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Making Tomorrow's World

By WALTER WILLIAMS, LL.D. (Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri)

THE WOMAN IN THE CASE



London, England.—The parliamentary franchise for women—translated into American parlance—the right of women to vote for members of congress—is a subject in Great Britain of argument, newspaper article, public meeting, fierce contention, and, in the case of militant societies, acts of lawlessness and amateur revolution. An assemblage of women, estimated in number from 200,000 to 250,000, from all parts of the United Kingdom gathered in Hyde Park, London, a day or two ago, in a demonstration for the franchise. Meeting after meeting is held attacking the Liberal government for declining to permit the consideration of a suffrage measure in parliament. The question has become politically acute. From the shades of academic discussion it has been forced into the open of practical politics. As it is in the domain of practical politics, one hears the epithets that too often disgrace political discussion. "She is a hyena in petticoats," said an anti-suffrage speaker, describing a distinguished Englishwoman who favored suffrage—borrowing, consciously or unconsciously, the phrase with which Horace Walpole pictured the brilliant Mary Wollstonecraft, mother of the woman's suffrage movement in England. "These dreadful, misguided women," said a British woman of high social rank, "who would destroy all

the interests of the Conservative policy. The Liberal journals, in the interest of the Liberal government, which, divided in sentiment on the subject, ignores or, at least, postpones its consideration, did the same. The Hyde Park demonstration, in which at least 200,000 women took part, with important addresses from some of England's most distinguished women, received a scant half column in the London newspapers the next morning, or, rather, taking place Saturday and there being no Sunday newspapers, it received the scant half-column the second morning following. The British political journal—and nearly all the journals in Great Britain may be thus described—following their usual plan of giving large space only to what they indorse—ignored the woman's suffrage movement.

Progress of Movement Unrecorded. "No body of political controversialists are so badly served by their own press as the anti-suffragists," said Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, president of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. "The anti-suffrage press appears to act on the assumption that if they say nothing about a political event it is the same as if it had not happened. Therefore, while they give prominence to any circumstances which they imagine likely to be injurious to suffrage, they either say nothing about these facts which indicate its growing force and volume or else record them in such a manner that they escape the observation of the general reader. The result is that only the suffragists, who are in constant communication with their comrades in various parts of the world and also have their own papers, are kept duly informed not only of what has happened but what is likely to happen. For the ignorance of the anti-suffragists the anti-suffrage press of London is mainly responsible. Things are what



A Militant in Albert Hall.

the good in the world." "Tyrant," and "monster" are favorite epithets flung at the prime minister. Mr. Asquith, whose opposition to woman's suffrage has thus far prevented parliamentary adoption, almost consideration, of a woman's suffrage bill. When all words fail, the militant suffragists throw stones and set on fire buildings and the British policemen use clubs.

Woman's Suffrage Ignored by Press. An odd feature of it all is that while the woman's suffrage movement has been advancing in Great Britain in the last ten years, not by painful inches but by rapid furlongs, the British press, in the main, has largely ignored it. Only when it got into the police courts, by the deliberate and purposeful lawlessness of the militant section of the suffragists, did the London dailies deign to notice the movement to any considerable extent. There appeared to be a conspiracy of silence on the part of the newspapers. Explanations are various for this silence. "It wasn't news," said the editor of the most widely circulated newspaper—with a single exception—in Great Britain. "If a few women hired a hall in a corner of London, made speeches and passed resolutions, nobody wished to read about it in the newspapers next morning except themselves. Why should we print it? Of course, when another group of women sought to burn St. Paul's and that became news to everybody and we published it."

Another explanation is that the great London dailies, with two or three notable exceptions, are Conservative in politics. The majority of the Conservative party are opposed to the extension of the parliamentary franchise to women. The British newspapers are organs of comment and opinion on their news pages as well as in their editorial columns, and publish only or chiefly those things which help or which they think will help their particular party. By ignoring their woman's suffrage they thought they promoted

they are and the consequences will be what they will be, whether the newspapers print them or not, and to leave the controversialists on your own side in ignorance of facts of capital importance is a strange way of showing political allegiance." H. A. White, the editor of the London Daily Standard, introduced a new departure in London Journalism in this respect. He devoted a page daily to a full statement of events and arguments bearing on all sides of the suffrage and other women's questions.

Militancy. The campaign of the militant women suffragists, however, receives large notice in the newspapers. The London Times, in this morning's issue publishes a list of the principal fire losses believed to have been caused by militant women suffragists. It occupies a column and is conspicuously displayed. The total is about \$750,000. The Times is fair enough to say, however, that the evidence is not strong in all the cases reported.

But why militant suffragists, who seem to be peculiar to Great Britain? To attract attention, says one; to force the government to consider our demands, says another; to gain money and notoriety for a few leaders, says a third. "It seems to be a law of political evolution," quoted a militant suffragist in her own behalf, "that no great advance in human freedom can be gained except after the display of some kind of violence. We are only adopting the methods of men to accomplish our ends."

Helped by Brutal Treatment. Militancy has been met, in many instances, by brutality. The Cat-and-Mouse Act, which releases for a time from prison offenders who are ill or go on a hunger strike and then permits their rearrest, has been substituted for the barbarity with which forcible feeding was carried on. The unnecessary severity with which some policemen dealt with some zealous or fanatical women caused public opin-

ion, which had been almost unanimous in condemning militancy—the revolutionary rather than the constitutional method of propaganda—to change for a time, if not to actual approval, to a kind of tacit indorsement or indifference. This brutal severity, shown in a number of cases, by the police authorities has also tended to unite the discordant elements that favor woman's suffrage into one somewhat harmonious whole. On the platform of a large hall in the West end of London the other evening were in vocal harmony speakers representing all phases of the movement, from the militant, who threw rocks, to the lady who only wrote letters to the newspapers—and for reasons of domestic tranquillity wrote them anonymously. Severity had the usual effect or creating sympathy for the person punished and less opposition to the cause. Recently the severity has been lessened and the punishment has been made more nearly to fit the offense. Narrating what was done only a few months ago, an ardent suffragist said that minor breaches of law, such as waving flags and making speeches in the lobbies of the houses of parliament, were treated more severely than serious crime on the part of men had often been. A sentence of three months' imprisonment as an ordinary offender was passed in one case against a young girl who had done nothing except to decline to be bound over to keep the peace, which she was prepared to swear she had not broken. The turning of the hose upon a suffrage prisoner in her cell on a midwinter night is another example. This has been, fortunately for all concerned, changed for the better by the more recent administration of the much-reviled Cat-and-Mouse Act.

Militants Small in Number. The militant suffragists, first organized into a society ten years ago, are now divided into two or more inharmonious groups. Their work is largely associated in the public mind with the names of the Pankhursts, mother and daughter. The militant suffragists constitute but a handful of the advocates of the franchise for women. They get 90 per cent. of the public attention but they are in number and importance scarcely one per cent. The National union, which advocates constitutional methods, includes or represents the greater part of the suffragists. There are scores of other women's organizations formed with the same general purpose. The National British Woman's Temperance Union, the National Union of Women Workers (the largest women's union), the Association of University Women Teachers, the Society of Registered Nurses, the Women's Co-operative Guild (the only organized body representing the married working women) are some of the numerous societies that favor woman's suffrage. The town councils of Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, Leeds, Bradford, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, and Cork are among the 200 town councils which have petitioned parliament to pass a woman's suffrage bill. The Dublin council authorized the lord mayor and other officers to attend in their robes of office and present the Dublin petition in person at the bar of the house of commons.

Ireland for Woman's Suffrage. Ireland, with characteristic temperament, next to home rule, has given largest time to discussion of woman's suffrage. The Irish Nationalists generally favor it and the Ulster Orangemen have included in their so-called provisional government scheme the franchise for women on the basis of register for local government purposes. On the contrary, it was an Irish preacher who, having described Jezebel as a type of the modern woman suffragist, said that she painted her face, tied her head and looked out of the window at Jehu, "and, would you believe it, the hussy was nigh on sixty years old."

The Fight in Parliament. The opposition of Mr. Asquith, the Liberal prime minister, despite a tentative promise given before he went into office, has prevented practical consideration of any woman's suffrage bill in the house of commons which includes probably a majority supporting the measure. Among those who favor woman's suffrage are Sir Edward Grey, David Lloyd George, Ramsay MacDonald, the Labor leader, Lord Haldane, Arthur Balfour, Philip Snowden and William Redmond. The opposition numbers such distinguished statesmen as Mr. Asquith, Austen Chamberlain, Winston Churchill and F. E. Smith. The result of the next general election in 1914 will, in part, turn upon the question, because woman's suffrage societies are entering the campaign pledging, as far as possible, every candidate for parliament to favor an adequate suffrage bill.

Suffragists Sure to Win. Women have had municipal suffrage in Great Britain since 1870 and they have voted for poor law guardians and school boards (where they still exist) since the same year. They were made eligible for town and county council membership by an act of parliament passed in 1907. Other civic liberty has been granted to women in the United Kingdom. The parliamentary franchise is now the object of the woman suffragists' endeavor. How soon this will be attained cannot be said. That it cannot long be delayed is obvious, unless British public opinion, because of foolish or fanatic acts of the supporters of the movement, or for other reason, radically changes.

In Great Britain, as in the United States, though in different way, the highest court is the court of public opinion, and just now the apparent early decision of this court is for the trial of the experiment of universal suffrage in Great Britain—for women as well as for men—for each one vote, in the making of tomorrow's world. (Copyright, 1913, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

To Clean Plaster. To clean plaster, preparing to re-whitewashing or to painting, first apply a coat of starch. By the time you have reached the last bit of space the starch will be nearly dry, and if you go on at once to wash it off with water, to which some soda or kerosene has been added, all smoke and grime will come off with the starch. This is on the same principle of starched fabric washing easier than unstarched—the dirt comes out with the starch.

Advertisement for Wrigley's Spearmint Pepsin Gum. Features a man smoking a cigarette and a pack of gum. Text includes: 'WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT soothes your throat!', 'After smoking it cools your mouth—makes it moist and refreshed.', 'Be SURE it's WRIGLEY'S', 'CAUTION! Dishonest persons are wrapping rank imitations to look like the clean, pure, healthful WRIGLEY'S. These will be offered principally by street fakirs, peddlers and candy departments of some 5 and 10 cent stores. Refuse them! Be SURE it's WRIGLEY'S.', 'BUY IT BY THE BOX of most dealers—for 85 cents. Each box contains twenty 5 cent packages. Chew it after every meal'

WONDERFUL GROWTH OF THE CANADIAN WEST

The Cities of Western Canada Reflect the Growth of the Country.

As one passes through Western Canada, taking the City of Winnipeg as a starting point, and then keeping tab on the various cities and towns that line the network of railways that cover the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and covering the eyes as the gaze is bent on these it is felt that there must be "something of a country" behind it all. Then gaze any direction you like and the same view is presented. Field after field of waving grain, thousands and hundreds of thousands of them. Farm hands and laborers are at work converting the virgin prairie into more fields. Pasture land in every direction on which cattle are feeding, thriving and fattening on the grasses that are rich in both milk and beef properties, but it is unfortunate that more cattle are not seen. That, however, is correcting itself. Here we have in a large measure, the evidence of the wealth that helps to build up the cities, and it should not be forgotten that the cities themselves have as citizens, young men who have come from other parts, and brought with them the experience that has taught them to avoid the mistakes of eastern and southern cities. They also are imbued with the western spirit of enterprise, energy and push, and no Western Canada has its cities. At a banquet recently given in Chicago, a number of prominent citizens of Winnipeg were guests. Among the speakers was Mayor Deacon of Winnipeg. In speaking of the remarkable growth of that city, which in thirty years has risen from a population of 2,000 to one of 200,000, he spoke of it as being the gateway of commerce and industry. "Now, how great that tide of commerce is you will have some conception when I tell you that the wheat alone grown in the three prairie provinces this year is sufficient to keep a steady stream of one thousand bushels per minute continuously night and day going to the head of the lakes for three and one-half months, and in addition to that the oats and barley would supply this stream for another four months. "The value of the grain crop alone grown in the three prairie provinces would be sufficient to build any of our great transcontinental railroads and all their equipment, everything connected with them, from ocean to ocean. "Now, if we are able to do this with only ten per cent. of our arable land under cultivation what will our possibilities be when 288,000,000 of

acres of the best land that the sun shines on is brought under the plow? Do you not see the portent of a great, vigorous, populous nation living under those sunny skies north of the 49th parallel? And if with our present development we are able to do as we are doing now, to purchase a million dollars' worth of goods from you every day of the year, what will our trade be worth when we have fully developed the country? "Now, who shall assist us to develop this great empire that is there? Shall it be the alien races of southern Europe or shall it be men of our own blood and language? In the last three fiscal years no less than 358,000 American farmers have come into Western Canada, bringing with them goods and cash to the value of \$350,000,000. And I want to say here that no man who

sets foot on our shores is more entirely and heartily welcome than the agriculturist from the south. "So long as these conditions remain I consider that this is the best guaranty that the sword will never again be drawn in anger between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. The grain crops of Western Canada in 1913 have well upheld the reputation that country has for abundant yields of all small grains.—Advertisement.

Advertisement for Sloan's Liniment. Features a man in pain and a bottle of liniment. Text includes: 'SLOAN'S LINIMENT', 'relieves rheumatism quickly. It stimulates the circulation— instantly relieves stiffness and soreness of muscles and joints. Don't rub—it penetrates.', 'Rheumatism Never Returned. "I am a traveling man and about one year ago I was laid up with rheumatism and could not walk. A friend recommended Sloan's Liniment and the morning after I used it my knee was all O.K. and it has never bothered me since. I always keep my liniment in the house and carry it with me on the road."—Mr. Thomas S. Hunter, West Philadelphia, Pa.', 'Stiffness Vanished. "I suffered with an awful stiffness in my legs. That night I gave my legs a good rubbing with Sloan's Liniment and believe me, next morning I could jump out of bed. I have been supplied with a bottle ever since."—Mr. A. Adams of Minneapolis, N. M.', 'Sprained Ankle Relieved. "I was ill for a long time with a severely sprained ankle. I got a bottle of Sloan's Liniment and now I am able to be about and can walk a great deal. I write this because I think you deserve a lot of credit for putting such a fine Liniment on the market and I shall always take time to recommend Dr. Sloan's Liniment."—Mrs. Charles House of Baltimore, Md.', 'Sloan's Liniment gives a grateful sensation of comfort. Good for sprains, neuralgia, sore throat and toothache. Use it now. At all Dealers, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00. Send for Sloan's free book on horses. Address: Dr. EARL S. SLOAN, Inc. BOSTON, MASS.'

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PATENTS. Watson E. Cunningham, Washington, D.C. Patent Attorney. W. N. U., SIOUX CITY, NO. 2-1914.