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Duke's Mixture

Liggett & Myers Duke's Mixture makes a great pipe smoke...

It is the favorite smoke of thousands of men who want selected, pure, Virginia and North Carolina bright-leaf tobacco.

If you have not smoked Duke's Mixture, made by Liggett & Myers at Durham, N. C.—try it at once.

Each sack contains one and a half ounces of tobacco that is equal to any 5c granulated tobacco made—and

A Coupon That is a Dandy.

These coupons are good for many valuable presents—such as watches, cameras, jewelry, furniture, razors, china, etc.

As a special offer, during May and June only, we will send you our illustrated catalog of presents FREE.



Coupons from Duke's Mixture may be secured with a coupon from... Address—Premium Dept. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE RUSTIC.

Standard Bred Hambletonian Stallion. Registry No. 46641.

The Rustic by Nowood, record 2:12 1/2 by Nutwood. Dam Olive Leaf by Allie Wilkes.

A beautiful bay horse of large bone and great muscle, stands 15 hands and 3 inches high, and weighs 1050 pounds.

In this young horse we find combined the best speed blood in the world; Nowood is yet a young horse, and his record as a sire is far from completed.

Allie Wilkes, just as famous as Nutwood, being sire of Carl Wilkes, record 2:04 1/2 and Phalla 2:04 1/2 and a great many others too numerous to mention.

This is the young horse that established such a good reputation among all horsemen while owned by O. E. Philips of Paynesville, and created an extensive business demanding a service fee of \$25.

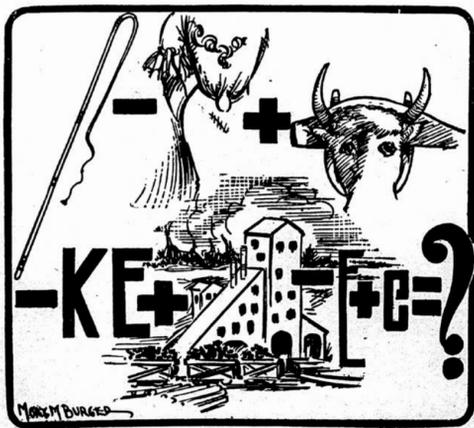
This is the horse that sent one of his three year old colts to Chippewa Falls, Wis., a hot bed for fast horses and she beat everything in her class, and this is the horse we offer to this vicinity at the reduced fee of \$15.

Will make regular stands at Litchfield Mondays and Tuesdays and at Atwater the balance of each week.

JOHNSON & PORTER, Owners.

Knute Brown in charge.

Read the "Want" Column.



HISTORY OF THE WORLD TWO-IN-ONE PUZZLE.

Add and subtract according to pictures, etc., and you will then be able to find out the name of the massacre that took place under command of Colonel John Butler on July 1, 1778.

WOODROW WILSON

The Story of His Life From the Cradle to the White House

By WILLIAM BAYARD HALE

CHAPTER XI.

One Year of a Progressive Governor.

THE platform upon which Governor Wilson had been elected had promised four principal things, which probably not a man in the convention that adopted it expected to see realized—the direct primary, a corrupt practices election law, a public service commission with power to fix rates and an employers' liability law.

The new governor of New Jersey had little respect for the doctrine of "the three co-ordinate branches, as it had been pedantically exaggerated in practice."

It is not necessary here to go further into Mr. Wilson's ideas of responsible government than to believe that the American plan is capable of natural improvement, except to remark that he attributes the upgrowth of the boss system, with its extra legal (extra official) leaders, largely to the absence of constitutional provision for official leaders and to add that he had determined to be, as governor, an official leader—the chief of his party to the state, the party put into power by an overwhelming vote of the people—the leader, therefore, responsible not only for administering the routine business of the governor's office, but for seeing that the policies endorsed in the party platform on which he had been elected were embodied in legislation.

During the campaign he had explicitly requested that no man vote for him who did not want him to be the party leader. He had warned the electorate of the state that if elected he meant to be an "unconstitutional governor," as the constitution was instantly interpreted to forbid his taking part in legislation.

What was the situation that confronted this hopeful governor?

His party had a majority on joint ballot of the legislature, but the senate, without whose concurrence no bill could become law, stood Republican 12 to 9. Democrats were in a majority of 42 to 18 in the assembly, but many of the party's representatives were connected with the old organization and resentful of the college president's advent into politics.

The governor's triumph in seating Mr. Martine in the United States senate over ex-Senator Smith's candidacy had not ended the war between him and the old organization. It had given him prestige, it had heartened the friends of good government, but it had even more savagely embittered the old leaders and engendered bitterness among their still faithful followers.

"We gave him the senatorship," they said among themselves, "but that is the end. We're done enough. If he asks for more he'll find out who is running the state of New Jersey." The state of New Jersey had been "run" for years by the allied corporation interests.

The way in which a situation so discouraging was forced to yield the surprising results it did yield is full of promise to men of hope.

Governor Wilson relied from the start on the merits of the bills, on public sentiment in favor of them and on his power to force the open discussion of them. He would not permit them to be done for in secret conferences; there should be public debate. He would make his own arguments for the bills so that all the state should hear him, and he would compel the opponents to give the reasons of their opposition publicly.

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One of the first things he did when he took office was to call a public hearing on the bill. He made it clear that he considered himself chosen party leader, but he gave no orders—he would not be a boss. The nearest that he ever came to a threat was in the suggestion to a few stubborn opponents that they debate the question with him in public in their own districts. From time to time the governor issued public statements regarding his measures. In one he expressed the fear that he might have to name the men who were preparing to be faithful to the platform promises and to betray the people.

On the opening of the legislature, Jan. 10, 1911, it was with difficulty that sponsors could be found to introduce the governor's bills. Few believed that a single one of them could be

forced through before the end of the session. "Very well, then; we shall have to have a special session to do it," was Governor Wilson's undismayed reply. "However, let us hope that won't be necessary."

First in order came up the primary elections bill, to which an assemblyman from Monmouth county had allowed his name to be given—the Geran bill.

This revolutionary piece of legislation contemplated the turning over of both or all political organizations to the people. Conventions, so easily manipulated by nominating bosses, were done away with. All candidates for office from that of constable to president were to be nominated directly by ballot of the people; all party officers, committeemen, delegates to national conventions, and the like, were to be so elected by popular ballot.

To those who understand the significance of the great movement for the resumption by the people of the direct powers of government it would have been sufficiently astonishing that a governor of a state like New Jersey should have thought it worth while to make to his legislature such an audacious proposal as the direct primary, with popular selection of United States senators, popular nomination of presidential candidates and popular choice of party officers.

This meant the killing of the bosses; it meant the extinction of corporation controlled organizations; it meant everything that New Jersey had never had and that the professional politicians and the big business interests could never permit it to have.

No wonder there was a battle royal! James R. Nugent was in active direction of the opposition. Ex-Senator Smith's relation, he urged the "no party" argument; Wilson knew honor and would not knife the men who assisted him; state chairman, he was officially in command of the party organization and could promise and threaten with the prestige of fifteen long years of almost unopposed party supremacy against this new governor's bare mouth of troubled experience.

Nugent easily arranged a coalition with the Republicans. Their organization was equally threatened, and far greater than the fall of the minority party. They knew that if the Republican "board of guardians," if the Republican majority still in control of the senate stood pat the Geran bill would fall there, but Nugent wanted more; he wanted the Democratic lower chamber to repudiate the governor's plan. He was so confident that this could be managed that he arranged for a conference on the bill as a preliminary test.

It was a fatal error. The governor heard of the conference and generally suggested that he be invited. It was unprecedented for a governor to attend a legislative caucus, but it would have been awkward to decline to invite him if he wanted to come. So he went.

The gathering was in the supreme court room, on the second floor of the statehouse. One assemblyman, Martin, challenged the governor's intervention. He had no constitutional right to interfere in legislative proceedings, as was written by them of old time that the executive and legislative branches must be kept sacredly apart?

The governor replied by drawing from his pocket the Legislative Manual and reading a clause of the constitution which directed the governor of New Jersey to communicate with the legislature at such times as he might deem necessary and to recommend such measures as he might deem expedient. He went on to continue the pressure written by them of old time that the executive and legislative branches must be kept sacredly apart?

In noble fashion did he recommend it. That conference lasted four and a half hours. For three hours of it Mr. Wilson was on his feet, first expounding all queries and replying to all objections out of a knowledge not only of the experience of other states, but of the practical workings of the bill that greatly surprised his audience. One by one he met and silenced all critics. Then, looking about upon them, he began what will always remain one of the notable speeches of his career, a speech which no man who was present will ever forget. "They were Democrats, and he spoke to them as such. This, he told them, was his attempt to destroy the party. It was a plan to revitalize it and arm it for the war to which the swelling voice of a people called it in an hour of impatient expectancy. With an onrush of words white hot with speed and suppressed emotion he displayed before them the higher view of political duty and expanded the ground of his hope for the future of the Democratic party as a servant of the people.

One of the first things he did when he took office was to call a public hearing on the bill. He made it clear that he considered himself chosen party leader, but he gave no orders—he would not be a boss. The nearest that he ever came to a threat was in the suggestion to a few stubborn opponents that they debate the question with him in public in their own districts. From time to time the governor issued public statements regarding his measures. In one he expressed the fear that he might have to name the men who were preparing to be faithful to the platform promises and to betray the people.

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came. The total of the opposition was represented by James Smith, Jr.'s, private secretary, who, after some desultory vaporing, sent word to his chief that open opposition to the Geran bill was futile.

No word was secret opposition. Nugent still hung about Trenton. One day he went into the governor's office at the governor's request to "talk things over."

"I know you think you've got the votes," he exclaimed. "I don't know how you got them."

"What do you mean?" queried the governor sharply. "It's the talk of the statehouse who you got them by patronage."

"Good afternoon, Mr. Nugent," said Governor Wilson, pointing to the door. "You're no gentleman!" shouted the disgruntled boss.

"You're no judge," replied Mr. Wilson, his finger continuing to indicate the exit.

Let us finish with a disagreeable subject of some slight interest in a picture of Jersey politics. Nugent crept away. Six months later he came again into the prominence of his kind. Still state chairman, he was giving a dinner to a small but convivial party at "Scotty's," a restaurant at Avon, on the Jersey coast. A party of officers of the New Jersey national guard then in camp at Sea Girt, near by, was seated at an adjoining table.

Nugent sent wine to the officers' table and asked them to join his own party in a toast. The diners at both tables arose. "I give you," cried Nugent, "the governor of the state of



Photo © by American Press Association.

Woodrow Wilson in Meditative Mood. New Jersey—all glasses were raised; Nugent finished—"a liar and an ingrate."

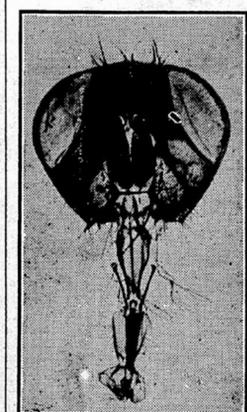
The diners stood a moment stupefied. "Do I drink alone?" shouted the host. He did drink alone. The glasses were set down untouched. Some of the officers indignantly threw out their wine on the floor. Then all dispersed, and Nugent was left alone.

The following day a majority of the members of the state committee signed a call for a meeting to elect a new chairman. A little strong arm work was indulged in by Nugent's behalf by a gang headed by Charlie Bell, a wine agent, but the Newark man was duly deposed and a successor elected in the person of Edward W. Grosscup, a member of the organization who had come to be a supporter and an admirer of the governor.

The Geran bill came to its passage in the assembly and went through with one-third more votes than it needed. The Republican senate accepted and passed it without a struggle.

(To be continued)

THE TONGUE OF TREACHERY



The fly lives and thrives on the bounty of mankind. He repays this kindness by bringing death and disease into our homes. Man should be the fly's most dangerous and persistent natural enemy.

Flees in the dining room precedes the doctor in the sickroom.

INFORMATION

Remember, we are located above Berkness and Peterson's store, one block south and one block east of the depot. If you want first-class work, come and see us. Elkjer & Stoll, Photographers. Phone 401.

LOCAL BREVITIES

Mrs. O. E. Rice spent Sunday with friends at Spicer.

H. R. Green made a business trip to Benson Saturday.

M. D. Manning has returned from his trip to Hot Springs, Ark.

Mrs. Chester F. Stothard is visiting her parents in Minneapolis.

Mrs. A. G. Schriber left Friday for a visit with relatives at Morris.

Smith Boten left Friday in the interest of his real estate at Charleston, N. Dak.

A. J. Bixler returned the latter part of the week from a trip to Logansport, Ind.

Chas. Adams of Minneapolis visited with relatives in Willmar several days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Nelson spent Sunday at Mr. Nelson's parental home in Eagle Lake.

Mrs. Thorwald Nelson and little daughter, Viola, spent Sunday with relatives in Pennock.

Miss Sybil Sullivan of Spicer spent several days last week in Willmar, visiting her sister, Mrs. Oscar Hoagberg.

Miss Ingeborg Lien left Sunday for Great Falls, Mont., where she has accepted a position in a department store.

Miss Hilma Englund was called to resume her duties at the Leading Store the first of the week from a week's illness.

Miss Gena Berg has issued invitations to a 7 o'clock dinner party to be given at her home on Trent avenue this evening.

Mrs. Clifford Peck and infant daughter arrived Friday from Sioux Falls to be the guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alton Crosby.

Little Harriet Holland returned to her home at Benson Saturday, after a visit at the home of her aunts, Mrs. S. Berkness and Mrs. E. Odell.

Mrs. Geo. W. Smith of Sauk Centre arrived the latter part of the week and is a guest at the home of Postmaster and Mrs. Alton Crosby.

Mr. and Mrs. Christ Pederson returned Friday from their week's visit with their daughter and son-in-law, Rev. and Mrs. H. O. Lee at Sisseton, S. Dak.

Mrs. Pete Olson of Lake Andrew was in Willmar Friday on her way to Litchfield for an over Sunday visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Howland and son of Ardmore, Okla., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Paley. They expect to remain in Willmar for an extended visit.

Rev. Theo. Livingstone left early Saturday morning for Minneapolis, to be present at an Epworth League convention Sunday, of which he was one of the speakers.

Mrs. Gordhammer and three children returned to their home at Kerkhoven Friday, after spending several weeks at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Youngberg.

Mrs. Herbert Feig and baby of Raymond came to Willmar Friday for a brief visit at the home of County Auditor and Mrs. John Feig, and also attend the Senior class play in the evening.

Mrs. H. R. Green arrived last Thursday from Pipestone to join her husband, who established a new real estate office in Willmar last week. They are now located in the Wiggins flat at 900 5th street.

Mrs. R. E. McCabe and children left early Saturday morning for St. Paul to visit Mr. McCabe. From there they go to the state of Wisconsin for an extended visit with relatives. They expect to return home about the first of August.

Friends in Willmar have received the sad news of the death of Sister Myra of the Order of St. Benedict, at the convent at St. Joseph, Minn., who died at the St. Raphael hospital at St. Cloud, May 8. Funeral services were held at the convent church at St. Joseph May 10. Rev. Father Welp officiated. Sister Myra is mourned by a sister at the St. Joseph convent, Sister Fides, also her parents and several sisters and brothers who reside near Fergus Falls.

RINGO LAKE. May 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Carlson and children and Mrs. E. Holsten were Sunday guests at the John Nelson home.

Mr. Melvin Kvasno who has been working for P. J. Ekblad for some time returned to his home near Lake Andrew last Tuesday.

Mrs. Berg and daughter, Miss Olga called at David Swenson's last Sunday. A number of friends spent last Thursday evening at the N. Swenson home in honor of Alfred's birthday.

Mr. Emil Ekblad was a caller at the E. F. Ekblad home in Dovre last Monday.

Oscar Johnson of Spicer spent Sunday in this vicinity.

Mr. Willie Lovander, who has spent the winter near Eagle Lake, arrived in this vicinity last Thursday.

Maybell and Victor Skoglund of Lake Florida visited from Thursday until Friday with Alice and Gustaf Swenson.

Mrs. J. S. Jacobson, Maurice Jacobson and Mrs. E. Pearson and two children visited at Danielson's last Thursday.

Willie and Carl Lovander and Alfred Swenson are at present assisting P. J. Ekblad with some work.

Russell Carlson assisted Nels Monson last week with some spring work.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

WILLMAR BETHESDA HOSPITAL. Corner 3rd St., and Litchfield Ave. Phone 282. Operating Rooms Open to the Profession.

Staff. Dr. H. E. Frost, Dr. J. C. Jacobs, Dr. Christian Johnson.

WILLMAR HOSPITAL. Cor. Becker Avenue and Fourth Street. ATTENDING PHYSICIANS: Drs. Petersen and Branton.

OFFICE HOURS: 1 to 4 p. m.; Sundays 12 to 1 p. m. Calling hours from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

DR. C. E. ANDERSON, DENTIST. Bank of Willmar Building, Willmar, Minn.

PARCEL DELIVERY. Trunks, parcels, packages, letters, etc., called for and delivered to any part of the city. Prompt service. Charge moderate. Office Great Northern Express. Telephone 82.

DR. E. WANNER, VETERINARIAN. Office at F. L. Smith's Feed Barn. Day 'phone No. 36; night 'phone 13. Willmar, Minn.

DUPLICATE RECEIPT BOOKS with Willmar date line, 4 on page, with pencil carbon, 200 receipts, 50 cents; 500 receipts, \$1.00. TRIBUNE PRINTING CO.

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F. E. POORTINGA. BUILDING CONTRACTOR. FRAME BUILDINGS. Work and Prices Guaranteed. Estimates Furnished. P. O. Box 246.

R. W. STANFORD. LAWYER. Real Estate, Insurance and Collections. Office in Postoffice Building, WILLMAR, MINNESOTA.

L. C. OLSON. UNDERTAKER. (Litchfield Embalmer.) Office 200 Litchfield Ave., W. Phone 317. Residence, 311 1st Street. Phone 113.

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TYPEWRITER OIL. Guaranteed non-gumming. CARBON PAPER. Blue or Black, medium or very light. Pencil carbons, one or two sides. Paper for Letter Copiers. Cut letter and 2-3 size, and put in 5 pound and 25 pound packages. MANUSCRIPT COVERS. Ready and cut up in packages of 100 or less.

Stationery Related to Order. Any Kind You Want. We have an art department for all kinds of commercial designing. Let us set up something neat and distinctive for your office.

TRIBUNE PRINTING CO., Willmar.

(First publication May 14-13) Notice to Contractors.

Office of County Auditor, Willmar, Minnesota, May 14, 1913.

Sealed bids will be received at this office until Thursday, May 22, 1913, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., at which time the said bids will be opened by the Board of County Commissioners of Kandiyohi County, for the job of turning State Road No. 5 on north one-half mile between sections 31 and 32 in the Town of Norway.

Proposals must be made on blank forms to be supplied by the County Auditor, and accompanied by a certified check payable to the order of the County Auditor, for 5 per cent of the amount of the contract, as a guarantee for the faithful performance of the contract.

For contracts over \$500 a surety bond will be required.

Specifications for said job of turning will be on file, and may be seen at my office from and after May 20, 1913.

The Board of County Commissioners reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN FEIG, County Auditor and Ex-Officio Clerk of Board.

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Proposals must be made on blank forms to be supplied by the County Auditor, and accompanied by a certified check payable to the order of the County Auditor, for 5 per cent of the amount of the contract, as a guarantee for the faithful performance of the contract.

For contracts over \$500 a surety bond will be required.

Specifications for said job of grading will be on file, and may be seen at my office from and after May 20th, 1913.

The Board of County Commissioners reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN FEIG, County Auditor.

(First publication April 30-13) Citation for Hearing on Final Account and for Distribution.

Estate of John Carlson, also known as John Carlson, also known as Johan Carlson, in Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of John Carlson, also known as Johan Carlson, Decedent.

The State of Minnesota to all persons interested in the final account and distribution of the estate of said decedent: The representative of the above named decedent, having filed in this Court his final account and distribution of the estate of said decedent, together with his petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for distribution of the residue of said estate to the persons named in said petition, and inasmuch as AND EACH OF YOU, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this Court at the Probate Court Rooms in the Court House, in the City of Willmar in the County of Kandiyohi, State of Minnesota, on the 26th day of May, 1913, at 2 o'clock p. m., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Judge of said Court, and the Seal of said Court, this 29th day of April, 1913.

T. O. GILBERT, Probate Judge.

R. W. STANFORD, Attorney for Petitioner, Willmar, Minn.

(First publication May 7-13) Order Limiting Time to File Claims, and Notice to Creditors.