

# Premium List

With Rules and Regulations of the  
**Boyer Valley  
Poultry and Corn Assn.**

To Be Held in the Germania Opera  
House of Denison, Iowa

Dec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 1908

## RULES AND REGULATIONS

- The premiums of this association are on the world.
- The entry fee for each single specimen is 5 cents, pens \$1.00 extra. Entry blanks will be furnished, which after being filled out, must be filed with the secretary, C. F. Cassidy, and the entry fees paid. Any exhibitor entering one pen of any variety for competition may enter for scoring other specimens of the same variety for which an entry fee of 15 cents will be charged. Same rules to govern for entry and care as though entered for competition.
- Admission for adults 15 cents, children under 12 10 cents. All exhibitors of five specimens or more and all members of the association will be furnished season tickets, NOT TRANSFERABLE.
- All stock must be shipped to the superintendent H. F. Bolton, who will be in charge of the feeding, and the police regulations of the show. The association will not be responsible for accidents or losses.
- The exhibition room will be open for the reception of specimens Tuesday morning, December 1st, and all exhibits not received by 9 o'clock in the evening will not be entered.
- Poultry showing symptoms of disease will be excluded from the show and returned to the owner.
- All exhibits should be in standard size coops to be furnished by the exhibitor, and should be 30 inches high, 24 inches deep and 18 inches or over in length, with only one variety in each coop.
- All specimens must be the bona fide property of the exhibitor, discovery of false statements in regard to ownership will exclude the specimens from competition.
- The Judge is strictly prohibited from making known his awards except through the secretary. Any person in any way interfering with the Judge, or attempting to influence his decision will be excluded from competition.
- No specimen shall be removed from the show room until the close of the exhibition.
- All protests against awards must be made in writing and filed with the secretary before 10 o'clock A. M. Friday, Dec 4th and must be accompanied by a deposit of \$2. If the executive board finds on investigation that the protest should not be sustained the deposit will be forfeited.
- Every specimen must be designated by a numbered leg band furnished and put on by the exhibitor.
- All specimens must be exhibited in their natural condition except Games and Game Bantams.
- The term specimen applies to anything for which premium is offered. "Cock" is male bird one year old and over, "Cockerel" male less than one year old. "Hen" is female one year old or over. "Pullet" less than one year, "Breeding Pen" is one male and four females old or young or both.
- The latest edition of the Standard of Perfection will be the guide of the judge in awarding prizes on all varieties recognized therein.
- The score of a Breeding Pen shall be determined by averaging the score of the four highest scoring females and adding thereto the score of the highest scoring male of the same variety.
- In awarding pen prizes there must be one more pen entered than prizes offered to entitle the first pen to win the first prize. First pen takes second prize if only two pens, no pen prize given if only one pen is entered. Same rule applies where prizes are given on pairs.
- Any cases not provided for in the rules and regulations shall be referred to the Executive board, who shall also have the right to place all prizes which are not won.

## CASH PREMIUMS On Pens

A Cash prize of \$3.00 will be awarded first pen in all varieties entered except Bantams, Turkeys, Geese and Ducks. Subject to rules and regulations.

A Cash prize of \$2.00 will be awarded second pen in all varieties entered except Bantams, Turkeys, Geese and Ducks. Subject to rules and regulations.

A Cash prize of \$3.00 on first and \$2.00 on second will be awarded on the following pairs: Games and Ornamental Bantams; Ducks, any variety, Turkeys, any variety; Geese, any variety. Subject to the rules and regulations.

## On Single Birds

A cash prize of \$1.00 will be awarded the highest scoring male in all varieties.

A cash prize of \$1.00 will be awarded the highest scoring female in all varieties.

## Display Prizes

A cash prize of \$5.00 will be awarded to the exhibitor making the best display in all varieties of the American, Asiatic, Mediterranean, and English classes.

Competition to be by points as follows:—Blue ribbon 4 points, Red 3, White 2, and 1 point to all specimens not winning a ribbon but scoring 90 points or better.

Any exhibitor in order to compete for a display prize must enter not less than 10 single birds from which one breeding pen has been entered for competition of that variety.

## Utility Class

A cash prize of \$10 will be awarded to the exhibitor of the best 8 female birds with one male of any or all breeds.

A cash prize of \$5 will be awarded to the exhibitor of the second best 8 females and one male of any or all breeds. For third prize, a setting of eggs by E. O. Thiem; fourth prize, a setting of Black Langshan eggs by E. R. Cadwell; fifth prize, a setting of eggs by H. F. Bolton.

An entry fee of \$1.00 for each coop as above will be charged in this class, no specimen which is entered for scoring will be allowed to compete. The Judge will award the prizes by comparison, the coop in which the birds are shown will be considered in awarding. Each exhibit to be in one coop with good open front at least 30 inches high.

## Special Prizes

The Silver Trophy cup won by George Ridge in 1907 and J. M. Detwiler in 1906 will be given to the exhibitor making the best display in Banded Plymouth Rocks.

E. R. Cadwell offers the Purina cup won by him in 1907 for the highest scoring bird, to the exhibitor making the best display of Houdans.

Dr. Philbrook offers a Special Cash premium of \$5.00 for the highest scoring pen of Rhode Island Reds. Awards governed by the association rules as to the pen prizes.

Each class will have first, second and third premiums on cock, cockerel, hen, pullet and exhibition pen and pairs in aquatic classes. The premiums will be designated by a silk ribbon appropriately printed. First premium blue ribbon, second red, third white, and special premium yellow ribbon.

## CORN EXHIBIT

To be Held in Connection with the Poultry Show in

Germania Opera House

Dec. 1st to 4th inclusive

Under the auspices of the

Denison Commercial Club

## Rules and Regulations.

- No entry fee charged. All samples of corn exhibited will become the property of the Denison Commercial Club to be sold under the direction of the Executive Committee, Friday, December 4th.
- No exhibitor can make more than one entry in any one class.
- The corn exhibited must have been grown by the exhibitor in 1908.
- Exhibitors must have their exhibits at Germania Opera House Denison, Iowa, before noon Tuesday December 1st. Exhibitors who fail to have exhibits entered before that time shall be barred from exhibiting, unless by consent of the executive committee.
- Competition for Cash prizes is open to exhibits from any state in the Union. Any exhibit not entered in person must be sent by express prepaid to Alfred Wright, Secretary of the Committee, Denison, Iowa.
- Provided in any one class there are on more entries than there are prizes, no first prize shall be awarded.
- All Corn entered for premiums will be judged by one of the most competent judges in the Corn Belt, Prof Holden, of Ames, if it is possible to procure him.

## Information For Exhibitors

How to choose your exhibits.

1. Truthness to Type or Breed Characteristics. The ten ears of the sample should possess similar or like characteristics and should be true to the variety which they represent.

2. Shape of ear.

The shape of the ear should conform to the variety type, tapering slightly from butt to tip, but approaching the cylindrical.

3. Color a. Grain.  
b. Cob.  
Color or grain should be true to variety and free from mixture. White corn should have white cobs, yellow corn red cobs.

4. Market Condition.  
The ears should be sound, firm, well matured and free from mold, rot, or insect injuries, indicating strong vitality and good germination.

5. Tips.  
The tips of the ears should not be too tapering and should be well filled with regular, uniform kernels.

6. Butts.  
The rows of kernels should extend in regular order over the butt, leaving a deep depression when the shank is removed. Open and swell butts with irregular kernels are objectionable.

7. Kernels. a. Uniformity of  
b. Shape of

The kernels should be uniform in shape, size and color and true to the variety type. The kernels should be shaped that their edges touch from tip to crown. The tip portion of the kernels is richest in protein and oil and hence of the highest feeding value. For this reason the tip portion should be full and plump. To secure a perfect stand it is of the utmost importance that the kernels be of uniform shape and size.

8. Length of ears.  
Northern section, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 inches; central section, 8 1/4 to 9 1/4; southern section 9 to 10 inches.

9. Circumference of Ear.  
Northern section, 6 1/2 to 7 inches; central section, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 inches; southern sections, 7 to 7 1/2 inches.

10. Space. a. Furrow between rows.  
b. Space between kernels.  
The furrows between the rows of kernels should be small. Space between kernels near cob is very objectionable, as it indicates low vitality and poor feeding value.

11. Proportion of Corn to Cob.  
The proportions of corn to cob is determined by weight. Depth of kernel, size of cob and maturity all effect the proportions.

## CASH PRIZES.

Cash Prizes to Be Awarded Exhibitors from Any State in the Union.

Best 10 ears Yellow Dent Corn—1st prize \$12.00, 2nd prize \$8.00, 3rd prize \$5.00.

Best 10 Ears White Dent Corn—1st prize \$8.00, 2nd prize \$5.00, 3rd prize \$3.00.

Best ten ears variety other than White or yellow—1st prize \$5.00, 2nd prize \$3.00, 3rd prize \$2.00.

Best single ear, any variety, not of any ten or bushel exhibited for prize, \$2.00.

Best 10 ears Pop Corn, one prize only, \$5.00.

Best bushel corn, any variety, 1st prize \$10.00, 2nd prize \$5.00, 3rd prize \$2.50.

## SPECIAL PRIZES

Special Prizes to Be Awarded Exhibits from Crawford County Only.

Bulletin: A Gold Watch to the Crawford County boy under 18 years of age who shows the best 10 ears of Yellow Corn.

Special premiums have not been reported as we go to press; such premiums, if any, will be announced later through the columns of the Denison Newspapers.

For further particulars address, Alfred Wright, Secretary of Committee.

## Officers

President ..... E. O. Thiem, Denison  
Vice-President ..... B. F. Philbrook, Denison  
Secretary ..... C. F. Cassidy, Denison  
Cor. Secretary ..... E. R. Cadwell, Dunlap  
Treasurer ..... C. C. Kemming, Denison

## Board of Directors

E. O. Thiem, B. F. Philbrook,  
C. F. Cassidy, E. R. Cadwell, H. F. Bolton  
Geo. J. Gleason, Chas. C. Kemming,  
Superintendent ..... E. O. Thiem  
Ass't Superintendent ..... H. F. Bolton  
Judge ..... George D. Holden

## ALL CASH PRIZES.

Offered by the association are guaranteed to be paid in full by

## THE COMMERCIAL CLUB

of Denison, Iowa, and will be paid as soon as awarded and allowed by the Executive Board of the association.

HUGO GEBERT, PRES.  
P. J. KLINKER, SEC.

## ORGANIZED LABOR SUPPORTS TAFT.

Majority of the Real Leaders and  
Workers Will Vote for Their  
Real Friends.

No Longer Any Doubt But That Taft  
Will Get the Majority of Labor  
Votes Despite the Unscrupulous  
Fight Made by Gompers in Behalf  
of the Democratic Bosses.

Leaders of organized labor are opposed to Samuel Gompers in his efforts to deliver the labor vote to Bryan, and there is every indication that Taft will get the votes of most laboring men. At least three of the most influential vice-presidents of the American Federation of Labor evidently disagree with Gompers.

One of the men who called on President Roosevelt recently gave assurance that John Mitchell is not for Bryan, as intimated in a telegram alleged to be from him published in the last two days. He declared on authority, said to be that of Mr. Mitchell himself, that the noted labor leader did not write any telegram putting himself in the Bryan column. The telegram is said to be a fabrication.

James Duncan, first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, next in authority to Gompers and a man of great influence in the organization, has written a letter to Willis Moore, chief of the weather bureau, pointedly antagonizing the attitude of Mr. Gompers and asserting that each individual should be allowed to vote without pressure from any one.

Daniel Keefe, sixth vice-president of the federation and president of the Longshoremen's union, is out for Taft and working hard for him. Keefe advises labor people to vote for Taft. Thus three of the six vice-presidents under Mr. Gompers are either supporting Taft or are opposing any plan that will place the organization as a body against the Republican nominee. Mr. Keefe said recently:

"Bryan has not been endorsed for president by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. Neither has any one the right to criticize a union man for voting for any other candidate for president. In fact I will vote for Taft."

## Taft's True Attitude Understood.

The Labor World of Pittsburg says: "Every day it is becoming more and more apparent that the more the 'labor' record of Judge Taft is discussed the more does the fact shine forth that he is a real friend of labor. The truth has always been recognized by the intelligent and fair-minded trade union leaders and officials, many of whom have the courage to stand boldly out and declare themselves to this effect despite the fact that undue pressure is being exercised to subdue such declaration."

The United Mine Workers of America, the strongest organization numerically in the country, will not be bound by the political program of the American Federation of Labor, to support Bryan and the Democratic platform. In an official circular issued by T. L. Lewis, international president of the union, to the 300,000 members, he says the membership has intelligence enough to know how to vote without any advice from him and he will do nothing to influence their political preferences in any way.

## "Public Beggar" Story Confirmed.

A campaign sensation was sprung at Wheeling, West Virginia, at a Republican rally when Honorable M. M. Garland of Pittsburg, former president of the Amalgamated Association, declared he was present when William Jennings Bryan stigmatized union labor leaders as "beggars" and labor unions as "nuisances" in 1893, when the Ways and Means Committee of the National House of Representatives was considering the original Wilson tariff bill.

William R. Fairley, of Alabama, for the last ten years a member of the executive board of the United Mine Workers, has come out with the statement that it was the duty of laboring men to vote for Taft and Sherman. His stand is a practical repudiation of the leadership of Samuel Gompers, and additional evidence that the attempt of Gompers to "deliver" the labor vote to Bryan is a dismal failure.

Among the well-known trade unionists of Pennsylvania is George W. Boyd of the Structural Ironworkers' Union. He is fearless in the declaration of his opinion and is always guided by what he absolutely believes to be the truth. He is a believer in W. H. Taft as a friend of labor.

## Prominent Chicagoan Defies Gompers

In the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Official Journal Charles Dold, the editor, who was formerly president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, bitterly assails Samuel Gompers for his effort to deliver the union labor vote in this campaign. He criticizes in particular a circular issued by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, asking the wage-earners to contribute to the Democratic campaign fund. Two quotations from the editorial are sufficient to show what is thought of Gompers' effort:

"We have searched diligently for

some act or deed of the Democratic party justifying labor's support, but have been unable to find one.

"The most deplorable working condition in the United States, the lowest wages, the greatest illiteracy, are all to be found there under the Democratic regime of the 'Solid South.' And the 'Solid South' controls the Democratic party."

On behalf of the International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers a statement has been issued, saying "a man is known by the company he keeps, and Mr. Bryan has publicly chosen to associate himself with men with whose unsavory past he is quite familiar."

The Alton (Ill.) Glassblowers' union, the largest union in the American Bottle Blowers' association, has repudiated interference by Samuel Gompers, who advised the union to endorse Bryan for President, and summarily laid on the table the communication from President Gompers at their business meeting.

The president of Highland Lodge, Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, of Terre Haute, Ind., said his organization cannot join in partisan politics, and that it also turned down an appeal from Gompers sent from American federation headquarters for a contribution to the Democratic campaign fund.

## Minnesota and Iowa for Taft.

Bryan is not to receive the solid labor vote of Minnesota. Contrary to the repeated predictions and efforts of Democratic labor leaders there appears to be a big split in the ranks of organized labor, and Taft will receive his due share of votes from the union men. Fifteen of the most prominent union men in Minneapolis have signed a circular letter declaring they take exception to the methods used by the Bryan element of the organizations, and many believe the labor men of the State will exercise their individual wills when voting and will cast their ballots for the Republican nominee.

There is every reason to believe that a movement has set in among the laboring classes of Iowa, the workers in the large industrial communities, towards Taft and the Republican ticket. Not only are the labor leaders who early in the campaign were advocating the election of Bryan less active in the support of the Democratic ticket, but many men less prominent but no less influential in the councils of the various labor organizations are openly counseling a more rigid scrutiny of party promises and records.

August A. Babilitz, secretary of the Central Labor Union of Lexington, Ky., urges his fellows to vote the Republican ticket in order to insure a continuation of prosperity.

## BRYAN AGAINST WOOL GROWERS.

Proposed Policies of Democracy  
Would Wreck Wool Growing  
Industry.

McKinley was elected through a number of Rocky Mountain states which had voted for Cleveland. These states were Democratic because of the large mining population. They turned to McKinley on account of the severe punishment they had received by placing wool on the free list during the four years of the life of the Wilson Tariff act, which on the theory of free raw material swept away the duty upon wool, and this nearly destroyed the wool growing industry of the United States; and if it had not been saved by the Dingley act, which restored the McKinley duties upon wool, the industry by this time would have been wiped out in the United States. Bryan hopes to carry Wisconsin, which is a wool growing state, and the Rocky Mountain wool growing states which voted for Cleveland the last time. Apparently he expects the wool growers to overlook the fact that the Republican platform expresses and defines protection to American industries, particularly mentioning the farmer, who is a wool grower.

Bryan's election would be a menace to the wool grower in two ways. The Democratic party has defined its attitude toward wool as a raw material, although it is the finished product of the farmer. It takes a whole year to grow a fleece of wool, and in this climate, where sheep are fed in winter, they are fed crops, which represent labor and high-priced American labor, whereas the competitor of the American wool grower is the wool grower of the Southern Hemisphere (Australia, the Argentine Republic and South Africa), who has the advantage of perennial pasture, and owing to this advantage, the cost of wool growing is only one-half of that of the American wool grower who, in the states enumerated, have to feed their sheep in the winter.

Another way to destroy the American wool grower would be by the destruction of the American Woolen Company, which consumes 40 per cent of American wool, on the ground that it is a trust. The American Woolen Company is composed of what were formerly some of the largest mills of the United States. They are thus what Bryan would denounce as a "trust," and as his platform boldly declares that the products of trusts should be put on the free list, he would destroy the market for what American wool would be left.

Then, again, if, in order to strike at the trust, he removes the duty upon "manufacturers of wool," he destroys the other 60 per cent of the independent mills outside of the American Woolen Company, or, in other words, those that are not in the trust. The Bryan policy spells ruin alike to wool growers and wool manufacturers.—American Economist.