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State News

VOLUME 18.

12 PAGES

WILLMAR, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1912

PRICE 5 CENTS

NUMBER 35

LOCAL BREVITIES

Arthur Magnuson was a Whitefield visitor Tuesday.

Jas. O'Toole of St. Paul was a Willmar visitor Tuesday.

Arthur and Lars Peterson visited at Penneck last Saturday.

Christ Berg of Svea spent Sunday at his parental home here.

Barbara Williams entertained the "Hooligans" Monday evening.

Miss Eleanor Hogan visited at her home in DeGraff over Sunday.

Dr. E. H. Frost made a professional call at Clara City Saturday.

Henry Johnson left today for a few days hunting trip near Raymond.

Arvid Oman of Minneapolis is here a guest at the C. H. Anderson home.

Mrs. Adolph Nelson of Spicer spent Tuesday, a guest of Willmar friends.

J. B. Johnson of Benson was a visitor at the Olof Brogren home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Anton Anderson of Darwin are Willmar visitors this week.

Miss Anna Boe arrived from Kerkhoven Wednesday for a short visit with Willmar friends.

Miss Sophie Tallaekson has accepted a position as cashier at the Willmar Co-operative store.

Mrs. James Sanderson went to Kandiyohi Tuesday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Otis Ferguson.

A basket social will be given next Friday evening, the 18th, in Dist. 25 at Norway Lake. Everybody welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Sjoquist left for Dwight, N. Dak., Monday for an extended visit with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. John Snyder of Kerkhoven, enroute for Illinois, visited between trains with Miss Myrtle Snyder.

Mrs. Christ Gaffney of Morris arrived Monday for a couple weeks' visit with her sister, Mrs. A. G. Schrieber.

Chas. Hoglund and family, Rev. Ostling and Roy Lundberg were entertained at the home of Anton Bjorling a Tripolis Sunday.

Miss Lena Hagen returned to her home at Alberta, Canada, Tuesday, after a few weeks' visit with her cousin, Mrs. A. C. West.

Mr. and Mrs. George Govig and children arrived Monday from Browns Valley to attend the funeral of his brother, Peter Govig.

An engine and car was derailed on the Browns Valley branch last Friday and wrecking crew was called from Willmar to replace them.

The Ladies' Mission Circle of the Swedish Baptist church was very nicely entertained by Mrs. G. D. Fossell at her home on W. Litchfield Ave. last week.

The choir of the Swedish Mission church met at the Paul Peterson home last Monday evening. A luncheon was served at a late hour and a jovial time was had by all present.

Charlie Broman and family, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Klint and Mrs. C. A. Green were entertained at the home of A. A. Anderson Sunday.

Master Harold Larson was taken suddenly ill at his home on Twelfth street last Tuesday, with an attack of appendicitis. An operation may be found necessary.

Mrs. J. R. Petersen entertained a number of her friends at her home on Ninth street North Saturday and Monday afternoons. Light refreshments were served and all enjoyed a social time.

The Ladies' Aid society of the First M. E. church will hold their annual business meeting and election of officers at the church, Wednesday, Oct. 23, at 3 o'clock sharp after which luncheon will be served. Everyone is welcome.

The Ladies' society of the Swedish Mission church will conduct a sale of fancy articles at the church parlors on Thursday, October 24th, and will serve coffee and cake in connection therewith. All friends of the society are urged to be present.

Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Hedberg of Gibbon, Minn., arrived here on Sunday, October 6th, for a visit for several days with Mrs. Hedberg's brother, Mr. Samuel Nelson and family. They came by auto and visited at Waverly and a number of other places enroute.

Dr. Tomlinson and family will begin housekeeping in the superintendent's residence at the State Farm this week. Miss Nancy E. Tomlinson, the daughter, drove the car over from St. Peter yesterday. The Doctor arrived to stay last Monday. Mrs. Tomlinson is expected to arrive tomorrow.

DIRECTOR OF LEGISLATION URGES RINGDAL

Candidate for Governor Makes Strong Plea at Willmar Opera House.

Peter M. Ringdal spoke at the Willmar Opera House last Thursday evening to a fair-sized audience. Mr. Ringdal lays no claim to being an orator, but his calm and deliberate address made a good impression upon his audience. In his introductory he said:

"It has always seemed to me more important that a candidate for an office affecting the policy of government should point out the road he proposes to travel across the political map than that he should minutely describe some particular step he expects to take.

"By doing this he enables those to whom he speaks to judge of his destination and the object of his journey. But if he adopts the latter course, he gives no definite idea as to where he is going or for what purpose. Where we know the objective point of a journey, and we are satisfied that the traveler is honestly bent upon going there, we are in a position to decide whether we care to go with him."

Mr. Ringdal reviewed history and said that the invention of the printing press marked the beginning of the change from ancient to modern conditions, and as soon as the word was printed government by force was doomed.

The Declaration of Independence was the first political document which seriously and solemnly declared for the new order. He spoke of attacks made on the declaration and of how people may be free in name but not in fact. Further how men are controlled through their needs. How inventions brought changes. How railroads brought concentration. How competition was destroyed by the railroads going into partnership with favored industrial concerns.

"We in Minnesota have had a bitter experience in this field. It is only about twenty years since there was discovered on the Mesaba Range some of the most extensive iron mines in the world. But those who originally filed on them and obtained title from the government got little out of them. They were frozen out in the same way that the coal miners were frozen out, through partnership between the railroads and certain favored mines. For many years now the iron industry in Minnesota has been owned and controlled by the same interests that own and control the iron-carrying railroads.

"During all of these years the beneficiaries of these abuses have preached through their press bureaus that their prosperity was due to superior business ability and more rigid economy than was possessed or practiced by the rest of us. That is the blackest slander ever put upon the American people. While they fattened on our bounty, they jeered at us as incompetents and mendicants. We have had this monstrous slander dinned into our ears until it has provoked us beyond our patience.

"The truth of the matter is that the cornerstone of every trust and monopoly is special privilege. If you take the time and the trouble to look into any monopoly, you will find a special privilege that is denied to others.

"We have heard a good deal about natural monopolies. There is no such thing as a natural monopoly. A natural monopoly is as impossible as a natural vacuum. All monopoly is artificial. Every monopoly is the result of legislative or judicial abuse. It is through control of machinery of our government that they have been able to rob us.

"Beware of those who tell you that the trusts are the result of a natural development. It is false. Those who invented this falsehood did it to protect their own ill-gotten gains. They wish to deceive you into believing that you are helpless and must submit. They fear you may try to get rid of them.

"Strange as it may seem, the trust magnates themselves have turned reformers and are pleading for government regulation. There is an old saying: 'Beware of Greeks bearing gifts.' We would do well to examine closely any scheme for regulation hatched by those who want to be regulated.

"We would do well to remember the plea made a few years ago in behalf of the tariff. The argument was used that the tariff should be revised by its friends. We were told that it would not be safe to entrust its revision of the tariff to its enemies. We fell in with this specious plea. We know the result. The friends of the tariff revised it upward.

"It is not strange, therefore, that the trust magnates should seek to stem the rising tide of indignation against the extortions of the trusts by a similar device.

"George W. Parkins fathered the scheme, and the President of the steel trust adopted it as his own. Those who own or draw profit from the trusts are all in favor of regulation. They expect to control the appointment of the regulators.

"Imagine, if you can, a commission fixing the price of hundreds and thousands of commodities manufactured in this country, fixing them, permanently, but from day to day, to meet the fluctuating needs of supply and demand. It is too absurd to have originated in good faith outside of bedlam. A commission charged with this impossible duty would be buried so deep under the accumulation of complaints that it would never see daylight, and the trusts would reap a harvest that would throw all their previous performances into the shade.

"It is a law of Nature that all things—man included—proceed along the line of least resistance. Such a commission, being composed of men, would come under the operation of this law. On one side organized business with self-interest as its motive and vast resources as its weapon. On the other side the unorganized mass, each busy looking after his own affairs. Only one result could come from such a situation. Prices would soar, just as transportation rates have done, until the consumers of the load would be forced to the wall."

After discussing the question of trusts and special privilege Mr. Ringdal urged the adoption of the initiative and referendum as the "tools" necessary for the work of destroying them.

"We believe in so amending our system that whenever the majority is satisfied that a thing should be done, it will be done. We believe in steady, orderly evolutionary progress. We believe in meeting and overcoming difficulties as they arise. What we propose is the initiative and referendum.

"There is nothing startling or dangerous about the initiative. Every private business in the world reserves to its owners this power. If you hire a person to help you in your business, you tell him what to do. If he refuses, or neglects to do what you want him to do, or refuses to do it in the way you want it done, you always reserve the right to do it yourself. No private business could exist on any other basis. You would not think of hiring a man for two years, or four years and giving him complete control of your business without the right to interfere with him. That is the way we have been conducting our public business. We have been conducting it in a way that no sane person would think of conducting his private business.

"We propose to change this. We propose to apply the same kind of common sense to our public affairs, that each and every one of us applies to his private affairs. We propose to reserve the right to do things for ourselves that our public servants may refuse or neglect to do for us.

"The principle argument used against the initiative is that it will destroy representative government. 'It is not proposed to abolish the legislature. We propose to retain the legislature just as it is now. We propose to have it convene every two years, just as it does now. When in your private business you reserve the right to do work yourself that your servant neglects to do, that does not mean that you intend to do all the work yourself. It does not mean that you propose to get along without help. Not only means that you keep control of your own business. It means that you are taking precautions that will insure the work's being done—even if you have to do it yourself.

"That is all there is to the initiative. We propose to reserve the right to do for ourselves what our legislature neglects to do. It is a precaution to insure that the majority shall rule. The probability is that it will not have to be used very often.

"Legislation in the interest of the people is most often defeated through the efforts of a swarm of lobbyists. Lobbyists are supported by big business, to influence legislation in its own favor. The Lord's prayer says, 'Lead us not into temptation.' We have been leading our lawmakers into temptation at the hands of the lobby. We propose now to lead them out of temptation.

"The referendum is merely the initiative working backward. It is set in motion in the same manner, by a petition. But it applies to laws that have been passed by the legislature. If the legislature passes a law that we do not want, we repeal it. In this way we lead our legislators out of temptation again. For who will maintain an expensive lobby or who will corrupt the legislature to pass a law that the people themselves are likely to repeal?

"The recall is also a power that we reserve to ourselves in all our private business. When we engage an agent to do our business for us, we reserve the right to discharge him if he persists in carrying on our business in a way that we do not approve. That is what we now propose to do in our public business. We propose to discharge our agents when they persist in doing things of which we do not approve.

The whole problem is very simple. It reduces itself into the plain question, Do you dare trust yourself? This is the paramount issue that we ask you to settle in this campaign, whether you dare to trust yourselves, or whether you feel that you can trust your agents better than yourselves. We take the position that you can trust yourselves."

Mr. Ringdal also spoke of the injustice of our system of taxation and touched on the conservation problems of the state.

At the close of Ringdal's address, Carl J. Buell was introduced as "one of the democratic candidates for congressman-at-large." He made a forcible talk along national issues and left no one in doubt as to where he stood.

Another democratic state candidate who joined the Ringdal party at Willmar was Henry F. Wessel, candidate for State Treasurer. The trio took the night train for Fargo, where they joined Bryan for his tour thru Minnesota.

During his brief stay here Mr. Ringdal received assurances of support from a number of our citizens.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, ex-president and candidate for president on the Progressive ticket was shot at Milwaukee Monday evening, while on his way from his hotel to the Auditorium, by a crazed fanatic from New York City who had followed Roosevelt for some time from city to city until he secured the chance of firing at him at close range.

The 38 calibre bullet was stoned to some extent by passing thru the Colonel's manuscript in his inside pocket, but still it penetrated into his body, inflicting a flesh wound.

Col. Roosevelt did not pay any attention to the wound at first and hardly knew he was shot. He insisted on proceeding to the auditorium and there made a speech of over an hour. There he found that his clothes were bloody and he dramatically showed the audience his bloody shirt and denounced the opposition newspapers supporting Debs, Wilson and Taft as having incited some weak mind to do this deed by their campaign attacks on him.

Col. Roosevelt was taken to an emergency hospital and after a preliminary examination the Colonel left for his car, on which he slept soundly on his way to Chicago. Here he was placed in a hospital and a more thorough examination was made which revealed the fact that the wound was more serious than at first supposed. The Colonel's fourth rib was fractured and the several X-ray examinations have failed to locate the exact location of the bullet. The Colonel cots heartily sleeps soundly, reads the papers, and magazines and talks to his friends and does not take the matter as serious as the surgeons do.

Mrs. Roosevelt and three children joined him from New York yesterday. It is practically certain that Col. Roosevelt will not be permitted to do any more active campaigning.

Gov. Woodrow Wilson, his most formidable opponent, has declared that he will make no more speeches until the Colonel takes the field again.

The latest bulletins are to the effect that Col. Roosevelt's respiration, pulse and temperature are nearly normal, and no serious results are expected to develop unless the wound should become affected in some way.

The shooting occurred as Col. Roosevelt was leaving the Gilpatrick hotel to go to the auditorium.

Colonel Roosevelt's life probably was saved by a manuscript of the speech which he delivered that night. The bullet struck the manuscript which retarded its force as it passed through into the flesh. The assailant was prevented from firing a second shot by Albert H. Martin, one of Colonel Roosevelt's secretaries.

Colonel Roosevelt had just stepped into an automobile when the would-be assassin pushed his way through the crowd in the street and fired.

Martin caught the flash of the revolver before the shot was fired and leaped over the car a second after the bullet sped on its way.

Colonel Roosevelt barely moved as the shot was fired. Before the crowd knew what had happened, Martin, who is nearly six feet tall and a former football player, had landed squarely on the assailant's shoulder and had borne him to the ground. In another second he had disarmed him.

Colonel Roosevelt stood calmly looking on as though nothing had happened. Martin picked the man up as though he were a child and carried him the few feet which separated them from the car, almost to the side of the Colonel.

"Here he is," said Martin. "Look at him, colonel."

All this happened within a few seconds and Colonel Roosevelt stood gazing rather curiously at the man who attempted his life, before the

stunned crowd realized what was going on.

Then a howl of rage went up: "Lynch him! Kill him!" cried a hundred men.

The crowd pressed in on them and Martin and Captain Girard, who had followed Martin over the side of the automobile, were caught with their prisoner in the midst of a struggling throng of maddened men. Colonel Roosevelt raised his hand, and motioned imperiously to the crowd to fall back.

"Stop, stop!" he cried: "stand back; don't hurt him."

The men in the crowd at first were not disposed to heed his words, but at length fell back and permitted Martin and Captain Girard to carry the man into the hotel. After a short struggle the prisoner gave up and was carried without resistance out of the reach of the crowd.

"Are you hurt, colonel?" a hundred voices called out.

"Oh, no," he responded with a smile. "Missed me that time. I'm not hurt a bit."

"I think we'd better be going on," he said to the other members of his party, "or we will be late."

No one in the party, including Colonel Roosevelt himself, entertained the slightest notion that the Colonel had been shot. He felt no shock or pain at the time, and it was assumed that the bullet went wild.

The assailant's name is John Schrank and he labored under the hallucination that it was his duty to kill Roosevelt. He does not appear to regret his deed.

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Rev. Andrew Sjöberg has not accepted the call to the New London-Lake Florida pastorate. Some hope seems to be entertained that he can still be prevailed upon to accept.

There will be a mission meeting held at the Willmar Swedish Mission church Nov. 8-10, when Rev. Arvid Ostling will be regularly ordained to the ministry.

Unloads Car of Fruit.

Rev. O. H. Myhren unloaded his carload of California dried fruit at Willmar yesterday and today. There were about 700 sacks of about 80 lbs. each. He has disposed of about 500 sacks and has stored the balance at Peterson's warehouse until he is able to sell it. The carload represents a money value of over \$5,000 at wholesale prices.

Benefit Lecture.

Don't forget the benefit lecture at the Bonde hall tomorrow (Thursday) night. Mrs. Florence Lee, the county nurse, will speak and a pleasing entertainment as a whole will be given. The proceeds go to the treasury of the Anti-Tuberculosis society.

Dam Under Construction.

The dam at the outlet of Foot Lake is being constructed under the supervision of Civil Engineer Rowat. It is estimated that the dam will raise the lake between four and five inches over the present level, which will then become the permanent level as long as the inflow is sufficient to keep it up.

Marriage Licenses.

Oct. 9—Willie Lundquist and Evelyn McKelvey.

Oct. 14—Valentine J. Goeplein and Matilda Maier.

Mrs. Lewis Rodlun departed the latter part of last week for Portland, Ore., where she went as a delegate for the W. C. T. U. convention which was held at that place. Saturday morning a special train of nine coaches decorated with white ribbons left Minneapolis and carried the W. C. T. U. delegates to their destination.

Mayor E. C. Wellin returned from a trip to Chicago last Saturday. While there he had the pleasure of seeing Gov. Woodrow Wilson, his choice for president. The crowds were great, making it impossible to get near the places where Wilson spoke. The enthusiasm was immense.

M. M. Parks has been disposing of a car of winter apples on the team track this week, and will sell one at Clara City beginning tomorrow.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT SHOT BY CRANK

Former President the Victim of An Attempted Murder at Milwaukee Monday.

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Ticket is Closed.

The official publication of the sample ballot to be used Nov. 5 in this county will be found on page eleven of this issue of the Willmar Tribune.

The last day of filing for candidates on the county ballot was yesterday. There are only two contests in the county, for representative and for county commissioner in the Willmar-St. Johns District.

The democratic county committee placed Anton O. Peterson of Penneck on the ballot by certificate and he expects to make a campaign in the county against P. H. Frye, the republican nominee.

For county commissioner August O. Forsberg the present incumbent, is nominated on the democratic ballot and Wm. O. Johnson on the Republican.

The presidential and state ballots are 4 1/2 inches long, and it behooves the voter to preserve this copy of the Willmar Tribune and familiarize himself with the ballot so that he will not make any mistake when he gets into the booth two weeks from next Tuesday.

Railroad Commissioner Here.

An important item that escaped the Tribune last week was a hearing of the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission held at the Commercial Hotel in this city on Tuesday of last week.

The people along the St. Cloud branch of the Great Northern had petitioned for a direct train service with the cities, as they are now obliged to change either at St. Cloud or Willmar. There were several citizens here from along the line, prominent among whom was Senator John J. Ahmann of Torah. The railroad company was represented by Asst. Pass. Agent Wilde, Supt. M. Nicholson of Melrose and Supt. McKinnon of Willmar and others. The railroad men demonstrated that the cost of running such a train is \$1.30 per mile, while the revenue in sight they claimed was only about 60 cents a mile. Under these circumstances the Railway Commission declined to make an order to put on such a train.

Our Beautiful Freight Rate System.

An Albert Lea dealer recently ordered a car of sugar shipped from New Orleans to Minneapolis and by the proper pulling of strings had the car sidetracked at Albert Lea, and unloaded the sugar, allowing the car to go on to its destination empty. By doing this he saved himself a neat sum of money on freight charges, the freight charges being less to Minneapolis than to Albert Lea. But when it was discovered by the railroad company that one had been eased over on them, they rose up in wrath and made the merchant pay freight charges upon a carload of sugar from Minneapolis to Albert Lea. Don't we need a good live man in the legislature, that understands his business, to push a distance tariff?—Alden Advance.

Comrades to the Rescue.

Harry Otos, who was so seriously injured in the railroad yards some time ago, is now safely on the road to recovery. In order to be able to use an artificial limb, it was found necessary to cover the stump with skin, and the process of grafting living skin has been successfully carried on during the past week. His brother, Harold, Horton Sperry and William Conway have each contributed about twelve square inches of cuticle and the operation has not yet been completed.

The skin so grafted immediately grows on place it is placed.

Change in Election Laws.

The voting hours for our coming general election Nov. 5th have been changed to conform to those of the primary election. That is to say, the polls will be open from 6 a. m. till 9 p. m., and will be open continuously during the time. Hereafter at general elections the hours have been from 9 to 5 o'clock, but this year the time is extended as stated, and there is certainly an abundant opportunity given to all to go to the polls and cast their votes. You can vote before breakfast or after supper, or any hour during the day.

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