

# The Pioneer Express.

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NUMBER 27

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U S Represent- { L B Hanna  
atives          { A J Gronna  
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Lieutenant Governor—R S Lewis  
Secretary of State—Alfred Blasdel  
State Auditor—D R Brightbill  
Attorney General—Andrew Miller  
Railroad Com.—A P N Anderson  
missioners—W H Mann  
Supt of Pub Inst—W L Stockwell  
Com of Insurance—E C Cooper  
Com Agr & Labor—W C Gilbreath  
                  { D E Morgan  
                  { C J Fisk  
Judge of Supreme Court—B F Spaulding  
                                  { D F Ellsworth  
                                  { J C Carmody

STATE SENATORS  
1st Dist—Judson LaMoore, Pembina  
2nd Dist—F A Halliday, Crystall

REPRESENTATIVES  
{ G A McCrea, Drayton  
{ 1st District—Walter Wellford, Neche  
{ 2nd District—C Ganssle, St Thomas  
Judge 7th Jud. Dist—W J Kneeshaw

COUNTY OFFICIALS  
States Attorney—N Brynjolfson  
Clerk of Court—Geo Peterson  
Sheriff—Geo Keadhouse  
Auditor—Wm. W. Felson  
Treasurer—F H Anderson  
Register of Deeds—John F Gill  
County Judge—H G Vick  
Surveyor—F E Hebert  
Supt of Schools—Isabella A Burley  
Comer—Dr F M Barrows  
Public Admin.—Ellis Thorwaldson  
{ 1st—F C Myrick, Pembina  
{ 2nd—J K Olafson, Gardar  
County Comrs { 3rd—Adam Norton, Cavalr  
                  { 4th—Jos Eorin, Neche  
                  { 5th—Wm Bigwood, St Tho

### OFFICIAL PAPER OF CITY

TERMS, \$2.00 PER ANNUM

R. A. Wardwell. G. G. Thompson.  
WARDWELL & THOMPSON.

### MIGHT IS NOT RIGHT.

Five hundred years ago "might was right." There was but little law, and that little was but crudely enforced. Between individuals strength ruled in their intercourse. The giant became the chief, and personal prowess was the principal if not the only qualification of the hero.

It has taken several centuries to change the sentiment of the world, and the law to fit that sentiment, so that the weak stand on an equality with the strong. It is not even yet perfect to its effects though it is practically perfect as to sentiment. Within the last twenty-five years a new phase of the old-time strife has come to us. Then it was individual might, to-day it is the mighty strength of combinations of capital and of combinations of lesser combinations. For a time these, or some of them, seemed to be able to carry out the most gigantic schemes of a financial nature in spite of all resistance, and their paths have been filled with wrecks until there was little left on certain lines but the huge monopolies that went their way untrammelled and unhindered. But at last the public began to wake up. Public sentiment was aroused and new laws to fit the new conditions have been made and enforced. Today, on the eve of the new year of nineteen hundred and ten, every big corporation is shaking on its foundations and wondering what is coming to them next. Sometimes people think that the government and lawmakers have been slow in dealing with the trusts, but if they look back and see how many centuries it took to finally evolve the doctrine "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," then it will be seen relatively how quickly the people of the present day have risen to meet the present conditions.

For years people have been reading of litigation against the Standard Oil, and not familiar with the courts and law have seen but little of the effects and hardly believed that there were any results. But twenty-five and less years ago the Standard Oil Co. was defiant and lawless, while today it is lying prostrate before the majesty of the law. And yonder, in his guarded castle, sits its promoter, the richest man in money in the world and the poorest in almost every other respect.

The men who conceived the trusts thought that money meant might,—but to-day no one hears the sentence "the people be d—d." Money is mighty, but is not almighty. The people, the common people, are over and above all.

### CLOVER FIELDS OF J. W. SCOTT

Grand Forks Herald

The clover fields of J. W. Scott, of Gilby, have become famous, all over the country. For years Mr. Scott has been experimenting with clover, and he has demonstrated, not only that it can be grown, but that it can be grown successfully in North Dakota. Mr. Scott tells the story of some clover experiments, as follows:

The first crop on the field was cut for hay July 7th, and the second crop was cut for seed September 20th, and threshed out three bushels of seed per acre on 35 acres. The threshing was done with an ordinary threshing machine, which got nearly all the seed. The land was what we call old land, having grown 25 crops of grain in 27 years, two of which were corn. The land was summer followed two years out of the 27. The seed was sown with the grass seed attachment to a single disc drill, three quarts of clover, three quarts of timothy, and one and one-fourth bushels of wheat being used per acre. The wheat was used as a nurse crop, and in my judgment, after growing clover for over ten years, wheat is the best crop for this purpose.

The land was inoculated by Joe Wing's method by means of stable manure. The manure was spread on the plowing during the previous winter, then harrowed and seeded as soon in the spring as the ground was in fair condition for seeding. The manure does not interfere with seeding with a disc drill.

During the years that I have been trying to grow clover I have experimented with several methods. For two years I used the nitro culture furnished and recommended by the agricultural department at Washington for inoculating the seed, using it just as directed by the department, and sowing a portion of the seed treated with the culture, and leaving a portion untreated. In both years I was unable to find any difference in crop where the treated and the untreated seed was sown. I have sown each year not less than a quarter section of land with clover and timothy, and as a result of my experience I have come to the conclusion that clover will germinate and come up in our Red river valley land without inoculation, but that is nearly as far as it will get. It never made a crop for me without inoculation by means of stable manure. There have been spots on the unmanured fields where the clover was good, but I am convinced that these spots had received droppings of horse manure. On such spots, on digging up the roots of the healthy clover plants I have always found large nodules, while there were no nodules in the roots of puny clover plants, but a few feet away. Hence I have concluded that there must be some form of inoculation before clover will thrive on our soil, and the manure method is the one that has been successful with me, and the one that I recommend especially for men who have passed the three-score mark, and who wish to live to see the result of their work.

Another way to inoculate the soil though it is not as quick as the manure plan, is to sow a quart or two of clover seed with a sufficient amount of timothy to secure a good stand of timothy—I sow four quarts per acre—cutting one or two crops of timothy and clover—if you get any clover—for hay, then break up the sod, sow to grain, and as soon as you get the timothy sod subdued and the land in good condition, sow again to wheat with a sufficient amount of clover seed per acre to get a good stand. I have never sown more than four quarts of clover seed per acre. In this way I am sure you will get a crop if the land is not too poor to grow a crop

of any kind. I have never failed to get a good stand and a good crop by either process, though quicker results follow the use of manure. Or the other hand I have never succeeded in getting a good crop of clover on land that had not previously been manured or seeded to clover. I wish here to make one point clear. The value of manure, as I understand it, is not the enrichment of the soil, but in the fact that it conveys to the soil the bacteria without which clover will not thrive. Soil may be abundantly fertile, but in the absence of these bacteria the clover will not thrive.

My experience with nurse crops may be interesting. Just across the road from the field described is another field of 80 acres of the same general character. This field I seeded to clover at about the same time, using oats for a nurse crop because I wanted to grow oats on that particular field. When it came up I thought I had a good fair catch, but dry weather and the fast growing oats sapped all the moisture, leaving none for the timothy and clover, and so much of it died or starved to death by spring that I plowed it up.

It takes a long thermometer to register the degrees of cold we get here sometimes, but I have never had any clover winter killed the first winter when the land was inoculated with the bacteria for clover by manuring or by growing clover previously, but it will winter kill the second winter unless protected by heavy snow.

### THE PRIMARY LAW MUDDLE.

At the request of the Bismarck Tribune Judge Engerud of Fargo has given a long and able opinion as to his construction of the primary law in the election of senators. Judge Engerud decides that the fairest method would be to run all candidates under one heading and let the highest two be the nominees, the highest one for the long term and the next highest for the short term, provided they received forty per cent of the vote. If not then run the highest four at the November election.

He finds the same difficulty in making it two offices as we did in a former editorial, in that the second man in the long term fight is thereby eliminated from any farther show though he might be really the more popular man for the short term.

Judge Engerud was for some time one of the supreme bench of this state and is one of our most able lawyers, but his trouble is that his opinions are not based so much on law as it is but on law as he thinks it ought to be, because there is no law actually governing the case.

Incidentally the Grand Forks Herald in discussing the opinion of Judge Engerud seems to assume as a fact that the primary law must govern the selection of both senators. The Herald in its review and previously, leans to the opinion directly opposite to that of Judge Engerud in that it deems the senatorial offices as distinct from each other, and therefore easily separated. If this is true, then it is not clear that we have a law covering the election of one and not that of the other—because the law only does cover the selection of one. Hence if there is nothing covering the selection of the second senator in the primary law, does not the old law and method of procedure of election by the legislature without a vote of the people still stand as the law and the only law?

It appears pretty clear to us that we have only one law for one office. If Judge Engerud is right, and the senatorial office is one and the same though held by two different men, then there is something logical in electing both of the men for the one office under the present law but if there are two different offices, if filling a vacancy is different from an original selection, if electing for a short term is different from electing for the long term, then we would necessarily have to have another method of procedure provided; and as none is provided, then the method already on the statute books before the primary law was made, and which is not repealed by the primary law, must still be in force as to the second senatorial office.

### THE DEMOCRATS ON PRICES

Minneapolis Journal

"These Republican prices," is what Governor Harmon of Ohio called them in an interview. Republican prices! Meaning the high cost of living.

Are they Republican prices? and if so are they fit subject for Democratic reprobation? What was the plea of the Democratic party in 1908? That the demoralization of silver had resulted in such a contraction of the money of redemption that we were afflicted by a hopeless condition of falling prices. Money was so artificially dear that com-

modities were correspondingly cheap. The poor man who worked for wages could, it was true, buy a whole lot of things for a dollar, but the Republican party had fixed it so that he couldn't get the dollar. Farmers got such ridiculously low prices for their products that there was nothing in farming. The country was going to the dogs through low prices.

Thus argued Mr. Bryan and thus argued the Democratic national platform of the year in reinforcement of its demand for the free coinage of silver. Defeated on this issue, and confronted in a later campaign with appreciating prices without the intervention of free coinage, the Democratic party declared that it had been vindicated, that its quantitative theory of money had been applied by the great increased production of gold, and that the comforting advance in prices was due to the act of providence for which the Republican party had no share of the credit.

Now we have the spectacle of the Democrats attacking their own theory of the benefit to the country of high prices, even when the increases are in the returns to farmers, for whom the Democrats profess always to have been fighting. From this it appears that prices, whether high or low, are wrong while the republican party is in power.

Alone in a Saw Mill at Midnight  
unmindful of dampness, drafts, storms or cold, W. J. Akins worked as night watchman at Banner Springs, Tenn. Such exposure gave him a cold that settled on his lungs. At last he had to give up work. He tried many remedies but all failed; till he used Dr. King's New Discovery. "After using one bottle," he writes, "I went back to work as well as ever." Severe Colds, Stubborn Coughs, Inflamed Throat and sore lungs, Hemorrhages, Croup and Whooping Cough get quick relief and prompt cure from this medicine. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by all dealers.

### Citation and Notice Hearing

Proof of Foreign Will  
In County Court, before Hon. H. G. Vick Judge.

State of North Dakota, ss.  
County of Pembina, ss.

In the matter of the estate of John E. Saunders, deceased: Hattie B. Saunders, petitioner, vs. Paschel Buschell, Saunders, Lucile Saunders and Eugene Horace Saunders, miners; and Wm. W. Felson, special guardian of said miners, respondents.

The State of North Dakota. To the above named respondents and all persons interested in the estate of John E. Saunders, deceased:

You and each of you are hereby notified that Hattie B. Saunders, the petitioner herein, has filed in this court a copy of the last will and testament of John E. Saunders, late of the city of Delta, in the county of Delta, and State of Colorado, deceased, and the probate thereof in the State of Colorado duly authenticated, with her petition, praying for the admission to probate of said document as the last will of said deceased, and for the issuance to Hattie B. Saunders of letters testamentary thereon, and that the said petition and proofs of said purported will be heard and duly considered by this court, on Tuesday, the 8th day of February, A. D. 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the court rooms of this court, in the county court house, in the city of Pembina, county of Pembina, and State of North Dakota; and you and each of you are hereby cited to be present before this court at said time and place and answer said petition and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

By the Court:  
H. G. VICK, Judge of the County Court.  
Dated the 22nd day of December, A. D. 1909.  
A. R. KING, Attorney, Delta, Col.

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New Year Greeting.

Happy New Year if you're little,  
Happy New Year if you're big,  
Happy New Year—what you look like  
I don't care a bloomin' fig.  
Rich or poor—you may be either,  
Wear glad rags, or ragged clothes,  
With a face or fair or freckled,  
Smooth or warty brand or nose.

I but wish you may be happy,  
Slim or fat or short or tall;  
Here's that you may all be happy,  
Happy New Year one and all.

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