working for Germany and Belgium is supplying Germany with foodstuffs and other war equipment? Those who have come out of Turkey during the last few months give only one testimony, and that is to the effect that Turkey is heartily tired of the domination of Germany. Even the leaders recognize that they went into that war not for any possible gain to Turkey, but with every opportunity of losing everything."

"If war should be declared on Turkey and Bulgaria what could the United States do? It would be cruel in the extreme to make an attack upon a people who hate the alliance with Germany with a perfect hatred, and who would gladly break that alliance if they had the power to do so. A declaration of war today on the part of the United States would lead to a new attack under German direction upon the non-muslim population of Turkey, whose elimination from Asia minor is one of the manifest policies of Germany."

Would Imperil U. S. Agents "One can hardly think of the people of the United States favoring any step which could, so far as we can see, lead to nothing that would abbreviate this war, but would open the door for new and startling atrocities under the leadership of Belgium, to say nothing of imperiling American agents in both countries. The hostility toward Germany is a tendency to be encouraged rather than discouraged."

"The sending of Bernstorff to Constantinople was with the idea of turning Turkey against the United States. In the face of the rising tide of German opposition in Turkey, he will probably be unable to do so unless the United States by a declaration of war, plays into his hands and into the hands of the Berlin officials."

Mrs. Glen Granger, who has been with relatives in Fargo for the past few weeks, spent Thanksgiving Day with Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Granger, at their home on Fifth avenue. Mrs. Granger returned to Fargo Friday morning.

Harry Bacon, of St. Paul, is in the city for a few days.

North Dakota Has Enrolled 32 Per Cent

North Dakota with 43,971 signed pledge cards has enrolled 32 per cent of the total number of families in the state according to a tabulation of returns by states as compiled by the United States food administration at Washington just received by E. F. Ladd, federal food administrator for North Dakota.

This state has reached 40 per cent of its goal. This is under the average for the country, the total figures for the United States being as follows: Number of families, 23,452,727; goal, 12,569,265; cards signed, 10,722,588; per cent of families, 47; per cent of goal, 85.

Kansas makes the best showing in the United States by securing 92 per cent of the families in the state. This was 137 per cent of its goal. Iowa is second with 91 per cent of its families and 121 per cent of its goal.

In Kansas there are 449,718 families and 412,918 signed cards. In Iowa there are 565,840 families and 517,091 signed cards. Arkansas made the poorest showing having but 8 per cent of the families signed, a total of 33,325 cards being secured from 394,768 families.

IMPORTANT NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AT BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA, DECEMBER 10, 1917

Relating to Official Grain Standards of the United States for Shelled Corn, Official Grain Standards of the United States for Wheat, and the Rules and Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States grain standards Act.

At the request of Attorney General William Langer, a special hearing relative to the above subjects has been scheduled to be held in the State Capitol at Bismarck, North Dakota, on December 10, beginning at 9:30 a. m. This hearing will be in addition to the one to be held in the rooms of the Commercial Club at Fargo, North Dakota, Auditorium on December 8, as announced in Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 29.

Producers of grain, millers, merchants, inspectors, warehousemen, carriers and other persons interested are invited to be present at either of these hearings. Please bring this notice to the attention of as many persons as possible in order that a large attendance and a full discussion may be had.

—Charles J. Brand, Chief of Bureau.

The Neighboring Study Club met with Mrs. Annie Greenwood Monday afternoon. There was a perfect attendance and three visitors. Mrs. Drake conducted the usual parliamentary drill and Mrs. Greenwood the study of modern authors, presenting Ernest Poole. An article on Herbert Hoover by this author was read and his two books, "His Family" and "The Harbor" were received. The difficulties and failures encountered by a father compelled to bring up a family of daughters benefit of their mother in early life. The latter is founded upon the real harbor of New York City and is socialistic in thought.

Winning of War Immediate and Unalterable Task, Is Text of Message Delivered

Washington, Dec. 4.—A definite statement to the world of America's war aims and of the basis upon which peace will be considered was made today by President Wilson in an address to congress in which he urged immediate declaration of war between the United States and Austria-Hungary—Germany's vassal and tool. As to Turkey and Bulgaria—also tools of the enemy—he counseled delay because "they do not yet stand in the direct path of our necessary action."

To win the war, the president declared in emphatic and ringing tones, is the immediate and unalterable task ahead. He urged congress, just beginning its second war session, to concentrate itself upon it. The president sharply dismissed the possibility of premature peace, sought by German intrigue and debated here by men who understand neither its nature nor the way it may be attained. With victory an accomplished fact, he said, peace will be evolved based upon "mercy and justice"—to enemy and friend—with hope of a partnership of nations to guarantee future world peace.

Peace Proposals Must Come from German People

The war will be deemed won, he declared, "when the German people say to us, through properly accredited representatives, that they are ready to agree to a settlement based upon justice and reparation of the wrongs their rulers have done." Terms of peace, he added, would not include dismemberment, robbery or punishment of the enemy, but would be based on justice, defined briefly as follows:

Freedom of nations and their peoples from autocratic domination, reparation to Belgium, relinquishment of German power over the people of Austria, Turkey, the free Balkan states, as well as evacuation of Prussian territorial conquests in Belgium and northern France.

Emphasizing the purpose of the United States not to interfere in the internal affairs of any nation, the president asserted that no wrong against Germany was intended, and that there was no desire to rearrange the Austro-Hungarian empire. He said when he spoke eight months ago of the right of nations to free access to the seas, he had Austria as well as the smaller and weaker nations in mind.

Distinguished Audience Fills Hall Appearing in congress for joint session for the first time since he asked for the war declaration against Germany last April, the president was more than usually warmly greeted and his speech was received with enthusiastic applause which grew tumultuous when he reached the recommendation as to Austria. Diplomats, justices of the supreme court and other high officials assembled on the floor joined in the demonstration.

The definition of war and peace terms, the most explicit ever put forth by the head of any of the great warring powers, was accepted as the more significant because since his reply to the Pope's peace note, the president has come to be regarded more and more as a spokesman for all the nations fighting Germany.

Given a Worldwide Circulation By advanced arrangement, the address was made available for publication today in nearly every corner of the globe. It probably will not appear in full in the Teutonic press, but the papers of neutral countries and the work of allied aviators, will get it to many hands in unmitigated form.

The request for a declaration of war with Austria, met with virtually unanimous approval and congress tonight was prepared to give prompt response. Passage by the house on Thursday and by the senate on Friday of the necessary resolutions, was planned by the leaders who began drafting the formal document soon after the president finished speaking.

Sentiment Favors War on Austria Strong sentiment in favor of including Turkey and Bulgaria in the new war declaration in spite of the president's counsel, was prevalent, but administration leaders expect to curb it by pointing to Mr. Wilson's declaration:

"We shall go wherever the necessities of this war carry us, but it seems to me that we should go only where immediate and practical consideration leads us, and not heed any others."

The recommendation of war with Austria, was generally received as meaning that the president has at last relinquished hope that peace might be forwarded through alienation of Austria from her dominating ally. It also recognizes the extension of the war front on which American forces are operating to Italy, and will serve to hasten the Italians.

American Soldiers May Be Needed in Italy

It was learned tonight that in conversation with congressional leaders before leaving the capitol, the president said that the Austrian declaration was advised largely because it might be necessary at any time to have American soldiers at Italy.

Approval of the address on all sides was pronounced, and was demonstrated not only by the outburst of applause, but in statements of the congressional leaders. Many declared it the greatest of the president's state papers. "He was more than a half hour reading his manuscript in clear, penetrating tones, gaining in emphasis and earnestness of delivery as he proceeded, to a dramatic conclusion with an invocation to God for victory for a 'just and holy cause.'"

Both branches of congress adjourned after the president closed the house until tomorrow and the senate until Friday. Immediate steps were taken to translate the president's war recommendations into action. The house foreign relations committee was summoned to meet tomorrow at 2 p. m. and the senate foreign affairs committee on Thursday morning. Chairman Flood of the house committee began drafting the Austrian war resolution, which will be similar to that of April 1, against Germany. Adjourn-

ment of the senate until Friday precludes final action before that time. Representative Flood plans to introduce the resolution in the house tomorrow, and report it for action tomorrow or Thursday. To save time the senate committee plans to consider the house draft while it is before the lower body Thursday.

The widespread demand for the addition of Turkey and Bulgaria in the resolution promises to be the only obstacle in the program of speedy enactment. Republicans in both senate and house committees are in sympathy with them.

La Follette Silent as Throng Cheers There has been no indication, however, of what is to be expected from the small group which has opposed the government's war policies. Senator La Follette today did not join in the demonstrations of approval given the president's utterances. With folded arms and contracted brows, he sat intently watching the executive, but without applause, and did not raise with the throng at various junctures.

Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, who voted against the first war resolution, probably will be in charge of the Austrian resolution in the senate. He has announced his intention to give full support to the prosecution of the war and favors recognizing the status of Austria.

New Situation Since Enemy's Massed Attack

With the British Army in France, Dec. 4.—The Germans up to noon today had not renewed their attempt of yesterday to smash the British front south of Marcoing, but it seems improbable that the enemy will allow matters to remain as they now are.

The situation, therefore is still one that cannot be dismissed lightly, in view of the heavy concentration of guns and troops which Von Hindenburg has brought to bear on this line.

After Bigger Attacks There has been no change in the respective positions of the opposing forces since last night. Exhaustion and the necessity of reorganizing his depleted ranks have undoubtedly forced the enemy to pause for a breathing spell.

The ground won by the Germans yesterday could in no way compensate for the shambles caused by Von Hindenburg's disregard for the lives of his men. But it must be borne in mind that he was playing for vastly bigger stakes than have yet been won. In his latest attacks there were undoubtedly tremendous efforts to break through, with great possibilities of a drive out into the open such as he engineered in Italy.

Situation Easier

The situation today was much easier for the British. Yesterday was admittedly a rather anxious one, but abundant reinforcements arrived. The checking of the Germans' incessant massed attacks was due only to the gallantry of the British soldiers, who did not yield before fierce assaults by greatly superior numbers.

In their stupendous efforts against La Vauguere the Germans swept forward in dense waves with absolutely no concealment and were slaughtered. During the afternoon they delivered a very heavy attack also west of Marcinieres and succeeded in smashing through the British line, but an immediate counter-attack forced them to fall back.

The open fighting which has developed along the new battle front has created an entirely new situation, which holds out many possibilities and now, more than ever, involves the question of generalship which may decide the issue.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Myhre are moving to Bismarck.

The Christmas sale of the M. E. Ladies' Aid was a great success. The meals served and the sale netted the society \$225.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Oglesby, of Leal, have been visiting at the home of Mrs. P. W. Noxon. Mrs. Oglesby is a daughter of Mrs. Noxon.

Lieutenant Paul Hart is home on a two weeks furlough from Fort Snelling, having just completed three months training at that place and receiving a commission of first lieutenant.

Medina Citizen: Art Chase was at Valley City the first of the week to meet his wife, who had been visiting relatives and friends in Canada for some time past.

Word has been received in the city of the serious illness of Miss Bessie Paulsen, the eldest daughter of A. P. Paulsen. Miss Bessie makes her home with her grandmother, Mrs. Martin, of Mantorville, Minn.

Word has been received in the city of the marriage of Miss Marion Cole to Lieut. Stuart P. Stevenson. Miss Cole left Valley City Nov. 23, for the east, visiting friends en route at Grand Forks, Minneapolis and Chicago. She arrived in Atlantic City, N. J., last Wednesday and was the guest of Dr. Edith Stevenson until Monday when she went to New York City to visit Miss Mary Chandler, an old friend and schoolmate of Mrs. Cole's. The young couple were married there Dec. 4 and left at once by boat for Savannah, Ga., and from there by rail to Galveston, Texas, where Lieut. Stevenson is stationed.

Miss Minnie Nielsen entertained the 14 young women of her Sunday school class in a most delightful manner. Miss Nielsen had secured 75 beautiful scenic views from the Canadian Pacific railroad and E. B. Getchell created the lantern, showing wonderful scenes from Montreal to Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. John Blume have as their guests this week Mr. Blume's sister, Mrs. W. A. Reder and son Mylo, of Belle Plaine, Minn. Mrs. Frank Longbottom and daughter, of Spokane, Wash., are guests of the week, and Mrs. Longbottom is also Mr. Blume's sister.

Stewart Stevenson formerly of the school in the Valley City High school, has been promoted to second lieutenant at Galveston, Texas. He has been at the officers' training camp at Fortress Monroe.

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It is said by experts that the climate exceeds that of California or Florida. Think what that means to you and your family CLIMATE—you can not buy—you have to go to it.

What is nicer than outdoor life, sunshine, gentle gulf breeze, no mosquitoes, and instead of shoveling snow, you can gather flowers.

THE LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY offers a farmer the same general farming facilities to be had in the North; with better profits and less hazard. Think of the TWELVE MONTHS growing season—no waiting—a harvest of some kind every month. Add this—cheap labor, good weather, and water when you want it—no wonder we grow.

Hogs, cattle, poultry and bees all thrive and grow the year through. Corn, Alfalfa, Egyptian Wheat, Broom Corn, Cotton, Sugar Cane, Irish Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Peanuts, Cabbage, Onions and other crops do well. Expensive buildings unnecessary.

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GEO. L. ISENSEE, Valley City, N. Dak.

Mart Mason has just received word that his son, Clifford, has joined the navy at a station in California.

Mrs. Rautke, of Tower City, was a guest at the J. H. Eggert home here Friday.

Miss Ruth Hart has recovered from her recent illness and is able to be about again.

Mrs. M. Compton has returned from a trip to Texas in the interests of the Hart Land Company.

Dr. A. W. Macdonald had the misfortune of breaking his arm, last Wednesday while cranking one of his cars.

Mrs. Matt Dreis left Saturday morning for her home at Dazey after visiting here with her mother since Thanksgiving.

Miss Eva Bailey has resigned her position at the C. C. Chaffee department store. She will be at home for a month or more when she will leave for eastern points.

The Russell-Miller Milling Co. was so well pleased with the prompt action of the fire department in preventing the destruction of property in a recent blaze, that a donation of \$25 was made to the department through the local manager, Nels Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Mason entertained Mrs. Benson and the girls, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. S. Thompson and Mart Mason at Thanksgiving dinner.

Miss Lillian Hart, principal of the Oriskany schools was a guest of Dr. and Mrs. S. A. Zimmerman.

Tyler Holland arrived home Wednesday evening from the Great Lakes training station where he is an officer in the training school. He will remain here for a two weeks' visit.

A. J. Henry, Sr., is in New York visiting his sons before they leave the army headquarters at Camp Mills.

Francis Lampman, son of Mrs. Sophia Lampman, has been made a corporal in the regular army, at a station in New York. Mr. Lampman expects to join his cousin, Lieut. Edgar Fisher, in Camp Greene, N. C., about the middle of December.

Tyler Holland, who has been in town during the Thanksgiving vacation days, returned to the Great Lakes Training station Monday.

Earl Beale left Sunday for Fort Grant, Rockford, Ill., after a three days visit with his parents. Mr. Beale is first engineer with the engineer's corps and expects to leave for France about Dec. 10.

Sheriff Kelly left Saturday night for Grandville, Idaho, on official business. Joseph Potter, of Ferns Falls, is visiting at the A. C. Torgelson home.

Miss Hazel Nielson left Sunday evening for Fargo, to resume her school work there.

The Misses Edith and Helen Stowell and their mother, Mrs. Stowell, returned to the city Friday evening from Enderlin, where they spent Thanksgiving with friends.

Mrs. Harry Butterfield, of Cartwright, arrived in the city Saturday morning for a visit with her mother, Mrs. Mary Schmidt, and two sisters, Mrs. Robert Bowen and Mrs. J. Neustaedter.

Rev. and Mrs. Quello were entertained at Thanksgiving dinner at the home of S. Overgaard.

Mark Smith who has been in Montana several weeks is back again at the feed mill. Mr. Smith has been building a house on the claim.

Albert Hanson who is attending the Concordia college at Moorhead, Minn., was a Thanksgiving guest at the home of his sister, Mrs. J. A. Norstrom.

Telescopes and field glasses are needed by the U. S. government for use in the campaign against the U. boats. Without these aids the lookout on the naval vessels are almost helpless in the hunt for these monsters. There are a number of good glasses in Valley City that would render the best service they are capable of in this patriotic duty. Glasses will not be accepted entirely free by the U. S. but upon receipt of a class Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy will send \$1. Dr. J. E. Featherstone sent a fine old sea glass by express to the government. This glass has crossed the ocean a thousand times and will soon be in service.