

PAY-DAY SAVING

The time to consider opening an account is not when the pay envelope has dwindled to nothingness.

Money spent is gone forever.

The best way is to separate from the earnings that which it is practical to "put by"—and deposit it in a Savings Account in this Institution.

Our Officers recommend the adoption of the pay-day saving habit.



WILLMAR TRIBUNE

Established Feb. 19, 1895.

Published every Wednesday at 233-335 Benson Ave., Willmar, Minn., by Victor E. Lawson, under the firm name of Tribune Printing Company.

TELEPHONE NO. 51.

(Entered December 5, 1902, at Willmar, Minnesota, as second class matter, under act of March 3, 1879.)

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHES ALL OFFICIAL MATTERS OF COUNTY AND CITY.

One year in advance.....\$1.50
Six months......75
Two months......25
One year to other foreign countries.....2.50

Under the regulations of the War Industries Board we are required to cut all subscriptions more than three months in arrears.

The printed mailing list is corrected the first of each month. If the yellow ink shows no credit one month after you pay, please notify us.

In sending change of address, give the old address as well as the new.



PERSONAL MENTION

LOCAL EXCHANGES

J. R. Norgaard came down from McClusky, N. Dak., last Saturday for a visit with his folks. We are glad to state that he informs us that he was elected county superintendent for Sheridan county, N. Dak., at the election on Nov. 5th—Grove City Times.

Dr. and Mrs. Sandven entertained Monday evening in honor of Miss Selma Wendland. The evening was pleasantly spent and after refreshments were served, all left for their homes, reporting a good time.—Paynesville Press.

Lewis Christopherson returned to New London from Willmar, on Monday, where he had been working for some time.

Bernice Christopherson departed for Willmar on Tuesday.

Edna Stauffer left for Willmar on Tuesday, to again enter school.—New London Times.

Miss Anna Swedberg went to Willmar Tuesday to resume her school duties after a brief visit with her sister-in-law, Mrs. C. P. Swedberg.

Raymond Anderson went to Willmar Tuesday to begin work in the Weum Clothing Co.'s store. Raymond was one of the boys who had planned on going to the Dunwoody school, but the close of the war changed those plans. We wish Raymond success in his more peaceful occupation.

Mrs. F. R. Westerhald went to Willmar Friday.

Mrs. Ella Johnson was a Willmar visitor Friday.

Mrs. Opal Otto was a business caller in Willmar Monday.

OBSERVATIONS

(By a Cornfield Philosopher.)

XIII—THE REAL ISSUE.

The big money kings, whom we usually designate by the term "Wall Street" have in their employ the shrewdest minds of the nation, coupled with almost unlimited financial resources. This combination in a republic means power, power to mould and shape the destinies of this great country almost at their will. All embracing "campaigns of education," financed and carried on by Wall Street have more than once deceived the people, and led a majority to act and vote against their own best interests. Some of these campaigns have been very costly but they seem to have always been paying investments. Against this propaganda engineered by these "Money changers" is the campaign of education financed and carried on by the Non-Partisan League. The one teaches and advocates a system by which the wealth of the nation must inevitably accumulate in the hands of the few, just as it is doing to the detriment and injury of the many. This can be fully proven by facts and figures officially collected by the government by experts employed for that purpose, with no partisan end in view. In truth they are not directly denied, only the issue is not brought to the attention of the voters to minor matters.

How Slaveholders Held On. The League program is diametrically opposed to the Wall Street plans and sooner or later they are bound to come into direct collision as a governmental policy at the ballot box. For some 80 years the Slaveholders although numbering less than one-tenth of the voters were able to maintain control of the government. Every time the question of human slavery was raised the beneficiaries of the system were able to compromise and sidetrack the issue, until their own arrogance led to their downfall. The essence of slavery, as Lincoln so eloquently said, was "the assumed right of one person to live off the toil of another on account of the color of his skin." We marvel today that people—white people in their own right—should at least—would fight a bloody and cruel war and seek with all their might to destroy the most beneficent government ever created by a Divine Hand, in order to maintain and perpetuate such a system. But this is exactly what happened.

Repeat it Again and Again. The League program is simple and easily understood. To guarantee and to secure to every farmer the profit on what he may produce and to enable the working man to obtain a good living for his labor by doing a decent living for his family. It would seem that this great scheme when fully understood would enlist the active support and cooperation of every person who is to be benefited by such a movement. We have the faith to believe that this will finally happen. To this end the "campaign of education" must be steadily and industriously carried on, especially among the young voters. The truth must be patiently and plainly presented, over and over again if need be, until the voter is so well grounded in the facts of the case that he can see, no matter how lead him astray. Here in Minnesota there is no cause for discouragement. Under the most adverse circumstances we have polled more than 110,000 votes in the last election, and after only two years of education! We have taken control of many counties and put the public officials on their good behavior in scores of places. We have gained a strong representation in both branches of the legislature and wherever we had a farmer owned or an unuzzled local press we have gone over the top. In North Dakota the result of the election is the same. Both branches of the legislature, the governor and other state officials and the Supreme Court. "Townleyism" is triumphant in North Dakota and I believe that the result will be the same in the other states.

To Control by Lawful Means. With such an object lesson before them and with the "war issues" removed and out of the way nothing can prevent the farmers and working classes of other states from arising in their might and majesty and by the aid of the Non-Partisan League, in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws, take control of the government, and administer its affairs so as to confer the "greatest good upon the greatest number" of the people. Democracy, pure and undefiled, and should be the goal of all truly loyal and patriotic citizens.

The League program means simply the rights and interests of the many in shaping legislation shall prevail against the privilege of the few to absorb the bulk of the wealth of the nation and monopolize the benefit of government. And may I ask you to read this article over again and to preserve it for it truly outlines the program and purposes of the great Non-Partisan movement.

Small a few people rule this country and make industrial servants of the many, or shall all the people be safeguarded and protected in the enjoyment of what they create. That is the real, the all absorbing issue that confronts us today.

BOYS' SHOES. Just received at the Shoe Hospital, a shipment of Boys' Shoes, just like Daddy's, sizes 4 to 7 1/2, that will be sold at very attractive prices. Bring or send in your boy and let us fit him out with a pair of good substantial shoes. We carry a line of Men's and Boys' Shoes that are sure to give satisfaction. Give us a call, and save money on your shoe purchase. Respectfully, C. H. LUNSTRAD, Prop.

WE WANT MEN To sell or buy our Guaranteed Nursery Stock. To the Salesman: Steady job good pay. Write us. To the Buyer: Send for free colored circular. The Coe, Converse & Edwards Co., Wisconsin's Largest Nursery, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. 3-1-19

CUPS AND SAUCERS DEALERS everywhere can now get all they want. Guaranteed prompt factory prices. Remember the early bird. THE WORCHESTER CHINA CO., 328-9 Marine Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

Washington, November 18, 1918.

PRESIDENT WILSON, in proclamation today designated Thursday, November 28, as Thanksgiving Day, and said this year the American people have special and moving cause to be grateful and rejoice. Complete victory, he said, has brought not only peace, but the confident promise of a new day as well, in which "justice shall replace force and jealous intrigue among the nations."

The proclamation follows: By the President of the United States of America. It has long been our custom to turn, in the autumn of the year, in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. This year we have special and moving cause to be grateful and to rejoice.

God has in His good pleasure given us peace. It has not come as a mere cessation of arms, a mere relief from the strain and tragedy of war. It has come as a great triumph of right. Complete victory has brought us, not peace alone, but the confident promise of a new day as well, in which justice shall replace force and jealous intrigue among the nations.

Our gallant armies have participated in a triumph which is not marred or stained by any purpose of selfish aggression. In a righteous cause they have won immortal glory and have nobly served their nation in serving mankind. God has indeed been gracious. We have cause for such rejoicing as revives and strengthens in us all the best traditions of our national history. A new day shines about us, in which our hearts beat with new courage and look forward with new hope to new and greater duties.

PEACE AMONG NATIONS URGED. While we render thanks for these things, let us not forget to seek the divine guidance in the performance of those duties, and divine mercy and forgiveness for all errors of act or purpose, and pray that in all that we do we shall strengthen the ties of friendship and mutual respect upon which we must assist to build the new structure of peace and good will among the nations.

Wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease upon that day from their ordinary occupations, and to assemble in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to God, the ruler of the nations.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Doha in the District of Columbia this sixteenth day of November 1918, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-third.

WOODROW WILSON. By the President: Robert Lansing, Secretary of State.

OBITUARY

MRS. LARS HATLESTAD.

Mrs. Caroline Halesstad, wife of Lars Hatlestad of Colfax passed away from the scenes of this life November 18, 1918, from pneumonia. She was born March 1, 1852. She was the daughter of Thor and Gunvor Tollefson of Lake Andrew township. Here she grew to womanhood. In the year 1903 she was married. She was born and raised in her native home, and in the year 1903 she moved to Colfax, where she has since resided and where she was taken away. Seven children blessed this home, the youngest being only three days old. Their names are: Pearl, Myrtle, Selmer, Edna, Florence, Alf and little Clarence. The funeral was held November 23, on account of the prevailing epidemic the services were conducted out of doors both at the home and at the church. Rev. Nils officiated and the interment was made in the cemetery of the East Norway Lake church.

The same day the mother was buried her little infant son was baptized. It is expected that the little one will be taken care of by a sister of Mr. Hatlestad, Mrs. S. A. Selvig of Redby, Minn. Thus reads the short outline of the life of Lena, as she was called by those who knew her best. She has passed from them, but her memory lives after her. May she rest in peace.

DOROTHY E. KRAGENBRING. It comes our sad duty to chronicle the death of Dorothy E. Kragenbring of Harrison, which occurred last Friday afternoon, Nov. 15, at 5:30 o'clock. The community was shocked and grieved to learn that her recent illness from influenza had proven fatal. Dorothy Elizabeth Kragenbring was born in Harrison July 24, 1895, and was thus 23 years, 3 months and 15 days of age at the time of her death. She was the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kragenbring, well known resident of Harrison, and her taking away seems doubly sad for the devoted parents and brothers. Dora, as she was called by the family and her many friends, was a Christian girl, with a sweet and amiable disposition, and a favorite with all who knew her. She was a member of the Presbyterian church.

PENNIES IN THE MAIL BOX. I'm Uncle Sam's most favored pet; I'm hearty and I'm hale; With nothing in the world to do I watch carry round the mail, but one thing almost breaks my heart, It's my nervous system shocks, It's that I'm fishing from the box. I carry stamps and envelopes And postal cards and such, I do the work of a man, 'Twould please me very much; But a man can't sell unless they buy, And he is doing real work now, So I must keep on diving After pennies in the box.

THE KNOCKERS. I know he must be doing well, I know he's getting on; His work has now begun to tell His struggle time has gone; When all his fingers and your toes, Are frozen hard as rocks, It's anything but a chance to go, Scratching pennies from the box. And now sir, confidentially, I'll tell you something more; A carrier way out west, He forgot himself at the door, Said he, "I'll stand the snow drifts, But I'll blast the measly pennies, In the blasted measly box."

When the roll is called up yonder, And we shall all gather there, If they knew he'd learned to swear, It would let the mailman in. When your rural carrier knocks, Buy stamps and don't be guilty Of putting pennies in the box.

PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICANS HOLD BALANCE. The fact is, the Republicans elected to the new congress—both house and senate—are split far apart on every issue. Follette and Norris in the senate hold the balance of power, and they are going to stay on the job. They are well as international junkerism at every opportunity. Lord and Hiram Johnson of California will probably follow the same line. In the house there are dozens of new Republican members who are only waiting for the chance to declare themselves for a renovation of party ideas. If it is still possible to get into the procession of constructive liberalism, they are in a position to be able to agree with Fordney, Hampton Moore, Jim Mann, Gillett and the rest of the Republican revolutionaries.

WAR STRIPS SUNKRUPSTY. Next in interest to the food question is that of policing the world by allied troops on the plea of maintaining order in various parts of the world. It is a general propaganda in Washington and elsewhere to prepare the country for this step, engineers by the year the effects of the new developments in Russia and the central power. They do not want to see the world on a different basis from what we are working on and they are doing all in their power to prevent it. A watchful democratic spirit is needed to bring all of us safely and free of autocracy from the clutches of the world police.

AMERICAN OPINION IS RIGHT ON THE SUBJECT OF OUR RELATION TO OTHER PEOPLES. We believe in self-determination, but the sinister power of advertising and press agencies to force the government into a certain line of action can not be overlooked. A watchful democratic spirit is needed to bring all of us safely and free of autocracy from the clutches of the world police.

HOOPER WARNS THE COUNTRY THAT EVERY PARTICLE OF WHEAT THAT WE SHALL HAVE ENOUGH WHEAT FOR ALL-WHEAT BREAD, AND WE WILL NOT HAVE ENOUGH OF THE OTHER FOODS EXCEPT FAT, BUTTER, CONDENSED MILK AND OTHER DAIRY PRODUCTS WHICH MUST BE SHIPPED TO EUROPE TO SAVE THE LIVES OF THE CHILDREN. We shall not have enough of these things to feed our people. Hoover predicts that nearly ten million of these people will perish of starvation this winter. The wheat supply in Australia, India, Argentina and the vast wheat regions of southern Siberia will be upon the world's market, but it will not be enough to save from famine the peoples who are far from the wheat producing trade. Hoover predicts that nearly ten million of these people will perish of starvation this winter. The wheat supply in Australia, India, Argentina and the vast wheat regions of southern Siberia will be upon the world's market, but it will not be enough to save from famine the peoples who are far from the wheat producing trade.

Since food prices are likely to remain high, industrial conditions are not set back to anything similar to the conditions existing before the war. Wages must be enough to meet the cost of the food. Demobilization of the army must be handled in such a way as to leave no chance for the unemployed to be torn by strikes. But wages alone will not be sufficient to meet the cost of the food. Hoover predicts that nearly ten million of these people will perish of starvation this winter. The wheat supply in Australia, India, Argentina and the vast wheat regions of southern Siberia will be upon the world's market, but it will not be enough to save from famine the peoples who are far from the wheat producing trade.

Public opinion is right on the subject of our relation to other peoples. We believe in self-determination, but the sinister power of advertising and press agencies to force the government into a certain line of action can not be overlooked. A watchful democratic spirit is needed to bring all of us safely and free of autocracy from the clutches of the world police.

Public opinion is right on the subject of our relation to other peoples. We believe in self-determination, but the sinister power of advertising and press agencies to force the government into a certain line of action can not be overlooked. A watchful democratic spirit is needed to bring all of us safely and free of autocracy from the clutches of the world police.

Public opinion is right on the subject of our relation to other peoples. We believe in self-determination, but the sinister power of advertising and press agencies to force the government into a certain line of action can not be overlooked. A watchful democratic spirit is needed to bring all of us safely and free of autocracy from the clutches of the world police.

Public opinion is right on the subject of our relation to other peoples. We believe in self-determination, but the sinister power of advertising and press agencies to force the government into a certain line of action can not be overlooked. A watchful democratic spirit is needed to bring all of us safely and free of autocracy from the clutches of the world police.

Public opinion is right on the subject of our relation to other peoples. We believe in self-determination, but the sinister power of advertising and press agencies to force the government into a certain line of action can not be overlooked. A watchful democratic spirit is needed to bring all of us safely and free of autocracy from the clutches of the world police.

Public opinion is right on the subject of our relation to other peoples. We believe in self-determination, but the sinister power of advertising and press agencies to force the government into a certain line of action can not be overlooked. A watchful democratic spirit is needed to bring all of us safely and free of autocracy from the clutches of the world police.

WOULD SEEM ASIDE

SELF-DETERMINATION

Reactionaries Would Use Food Weapon Against Revolting Workers—World Hunger Means Continued High Food Prices—Politicians Hover Between Conservative and Liberal Policies—Progressives Hold Balance Between Two Old Parties—Question of Policing Europe.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

Washington, D. C.—Now we must fight a great war against famine in Europe the most effective means not only of hastening quickly some of the terrible wounds of the great war but of enabling the peoples of Europe to maintain orderly governments. A hungry people can not be expected to do more than to check any steps which the European peoples may want to take toward more than a superficial political democracy. The more progressive members of the administration are against any such tactics. They believe the common sense of the people should have the right to determine their form of government and what it shall do. But the administration does not always succeed in getting its views accepted by the government as a whole. President Wilson, for instance, demanded price-fixing on what the farmer had to buy as well as what he had to sell, but he didn't get it. He demanded that rampant profiteering stop and it went on very gaily indeed.

Not a few of the so-called leaders in America would be very glad to use the food supply from abroad as a weapon to check any steps which the European peoples may want to take toward more than a superficial political democracy. The more progressive members of the administration are against any such tactics. They believe the common sense of the people should have the right to determine their form of government and what it shall do. But the administration does not always succeed in getting its views accepted by the government as a whole. President Wilson, for instance, demanded price-fixing on what the farmer had to buy as well as what he had to sell, but he didn't get it. He demanded that rampant profiteering stop and it went on very gaily indeed.

Not a few of the so-called leaders in America would be very glad to use the food supply from abroad as a weapon to check any steps which the European peoples may want to take toward more than a superficial political democracy. The more progressive members of the administration are against any such tactics. They believe the common sense of the people should have the right to determine their form of government and what it shall do. But the administration does not always succeed in getting its views accepted by the government as a whole. President Wilson, for instance, demanded price-fixing on what the farmer had to buy as well as what he had to sell, but he didn't get it. He demanded that rampant profiteering stop and it went on very gaily indeed.

Not a few of the so-called leaders in America would be very glad to use the food supply from abroad as a weapon to check any steps which the European peoples may want to take toward more than a superficial political democracy. The more progressive members of the administration are against any such tactics. They believe the common sense of the people should have the right to determine their form of government and what it shall do. But the administration does not always succeed in getting its views accepted by the government as a whole. President Wilson, for instance, demanded price-fixing on what the farmer had to buy as well as what he had to sell, but he didn't get it. He demanded that rampant profiteering stop and it went on very gaily indeed.

Not a few of the so-called leaders in America would be very glad to use the food supply from abroad as a weapon to check any steps which the European peoples may want to take toward more than a superficial political democracy. The more progressive members of the administration are against any such tactics. They believe the common sense of the people should have the right to determine their form of government and what it shall do. But the administration does not always succeed in getting its views accepted by the government as a whole. President Wilson, for instance, demanded price-fixing on what the farmer had to buy as well as what he had to sell, but he didn't get it. He demanded that rampant profiteering stop and it went on very gaily indeed.

Not a few of the so-called leaders in America would be very glad to use the food supply from abroad as a weapon to check any steps which the European peoples may want to take toward more than a superficial political democracy. The more progressive members of the administration are against any such tactics. They believe the common sense of the people should have the right to determine their form of government and what it shall do. But the administration does not always succeed in getting its views accepted by the government as a whole. President Wilson, for instance, demanded price-fixing on what the farmer had to buy as well as what he had to sell, but he didn't get it. He demanded that rampant profiteering stop and it went on very gaily indeed.

Not a few of the so-called leaders in America would be very glad to use the food supply from abroad as a weapon to check any steps which the European peoples may want to take toward more than a superficial political democracy. The more progressive members of the administration are against any such tactics. They believe the common sense of the people should have the right to determine their form of government and what it shall do. But the administration does not always succeed in getting its views accepted by the government as a whole. President Wilson, for instance, demanded price-fixing on what the farmer had to buy as well as what he had to sell, but he didn't get it. He demanded that rampant profiteering stop and it went on very gaily indeed.

Not a few of the so-called leaders in America would be very glad to use the food supply from abroad as a weapon to check any steps which the European peoples may want to take toward more than a superficial political democracy. The more progressive members of the administration are against any such tactics. They believe the common sense of the people should have the right to determine their form of government and what it shall do. But the administration does not always succeed in getting its views accepted by the government as a whole. President Wilson, for instance, demanded price-fixing on what the farmer had to buy as well as what he had to sell, but he didn't get it. He demanded that rampant profiteering stop and it went on very gaily indeed.

Not a few of the so-called leaders in America would be very glad to use the food supply from abroad as a weapon to check any steps which the European peoples may want to take toward more than a superficial political democracy. The more progressive members of the administration are against any such tactics. They believe the common sense of the people should have the right to determine their form of government and what it shall do. But the administration does not always succeed in getting its views accepted by the government as a whole. President Wilson, for instance, demanded price-fixing on what the farmer had to buy as well as what he had to sell, but he didn't get it. He demanded that rampant profiteering stop and it went on very gaily indeed.

Not a few of the so-called leaders in America would be very glad to use the food supply from abroad as a weapon to check any steps which the European peoples may want to take toward more than a superficial political democracy. The more progressive members of the administration are against any such tactics. They believe the common sense of the people should have the right to determine their form of government and what it shall do. But the administration does not always succeed in getting its views accepted by the government as a whole. President Wilson, for instance, demanded price-fixing on what the farmer had to buy as well as what he had to sell, but he didn't get it. He demanded that rampant profiteering stop and it went on very gaily indeed.

Not a few of the so-called leaders in America would be very glad to use the food supply from abroad as a weapon to check any steps which the European peoples may want to take toward more than a superficial political democracy. The more progressive members of the administration are against any such tactics. They believe the common sense of the people should have the right to determine their form of government and what it shall do. But the administration does not always succeed in getting its views accepted by the government as a whole. President Wilson, for instance, demanded price-fixing on what the farmer had to buy as well as what he had to sell, but he didn't get it. He demanded that rampant profiteering stop and it went on very gaily indeed.

Not a few of the so-called leaders in America would be very glad to use the food supply from abroad as a weapon to check any steps which the European peoples may want to take toward more than a superficial political democracy. The more progressive members of the administration are against any such tactics. They believe the common sense of the people should have the right to determine their form of government and what it shall do. But the administration does not always succeed in getting its views accepted by the government as a whole. President Wilson, for instance, demanded price-fixing on what the farmer had to buy as well as what he had to sell, but he didn't get it. He demanded that rampant profiteering stop and it went on very gaily indeed.

Not a few of the so-called leaders in America would be very glad to use the food supply from abroad as a weapon to check any steps which the European peoples may want to take toward more than a superficial political democracy. The more progressive members of the administration are against any such tactics. They believe the common sense of the people should have the right to determine their form of government and what it shall do. But the administration does not always succeed in getting its views accepted by the government as a whole. President Wilson, for instance, demanded price-fixing on what the farmer had to buy as well as what he had to sell, but he didn't get it. He demanded that rampant profiteering stop and it went on very gaily indeed.

Not a few of the so-called leaders in America would be very glad to use the food supply from abroad as a weapon to check any steps which the European peoples may want to take toward more than a superficial political democracy. The more progressive members of the administration are against any such tactics. They believe the common sense of the people should have the right to determine their form of government and what it shall do. But the administration does not always succeed in getting its views accepted by the government as a whole. President Wilson, for instance, demanded price-fixing on what the farmer had to buy as well as what he had to sell, but he didn't get it. He demanded that rampant profiteering stop and it went on very gaily indeed.

Not a few of the so-called leaders in America would be very glad to use the food supply from abroad as a weapon to check any steps which the European peoples may want to take toward more than a superficial political democracy. The more progressive members of the administration are against any such tactics. They believe the common sense of the people should have the right to determine their form of government and what it shall do. But the administration does not always succeed in getting its views accepted by the government as a whole. President Wilson, for instance, demanded price-fixing on what the farmer had to buy as well as what he had to sell, but he didn't get it. He demanded that rampant profiteering stop and it went on very gaily indeed.

Not a few of the so-called leaders in America would be very glad to use the food supply from abroad as a weapon to check any steps which the European peoples may want to take toward more than a superficial political democracy. The more progressive members of the administration are against any such tactics. They believe the common sense of the people should have the right to determine their form of government and what it shall do. But the administration does not always succeed in getting its views accepted by the government as a whole. President Wilson, for instance, demanded price-fixing on what the farmer had to buy as well as what he had to sell, but he didn't get it. He demanded that rampant profiteering stop and it went on very gaily indeed.

Not a few of the so-called leaders in America would be very glad to use the food supply from abroad as a weapon to check any steps which the European peoples may want to take toward more than a superficial political democracy. The more progressive members of the administration are against any such tactics. They believe the common sense of the people should have the right to determine their form of government and what it shall do. But the administration does not always succeed in getting its views accepted by the government as a whole. President Wilson, for instance, demanded price-fixing on what the farmer had to buy as well as what he had to sell, but he didn't get it. He demanded that rampant profiteering stop and it went on very gaily indeed.

Not a few of the so-called leaders in America would be very glad to use the food supply from abroad as a weapon to check any steps which the European peoples may want to take toward more than a superficial political democracy. The more progressive members of the administration are against any such tactics. They believe the common sense of the people should have the right to determine their form of government and what it shall do. But the administration does not always succeed in getting its views accepted by the government as a whole. President Wilson, for instance, demanded price-fixing on what the farmer had to buy as well as what he had to sell, but he didn't get it. He demanded that rampant profiteering stop and it went on very gaily indeed.

Not a few of the so-called leaders in America would be very glad to use the food supply from abroad as a weapon to check any steps which the European peoples may want to take toward more than a superficial political democracy. The more progressive members of the administration are against any such tactics. They believe the common sense of the people should have the right to determine their form of government and what it shall do. But the administration does not always succeed in getting its views accepted by the government as a whole. President Wilson, for instance, demanded price-fixing on what the farmer had to buy as well as what he had to sell, but he didn't get it. He demanded that rampant profiteering stop and it went on very gaily indeed.

Not a few of the so-called leaders in America would be very glad to use the food supply from abroad as a weapon to check any steps which the European peoples may want to take toward more than a superficial political democracy. The more progressive members of the administration are against any such tactics. They believe the common sense of the people should have the right to determine their form of government and what it shall do. But the administration does not always succeed in getting its views accepted by the government as a whole. President Wilson, for instance, demanded price-fixing on what the farmer had to buy as well as what he had to sell, but he didn't get it. He demanded that rampant profiteering stop and it went on very gaily indeed.

Not a few of the so-called leaders in America would be very glad to use the food supply from abroad as a weapon to check any steps which the European peoples may want to take toward more than a superficial political democracy. The more progressive members of the administration are against any such tactics. They believe the common sense of the people should have the right to determine their form of government and what it shall do. But the administration does not always succeed in getting its views accepted by the government as a whole. President Wilson, for instance, demanded price-fixing on what the farmer had to buy as well as what he had to sell, but he didn't get it. He demanded that rampant profiteering stop and it went on very gaily indeed.

Not a few of the so-called leaders in America would be very glad to use the food supply from abroad as a weapon to check any steps which the European peoples may want to take toward more than a superficial political democracy. The more progressive members of the administration are against any such tactics. They believe the common sense of the people should have the right to determine their form of government and what it shall do. But the administration does not always succeed in getting its views accepted by the government as a whole. President Wilson, for instance, demanded price-fixing on what the farmer had to buy as well as what he had to sell, but he didn't get it. He demanded that rampant profiteering stop and it went on very gaily indeed.

Not a few of the so-called leaders in America would be very glad to use the food supply from abroad as a weapon to check any steps which the European peoples may want to take toward more than a superficial political democracy. The more progressive members of the administration are against any such tactics. They believe the common sense of the people should have the right to determine their form of government and what it shall do. But the administration does not always succeed in getting its views accepted by the government as a whole. President Wilson, for instance, demanded price-fixing on what the farmer had to buy as well as what he had to sell, but he didn't get it. He demanded that rampant profiteering stop and it went on very gaily indeed.

Not a few of the so-called leaders in America would be very glad to use the food supply from abroad as a weapon to check any steps which the European peoples may want to take toward more than a superficial political democracy. The more progressive members of the administration are against any such tactics. They believe the common sense of the people should have the right to determine their form of government and what it shall do. But the administration does not always succeed in getting its views accepted by the government as a whole. President Wilson, for instance, demanded price-fixing on what the farmer had to buy as well as what he had to sell, but he didn't get it. He demanded that rampant profiteering stop and it went on very gaily indeed.

Not a few of the so-called leaders in America would be very glad to use the food supply from abroad as a weapon to check any steps which the European peoples may want to take toward more than a superficial political democracy. The more progressive members of the administration are against any such tactics. They believe the common sense of the people should have the right to determine their form of government and what it shall do. But the administration does not always succeed in getting its views accepted by the government as a whole. President Wilson, for instance, demanded price-fixing on what the farmer had to buy as well as what he had to sell, but he didn't get it. He demanded that rampant profiteering stop and it went on very gaily indeed.

COME!

Join With Us on Our Next Excursion, and See for Yourself, the Great Land Values We Have to Offer

—In The—

LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY OF TEXAS

Much has been said with reference to the resources, opportunities and possibilities of the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas.

Fourteen years ago, this Valley was a vast cattle ranch, without a railroad. Since the advent of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railway, these lands have been placed on the market and made available for the farmer, people from all over the world have been attracted to this wonderful rich country, by reason of its climatic conditions and general healthfulness, together with the excellent opportunities offered for the growing of corn, cotton, hay, sugar cane, truck crops, fruits, as well as for dairying, hog and stock raising and diversified farming. Twenty towns and villages have been established in this great Valley since the railroad came in; and the shipments for 1917 totaled 2,219 carloads of food stuffs harvested before June 1st.

This Valley is from three to fourteen miles in width and fifty miles long; and all the lands within the riparian rights are available for water from the Rio Grande River, through one of the finest irrigation systems in the United States; and this water carries with it, a silt which acts as a fertilizer for the soil, which produces three abundant crops a year. In 1917, 60,000 acres of the Valley cultivated under irrigation, produced and sold over \$6,000,000 worth of produce, during the driest season in the history of Texas.

The J. C. ENGLEMAN LAND COMPANY'S
25 South Fourth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

Make Your Reservations Early

by writing or telephoning the Nelson-Oumundsen Co., General Agents, Granite Falls, Minnesota, or our local representative,

Ruddy