

**NEW DRESS GINGHAMS**  
JUST RECEIVED

Prices 10c, 12c and 14c a yd.

**ONE LOT OF PRINTS**  
LIGHT AND DARK COLORS  
5c per yard

**SPECIAL**

**ONE LOT LIGHT COLOR**  
**OUTING FLANNELS**  
Regular 10c values for 7c a yd.

**The Golden Rule**

The Store That Lives Up To It's Name  
Little Falls, Minnesota



**LADIES**  
**WATCHES**

A woman will treasure as her choicest possession a reliable time piece. Ladies' watches

are made today that keep time with the same degree of accuracy that our larger sized ones do. In buying a watch it is essential that it comes from someone who is reliable. so you can depend upon its time keeping and wearing qualities.

**DIAMOND SIGN JEWELRY STORE**  
VASALY & WETZEL, Props.

**50 CENTS A MONTH**

October 1st to April 1st

**Winter Rate For An Electric Iron**

**ORDER ONE NOW**

We know you keep fires running all day during the winter months but you need a much hotter fire to heat the common iron than you ordinarily keep. Get an Electric Iron on this low rate and if not entirely satisfactory you can return it.

A Phone Order Will Bring The Iron

**RING 21**

**WATER POWER CO.**

**Two of a Kind.**

A person begging alms of Lord George Gordon said: "God bless you, my lord! You and I have been in all the prisons in London."  
"What do you mean?" cried Lord George. "I never was in any prison but the Tower."  
"That is true, my lord," said the other, "and I have been in all the rest."  
—London Tit-Bits.

**Transparent.**

The teacher was giving the juvenile class an object lesson on the word "transparent." She told them water and glass were transparent, because one can see through them, then asked them to name something else that was transparent. One little fellow promptly raised his hand.  
"Well, Alvin, what is it?" she asked.  
"A hole!" was the unexpected reply.  
—Chicago News.

**FEAR CONTROL**  
**BY THE CITIES**

One Argument Used Against Reapportionment.

**ALWAYS PULL TOGETHER**

Work and Vote as a Unit When Measures Affecting Their Interests Come Up for Action.

St. Paul, Feb. 27.—It was not anticipated that there would be much difficulty in getting the reapportionment bill through the house, and such proved to be the case. The measure, indeed, while not by any means perfect, is probably as fair to all sections as could be framed. Even its opponents admit that. It was inevitable however, that the representation of the southern part of the state would have to be reduced, and quite as certain that those who were deprived of the representation they now have and those who represent districts which will be wiped out should object. It is not in human nature that anything else could happen.

While no argument was made, or could be made, against this, those who were inclined to oppose the bill because districts were enlarged or representation reduced could be depended upon to find other reasons for their opposition. The one point, therefore, that was insisted upon, and it is not without force, was that in redistricting the state according to its population the representation of the commercial centers would be larger than in the public interest they should be. The force of this argument is made plain by the experience we have already had. While no doubt the representatives of the cities want to be fair and, as a general proposition, give liberal support to measures designed to benefit the state at large, still where the interests of these cities, or their supposed interests, point in one direction and the interests of the country and country towns in another, it is inevitable that city members should be for the city, first, last and all the time. That is what they are sent there for.

In this state the interests of the cities are largely bound up with the interests of corporations and combinations of capital. The railroad policy of the state favors the commercial centers. Commercial and manufacturing organizations naturally support the railroad policy, which they imagine to be to their advantage, regardless of whether it is to the advantage of the rest of the state or not. The brewing and distilling interests are centered in the Twin Cities. The interest of the United States Steel corporation is the interest of Duluth. In those days of combination it is inevitable that these interests should combine to each others' advantage. It is inevitable also that their influence over metropolitan representatives should be overshadowing. It follows that wherever these interests are affected metropolitan representation will combine to support the legislation they favor or to resist the legislation to which they object. Given one-third of the legislature compactly organized for any purpose, and the balance of the legislature without organization, it is inevitable that those interests whose representatives work as one man will be the better served. We all see this danger. No one familiar with legislative proceedings can fail to be impressed by it. It has even with the inadequate representation (based on population) the cities now have, made its effects felt on more than one occasion. It is small wonder that patriotic members of the legislature should contemplate with anxiety the advent of a state of affairs in which metropolitan representation will be materially increased.

All the opposition that was worth speaking about was based on this ground. It was by no means without merit and for that matter without precedent. Mr. Robinson pointed out that it was to prevent the legislature of the United States being merely the servant of the more populous states that provision was made in the United States Constitution that, regardless of population, each state should be entitled to two and only two senators. In like manner the representation of great cities like New York and Chicago is limited in the interest of the rest of the state. There is force in the argument that we are approaching the time that it is desirable at least to consider the advisability in like manner of limiting the representation of the populous centers of Minnesota. Certainly if the time ever comes when the representation of these cities overshadows the legislature and directs the course of legislation it will be a matter of self-preservation for the rural communities to take steps to prevent such a catastrophe as would result from having the state governed in the interest

of its congested centers of population.

Even the most ardent friends of reapportionment recognize this, although they insist that it is the plain duty of the legislature to reapportion the state now, and the only way it can be reapportioned is on the basis of its population. Personally I am inclined to this view. At the same time I agree with Mr. Spooner that the time is ripe for the calling of a constitutional convention to revise that thing of shreds and patches which we know as our state constitution.

It is a peculiar circumstance that the only objection, outside the house and senate membership, publicly made against the reapportionment bill comes from St. Louis county, which is regarded as having been generously dealt with by Mr. Congdon, the author of the bill. The complaint is, and it seems to be justified, that St. Louis county has been gerrymandered with a view to giving advantage to Duluth, of which the range towns have long been jealous. The way Duluth is alleged to hog everything in St. Louis county has given rise to a demand for county division. Indeed the name of Iron county has already been picked out for the northern half of St. Louis. Besides Duluth itself the United States Steel corporation is very much opposed to such a division, which in all probability would mean to it a tonnage tax on iron ore, as in such case Duluth could not share in the local taxation of iron properties.

Otherwise the tonnage tax seems far enough away. It has not been possible at this session to create sentiment in favor of the bill recently introduced for that purpose, members apparently having concluded that the contribution from ore lands is a fair one, and that the objections to legislation of this kind make it impracticable. Whether this is so or not, the prospects of the bill at this session are anything but bright.

A number of minor changes have been made in the game and fish laws in bills which have passed the house. The beginning of the bass season has been advanced from June 1 to June 16. A change is made in the closed season for fur bearing animals. Instead of two deer as formerly it is proposed that in the future a hunter may only kill one.

An effort to secure an advance in the salary of the state treasurer has been opposed by the committee of the house. The salary is now \$3,500. An increase of \$1,500 a year is asked for. The trouble about this salary business is that the salaries of officers created in recent years have been planned on a more liberal scale than those of the offices which have been in existence a longer time. Thus, for instance, we have the bank examiner getting more than the public examiner and the salary of both exceeding that of state treasurer—a manifest impropriety. The officers first mentioned also get more than the state superintendent of public instruction, who also remains at \$3,500.

It is interesting to compare these salaries with the remuneration received by the governor's private secretary. The salary of the private secretary is fixed at \$1,500, but he is permitted to pocket, in addition, fees estimated by the state auditor to amount to \$6,000 a year. The scandalous custom has grown up of giving to this official the fees, among others, paid by notaries public, which the original design was to have turned into the state treasury. This seems to be a case in which reform is demanded quite as much as in the office of oil inspector.

The appointment of a committee to investigate the state drainage board, or rather its engineer, which has hung fire for a long time, has at last been made and the muckraking will begin. The investigators on the part of the house are Robertson of Argyle, Moriarity of Belle Plaine, Fowler of Minneapolis and Crane of Grand Meadow. The senate also has appointed a committee to find out what's wrong. Its members are Works, Murray and Swanson.

The immigration board is not to escape either, it appears. Representative Cal Stone of St. Paul wants the commissioner to furnish the names of the men his advertising has brought into the state—a manifest absurdity. Behind this move are understood to be certain St. Paul publicity agents who have never been quite satisfied that they were not allowed to share in the state's appropriation for advertising purposes.

The senate has defeated the much discussed Cashman distance tariff bill, the final vote being 29 for and 32 against it. The opinions of Attorney General Simpson, ex-Attorney General Young and former Justice T. D. O'Brien that the passage of the bill would wipe out the work done by the state in the commodity rate cases were used with telling effect. But for these opinions the result might have been different.

Liberal pruning will have to be done this year to keep the expenditures within the anticipated revenues. Applications are already in, according to Mr. Spooner, for something like \$21,000,000, which is in excess of that made two years ago. Of the demands made \$5,500,000 are for university purposes. JOHN LAWSON.

**PIKE CREEK**

March 1.—Anna Krause visited Saturday with her sister-in-law at Little Falls.  
Joseph Dorof, the first class engineer, is employed at the Peter Knopik's saw mill.  
Miss Anna Ringwelski of Little Falls spent Sunday with her parents at this place.  
Matt Ringwelski returned from St. Cloud after a visit with his son.  
Many from here took in the dance at Swan River hall Wednesday of last week.  
Vincent Wielinski and cousin, Jacob, returned from the woods Saturday.  
Mrs. Andrew Super and son of Flenberg spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents here.  
Mr. and Mrs. John Ringwelski and children of Little Falls spent Saturday and Sunday at his parent's here.  
A fine party was given at the home of Gust Pankratz.  
Mr. and Mrs. Krewta of St. Cloud are here visiting relatives.  
Mr. and Mrs. Joe. Copa visited Sunday at the home of John Czech at Swan River.  
A dance was given at the home of Joseph Ginter last Monday. A large crowd was present and a most enjoyable time was passed.  
A crowd of young folks spent Sunday evening at the home of A. Krause.  
Leisek's had their saw mill moved onto the Minchow place.

Stephen Kingwelski spent a few days at the Twin lakes.  
Pauline Krause visited Thursday with her brother at Little Falls.  
A fine party was given at the home of Simon Wielinski. A few from Flenburg attended.  
Val Sobiech and family of Fargo N. Dak., are here visiting with relatives.  
Mr. and Mrs. Poeh and daughters, Stella and Lena of Little Falls, attended the dance at the home of Jos. Ginter.  
The Four Corner kids wish the summer would hurry up so they could shine in their former places.  
A party was given at the home of Jos. Eckman. A fine time was enjoyed.  
John Piekarski of Little Falls spent a pleasant evening at the home of Vincent Copa.  
Mrs. Joseph Lipinski of Little Falls visited with relatives here this week.  
Mr. and Mrs. John Lemanczik of the Brickyards attended the party at Copa's place.  
Stephen Kuka of Little Falls attended the dance here this week.  
Miss Stoltman and Annie Kotch of Flenberg spent a few days at Louis Glubka's. Also took in the dance.  
The gentlemen won in the Sunday school contest between the young ladies and gentlemen of the Congregational church which closed last Sunday. Another contest is on and will last for three months.

**Save Money**

ON YOUR

**GROCERIES**

Until further notice we will sell the group of groceries enumerated below, at the low price of \$5.00 Cash:

- 1 box Lenox Soap, 50 bars \$1.50
- 5 lbs. Fancy Head Rice . . . . .25
- 2 lbs. Tapioca . . . . .13
- 2 1-lb. packages Corn Starch .10
- 1 16-oz. can Carlson Bros. Baking Powder . . . . .25
- 1 1-lb. package Gloss Starch . .09
- 1 1-lb. pkg. Mothers Macaroni .09
- 2 16-oz. packages Cleaned Currants . . . . .25
- 3 16-oz. pkgs. Fancy Raisins . .25
- 1 5lb. pkg. Family Oatmeal . .18
- 2 lb Fancy Japan Green Tea .25
- 2 glasses Mustard . . . . .10
- 2 lbs. Good Coffee . . . . .40
- 1 bottle McMurray's Vanilla .08
- 1 " " " " Lemon . .08
- 3 large cans Fancy Tomatoes .35
- 3 cans Fancy Corn . . . . .25
- 1 gallon pail Fancy Syrup . . .40

This is an offer that should appeal to the careful buyer, and we anticipate a large sale of this group of articles. Now is an excellent time to put in a supply.

**Carlson Bros.**  
68 Broadway East  
PHONE 46-J

**ENAMELED WARE**  
AT TINWARE PRICES



You will marvel at the large and serviceable articles of

**ENAMELED WARE**

You can buy at our store for 10 cents each.

Here are a few samples of what you can buy for 10 cents:  
WASH BASIN, SAUCE PAN, PIE PLATE, PRESERVE KETTLE, LADLE, PUDDING PAN.

**ELLENBECKER & SON**  
Little Falls, Minn.