

AGRICULTURAL GROUP ORGANIZED IN U. S. SENATE BY 15 MEMBERS

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

Dr. E. F. Ladd of North Dakota and Robert La Follette of Wisconsin Prominent in Remarkable Move—House Leaders Plan Joker Against Ex-Soldiers for Insurance Companies—Haitian Question Worries Denby—Interstate Commerce Commission Orders N. D. Rates Advanced—Germany's New Cabinet Accepts Allied Terms

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Fifteen senators from agricultural states of the West and South have formed an agricultural group for united action on matters affecting farmers.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa, who has had a fairly good progressive record, was chosen chairman and the following committees were appointed:

General agricultural measures—Dr. E. F. Ladd of North Dakota, Heflin of Alabama and Kenyon of Iowa.

Transportation measures—Robert La Follette of Wisconsin, Fletcher of Florida and Sheppard of Texas.

Proposed changes in the federal reserve act—Smith of South Carolina, Gooding of Idaho and Kendrick of Wyoming.

Proposals for more adequate warehousing and storage—Norris of Nebraska, Ransdell of Louisiana and Capper of Kansas.

These committees are expected to prepare reports on their subjects to be ready within 10 days.

This move is one of the most significant that has occurred in Washington for a long time. If men not connected with special privilege at all, like Senators Ladd and La Follette, can dominate the group it will be even more significant.

With some action is undoubtedly the great protest from voters back home against the continuous stream of reactionary legislation we have had for the last four years.

AN ANTI-SOLDIER JOKER

How hard it is to watch legislators whose first allegiance is to big business is again indicated by a joker in the war risk section of the "legislative, executive and judicial bill," which takes care of government salaries for the coming year.

Representatives of ex-service men have found a neatly hidden clause reading: "Provided further, that no part of this appropriation shall be expended for salaries or expenses in soliciting reinstatement of lapsed insurance."

"This means," says Stars and Stripes, "that the war risk bureau and all of its employees are prohibited from soliciting the reinstatement of lapsed insurance."

"It means that somebody in congress, knowing that only about 700,000 of the 4,000,000 veterans are carrying government insurance, wants to make sure that no more will get it."

"Probably he is known to his constituents as a great friend of the soldiers."

Yes, there is absolutely no doubt about this last point, or that American Legion leaders, by blowing strenuously on the patriotic horn, helped to elect many of the congressmen who have tried and will try to rob our returned soldiers for the benefit of the big insurance companies.

"No man can serve two masters" is sound doctrine both in government and religion.

HAITI PROTESTS OCCUPATION

The new secretary of the navy is sore about the way the ghost of evils done in Haiti will not stay out of sight.

"I am sick of having these reports occur," said Denby, "be disproved and come up again."

This ghost seems to have no regard for the whitewash spread by the naval investigation board under Rear Admiral Mayo.

Delegates of the Patriotic union of Haiti are here demanding withdrawal of United States military forces and charging a long series of atrocities by American marines and native policemen established by our representatives.

"We have so few subject people like the Haitians that our government has not worked out a good policy for handling them. It is folly to expect that a military department can provide normal government for a people; England does not make this mistake. The difficulties are worse when the military arm has an alleged inferior people like negroes to rule. Former Assistant Secretary Roosevelt's boast that he wrote the new constitution for Haiti shows how fatally incompetent military rule is.

Our Haiti situation is worse because we have no democratic reason for being there. We are in Haiti to enable certain capitalists to grab the sugar lands, public utilities and other resources.

It is a grim joke on the American public because it pays for the sugar trust's effort there and in Cuba, and then the sugar trust is able to keep up the monopoly price to the American consumer.

DECISION ON N. D. RATE CASE

The interstate commerce commission has ordered increases in freight and passenger rates in North Dakota, the order to take effect on or before June 10.

North Dakota offered the most determined resistance of any of the states to the increases alleged to be necessary to carry out the guarantee of the notorious Esch-Cummins rail-

road act. Her legal fight was based chiefly on two grounds: Congress, and hence the interstate commerce commission, were held to have no jurisdiction over rates on business within the state and it was pointed out that North Dakota rates had always been too high compared with those of nearby states, such as Minnesota.

The commission held that it was its duty to carry out the flat increases alleged to be necessary for the guarantee and that North Dakota rates on passenger tickets should advance 20 per cent, on freight 35 per cent, and on Pullman car charges 50 per cent.

Attorney General William Lemke, elected by the farmers, saved the people of the state considerable money by his determined, capable fight and he announced that the case will be carried now to the federal supreme court to determine whether the interstate commerce commission has this power, which it never before assumed.

SEED LOANS DISTRIBUTED

The seed loan aid to farmers, which Congressman Sinclair of North Dakota succeeded in putting through congress, following the pioneer efforts of Congressman John Baer, has been distributed this spring as follows:

Table with 2 columns: State, Amount. Montana \$1,002,696; North Dakota 796,241; Idaho 87,740; Washington 9,165; Total \$1,896,842

The amount distributed is small because the loans are so hedged about with restrictions that most of the farmers needing the aid can not get it. But it is a great thing to have a beginning made in a civilized policy of relieving rural poverty due to drought and other natural causes.

GERMANY MEETS DEMANDS

A German cabinet, picked up for the purpose, has consented to allied demands on reparations rather than lose the Ruhr district.

\$6,750,000,000 is to be paid by Germany over a series of years. Disarmament is to be carried out completely.

Those whom the allies designate as war criminals are to be brought to trial.

There are numerous other points of a minor nature not yet given out. But this consent does not mean that the great question is settled. The effect of this indemnity on international trade will be the same whether there is forced consent or not.

The question of the allies' payment of their war debt to us is of a similar nature which, from a practical standpoint, is impossible. The things this money was spent for are now dust and ashes and a humorist must include "democracy" with the exploded shells, the rusty cannon and things that used to be trenches. If these peoples pay us as well as carry their own war debt and the burden of war-watered corporations, they would be in the position of an American farmer who would try to live by raising calves for the market.

The big business system is really too insolvent in any of the war countries for the outside creditors to collect anything. Germany is likely to be the first nation to resort to widespread socialization of key resources and industries as a means of cutting the cost of doing business. If that fails to be enough there must be widespread repudiation of the old war debts and the wringing out of watered stock.

NEW WAR IN SILESIA

Open warfare in Silesia, with Poles attacking league of nations troops as well as native opposition, indicates how little the allies have succeeded in restoring a peace basis to Europe.

The much-advertised "red" menace from Russia has never materialized. Russia has kept within her own borders and rather has surrendered border territory, like Poland and Finland, rather than carry on war. Nor does so-called bolshevism elsewhere provide the wars. The ground work for these wars is a mixture of jingo nationalism and the whip-sawing of small countries by diplomats of great power for advantages for their capitalists. The great strikes, such as the miners' strike in England, are more a question whether some limit can be put on special privilege than of changing existing economic methods.

THREE POLICY REVERSALS

The administration's decision to take full part in the German reparations discussions and actions doesn't look exactly like keeping out of entangling alliances any more than black looks like white. It reminds us of two other things along the same line.

Before election our army of occupation was to be allowed to come home quickly if not sooner. It is still there. Then the Knox resolution for declaring a state of peace was to go through with a rush. It passed the senate and now the administration has asked the house to put off further action on it.

HOLDS PROPERTY IN TRUST

Men Enjoying What is Known as Usufruct Has Benefits and Responsibilities Under Law.

Our word usufruct is derived from two Latin words usus, use, and fructus, fruit. The Latin combined them into usufructus, the equivalent of our word usufruct, which is a term of law, especially of the Roman law and of those systems based on Roman law. Usufruct is the right of enjoying things belonging to another, and of drawing from them all the profit and advantage they will produce without destroying or wasting their substance.

One title of the civil code of the province of Quebec deals with usufruct. This right may be established by law or by the will of man. A simple example would be this: A person wills the ownership of a farm to a son, but the usufruct to a brother for his lifetime. The brother enters at once upon the enjoyment of his usufruct and is called the usufructuary. He cultivates the farm and takes the revenue, subject to the obligation of making ordinary repairs. He must use the property as a prudent, industrious man would do, without impairing the capital. The usufruct of stocks would consist of the enjoyment of the dividends, or of a sum of money the usufruct would consist of the interest earned thereon.—Montreal Herald.

Letture and Conversation.

Letture to me is a most interesting study. It is like conversation; it must be fresh and crisp, so sparkling that you scarcely notice the bitter in it. Like most talkers letture is apt to run rapidly to seed. Blessed is that kind that comes to a head, and so remains, like a few people I know, growing more satisfactory and at the same time whiter in the center and more crisp. Letture, like conversation, requires a good deal of oil, to avoid friction, and keep the company smooth; a pinch of salt, a dash of pepper, a bit of mustard and vinegar, but so mixed there will be no sharp contrasts.

I feel that I am with the best society when I am with letture. It is in the select circle of vegetables.—Charles Dudley Warner.

—Commencing Saturday, May 21st, all the dental offices in Willmar will close at one o'clock. 5:19-25

—OLD PAPERS—Handy things around the house. Can be used for shelves, wrapping, etc. Call at The Tribune and get a good sized bundle for 5c.

TO ANY HIGH SCHOOL BOY AT WILLMAR, MINN.

Amusing Letter Received at High School From Montana Boy

The letter below was received last week addressed "To Any High School Boy, Willmar, Minn." and has already received many responses. As typical of the language and character of some boys of that age we are reproducing the letter from a point of humor: Glasgow, Mont., May 2, 1921.

Dear Friend: I suppose you think it kinda queer that a stranger should be writing to you. But this is how it happened. I have a boy friend, Bob, writing to a strange boy and so I decided to drop a stranger a few lines and of course I want you to answer this scribble. I am sixteen and expect 'er graduate next spring.

I am tall and dark, being rather a fatty. I have a few sun spots on my visage.

This town I live in is rather dull. But Oh, Boy! I am there when a dance comes off here. My sister, who is a couple years older than I am, taught me how to jazz around. O! Boy!

Now I will proceed to explain or describe the city of Glasgow. It has a main street a runnin' from one end of town to the other end. You don't have 'er lay down to look up at the top story of our buildings. It's a pretty good little town, tho.

O, Boy! don't you like your basket ball? I am a forward on the first team. We played all the towns from Havre to Poplar. We beat every game that we played. I got my ankle sprained in the first game we played this season. It sure was a hot game. But the other games I played in I fared out pretty good.

Say kid, any pretty girls down here? Here in this place the girls are rather homely. I want some jazer. O! Boy, ain't it great if you don't weaken.

We are now practicing for our track meet. I can jump about six feet. But I guess there's no chance for me to win anything.

Say, guy, I've got a cute little bur. You know, a jit. It's red. I have been in a few races with it, but there's no chance to win anything when my friend Bob has a better jit around. But my car serves better for two than his bum car. Say, kid, I am going to send you a picture later of my girl. She is about the prettiest girl here. She is the preacher's daughter, but she is sure is some jazer. O! Boy, you tell 'em. She sure can slice the onion.

Well I am going to close hoping for you to write to this stranger.

My address is: Paul Griz, 408, 1st Ave North, Glasgow, Mont.

(P. S.)—I will be looking for an answer soon. Do not think I am a prune for doing this, but it's great.

P. G.

The above letter is amusing from the viewpoint of being typical of many boys of that age. Doubtless one might take displeasure at some of the shots which apparently run thru the boy's active mind. His reference to "jazz," as he terms it, would not exactly stamp him as an attentive school boy but on the contrary a young chap somewhat "wild" in his

conduct. Recognizing the constant danger of young boys and girls at that stage in life in being attracted to the more or less vulgar amusement implied in the word "jazz" we feel that the High School boys in Willmar who respond to his letter could very effectively correct Paul on this point.

The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE X.—VIRGINIA



THE EARLY history of Virginia revolves about the name of Capt. John Smith. It was his indomitable spirit which enabled the settlement at Jamestown to survive the privations and difficulties that encompassed it during those first years. There in 1607 was made the first permanent English colony in America. The charter given by King James I to what was known as the London company, under whose auspices Jamestown and the later Virginia settlements were founded, designated that this colony should extend 200 miles north and 200 miles south of Old Point Comfort and stretch westward to the sea. Under the reign of Charles II it was considered such an important colony that it was called the fourth dominion of his empire, that is, England, Scotland, Ireland and Virginia. From this Virginia was often called the Old Dominion. The name Virginia itself means the virgin land and was so called after Queen Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen." The early government of Virginia is of great interest. At first communism was tried, under which system the land and all property was owned in common and all profits were divided equally. This proved a disastrous failure. In 1619 the first real representative government in the colonies was established, called the house of burgesses, which continued in force under varying fortunes until Virginia joined the Union and became the tenth state in 1788. Much might be written of the character of the early Virginian settlers and their great influence on American life. From Virginia has sprung two other states, Kentucky and West Virginia. Even so, the state's present area is 42,627 square miles. Politically the Old Dominion state is entitled to twelve presidential electors. This is about the average of the southern states. (© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Wood That Does Not Rot.

The wood of the mangrove tree, which is found in French Guiana, is considered by the French as a wood that will not rot. All exposure and efforts to break down its fiber in four years' experiments by the French railway service have been useless. The grain of the wood is so close as practically to exclude all moisture. Its density is placed at 110, as against 40 for fir and 70 for oak. In addition to this closeness of fiber the mangrove has a large amount of tanning in its composition. This protects it from insects and such blights as mold and damp. While not as brittle as oak, it has twice the resistance to flexion and has about the same potency against crushing and twisting.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Otto Kuntz of Clara City was a Willmar visitor last Thursday. Judge Qvale returned last Friday from a business trip to Madison. Herbert Hedberg left last Friday on a business trip to Minneapolis. Mrs. Nels Olson left last Thursday for a visit with friends at Penock. W. C. Hogland arrived the latter part of last week from Minneapolis. Miss Olga Skarpness of Kerkhoven is a patient at the Willmar Hospital. J. B. Boyd visited last week at the home of his son E. W. Boyd in Benson.

Miss Selma Haugen of Benson spent last week visiting at the N. B. Leines home. Dr. Robert V. Malmgren, Dentist, Metropolitan Bldg. Phone 800.—adv. tf Mrs. Charles Rasmussen and Mrs. Walter Sherry spent last Saturday in Minneapolis.

Miss Anna McConville left the latter part of the week for a stay at Breckenridge. Miss Isabella Kern of Bird Island visited friends in this city the latter part of last week.

Walter Conway left Saturday for a visit with his sister, Mrs. Eugene Dean, in St. Paul. Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Young and daughter visited relatives in Benson a couple of days last week.

Dr. C. E. Anderson, Dentist, Bank of Willmar. Mrs. A. B. Ernest and children visited at the home of her sister, Mrs. G. G. Skold in Litchfield last week.

Mrs. F. L. Weatherley returned last Thursday to her home in Laporte after a several days stay in Willmar. Mrs. M. H. Ryan, Mrs. Jas. Halpin and Mrs. Mabel Cullen of De Graff visited relatives in this city last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Pehle returned to Grove City last week. Mrs. Pehle was a patient at one of the hospitals here.

If Olive Bros. can't repair your watch, throw it away. 315 Third St. Mrs. A. T. Ellingboe of Maynard arrived the latter part of last week for a visit with her sister, Mrs. Gena Hagen.

Miss Gladys Wright returned to Sioux Falls last Friday after a weeks visit with her aunt, Mrs. Frank Wright. Miss Effie Peterson and mother, Mrs. Peterson, spent the week end visiting at the L. E. Covell home in New London.

Dr. Oscar E. Hedin, dentist, Carlson Block, Phone 81.—Adv. Miss Lillie Erickson returned to her home in St. Cloud the latter part of last week after teaching the past year at Penock.

Mrs. Ed Odell and Mrs. Emma Berkness returned last Friday from a short visit with their sister, Mrs. Julius Holland at Benson.

Have your watch repaired at Olive Bros., 315 Third St. Miss Marie Erlanson returned the first part of the week from a six weeks visit with relatives at Luck, Wis., Duluth and Minneapolis.

Miss Inga Johnson returned to her home in Raymond last Friday after attending the funeral of her grand fa-

ther, the late Peter J. Nelson. The Misses Minnie Freeman and Winnie Lidenberg left last Thursday for a visit at Benson. Mr. and Mrs. John Ekander and two children and Charlie Ekander attended from Rhame, N. D., last Saturday for a visit with relatives here.

A complete line of Elk Emblem Charms and Buttons at Elmquist's Jewelry Store. 5:18-25 Mrs. Fred Poortinga and daughters Pearl and Irene, Mrs. F. C. Watkins and small son spent the week end at the Van Baren home in Raymond.

See Wm. S. Hart in "The Cradle of Courage," at Majestic, Monday and Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Leo Penny left on Monday for Dassel, being called there by the death of Mr. Penny's mother. The funeral was held on Wednesday.

The Mesdames Henry Forsman and E. A. Lagerstrom very nicely entertained the Philatelia Class last Friday evening at the latter's home on Charlotte Street. Lawn mowers sharpened. Paul L. Hedin. 11

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Nelson left last Saturday for a visit with relatives in St. Paul, before leaving on their trip to Sweden. They will leave New York May 31st. C. G. Engvall will sell a pony, buggy and harness at the John Hedler sale next Saturday.—Adv.

The Misses Stella and Inga Solverson of Seattle, Wash., arrived the latter part of last week for a months visit at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ole Solverson. Fun follows Dinty, while Dinty follows thrills at Dreamland Friday and Saturday. 11

Mrs. Peter Bartelson left Thursday for Duluth where she will visit her brother, W. R. Rasmussen and family. Walter, a son of Mr. Rasmussen, had the misfortune to lose the sight of one eye while working in a wholesale house, a nail piercing the eye. The Rasmussens were former Willmar residents.

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Clean Up and Paint Up A little touch here and a little touch there will soon transform that room that now seems so out of place. We carry these little specialties that count for so much as well as a full line of House Paint, Paints, Cleaners, Painter's Supplies LARSON'S PAINT and WALL PAPER STORE 513 BENSON AVE. W. PHONE 250 WILLMAR MINN.

TIRE PRICES REDUCED We are now pleased to offer you the new Low Prices on Goodyear Tires and Tubes. Why buy tires of questionable worth when you can get GOOD YEAR Complete Stock of All Sizes Ford Front Price \$12.50 Ford Rear Price \$12.75 Handy-Lewis Motor Co. WILLMAR - MINNESOTA

MAGNET INN MEALS AND LUNCHEONS ICE CREAM CIGARS AND TOBACCO PETERSON BROS. Proprietors MAIN ROAD We were just wondering if Willmar people knew that a large percentage of the traveling public go out of their way to take their meals and refreshments at THE MAGNET INN They appreciate our tasty Home cooking and Home baking as well as our novel Dining room which is always free from kitchen odor. Our Fountain service is an added attraction in the Summer. Peterson Bros.