

## TRAIN LOAD AFTER TRAIN LOAD OF SETTLERS

ARE GOING TO CENTRAL CANADA.

The question of reciprocal trade relations between the United States and Canada has provoked considerable discussion and interest. Whatever else the discussion may have done, it has brought out the fact that on the Canadian side of the line the agricultural situation is one that forces attention, and it has also brought forth the fact which it is well to face, that on the American side of the border, there is a vastly increasing population to be fed with a somewhat decreasing proportion of food products. This article is intended to point out to those who may wish to become of those who can raise wheat, oats, barley, flax, cattle and hogs at the least cost that the opportunities in Central Canada are what they are seeking. During the past year the official figures show that upwards of 130,000 Americans located in Canada, and the greatest majority of these have settled on farms, and when the time comes, which it will within a few years, they will be ready to help serve their parent country with the food stuffs that its increasing population will require. The immigration for the spring has now set in in great earnest, and train load after train load of a splendid class of settlers leave weekly from Kansas City, Omaha, Chicago, Detroit, St. Paul and other points. Most of these are destined through to points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The reports that come from the different farming districts there are that the spring is opening up well, and the prospects for a splendid crop this year are very good. In some districts good homesteads are yet available. The price of all farm lands has naturally had an increase, but it is still away below its earning capacity. The immigration branch of the Dominion Government has just published its 1911 illustrated pamphlet, which may be secured on application to the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or any of the agents of the Dominion Government, whose advertisement may appear elsewhere in this paper.

### Truly Wonderful Cat.

A wonderful cat is that owned by Mr. A. J. Gorringer, a tradesman of Ditching, England. Mr. Gorringer has a bantam which lays her eggs in different parts of the yard, but his cat never fails to find them. She takes the egg between her teeth, places it on the step, and rattles the door handle with her paws until her mistress arrives to take in the egg. Not one of the eggs has yet been broken.

**Important to Mothers**  
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletchur*. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

### Not Responsible.

Teacher—You are late every morning.

Pupil—Well, it isn't my fault that you didn't build your blamed old school house nearer my home.

### LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

one size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Paste, the Antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Gives rest and comfort. Refuse substitutes. For FREE trial package, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

### Sure.

"What is a co-worker?"  
"One who helps you work somebody, of course."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

We always like those who admire us; we do not always like those whom we admire.—Francis Duc de Rochefaucauld.

Take Garfield Tea to overcome constipation, cleanse system and maintain health.

A woman who has a nose for news usually has a chin for telling it.

## Sickly Smile

Wipe it off your otherwise good looking face—put on that good health smile that CAS-CARETS will give you—as a result from the cure of Constipation—or a torpid liver. It's so easy—do it—you'll see.

CASCARETS are a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

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Floral emblems and cut flowers for all occasions. SIOUX CITY, IOWA

## Cut Flowers

For All Occasions Wholesale and Retail

J. R. Elder, Sioux City, Iowa

## AVOIDED EXTREMES

RECORD FREE FROM EXTRAVAGANCE OR PARSIMONY.

GETTING READY TO ADJOURN

Analysis of Action on Bills Carrying Expenditure of the State Funds—Baseball Men Are Hard After Governor.

An analysis of the situation with reference to appropriation measures, passed or pending, indicates that the present session of the legislature will adjourn with a record against which neither extravagance nor parsimony can be charged. Since the indefinite postponement of all house bills pending on the house general file a pretty good idea can be had of just where the legislature stands in the matter of appropriations, bills carrying a large aggregate having been killed off by this wholesale wielding of the ax.

The greater number of the appropriations to be made are still pending in the senate, less than \$300,000 in the aggregate having gone to the govern-



J. M. TALCOTT, State Senator, Eighth District.

nor and been signed by him. The screening out process thus far, however, gives a pretty good idea of an approximate total.

This shows that the legislature will keep well within the boundary of a 4-mill levy for general fund purposes. This is the smallest levy ever made in the state since the enactment of the new revenue law. Until the last year of the administration of Governor Shallenberger the levy has been 4½ or 5 mills for general fund purposes.

### Getting Ready for the End.

The senate prepared for the end by indefinitely postponing all senate files on the general file. The Placek congressional apportionment bill died on the sifting committee file, so there will be no restricting of congressional districts for two years. Tibbets offered a resolution directed against the university extension department, and Placek offered a resolution demanding that the governor appoint a warden of the penitentiary. It is now too late for bills from one house to be read three times in the other house.

The house was seething with excitement over the coming test on Sunday baseball, but no effort was made until Wednesday. Both sides claim victory. The Selleck board of control bill failed in the house. Omaha Ad club wins over Douglas county delegation and see bill recommended to pass. The election of county commissioners by districts was decisively defeated. A constitutional amendment for increase of pay for legislators was acted upon favorably.

### To License Real Estate Brokers.

The Bailey bill to regulate and license real estate brokers has been advanced to third reading by the house. There are two very decided sets of opinions concerning this bill. One side believes that the bill will create and build up a combine of real estate dealers into a trust or monopoly. The other holds that it will eliminate from the business the irresponsible dealers and so-called "curb stone brokers."

The bill provides that all real estate dealers must obtain a license to cost \$5 a year and to be obtained from the secretary of state. Each dealer must have a regularly specified place of business.

Should the bill become a law it will prevent a man from accepting a commission for helping in an occasional deal for a friend unless he obtain a regular broker's license.

### Now Up to the Governor.

The legislative reapportionment is now up to the governor. It was brought out by the sifting committee, but through the committee of the whole, placed on third reading and passed, all during the Thursday afternoon session.

The bill was not put through as a party measure. In spite of an effort to raise a republican revolt by a few disgruntled individual members of the minority, there were a large number of republican supporters for it. The bill carried by a vote of 66 to 25.

## LACK OF AGREEMENT AS TO CONGRESSIONAL BOUNDARIES.

The legislative apportionment bill has passed both houses of the legislature and is now in the hands of the governor. The judicial apportionment bill is on the house general file as amended from what it was when passed by the senate. It will be lifted early this week by the house sifting committee. Each of these bills has been toned down from what had been decided upon in caucus of democratic leaders, and a select few of the members of the majority party in both houses. It is probable, so say the members, that this bill will also pass muster, although the house amendments may not be adopted. The congressional apportionment bill appears to be the only one that will fail to push its way through. It is on the senate sifting file, but not in shape that gives it much chance to pass.

It is said that the senate democratic leaders are not anxious that it should pass the upper house. If it gets into the hands of the lower house it will be amended materially. That much is assured. The house democrats who are dissatisfied with the line-up have formed a combination with the republicans and are prepared to have their own way with the measure when it reaches them.

### The Bartling Bill.

The Bartling bill, vetoed by the governor, added the following to the statute which makes it unlawful for anyone over fourteen years of age to be found on Sunday "sporting, rioting, quarrelling, hunting, fishing or shooting" or engaged in common labor. "Provided, further that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent or prohibit the playing of lawn tennis, golf or baseball, between the hours of 1 and 6 p. m., on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as preventing any village, town or city from controlling, regulating or prohibiting the playing of baseball within its corporate limits, or from preventing county boards from controlling, regulating or prohibiting the playing of baseball outside the corporate limits of towns, villages or cities."

### Vetoed the Bill.

Governor Aldrich Monday vetoed S. F. 36, the Sunday baseball bill, introduced by Senator Bartling of Otoe. The senate later in the day passed the bill over the governor's veto. An attempt is to be made in the house to pass the bill, notwithstanding the veto. In that body it will require sixty votes to pass the bill. As it passed the house originally with fifty-six votes to its credit, considerable difficulty may be had in obtaining the necessary sixty votes. In the senate twenty votes make the necessary three-fifths and the bill, when placed on its passage over the veto, received twenty-one votes.

### Guaranty Not Yet Ready.

Although the bank guaranty law is now technically in effect, the mandate of the United States supreme court having been filed in the district federal court this week, it will be at least a month before the law is in practical operation. This delay arises chiefly from two considerations; the legislature may change the guaranty law so that the orders of the state banking board would be materially affected, and it will take some time for the various state banks to compute their average daily deposits for the past two years in order to find out what their guaranty assessment amounts to.

### For Consumptive Hospital.

The Bushee measure appropriating \$40,000 for the establishment of a hospital for indigent consumptives was recommended for passage by the house committee of the whole with scarcely an objection being registered against it. Gerdes of Richardson thought the amount of \$50,000 as recommended by the finance committee rather excessive and moved that it be reduced \$10,000, and this was done. The hospital is to be located by the board of public lands and buildings and will probably go to western Nebraska, though the territory to which it is to go is not defined in the bill.

### No Funds for University Removal.

After having three days previously decided by a substantial majority that the 1 mill levy for the removal of the state university to the state farm campus should pass, and after all indications pointed to a favorable vote finally to the expenditure of this amount of money for the university, the house reversed itself and voted 52 to 41 against the bill introduced by Kirk of Knox to provide the funds to carry out the plan.

### University Removal Favored.

The house of representatives recommended for passage the one-mill levy for eight years to cover the cost of removing the state university to the state farm campus, and authorizing such removal.

Banning's commission plan of government for cities of over 5,000, to be adopted by cities if they desire to work under its provisions, was placed on third reading and passed by a vote of 30 to 0. Selleck was absent on account of illness and Horton of Douglas and Placek of Saunders were absent. The bill is S. F. 342. Bartos made an ineffectual attempt to have the bill recommitted for amendment to the title but the friends of the measure said the title was correct and needed no doctoring, which would result in delay.

## TAFT'S FLIMSY EXCUSE WAS TRIED ONCE BUT FAILED

EXPLANATION OF "WAR MANEUVER" REJECTED EVERYWHERE.

Massing of Troops on Friendly Frontier Without Offering Satisfactory Reason Provokes Much Just Criticism.

A faithful newspaper friend of the Washington administration is highly indignant because so many of its contemporaries have seen fit to criticize the administration's mobilization of troops on the Texas border. "It was obvious," writes this staunch defender of Mr. Taft, "that the massing of our army near the Mexican frontier was an act which called for the utmost discretion and tact both in the doing of it and in discussions of it, in order that there might be no unnecessary wounding of the susceptibilities or arousing of groundless suspicions. Yet the moment it was undertaken there was a chorus of unwarranted and intemperate comments and interpretations, ascribing to our government either ineptitude or wickedness. . . . It is wrong and may be exceedingly mischievous."

That the "massing" of troops on a friendly frontier was an act requiring the "utmost discretion and tact" will be readily enough conceded. We might go farther and admit that it was an act to be justified only by the gravest considerations. But the obviousness of all this did not, apparently, occur to the president until he was forced to recognize it by the huge sensation which a step so extraordinary created. Even then he might have avoided the criticisms and imputations of which his newspaper champion complains, by furnishing a reasonable, or reasonably intelligent, explanation of the step and the considerations which impelled it. Instead, unfortunately, it was explained as a practice maneuver—an explanation at once rejected everywhere and by its very lack of plausibility raising the natural curiosity of the public to the highest pitch. Since that time other reasons have been assigned, none of which are accepted.

Some of the "imputations" to which exception is now taken are rather flattering to the president than otherwise, since they credit him with preparations against contingencies that, if there were reason to expect them, would amply justify his action. There have been others which his friends may justly find objectionable. But their present disposition seems to be to cry down all criticism as "unpatriotic," and the flattering and unflattering "imputations" alike. Their protest is little likely to be heeded. There is no wish, on the part of the public or the press, to condemn Mr. Taft's curious "maneuver" out of hand, but it is neither "mischievous" nor "unpatriotic" to criticize the flimsy effort to mislead the public and the apparent unwillingness to vouchsafe, even now, a reasonable explanation of the provocative muster of troops on a friendly frontier. Until that is forthcoming, we suspect, the discussions of the maneuver, and the efforts to search out its true cause, will continue, with such criticism of the officers responsible for it—who are not, after all, above criticism, nor declared by the constitution infallible—as both these undertakings may imply.

### Profits in the Steel Business.

That there is money in the steel industry even in times of industrial depression is shown by the big earnings of the Inland Steel company, whose mills are located in Indiana Harbor, Ind., a few miles north of Gary, Ind. This independent steel company, whose stock is very closely held and selling around 163, has recently, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., declared an extra dividend of 3 per cent., leaving a total surplus of \$2,416,000. The total outstanding stock amounts to only \$6,000,000. The total earnings on the stock in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, was equal to 25.3 per cent., and officials declare that about the same will be earned in the current fiscal year. If the company were over-capitalized and full of water the situation would be different. Judging by the showing of this company, there would be in face of the great consumptive power of the country hardly any depression in the steel industry had not so many companies to take care of dividends on watered stock.—Financial World.

### Just "Took It."

The Isthmus of Panama was a state of the United States of Columbia, just as Virginia and Massachusetts are states of the United States of America. Mr. Roosevelt was negotiating with the Colombian government for the right of way for the canal across the isthmus. The negotiations failed. The Colombian congress would not concede what Mr. Roosevelt wanted, and, to use his own language, he "took it."

### Her Unalterable Decision.

To the new cook Mrs. Cross elaborately explained a certain method of preparing potatoes greatly approved of by the family. The cook listened to the directions with apparent attention.

"And now, do you quite understand, Della?" asked Mrs. Cross in conclusion.

Ballinger's Idea of Protecting Officials From Criticism Ignores Right of Freedom of Speech.

Former Secretary of the Interior Ballinger is quoted as saying upon his return to Seattle that "the only way to protect an honest and trustworthy public official against assassins of character is to make it the duty of the attorney general to prosecute at the public expense the wicked defamer of his official acts."

It is not so long since a more exalted official than the former secretary promulgated a somewhat similar view and ordered the department of justice to prosecute certain persons charged with defaming certain members of the government. This was the famous Panama libel case, instituted by direction of President Roosevelt and rebuffed by the courts even when carried to the highest tribunal in the land.

Matters would have come to a pretty pass if when a member of the administration felt aggrieved at criticism of his official acts he could call upon the attorney general of the United States and at public expense institute a prosecution of his critics. The freedom of speech and of the press guaranteed by the constitution effectually prevent any such attempt to hedge officialdom with censorship of hostile criticism. But perhaps Mr. Ballinger is not so much to blame for offering such a suggestion when it had already been put forward by a president of the United States and only within a few days re-echoed by a mayor of New York who thinks it is sedition to criticize his administration.

### Senators by Direct Vote.

It is now fairly assured that the day is not remote when United States senators will be elected by direct vote of the people. By the time this paper is printed it is entirely possible that the senate will have given its approval to the principle. At the time of writing the proposal to amend the present Constitution provision for the election of senators is the unfinished business in the senate, with more than fair prospects of favorable action. The house of representatives on four different occasions has passed a bill providing for this reform—July 21, 1894; May 11, 1898; April 13, 1900, and February 13, 1902, the last vote unanimously, or no one opposing. Hitherto the senate has always proved the stumbling block.

Seven main reasons are set forth why the Constitution should be amended and the senators chosen by direct vote of the people instead of by the legislatures of the respective states. These reasons are:

It will make the senate of the United States more responsive to the wishes of the people of the United States.

It will prevent the corruption of legislatures.

It will prevent the improper use of money in the campaigns before the electorate by men ambitious to obtain a seat in the senate of the United States.

It will prevent the disturbance and turmoil of state legislatures and the interference with state legislation by the violent contests of candidates for a position in the United States senate.

It will compel candidates for the United States senate to be subjected to the severe scrutiny of a campaign before the people and compel the selection of the best-fitted men.

It will prevent deadlocks, due to political contests in which various states from time to time have been thus left unrepresented.

It will popularize government and tend to increase the confidence of the people of the United States in the senate of the United States, which has been to some extent impaired in recent years.—Edward G. Lawry in Harper's Weekly.

### As to "Tariff Agitation."

The plea of Wall street against an extra session of congress on the ground that the country would at once be subjected to the agitation of the tariff question is scarcely sound, even from the standpoint of those who consider merely the passing effect of congressional deliberations on business. The people elected the president and a Republican congress in 1903 on a promise of real downward revision of the tariff. They were betrayed. Then they elected a Democratic house and a number of Democratic senators in their determination to get downward revision. The Democrats will control the next house, and it is inevitable that the first thing they will undertake to do when congress meets, whether in regular or extra session, will be to tackle the tariff.

No time is too short and no hour is too early to do right. The demand upon congress is imperative. Failure to act will not be excused by party maneuvers, for as there were no considerations of party in the perpetration of the wrong, there need be none in its removal.

### A Man of Resources.

First Lawyer—What shall we do? Each witness for our client gives a different account of the accident.

His Partner—Put them all on the stand; the jury may think he met with three or four accidents and find accordingly.

### Yet It Bored.

First Elder—The preacher's sermon had no point to it.

Second Elder—And yet, though it had no point, it greatly bored me.

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BAKING POWDER

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You'll be delighted with the results of Calumet Baking Powder. No disappointments—no flat, heavy, soggy biscuits, cake, or pastry.

Just the lightest, daintiest, most uniformly raised and most delicious food you ever ate.

Received highest award World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, 1907.

## MADE HIS ESCAPE IN TIME

Metaphors of Millionaire Found No Response in the Breast of the Farmer.

"The millionaire accepted the farmer's cordial invitation to ride, and with much scrambling gained a seat on top of the hay.

"My good man," said the millionaire, patronizingly, "this swaying, rolling, sweet-scented divan is a couch upon which I could win slumber and be irresistible to the arms of Morpheus whenever I courted sweet sleep."

The farmer stiffened. "I'll hear no more of your talk; I'm a respectable married man, an' I'll ask you where you're goin' so I can avoid the place." Dreamily the millionaire smiled. "I'm getting back to Mother Nature, who has been outraged and abused by me for years; I am a broken man, and she will forgive me and bring me back to health."

The farmer stopped the team and pulled a three-tined pitchfork from the brace socket—but his passenger was gone.—Success Magazine.

### Feeble Guardianship.

"I wonder," said the Sweet Young Thing, "why a man is always so frightened when he proposes?"

"That," said the Chronic Bachelor, "is his guardian angel trying to hold him back."—Stray Stories.

Reducing the waits between the acts will not lighten a heavy play.

### REASONED IT OUT

And Found a Change in Food Put Him Right.

A man does not count as wasted the time he spends in thinking over his business, but he seems loth to give the same sort of careful attention to himself and to his health. And yet his business would be worth little without good health to care for it. A business man tells how he did himself good by carefully thinking over his physical condition, investigating to find out what was needed, and then changing to the right food.

"For some years I had been bothered a great deal after meals. My food seemed to lay like lead in my stomach, producing heaviness and dullness and sometimes positive pain. Of course this rendered me more or less unfit for business, and I made up my mind that something would have to be done.

"Reflection led me to the conclusion that over-eating, filling the stomach with indigestible food, was responsible for many of the ills that human flesh endures, and that I was punishing myself in that way—that was what was making me so dull, heavy and uncomfortable, and unfit for business after meals. I concluded to try Grape-Nuts food to see what it could do for me.

"I have been using it for some months now, and am glad to say that I do not suffer any longer after meals; my food seems to assimilate easily and perfectly, and to do the work for which it was intended.

"I have regained my normal weight, and find that business is a pleasure once more—can take more interest in it, and my mind is clearer and more alert."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.