

Pembina Pioneer - Express

WARDWELL & THOMPSON, Pubs.
PEMBINA, NORTH DAKOTA

A queue or not a queue; that is the question in China.

The family cat is by no means safe in this season of rabbit stew.

Girl arrested in Chicago claims she is an aviator. The police say she is right.

The air on the top floor of New York's new 30-story hotel ought to be tolerably good.

Any ill wind carries orders to the manufacturer of storm doors at this season of the year.

"Seedless lemons are developed by grafting." So are the kind sometimes handed to officeholders.

Chicago Philanthropists are about to start a magazine for poets. It will be read chiefly by poets.

Fifty-seven varieties of weather in 24 hours keep the average man guessing and the doctors on the run.

It should never be forgotten that American names look as funny to the Chinese as their names look to us.

People love the spectacular. Without a long tail a comet would attract no more attention than the moon.

Gum-chewing has been abolished in the navy. Now can the ghosts of Paul Jones, Decatur and Farragut rest in peace.

A doctor operating for appendicitis cut a man open on the wrong side. He no doubt thought he was left-handed.

It may have been noticed that no aviators have been seen skylarking around since the hunting season opened.

As it costs 5 cents to send a letter to China the revolution will not receive as much advice as it might otherwise.

The Harvard professor who claims that he is able to catch fish with noise probably did his experimenting with suckers.

They talk of the eye kiss, the soul kiss and other modern inventions, but what's the matter with the old-fashioned smack?

A New York cook has been arrested for stealing a steak. Still his sentence oughtn't to be as severe as though he had stolen an egg.

The New York man who is looking for a wife that doesn't wear rats, puffs or hobble skirts might not want her if he found her.

Mice are being used by a Chicago woman scientist in the study of cancer. Does she stand on the table to do her studying?

St. Louis doctor's wife wants a divorce because her husband never kisses her except by mail. Evidently he is afraid of microbes.

So long as they are comfortable, women probably do not care how they look in the sublimated bathrobes they now wear on the street.

The prevailing manner of dressing women's hair no longer has an excuse. The hairdressers and wigmakers declare it antiquated.

Some of the beaver furs make a nature lover feel sad when he thinks of the poor muskrats that had to be slaughtered to make them.

A bachelor who lived sixty-eight years in one New Jersey hotel leaves this message to young men: "Marry!"

Some boys leave the farm with the expectation of studying law and going to congress, and others hope to become phenomenal ball players.

A London paper says the war in China may last for years. It will certainly take a long time to exhaust the available supply of victims.

The higher education is not a failure after all, for the manager of a Kansas employment bureau says college students make the best farm hands.

Aerial propellers are said to be used to move canal boats in France. We presume the propellers are trained to duck when any one yells "Low bridge!"

Some people are natural born pessimists. A Kansan is said to be deeply grieved over the news that one of his relatives has left him a fortune.

The United States is about to deprive England of the glory of having the heaviest battleship; but we may expect England immediately to lay down the keel of a battleship that will be heavier than the heaviest one in the United States.

A London doctor makes the announcement that patients who eat with their fingers get well quicker than others. We are waiting for some country doctor to find that patients who drink their coffee from saucers get along better than others.

TARIFF WAR IS SOON TO OPEN

REPUBLICANS TO PREPARE BILL ON LINES LAID DOWN BY TAFT AND TARIFF BOARD.

DEMOCRATS HAVE ONE TOO

And Will Frame Their Bill With That and the Revenue-Only Theory Uppermost—Wool Interests Pleased With Report.

Washington, D. C. — Every indication is that congress will be thrown into the vortex of tariff agitation, especially with reference to the revision of the wool schedule, immediately after the holiday recess.

The Republican members of the ways and means committee are soon to begin the work of preparing a tariff revision bill along the lines of the board report and the president's message thereon.

The indications now are that there will be hearings on the wool and woolen goods question before the committees of both houses.

The Democrats appear to be considerably dazed by the completeness of the board report and the unanimity of the board in declaring against a valorem policy, contrary to the expressed policy of the Democrats in congress.

The Republicans are considerably elated over the board findings but they see opportunities for duties being too low in some instances if all the suggestions made by the board with respect to new duties shall be accepted.

The wool men are pretty well pleased and the manufacturers are now planning to watch the situation to see how they will come out if raw wool gets as favorable rates as is proposed in the board report.

It will be a struggle on both sides to prevent any agreement upon a schedule of rates below the protective line.

Up to this time the raw wool men say they have a little the best of it, depending, of course, upon what provisions are made in the law for carrying out the president's recommendations for full tests of imported goods.

Most of the progressive leaders will be away from Washington during the Christmas holidays. Senator La Follette and Senator Clapp are to speak in Ohio and so will others.

The house progressives also will campaign in Ohio. Representatives Myrdock, Lenroot and Norris being among those who are intending to speak.

Washington, D. C. — The senate by a unanimous vote formally ratified President Taft's notification to Russia of the joint termination of the treaty of 1832. The Lodge joint resolution reported by the foreign relations committee as a substitute for the Sulzer resolution that passed the house 300 to 1, was adopted after an all day debate over Russian discrimination against the Jews of America.

Every senator who spoke voiced his advocacy of congressional action to meet Russian discrimination. They were unanimous for termination of the treaty, but showed a wide divergence of views as to the manner in which that end should be accomplished.

Among those who held conflicting opinions were Senator Shively of Indiana, Poindexter of Washington, O'Gorman of New York, Stone of Missouri and Williams of Mississippi.

The roll was called, but there was no division. Seventy-two votes were cast, and all of them were favorable to the measure. It was therefore declared adopted and was started on its way to the house.

With the senate action, the Russian situation has assumed a quieter phase so far as the executive branch of the government is concerned. The officials are looking forward to the receipt from Curtis Guild, the American ambassador to St. Petersburg, of the acceptance of the notice given by President Taft of the desire of this government to terminate the treaty of 1832.

Lodge Defends Taft. Mr. Lodge in the senate defended the action of President Taft in abrogating the Russian treaty without congressional action. Six treaties, he pointed out, had been terminated by notice, the first by Polk in 1847, the treaty with Great Britain. President Pierce in 1855 terminated by notice a provision of a treaty with Denmark after the senate had given its authority in 1855. President McKinley terminated clauses in the Swiss treaty of 1855 without any congressional action whatever, he declared.

The great tariff fight of the present congress and leading up to the real issue of the coming presidential campaign was opened when President Taft sent to congress his message on the wool and woolen goods question. The tariff board report on wool and

woolens will furnish campaign ammunition enough for both sides. Bulky documents containing vast arrays of facts and figures are now in the hands of congress.

The nomination of William B. Griggs to succeed himself as United States marshal for Minnesota was sent to the senate by the president. Senators Nelson and Clapp united in recommending the appointment.

Senator Knute Nelson is among those who will remain at the capital during the holiday season to attend to public matters which other duties have prevented him from completing since congress convened.

His time will be given principally to a study of the legal phases of the water power question in connection with proposed legislation this session on inland waterway topics. Senator Clapp, whose committee on interstate commerce has discontinued taking testimony on the proposed anti-trust legislation, will spend most of the season in making speeches in territory which the insurgents hope to obtain for their own.

Washington, D. C. — Efforts to authorize the sale of the hull of the battleship Maine to private parties who desire to exhibit it at various ports of the United States, and charge admission fee to visitors, were defeated in the house of representatives. The urgent deficiency bill, carrying an appropriation of \$250,000 to complete the work of raising the Maine, after a hard fight, passed the house without change.

It was admitted in the debate that offers approaching \$1,000,000 have been received from exhibition interests for the rear portion of the hull, which can be fitted with a bulkhead and towed from Havana to the United States. This sum would more than cover the \$900,000, the cost of clearing the wreck out of Havana harbor.

Chairman Fitzgerald of the appropriations committee said the government would tow the rear part of the hull into the ocean and sink it with full honors.

Representative Sisson of Mississippi attempted to procure an amendment authorizing the war department to invite bids from private parties for the rear portion of the hull, to be used for exhibition purposes. He said General Bixby, in charge of the work at Havana, stated that several tentative offers had been received from the United States, some of them approaching \$1,000,000. Mr. Sisson said he did not consider it as opposed to the desires of the American people to provide for a public exhibition of the wreck of the Maine under private auspices.

The bill as passed would permit the secretary of the navy to give a portion of the wreck to the city of Havana for a public monument, a request for it having been made by the president of Cuba, and would authorize the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy to grant other portions as souvenirs to cities and patriotic societies or survivors of the vessel.

A request for an additional \$50,000 for the expenses of the house of representatives and an attempt on the part of the "economy committee" of the house to cut in two the mileage of senators and representatives threw the house into a debate on expenses that is considered prophetic of the sessions that are to come.

Exactly \$50,000,000 is proposed to be appropriated by congress during the next five years for good roads under a bill introduced by Representative Prouty of Iowa, who advocates national and state co-operation in road construction and maintenance. He proposed that congress appropriate and apportion among the various states \$5,000,000 in 1912, \$10,000,000 in 1913, \$15,000,000 in 1914, \$20,000,000 in 1915 and \$30,000,000 in 1916. The federal expenditures on each road is limited to one-half the total cost.

Predicts No Building Bill. Democratic Leader Underwood of the house predicted that the caucus of the house Democrats would not authorize a public building bill at this session, notwithstanding the public building committee's recommendation for it.

Mr. Underwood said the matter undoubtedly would be considered in caucus. To give everyone a fair show, an appropriation of from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 he said, would be necessary and the Democratic leaders do not want such a bill to clash with their economy program.

Would Amend Pension Bill. Washington—Forces are at work in the senate to bring about radical amendments in the Sherwood "dollar a day" pension bill which has passed the house. Senators of both parties expressed disapproval of the dollar a day idea. The senate pensions committee is now compiling statistics to show just what the yearly outlay would be if the Sherwood bill were adopted. First estimates placed it at sums ranging from \$10,000,000 to \$75,000,000 a year over the present heavy expenditures.

The committee will report to the senate a bill carrying much less expenditure of money, which it believes, in addition to being generally satisfactory to Civil War veterans would be one which President Taft would be willing to sign.

Britain Seizes Big Naval Base. London, Eng. — Troops were sent to occupy Solum, an important naval base on the coast of Ceylon, in Africa, which Great Britain has grabbed while Turkey and Italy are engaged in warfare in Tripoli. The port has long been claimed by England, but Turkey has always resisted occupation. The government announces that it intends to hold Solum only until the end of the war, but there are few who believe England has any intention of ever letting it slip out of her hands once she has occupied it.

400 SALOONS KNOCKED OUT.

Moon Law Held Constitutional by Iowa Supreme Court.

Des Moines, Iowa.—More than 400 saloons in Iowa, principally in river towns, were closed, when the state supreme court, in the Sioux City and Des Moines cases, started by the Anti-Saloon league, held the Moon law constitutional. The Moon law prohibits more than one saloon for every 1,000 population in any city or town licensing saloons under the malt law.

TO AID AMERICAN SHIPS

Taft Favors Restoration of Line on South Pacific.

Washington, D. C. — President Taft, Postmaster General Hitchcock, Solicitor General Lehmann and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Winthrop approved a plan proposed by Senator Perkins and Representative Kahn of California designed to restore to the South Pacific carrying trade two American steamers and put the American flag once again on the San Francisco-Australia route.

FOUR SENTENCED

PROMOTERS OF BURR BROTHERS, NEW YORK, GIVEN A YEAR EACH ON ISLAND.

WORKED "HIGH FINANCE"

Admit Over Representations in the Sale of Certain Oil Stocks.—Further Prosecutions Dropped.

New York, N. Y. — As punishment for carrying on a stock swindle by mail extended over a period of two years and to have netted millions in profit, four promoters of the firm of Burr Brothers Incorporated, were each sentenced to a year's imprisonment on Blackwell's island.

The prisoners are Shelton C. Burr, president of the corporation, his brother, Eugene H., who was secretary-treasurer; Charles H. Tobey, vice-president, and Edwin Wesley Preston. Unexpectedly they offered pleas of guilty before Judge Holt in the criminal branch of the United States circuit court. The indictment upon which they were called to face trial specifically charged a swindle involving \$68,000 in connection with the sale of the stock of the People's Association Oil Company, but the government alleges that this was but one of a continuing series of frauds estimated to have involved nearly \$50,000,000 with \$15,000,000 profits to the promoters.

Counsel for the defendants declared that rather than involve the expense of summoning witnesses from distant points, it was decided to plead guilty to the specific indictment. The maximum sentence possible on this charge is 18 months and counsel for the defendants urged clemency. It was argued that the promoters had reason to believe that the stocks would prove profitable, but now realized that the representations made concerning the enterprise were too strong. United States District Attorney Wise opposed the plea for clemency.

A little over a year ago the four men were prospering, having offices in a Broadway skyscraper. On Nov. 20, 1910, federal agents raided their offices in connection with a general round up of mail stock swindlers ordered by Postmaster General Hitchcock.

Their business had mainly been the sale of stocks and bonds and oil and gold mining enterprises. Among their promotions were the Nevada Gold Field Mining, Milling and Smelting Company, capitalized at \$5,000,000; British American Copper Mines and Smelting Company, capitalized at \$5,000,000; Holcomb Automatic Engine Company, capitalized at \$5,000,000; Toledo, Wabash and St. Louis railroad, capitalized at \$6,000,000; Arizona Copper and Gold Mines Company, capitalized at \$1,500,000; Long Beach, Mexico and Arizona Mining Company, capitalized at \$1,500,000 and about 20 other corporations with stock issues ranging from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000.

The government had other indictments pending, but none had been returned and it was agreed in open court that with pleas of guilty in the case at hand further prosecution would be abandoned.

PRESIDENT ESTRADA STRICKEN.

Ecuador's Executive Dies At Guayaquil.

Guayaquil, Ecuador.—Emilio Estrada, president of the republic of Ecuador, died here suddenly.

President Estrada was elected to office on Jan. 11, 1911, and was inaugurated on Sept. 1. He was taken seriously ill on Sept. 18, and went to Quito to recuperate. During his sojourn

viewed the entire situation. His conference with Wu Ting Fang and other leaders shows that he is evidently commanding the greatest respect and attention.

It has been definitely decided that Nankin shall be the future capital. Even after the abdication of the emperor and the reorganization of the new government the leaders assert positively that Peking will not be considered.

In the minds of the revolutionists, the movement has been entirely successful. One of the highest authorities said yesterday:

"Fourteen provinces have absolutely declared for a republic. We control 12 divisions of the army; two more are coming. We hold the entire navy. Two provinces remain imperial and two are neutral. There is no government in Peking. Yuan Shi Kai, the premier, is its only representative, except the infant premier.

"The sooner the powers recognize the true situation, instead of clinging to harmful and intangible sentiment, the sooner will order be secured in China. Hesitation to recognize the republican cause will certainly prolong the stagnation of trade and will be responsible for much bloodshed, should fighting begin again."

Jack Johnson Returns.

New York, N. Y. — Jack Johnson, heavyweight champion pugilist of the world, returned to America on the steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie.

Census Bureau to Be Reduced.

Washington, D. C. — As a result of the action of congress in allowing only one-half of the \$1,000,000 asked for to continue the work of the thirteenth census, a wholesale dismissal of clerks from the bureau is expected. Friends of Director Durand suggested that he might retire as soon as he could readjust his office to meet the appropriation. It costs approximately \$350,000 a month to run the bureau with the present force, which numbers about 2,500, which will be reduced to 1,000.

Small Comfort.

"You seem cross, Pillsley." "So I am. A fellow called me a born idiot today."

"That's nothing to worry about. I think it was very considerate of him to blame it on your ancestors."

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DR. SUN YAT SEN



China's first president, if the revolutionists succeed in establishing a republic, is likely to be Dr. Sun Yat Sen, now on his way to Canton from this country. It is said the people there are preparing to give him a great welcome.

CHINESE WANT REPUBLIC

NO LONGER DEPENDS ON HELP FROM YUAN SHI KAI.

Dr. Sun Reaches Shanghai and Has Conference With Wu Ting Fang.

Shanghai, China.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, one of the leading promoters of the revolution, who may be named as president of the proposed republic, boarded a launch soon after his arrival here and was escorted down the river by two warships. After landing he proceeded by automobile to the residence of Wu Ting Fang, the foreign secretary in the revolutionary provisional cabinet, to discuss the situation.

So far as is known no reply has yet been received from Yuan Shi Kai, the imperial premier, with regard to the establishment of a republic as insisted upon by the revolutionaries.

Dr. Sun is quartered in a large modern residence in the French concession. He said that he preferred to make no statement until he had re-



DR. WU TING FANG.

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LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA, SECURES DRY FARMING CONGRESS FOR 1912.

The term, "dry farming" does not indicate all that might be implied. It does not mean a system of irrigation, but one where, as the rain falls and precipitation is stored up and conserved in the soil, to be drawn upon by scientific and sane processes when it may be required to forward and increase the growth of grain.

In certain sections of the Canadian West as well as in the American West, there is a portion of the country in which the soil is the very best for the growing of cereals, but the geographical locations and relative position to the rain avenues, do not give the advantage that other parts possess in the matter of precipitation.

Agricultural science, however, has been making rapid progress during the past few years, and it is now ascertained that it is not altogether the number of inches of rain that is essential to the growing of crops, but its conservation, and that is the meaning of "dry farming."

"Dry Farming" may well be applied to districts where there is a heavy rain fall and better results will follow. The education of the public into these new methods, not new exactly, but such as have had satisfactory demonstration, is not alone the purpose of these dry-farming Congresses. One idea is to bring into life and into operation the great areas of splendid land lying within what might be termed semi-arid, without placing them under the restrictive and expansive process of irrigation.

The Congresses are attended by thousands and they bring representatives from all parts of the world. The Province of Alberta, and also of Saskatchewan, has taken a vital interest in the Congresses which have been held in the past two or three years. The Province of Alberta has made provincial exhibits, districts have shown their products, and last year, several hundred dollars were taken in prizes; this year the Province of Alberta took prizes ten to one in excess of any state in the Union. Alberta has won eight out of twenty special cups, that province taking one, Lethbridge one, Arthur Ferry six, and John Baxter, Edmonton, carrying off one sweepstakes. When it came to a matter of location for the Congress for 1912, the City of Lethbridge, which had put up a splendid fight for it, secured the Congress by a unanimous vote. It is expected that the Lethbridge Congress will be the largest yet held and will be the biggest convention in the history of Western Canada.

In emphasizing his invitation to Lethbridge, one of the speakers said he had just received a telegram from Magrath (near Lethbridge) stating that of one thousand acres of wheat just thrashed Hethershaw and Bradshaw had thrashed 47,000 bushels.

Literature sent out recently by the Canadian Government Agents, which will be sent postage free on application, tells of hundreds of splendid yields in all parts of Western Canada.

NOT COMPLIMENTARY.

Magistrate—You are accused of having kissed this lady. What have you to say in your defense?

Prisoner—Nothing (looking at the woman)—I was drunk and deserve to be punished.

Pantomime Code.

James T. Fields of the firm of Ticknor & Fields wore a flowing beard, as many men of his time did. He was scrupulous in the care of it, and in the main managed it at the table with skill.

His wife was always on watch for him, too, when they went out to dinner together. They had a pantomime code and a few expressive spoken signals. Should a bread crumb catch in the floss Mrs. Fields would say: "My dear, there's a gazelle in the garden."

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