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removes the bugaboo of whole day washing and leaves you free to attend to other household duties. With it you save time and money as well as your own strength. It is only one of a long list of electrical conveniences for economy and comfort in the home which electricity places at your service.

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WHERE THE WHEELS GO ROUND

Special Legislative Letter to the Willmar Tribune
by John Lawson.

St. Paul, Feb. 25.—The defeat of the tonnage tax bill this year by a vote of 61 to 55 was in all probability due to the doubts which the arguments of its opponents raised as to its constitutionality. The constitution provides that taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects. Mr. Spooner, who presented the constitutional argument with great force, contended that land containing iron ore constituted a class within the meaning of the constitution and that whatever method of taxation is applied to one tract of iron land must necessarily apply to all other tracts. The Bjorge bill sought to distinguish between such tracts, and to apply one plan of taxation to one tract and another plan to another. One, the bill would tax by the tonnage tax method and the other by the ad valorem method. In Mr. Spooner's opinion the constitution forbade that such a distinction should be made.

MR. BJORGE'S CONTENTION.

Mr. Bjorge does not admit the soundness of Mr. Spooner's conclusion. He contends that iron lands that are lying fallow may properly be distinguished for purposes of taxation from iron lands that are being mined. The class to which he would apply a tonnage tax are the producing mines. The tax to which he would apply the ad valorem method are the non-producing mines. The distinction between them he thinks is sufficient to warrant their being regarded as belonging to a different class. Whether the house agreed with Mr. Bjorge or whether it agreed with Mr. Spooner, there seems to be little doubt that it considered the objection raised would be made use of by the owners of property subject to a tonnage tax to take the matter into court with the result that for a time no tax at all would be collected. It can be readily seen that this would entail great hardship on the communities affected and to some of them might spell disaster. The house evidently thought it better not to pass the bill at all than to take this chance.

REAPPORTIONMENT WINS IN THE HOUSE.

The first engagement in the battle for reapportionment has been fought and won. The vote in its favor was 84 to 33 against. The victory followed an acrimonious debate in which an unsuccessful attempt was made to array the cities against the country. The first objections to the bill were predicated upon an apparent injustice done to some of the larger counties of southern Minnesota. Although taking that section of the state as a whole it is quite as well represented under the bill as any other section and is given a larger representation based on population than the cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, when legislative districts are taken separately some of them do not get the representation their population entitles them to. Where county lines are made the boundaries of districts this is indeed unavoidable. Thus, while the unit of senatorial representation is one senator to each 31,198 of the population, the third district under the bill which is represented by one senator and two representatives, and which comprises the counties of Wabasha and Olmstead, has a population of 41,051. It was Kerry Conley, a representative from that district, who raised the first objection to the reapportionment proposed and opened a debate memorable for the bitterness displayed.

CITY AGAINST COUNTRY.

Mr. Conley proposed to amend the bill by making Wabasha and Olmstead counties two legislative districts and giving a senator as well as a representative to each. The trouble about accepting the amendment was that it would be impossible to do so without either adding to the number of senators or taking one from some other section that would be unwilling to spare it. To give the first district another senator would besides result in giving it larger representation in the upper house than any other section of the state of equal population. Mr. Warner pointed this out and the fight was on. The lines of contention were more clearly drawn when this amendment was later withdrawn, and there was substituted for it an amendment offered by Ex-Speaker Dunn, in which it was proposed to leave the representation of Southern Minnesota practically as it is at present, to limit the Twin Cities to their present representation proposed in the Warner bill.

THE MENACE OF CITY RULE.

In presenting his resolution Mr. Dunn justified the proposed reapportionment by the argument used in favor of the seven-senator bill two years ago that it would be against the best interests of the state to increase the representation of the cities. He aroused the ire of the members from the districts discriminated against by charging that they were always found leagued with the interests, and that if the proposed reapportionment was made, by combining they would be master of the situation whenever the interests de-

manded it. The exclusion of the cities from proportionate representation was justified by the vote cast for the seven-senator amendment which he claimed indicated that a large majority of the people favor limiting urban representation, and that in such a matter the will of the people should be supreme. Giving to the northern counties the representation accorded in the Warner bill would, by reason of the limit put to urban representation, give to them even a greater representation than that accorded in that measure.

TROUBLE ANTICIPATED IN THE SENATE.

However Northern Minnesota was not seduced by the siren song, as the subsequent vote showed. While in individual and segregated cases it may appear to work injustice, the intent of the Warner bill to deal fairly with all parts of the state is apparent and evidently appealed to the members' sense of fair play, as is indicated by the vote. However, that is not saying that the senate will look at the matter just as the house did. Indeed the indications are that the Warner bill will have far from clear sailing in the upper branch. Whether it will get through at all is at this time an open question, and if it does radical changes may be looked for. Threats have been heard that unless concessions are made to rural representation greater than those accorded by Mr. Warner things are going to happen, and it is still entirely too soon to predict that the enemies of honest reapportionment are yet at the end of their resources.

OPPOSITION TO THE GOOD ROADS BILL.

Quite a little opposition has developed to Bob Dunn's good roads bill, the consideration of which has been deferred. There are those who do not like the idea of people not being allowed to work out their road taxes who prefer the system of district to that of township overseers. This opposition is honest and may be pleaded. At all events it is doubtful if Mr. Dunn would insist on either of the above provisions to which objection is made if he thought abandoning them would be necessary to insure a favorable vote. But there are objections which he is determined to resist to the extent of abandoning the measure if those who make them can carry their point and have the bill amended to comply with their wishes.

COUNTY ROAD BONDS.

These provisions relate to the bonding of counties to raise money to be used for road purposes. Mr. Dunn's bill provides that no county can bond itself for more than 15 per cent of the assessed valuation to raise money to build roads. Under the Elwell law no limit is set. Under the Dunn bill no bonds can be issued unless the people vote them. Under the Elwell law a majority of the county commissioners can issue road bonds or bridge bonds without the consent of the people. It can readily be understood why provisions of this sort would not appeal to construction companies or bridge companies who had taken pains to cultivate friendly relations with county boards in the hope of being able to share liberally in the proceeds of the one mill road tax and in the new road building enterprises that would be encouraged thereby. "Why," say their friends, "if you insist that no bonds can be issued unless the people vote them, for all practical purposes you prohibit the issue of road bonds altogether. You can never get the people to vote for bonding the county for a road that is of no direct benefit to them, no matter the advantage it might be to other sections. Mr. Dunn's reply to this is that if the people do not wish to vote bonds surely such legislation should not be approved which authorizes a major-

ity of the county board to saddle a debt on them without their consent."

THE ELWELL BILL.

Objection is made that the Dunn bill in effect repeals the Elwell bill. It certainly is antagonistic to it in respect to the matter above referred to. The fact is that the provisions of the Elwell bill are not generally understood because the Elwell bill is a vastly different measure from what it appears to be on its face. While it is only two pages in length as it appears in the 1911 statutes, incorporated in and made a part of it by its second section is practically the whole of Chapter 230 of the laws of 1905, or the drainage law of that year which covers 30 pages or more. In other words all the rules governing the construction of ditches by the law of 1905 are applicable to the building of roads under the Elwell law. They involve the assessment of adjacent property, the issuing of bonds and many other matters too complicated to be even outlined here. I refer any readers interested in the matter of Chapter 254 of the general laws of 1911 and chapter 230 of the general laws of 1905.

PRIMARY LEGISLATION.

The primary election law is likely to be changed in many important respects if one is to judge by the views expressed in the senate where amendments to it have been under consideration for some time. The senate is practically certain to amend it in the first place so that candidates for county offices will be elected on a non-partisan ballot. It is proposed that when they are so nominated no one can have his name put upon the general election ballot by petition to oppose them. The two candidates having the highest number of votes will be the candidates at the general election.

If there are only two candidates for a non-partisan office, however, or only one for a political office, their names will not appear on the primary ballots at all but will be put on the general election ballot without going through the form of a contest where no contest is really involved. The primaries will be held in the county in June, in the larger cities in September. These are the most important changes so far decided upon. An attempt will be made to do away with the classification and second choice features of the 1912 law, but the probability is that this will be unsuccessful.

INVESTIGATING GRAIN.

Each house now has its grain investigation. The house investigation is conducted by those who are clearly of the opinion that there are wrongs that ought to be righted both on the Minneapolis board of trade and in the state inspection department. Those who took the initiative in the senate investigation admit having conferred antecedent and subsequent thereto with the Minneapolis chamber of commerce, and there is no question that their methods are approved by the railroad and warehouse commission. The efforts of those conducting the senate examination, as might be expected, are therefore directed towards discrediting the house probe, and so far have been confined to that. This week, however, the senatorial sleuths will get after the independent elevator and if there is anything crooked in their way of doing business Senator Works will no doubt take a special delight in exposing it.

ANOTHER SIDE.

The researches of the senate committee so far have confined to the case of the Polk county farmers' exchange, in which it was alleged that the growers in that section got no returns from 26 cars of wheat shipped to one chamber of commerce operator and seized by another in satisfaction of a debt due him by the consignee. After the farmers' story had been told the operator who is alleged to have seized the grain was put on the stand. His testimony was to the effect that he got no grain that he did not pay for, and he claims that when the farmers exchange went out of business, so far from his owing it anything, it was indebted to him something over \$3,000. Apparently there is a discrepancy here which may possibly be accounted for on the assumption that the operator, who seized the grain assumed that his debtor had a title to it which he acquired without paying for it.

A BAD PRACTICE.

Testimony in the house committee related largely to the practice in which the Van Dusen-Harrington company is alleged occasionally to engage in of selling grain consigned to it to its subsidiary companies, thus getting two commissions. Sometimes this is done with the consent of the consignors, and sometimes without according to the testimony. The president of the chamber of commerce who was on the stand thought the practice objectionable unless the consignors of grain consented to it. Another matter about which talk was revived was the Minneapolis switching charges. These it appears are exacted from the farmers by commission men whether the switching is done or not. The matter will be the subject of further investigation this week.

The bankers of this city have recently decided to pay four per cent instead of three per cent as was previously planned for the money which is deposited by the Penny Savings' Association which was organized in our public schools five weeks ago.—Montevideo Commercial.

This Offer Expires May 1, 1913

Take Your Choice of Six Rogers Silver La Vigne Tea Spoons or Three Dessert or Soup Spoons FREE for 100 Wrappers from Galvanic Soap.

These are not ordinary "premium" spoons, but the genuine Wm. A. Rogers A-1 Extra Silver Plate, each spoon stamped with the name Rogers and guaranteed for ten years! They're yours, free of cost, with our compliments, in exchange for only 100 wrappers from

Galvanic Soap

The Famous Easy Washer!

This is a special, short-time offer, made solely to induce more housewives to try this wonderful white laundry soap, which lightens washday labors and makes clothes spotlessly clean.

The spoons are in the famous La Vigne or grape pattern, the most beautiful design made. The fashionable French Gray Finish of these superb spoons is very greatly admired.

Coupons packed in Johnson's Washing Powder will count the same as Galvanic Soap Wrappers. Why not buy a box of Galvanic Soap, 100 cakes, and get the free spoons TODAY? Take the front panel only of the wrappers from a box of Galvanic (100 cakes) to our Branch Premium Department in the store of

A. E. MOSSBERG, Willmar, Minn.

and receive a set of these magnificent spoons absolutely free of charge. N. B.—If not convenient to you to present the wrappers at the above-named store, mail same direct to us, enclosing five 2-cent stamps to cover postage, and we will mail spoons direct to you, postpaid.

R. J. Johnson Soap Co.
Milwaukee, Wis.



Arctander, Feb. 24—Ole Ringness and family were entertained at the S. F. Skindlein home Saturday evening.

Miss Alida Sundstrom is assisting Mrs. Jacob Fosher with housework at present.

Mr. E. Elingson shipped a carload of hogs from Pennoek Monday.

The Misses Selma and Josie Henjum visited friends in Willmar Friday and Saturday and also attended the Osseo reception and play.

Mr. Victor Nelson returned home Saturday after a few days' visit with relatives and friends in Litchfield.

Mr. Charley Evenson left for New London on Friday.

Miss Anphia Christopherson arrived home last Wednesday, after a few weeks' stay at Lewis Christopherson's home in New London, while Mrs. Christopherson was at the hospital at that place.

A telephone meeting for the members of the North Star telephone line was held at Charley Edman's Saturday.

Mr. Evenson has invested in an organ lately.

Messrs. Harry Nelson and Julius Christopherson who are attending the Willmar Seminary, spent Sunday at their respective homes here.

Miss Clara Hjelle is doing the housework at David Edman's this week.

Removal Notice.

Please take note of the fact that the Willmar Land Co., has established new quarters in the Carlson block, on second floor, where I will be glad to meet old and new patrons.
WM. O. JOHNSON.



Roseland, Feb. 24—Mr. and Mrs. D. Dekker spent last Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Knoll.

Mr. H. Dragt returned home last Monday, after spending a week with his parents, Rev. and Mrs. J. Dragt in Silver Creek.

A number of the young folks from here attended the program presented by the young folks of Prinsburg in the church last Thursday evening. Delicious refreshments were served, after the program, and was well enjoyed by all.

Misses Anna and Emma Kohrs suppered with Miss Grace Nype last Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Brouwer were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Kohrs last Wednesday.

Mr. Peter Nyppe and sister Nellie, worshipped in Prinsburg last Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Zuidema and family spent last Sunday evening with the latter's mother, Mrs. W. Dykema.

Mrs. S. Dykema spent last Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Van Dyke.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Reit of Prinsburg spent last Sunday with the latter's sister, Mrs. W. Damhof.

Mrs. S. Dykema spent last Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Van Dyke.

Letuce! Letuce! Letuce
Cut Fresh Every Day
Willmar Greenhouse
Retail Store: 322 Fifth Street
Greenhouse: Gorton Ave. W. 2w

Any one wishing the macaroni seed wheat, call this week on Campbell-Hodgson Grain Co. 2w

Buy Millwork

That adds value to your home by increasing its attractiveness, at little more cost than you'd paid for inferior stuff.

We purchase from the best wood-working factories in the country and can supply everything in

Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Stair Rails, Porch Columns and Interior Finish

on short notice and lowest price consistent with quality. Try us. Bring your plans in for price.

We handle the Dixie Gem Soft Coal, the best soft coal in market. Smokeless, Pocahontas smokeless, West Va. Splint, Purity, Wash Nut, Hocking Valley, The D. L. and W. Scranton Hard Coal all sizes.

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should have rich, red blood and sturdy, healthy bodies to withstand cold rains, changing seasons and winter storms.

If your child is weary when rising—lacks energy and ambition—has no appetite or possibly sallow skin or a pinched face—it is for want of vital body-nourishment; this growing period demands special, concentrated, easily digested food for body-development—mental strain—physical changes.

Scott's Emulsion is the greatest body-builder known—it is nature's wholesome strength-maker—without alcohol or stimulant—makes rosy cheeks, active blood, sturdy frames and sound bodies.

But you must have SCOTT'S.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Bloomfield, N. J. 12-42

We believe that our 30 years of

business among you (the people of Kandiyohi County) warrants in claiming that we can offer you an absolutely safe storehouse for your money. Checks on us are accepted in payment of bills at par in any part of Minnesota. Ninety per cent of the successful business men are Bank Depositors. What better time than now to open a Check Account with us? We have unexcelled facilities for transacting all branches of banking.

Our Officers will be glad to extend to you every courtesy consistent with sound banking. We will keep your valuables in our fire-proof vault free of charge. We shall be pleased to have you call on us.

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Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$120,000.00

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