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It takes the Canadians as long to explain an election as it does us.

The eruption of Mount Etna is becoming more intense and a panic prevails at Catania, Sicily.

The weather man got mixed in his dates and sent his June rains in September; otherwise he is doing very well.

Walworth county is to have a new court house, built at an estimated cost of \$50,000. Brick is to be used in its construction.

Every county fair that has been held in the state so far has been a big success. This is incontrovertible proof that South Dakota is highly prospering.

Sugar's reached the highest price in 20 years. Now watch the preservers soak it to us next winter on the ground that the sugar trust wasn't "reasonable."

The entry of "Dick" Richards in the South Dakota senatorial race makes sure there will be nothing poky about the peacemaking.—Sioux City Journal.

The next annual meeting of the society of state engineers, will be held at this city some time in next year, at a date to be fixed by the executive board of that society.

Many men of all nationalities will wonder, no doubt, how two diplomats can talk over one subject for two months without committing themselves until the last moment to anything definite.

The state board of pharmacy will meet in Aberdeen on October 11 and 15. Candidates for registration will be examined at that time, as well as any business which may come up before the board.

Charles N. Cooper, of Lemmon, S. D., as his next friend, announces that R. O. Richards, of Huron, will be an insurgent candidate for United States senator to succeed Senator Gamble, of Yankton.

The Twenty-seventh company of coast artillery practicing with the ten-inch guns at Battery Cranston, in the Presidio military reservation, San Francisco, hit a moving target at ten thousands yard six times with six shots.

A contract for the construction of the three dams and eight and a half miles of canals on the Flathead, Montana, irrigation project, awarded to a Prosser (Wash.) firm, has been approved by Acting Secretary of the Interior Adams.

If the arid plains of Colorado can be made to produce profitable crops by scientific farming why should any sane person for one moment doubt that this fertile land, with its more abundant rainfall, will develop into a rich agricultural region?

With the defeat of the reciprocity pact by the Canadians all of those fine paper railroads which were built a few weeks ago from Aberdeen, Watertown and LeBeau into the Canadian northwest fade from view. But it was fun while it lasted.

The old, old town of Wheeler, platted in territorial days, is liable to lose the seat of Charles Mix county. Citizens of Lake Andes are circulating a petition asking for a special election on county seat location, and they believe they can win because Wheeler is not on a railroad.

With sugar already well on the way to 8 cents a pound, Claus Spreckles, of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, comes along with information that the prices are likely to go still higher. Mr. Spreckles is a competitor of the Sugar trust, but this has not prevented his company selling sugar at the advanced rates.

Judge Loomis C. Cull, register of the United States land office at Rapid City, formally announced his candidacy for the republican nomination for governor at the Clay county fair at Vermillion on Wednesday. It is also asserted he will resign his position in the land office in order to devote his time to his candidacy, and to avoid any embarrassment that might result from his candidacy while holding his present position.

MEETING OF THE GOVERNORS

In far away Spring Lake, New Jersey, there was an important meeting of the governors of the states, and the freedom of the speech marked a most pleasing and gratifying epoch in public meetings. Up to a very recent date, about all such meetings did was to get off grand speeches about the great man in the white house and the unexampled prosperity of this nation under the benign influence of the protective policy. But this meeting dealt in real live issues, and men spoke fearlessly on the most important questions of the day, such as the trust questions, the usurpation of legislative powers by the supreme court, and the robbery of the people by transportation charges to make dividends on water stock of railroad companies. In fact, the bold and aggressive stands of the foremost governors of the nation was prefaced a year ago by Gov. Goodrow Wilson and appears to have paved the way for the patriotic stand of the present meeting.

The boldest and most formal address of the meeting was that of Governor Aldrich of Nebraska. Governor Aldrich not only attacked the supreme court on its invasion of legislative rights, but proved his case.

Week before last, in the far east, a dispatch, carried by the Associated Press, stated that Governor Vessey had declared for Taft for president.

LANDS AND IRRIGATION

In looking into the matter of tracts which are subject to irrigation in the Missouri valley in the counties of Hughes, Sully and Stanley, it is found that in Hughes county there are seventy-seven sections which lie within one mile of the Missouri, much of which is river bottom land.

In Stanley there are sixty-five sections within a mile of the river which are within the boundaries of small irrigation plants. In Sully county there are forty-five such sections. This means that there is 118,000 acres of land within a mile of the Missouri which could be placed under irrigation by small pumping plants. To this could be added many more acres along the valleys of Cheyenne and Bad rivers in Stanley county, with the creeks tributary to those streams. In Hughes county the valleys of Medicine and Chapelle creeks could furnish a number more acres; and in Sully county the Okobjo valley opens up a large territory which could be so worked through small dams along the stream to hold the flood waters in reserve.

THE TARIFF TO THE FORE

Canadian farmers did not share the idea of the Americans along the border in regard to the reciprocity treaty.

Americans feared that if it was enacted Canadian wheat would pour in, Canadian farmers get higher prices than they had been receiving, but Americans less in the face of this competition. The men over the border, however, didn't think so and they all turned out on election day to vote against ratifying the pact.

Here in the states the idea has prevailed that the Canadians were eager for the treaty because many insisted that all the advantage lay with the northern neighbor. What a strange situation is thus developed wherein the nation considered least likely to enjoy immediate gain is the only one willing to permit the operation of the measure.

The effect of the vote Thursday was to nullify the action of the special session of congress, to halt all arguments pro and con upon the good or bad effect upon American farmers and to remove one of the most vital issues of the forthcoming campaign.

This resolves the next presidential campaign into another contest over the tariff. The United States has enacted reciprocity and Canada has voted it down. Having the last word it is due to stay down for some time.

The tariff thereupon comes to the front. Taft is pinning faith to the tariff commission, depending upon that body for scientific revision. It is not likely that it will report at the next session of congress in view of the near approach of election but it may be forced into action.

The people, nevertheless, will look for something, and they will not be satisfied with anything less than downward revision.

Forsaking reciprocity and its promise of lessened living cost for the millions of people in this nation, all eyes will be centered upon the tariff commission looking to it for relief.—Aberdeen American.

PUBLIC LANDS CONVENTION

Denver, Colo., Sept. 24.—That the people of the western states will understand the subject of conservation as never before, as a consequence of the public lands convention to be held here September 28 to October 3, is the prediction made by the committee having the event in charge.

President Taft will address the delegates on the morning of the last day. Others who have accepted invitations to speak include Governors Aldrich of Nebraska and Vessey of South Dakota, former Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, and former United States Senator Henry M. Teller.

THE CANADIAN VIEW POINT

It may be asserted—and no one will really challenge the statement—that the Minnesota and North Dakota farmer, on the average, gets at least 10 cents a bushel more for his wheat than the Manitoba farmer does. Nor is there any real conflict of opinion as to the reason for this difference in price.

The Canadian price is fixed by the price in the Liverpool market, less the handling and carrying.

The United States price is determined by the competition of the United States mills for hard spring wheat, an insufficient quantity of which is grown to meet their demands.

Beerbohm's reports of London show that for the last six years not a single cargo of American hard spring wheat has arrived in England.

Hard wheat prices in Canada are therefore export prices. Those in the United States are the prices fixed by a brisk home demand and an insufficient supply.

As Senator Gronna said in his speech in the United States Senate:

"Canadian wheat will displace a large part of the winter wheat which is now mixed with the Northwestern hard wheat for milling purposes, and the states producing winter wheat will be compelled to find a market for most of the product abroad, instead of exporting only the surplus as at present."—Winnipeg Free Press.

PROGRESSIVES TO MEET

The first conference of progressive republicans "to consider plans for gaining control of the republican national convention next year" will be held in Chicago on October 16 according to an announcement today by Walter L. Houser, chairman of the progressive republican campaign committee.

An invitation has been extended broadcast to progressives to meet in Chicago "to consider the present situation and to plan the future."

At this conference the presidential boom of Senator Robert M. LaFollette is expected formally to be launched.

SWEET CLOVER PROFITABLE

T. J. Steele of Sioux City, one of the owners of the Steele & Goudy ranch in western Sully county, feels confident that one of the coming forage plants of the northwest is sweet clover. This plant, which has been spreading over the Missouri valley, making a heavy growth wherever it has secured a foothold, regardless of adverse weather conditions, and showing an ability to thrive on the prairie with but little rainfall, has been looked upon as a pest to be exterminated if possible. But Mr. Steele says it has been proven to him by tests that if it is handled as is alfalfa, cutting it while tender and before it becomes woody, it makes one of the best of stock foods, and that it can be grown in shown by its rank growth wherever it has secured a start. It is said to be just as good for hogs as for cattle, and Mr. Steele is hunting for a supply of the seed to start a field of it on his Sully county ranch and give it a test. It is a fodder for which stock must acquire a taste, but when they once take it, they eat it greedily.

APPRAISED IN TRACTS

The field force or the state land department, which is looking after the classification of lands which are to be leased for agricultural purposes next spring, are making topographical plats, down to ten acre tracts where the forty acre tracts are not such as to be completely available for agricultural purposes. This phase of the work is being pushed by the department so far as the land in the territory to be covered in agricultural leases are concerned, with the view of ultimately placing such topographical plats of all the lands owned by the state, in the department. This would put the department in position to estimate lease or selling values at any time from the plats in the office.

WIDESPREAD UNREST IN EUROPE

Food riots in Vienna; a renewal of the nihilistic reign of terror in Russia; a tremendous railroad strike barely settled in England before another breaks out in Ireland; a general strike proclaimed in several of Spain's leading cities, with serious possibility that it may go to the entire country; Germany and France held back from war, in considerable part, because of the German government's fear to offend unduly the sentiment of the socialists—these are a few of the symptoms of unrest which a single day's dispatches bring.

The cost of living, we are constantly assured and reassured, is more a burden upon the tolling masses all over the world than at any previous epoch. The year is not proving one of good crops. The world's output of the great staples is disappointing.

Beyond this is the universal dissatisfaction with social and economic conditions. People do not accept distressing circumstances nowadays as inevitable. They are not content with the scriptural assurance that the meek shall inherit the earth. To be told that "the poor ye have always with you" is not fully satisfactory guarantee of the divine origin and approval of poverty as an institution.

Instead of accepting whatever is as inevitable, the masses of the world's workers are questioning almost everything that is. They are seeking to answer the riddle of the social sphinx; and they have at least determined purpose to keep on trying till they see their way out of the desert.

Great Britain manages somehow to go about the business of adjusting laws to conditions in a more orderly regular way than any other country. Practical socialism is getting farther in Britain than anywhere else, and it is doing so, of course, because Britain has a form of government that most readily and securely responds to the pressure from the millions of plain people. Beyond that, Britain also has an aristocracy that is rather more intelligent than any other European country possesses. This does not mean the titled aristocracy, but the community of people with culture, brains and real capacity to help direct the course of affairs.

This is accumulating evidence that the people will be just as patriotic in support of their own government as they will in support of a government imposed upon them. Perhaps that is something which England understands better than the rest of Europe.

WHO'S WHO

In the meeting of progressive republicans in Mitchell today the regular state organization of the progressive league will discuss the candidacy of Taft and LaFollette, but it is not likely that the session will endorse either the meeting of its action of the recent session in Huron.

As may always be expected from the republicans of South Dakota they are divided. When stalwart and progressive bury their hatchet the insurgents themselves develop factions and this is the situation at the present time.

Of the Richards and anti-Richards tribes, each desires to be known as the original LaFollette crowd in this state and each hopes to make his assertion stick. The Mitchell meeting promises to be a test of the strength of the anti's.

PUBLIC CUPS MUST GO

The state board of health, at its meeting this week, adopted a resolution ordering the taking out of public drinking cups on all trains and in all railway stations in this state, the order to go into effect on the fifteenth of October. This will mean that the cheap paper cups will more than likely be on sale in all trains and stations and the traveler who does not carry an individual cup must make a purchase of one before he can secure a drink.

CHILDREN WANDER FAR

In the absence of their father from home, the four-year-old son and two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Novac, living near Elbon, Stanley county, escaped the vigilance of the mother Thursday evening and wandered out onto the prairie. They were soon missed, and a frantic search on the part of the mother was hurriedly made, without finding the children. The neighbors were called on for help, but no trace of the little wanderers was to be found until daylight when they were found asleep on the prairie about a half mile from home, and apparently none the worse for their night alone in the open.