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**YOU** can't very well get along without them this time of the year, especially if you are out in the mud. What is nice about is you can slip them on and off so easily and wash them so quickly and then you don't track mud through the clean house. We buy nothing but reliable brands of boots and we make the manufacturers live up to their guarantee and put our guarantee back of theirs. So when you buy boots from us you buy the right kind which means satisfaction.

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"ECONOMY" SHOE DEPARTMENT.

## THE DENISON REVIEW

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### THE SENATORIAL SITUATION.

As to the senate, the constitution of the United States says: "If vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies." Gov. Carroll may make an appointment to temporarily fill the place made vacant by the death of Senator Dolliver. It is optional with him whether he shall do so or not. It is made mandatory upon the legislature at its next meeting to fill the vacancy. If the legislature, to assemble in January, shall refuse to comply with its constitutional obligation the vacancy will continue. If the governor should make an appointment, and if the legislature should fail to make an election, the appointment of the governor would lapse with the adjournment of the legislature. This is the situation in a nutshell.

The proposal of the democratic state committee for a voluntary primary for the selection of candidates to recommend to the legislature is in the nature of a bomb. There is no provision under the existing primary law to meet the emergency that has arisen. Two years ago, following the death of Senator Allison, the legislature was convened in special session and an amendment to the primary law was adopted to meet the case then presented. "If the candidate of any party for the office of senator in the congress of the United States who has received the highest number of votes in his party at any primary election as a candidate for such office, die, resign or remove from the state of his residence, or of any other cause a vacancy in such candidacy shall occur after such primary election is held and before thirty days prior to the day of the general election in November next following," the law provides, "a new primary shall be held by the members of such party on the day of such general election for the purpose of again nominating or expressing their choice for a candidate for such office." The present situation is to be met as if there were no primary law bearing on the choice of senators in congress. The democratic proposal is in the nature of a bluff. It is a mere two-spot in the game of partisan politics.

To be sure, it has been suggested in other quarters that the legislature, instead of proceeding to the election of a senator, might disregard its constitutional obligation and proceed instead to another amendment to the primary law under which nominations could be made on a day specified. After action had been taken under the amended law, it is suggested the legislature should be reassembled in special session to take action upon the nominations thus presented to it. It is wholly improbable that popular assent can be secured for a plan of such devious and dilatory character, accompanied by the heavy expense of a special election and a special session of the legislature. It is not worth while to project debate over this and

like rigamarole. It would not be inconsistent on the part of the legislature, however, to further amend the primary law to provide for popular expression in the event of a future vacancy caused in a manner such as the present instance presents example.

To suggest a primary outside the law, even if time permitted, is wholly chimerical, if not wholly insincere. Results that might be announced would not be binding upon the legislature, and in all probability would not be entitled to its respect. The expense could not be borne out of public funds and regular election officers could not legally serve to receive or count the vote. It would do injustice to the intelligence of the proponents not to recognize that they are not personally in need of information concerning the travesty they have suggested.—Sioux City Journal.

### ON DANGEROUS GROUND.

In the second congressional district Griik, a progressive, was nominated for congress. Letts, a standpatter, was nominated for state senator and an earnest effort was made to unite the factions on a give and take basis. The Register and Leader on Monday prints a series of questions which have been submitted to Mr. Letts, the evident intent of which is to embarrass him by making him declare for whom he will vote for United States senator to succeed Mr. Dolliver. The Register and Leader evidently hopes to force some action looking to a special primary which it hopes the progressives would win. What the Des Moines paper fails to see is that the effect of this drawing the line will be fully as disastrous to Griik as to Letts. If the "entente cordial" is destroyed in the second district, Letts may be defeated for state senator, but Griik will surely be defeated for congress. This situation prevails throughout Iowa. There is safety only in letting the question of senatorial succession rest until after election. The only outcome of agitation at present will be the success of the democratic ticket and the election of a democratic United States senator. It also means the defeat of several republican candidates for congress. For our part we believe the imperative duty of the republicans of Iowa is to stay together, to elect a republican legislature and to let the question of senatorial succession take care of itself when we are sure that a republican of some kind or color will be chosen. The attempt to defeat Letts because he is a regular will react on legislative candidates throughout the state. If nature is allowed to take its course, if the fight of faction is not renewed, it is undoubtedly a fact that the progressives will have a majority of the republicans in the next general assembly. The progressives ought to be content with this. If they attempt to deprive the regulars of all representation they will precipitate a fight right at the close of the campaign which will insure a democratic legislature. We suppose it is inevitable that personal ambitions shall rule the republican party of Iowa, but we had hoped that the universal mourning at the death of Dolliver would allay factionalism rather than augment it, and that in his name and for his sake the grand old party might rally for a victory regardless of isms and ambitions and spites.

The regular republicans of Iowa muster upwards of ninety thousand. They are largely in the majority in the southern part of the state, but

they are scattered throughout the entire territory so that their vote in union would defeat almost any republican candidate. The progressives muster about one hundred thousand throughout the state; they are largely in the majority throughout the north portion, but their vote, cast in union would be sufficient to defeat almost any republican candidate. That is the situation. Does the Register and Leader desire to father a situation which will array the factions in battle front on the eve of an election with an opponent that can muster perhaps one hundred and twenty thousand votes in its own right?

In truth, the progressive strength has never been rightly measured, for in every prior test they have had the help of many thousands of democrats. This year they will not have this help. If progressivism is made the test of party fealty at this time, democracy will carry Iowa by fifty thousand. Every republican congressman, save Woods, who has no opposition, will be defeated. For our part we do not like this outlook. We are ready to give and take. We are not ready to give and not take, however, and we believe the regular republicans throughout the state are in the same frame of mind. The questions propounded to Mr. Letts can have but one purpose and but one result and that is: wholesale defeat of republican candidates. As a leader of republican thought does the Des Moines paper wish to father such chaos or to give it friendly aid and encouragement?

### NON-POLITICAL.

If it was a business proposition. If without any party the people of this county should get together to employ a man to direct the schools of the county, there would be no question as to the selection of W. G. VanNess. He is competent, he is a fine educator, he knows the teachers of the county and the needs of the county as few men know them. He has every qualification for an excellent and efficient superintendent. For our own part we do not see just how the principles of republicanism would be benefitted should Mr. VanNess be elected. Nor can we see just what benefit democracy will derive by the election of his opponent. If there is any office which should be and which in its operation is removed from politics it is that of school superintendent. It is surely a case of voting for the best man. On this basis Mr. VanNess will be elected. The question is how far personal solicitation and party pride or prejudice will influence the voters. We ought to have enough pride and interest in our schools to vote for the best man regardless of politics. But have we? Mr. Democrat, what are you going to do about it? When you go to the polls are you going to vote for Oly because he is a democrat or for VanNess because he is the better man for the place? It is up to you. Which do you care the more for, a petty party victory which can do democracy as a whole no possible good, or the welfare of the schools which your children attend. What is the answer?

### A Startling Reply.

"It is very detrimental to the conversation if you play bridge while talking. A gentleman once entered a room and walked up to a lady who was deeply engrossed in correcting her score. 'How d'ye do, Mrs. So-and-so?' he exclaimed. 'I have just met your children with the nurse. By the way, how many have you got?' 'The lady looked up and replied, 'Sixteen above and twenty-four below.'—From 'The Confessions of a Bridge Player,' by Quilon.

The Review and Weekly Inter Ocean & Farmer, \$2.00

### Mr. Renter—Speculator—LOOK!

T13—160 acres, 4 1/2 miles from town, cheap buildings, 140 acres tilled, all fenced. Price \$6,000.  
T14—320 acres, 5 miles from town; fine buildings, close to school, about 240 acres tilled, well fenced. \$55 per acre.  
T17—160 acres, 2 1/2 miles from town, good buildings, well fenced, close to school, 30 acres tilled, balance in pasture. \$45 per acre, easy terms.  
T19—160 acres, 6 miles from town, 50 acres tilled, new house, good well, mill and cistern, close to school. Price \$6,500.  
T20—160 acres, 4 1/2 miles from town, 60 acres tilled, close to school, no buildings, easy terms. Price \$4,500  
T21—24 acres, 2 1/2 miles from town, good house and stable, well and mill, 250 acres tilled, all fenced and easy terms. Price \$8,500.  
T22—320 acres, 3 1/2 miles from town, 250 acres tilled, new buildings, this is a good farm. Price \$55 per acre.  
T23—480 acres, 2 1/2 miles from town, good buildings, about 300 acres tilled, can sell this in smaller tracts if desired. Price \$50 per acre.  
We have many other smaller or larger improved and unimproved lands.

German-American Land Co.,  
Room 1-2 Continental Block Omaha, Nebraska

### SENATOR JOTHATHAN P. DOLLIVER

When a man, honored by his country, admired by his immediate constituency, loved by a host of friends and worshipped in his family, is desperately ill, many are the hearts that flutter and the eyes that moisten; but when, with steady pace, his doom approaches, there is a degree of preparedness for the final shock.

Above all, when, close upon the announcement of great improvement, the catastrophe comes without warning, grief is indescribable, except when the heart is unnaturally hardened by the stunning reverse from hope to despair. Such has been the recent course of the illness of Senator Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver, who has been compelled to lay down his armor in the midst of the battle even when it was not yet noon. He had begun to show signs of physical disturbance more than eighteen months ago and once or twice he was confined to his bed. At the close of the last congress he announced that he would take a long rest; went to New Mexico to recuperate, after several weeks returned to Iowa and some time afterward announced before the republican convention that his rest had restored him and that he was in the best of health; but he worked hard in gathering material and delivered several protracted speeches.

His illness was not regarded as serious until about two weeks before his death, when he contracted a heavy cold and it was feared for a time that he had pneumonia. As he did not improve, he confined himself to his room and bed; but in a short time he apparently began to recover. During the last afternoon he walked in his garden, seemed normal in appearance, and conversed with several persons in the shade of the large tree, where he had rehearsed many of the speeches that had made him famous as an orator. Only a little more than an hour before the husband, the father, and the senator died, he spoke hopefully of his recovery to a neighbor who called to ask after his health.

About sundown he retired to his sitting room for the daily consultation with his physician, who at that time as before cautioned him about becoming too anxious to resume his work, and asked him how he was feeling. He answered: "I am really feeling better than at any time since my recent sickness," adding, with a smile, "But I suppose the wolves will be set howling about my successor."

While the physician continued to count the beats of the senator's heart aloud, he was interrupted by the patient with the declaration that he was unable to hear his own heart. When the physician had counted fourteen beats, he informed the senator, who replied, "That is very good, but the most I have been able to count was seven." The examination was continued; the doctor suddenly noticed that the heart beats had ceased. He shook his stethoscope, believing it was defective in some way. Again applying the instrument, he discovered that the heart had entirely ceased to beat.

Senator Dolliver had died without a struggle and without pain.

### His Development.

In the early part of his career he had to endure what those who are brought up in riches, pleasure and voluntary rest would consider equal to chains and slavery. For a little while he was a schoolmaster in Illinois, saving \$200, which he gave to his mother. In the panic of 1873 it is stated that his father lost all he had.

His first important elective position was the superintendency of schools at Sandwich, Ill., at a salary of \$100 per month; but, after consideration, he and his brother determined to go further west. He reached Ft. Dodge, Iowa, without much money. There he worked for a time on the public road at \$1.50 a day. Later he was elected corporation counsel at a salary of \$200 per year.

All this time, however, turned to his advantage. The great majority of the population in a comparatively new region (though Iowa had grown wonderfully at that time in comparison with some other states that were carved out of the wilderness) have to go through hardships. A majority of voters admire, and frequently love, men who have risen before their eyes; especially those who have had experiences similar to their own.

A Virginian by birth, on his mother's side he possessed southern blood. His father, the Rev. J. J. Dolliver, was a native of the state of New York. Senator Dolliver was born at Kingwood, Va., February 6, 1858. He was graduated at the University of West Virginia at the age of seventeen. Afterward he studied law at Morgantown, W. Va., and was admitted to the bar when twenty years old.

When he was but twenty-seven years of age, he was made temporary chairman of the Iowa Republican State Convention. His conduct there and his speeches at once gained him great popularity. In fact, the plaudits and demands of the people caused him to speak three times as long as he intended. When only thirty years of

age, he was elected to congress by the republicans of the Tenth district of Iowa, and re-elected five times. In 1900 he was appointed a senator of the United States to succeed the late Hon. J. H. Gear. In 1902 he was elected senator, and at the expiration of the term in 1907 was re-elected for the term closing in 1913.

In his early days he was precocious and known as the "Boy Orator." Boy orators are frequently content with their laurels won early, and the laurels fade so as to be indistinguishable before their wearer disappears. But this man was a prodigious worker. Hard work frequently destroys oratory. Dr. John P. Durbin, after he had for a few years attended closely to administrative affairs, lost much of his magnetism, and when he was still in his prime as an administrator, a competent critic remarked that he had declined because he made no "new accessions to his repertory of orations and sermons."

Senator Dolliver thus spoke of this period. He said: "I was only eighteen years of age, and the voice of the people welling up in the streets as they gathered in front of my relative's law office, both whites and blacks, and called for me, made me feel like one of the ancient liberators of Rome. \* \* \* Happily the harangue has largely passed from my mind."

He was asked this question: "Do you write your speeches and then commit them to memory?"

He answered: "Of course, when debating in congress, one's remarks are necessarily impromptu; elsewhere, however, my speeches are written out, and committed to memory—written out in the agony of toil, and under the heat and flare of early morning gas jets. \* \* \* If I have any ability as a public speaker, I inherited it from my father, who, while not a theologian in the exact sense, was the most remarkable exhorter I ever heard."

All at times Senator Dolliver used language that the people could easily understand, and his arguments appealed to common sense, and in those periods of his addresses which required accurate statement, and, therefore, might be dull when they fell upon many ears, were so lubricated with his wit and also humor—for he had both—that they found an entrance which united speaker and hearer to each other. These experiences and qualities also gave him great facility in conversation. He could not only lead a crowd into his way of thinking, but in private draw man after man into the stream of thought, feeling and purpose in which he himself was swimming.

All the days of his life, and in many periods most of the nights, he worked to the neglect of physical exercise.

When the Dingley tariff was before the House the leaders of that time placed Representative Dolliver in the place of chief orator. He was like Paul when the people called him Mercurius "because he was the chief speaker." It was agreed that he was a powerful factor in securing the adoption of the Dingley tariff. In an earlier period, when he was speaking in behalf of William McKinley as president, he was interrupted by the question, "Who is William McKinley?" As quick as lightning he answered: "The advance guard of prosperity!" which carried the whole concourse with him.

When he attacked the Payne-Aldrich tariff, he showed such a mastery of detail as to astonish all who heard him. All parties agree that he was the principal figure in eloquence, versatility, accuracy and argument on that side of the question, and that in debate there was no equal to him on the other side when he was in the House of Representatives, his invariably reply was that he "was young in 1897."

His honesty and earnestness greatly helped him. "On no occasion in the senate did he refuse to show his colors." Concerning the attitude which caused him to be named an "insurgent" by his opponents in his own party, nothing here would be pertinent, except to say that he was fully able to support himself against attack.

### Relations to the M. E. Church.

He adhered to the communion of his father and mother; he loved it and supported it and, if necessary, defended it. He was proud of its educational institutions in Iowa, believing that the fair fame of Iowa as the best in the west, if not in the country, in its educational facilities owes much to the five or six colleagues under the control of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Senator Dolliver was a delegate to the general conference of 1908, which sat in Baltimore. His duties in the senate, then in session, restricted his time, but when present in the conference he took the deepest interest in the proceedings. One instance may suffice. He was desirous that President Wilson S. Lewis, of Morningside college, should be made a bishop. Comparatively few of the members knew the president and many knew little of him. Several asked the writer con-

cerning him. Having visited the college several years before, and having heard only commendations of the man, the minister, the president, we called the senator out of his seat and asked him to state his views of Dr. Lewis confidentially: "Is he a thoroughly spiritually minded man? Do the business men trust his judgment? Do the members of his faculty confide in him without reserve?" He answered: "Yes. I have the fullest confidence in his piety and in his judgment. His preaching varies; occasionally he has a 'hard time,' as the fathers used to say, but at other times he brings heaven and earth together, and certainly is full of the Holy Ghost." In this conversation he expressed his idea that whatever a man's other qualities for bishop, he must be of undoubted piety. The bishops appointed him as one of the delegates to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, at its session in 1898. Dr. E. E. Hoss, now bishop of that church, was employed by us to report the occasion for The Christian Advocate, and this is the picture he drew:

"Mr. Dolliver is a very handsome young man, not more than thirty-five years of age, with coal-black hair, a prominent nose and a speaking mouth. It is keeping within the limits of sober truth to say that he delivered a real oration. It was worthy to have been heard in any deliberative assembly in the world. With perfect frankness and without reserve I do not hesitate to say that Mr. Dolliver is the most accomplished orator that it has been my privilege to hear for many years. The picture which he drew of the pioneer circuit rider, and the salute which he gave to the superannuated preacher, carried everything by storm. He was interrupted again and again, as he proceeded, with rapturous applause.

"Even the speaker touched upon the delicate question of organic union he did it with so much skill as not merely to arouse no antagonism, but also to evoke the heartiest sort of hand clapping. In body and substance, as well as in form and finish, the whole effort deserves to be ranked very high. There was a certain comprehensiveness and breadth of view, a certain freedom from a narrow and partisan spirit, a pervading atmosphere of the most cosmopolitan Christian charity, all of which left a profound and lasting impression.

"If this young man, so brilliant in genius and so saturated with the very spirit of Methodism, does not leave his mark upon the history of the country, then I shall be greatly surprised." Only twelve years have passed since that prophecy was written. Prophecy has become history.—James M. Buckley in The Christian Advocate.

### Fame.

Friend—How's business in this neck of the woods? Uncle Jake—Fine! I tell ye, this Punkin Hollow store of mine is getting quite a national reputation. Only yesterday I see an advertisement in the paper, "Canem's Codfish—Sold by Grocers Everywhere," and I'm one of 'em.—Puck.

### In Case of a Rush.

Prospective Tenant—No, I'm afraid this flat would be too small. I might want to grow a beard.—Life.

### Lengthening Her Stay.

Little Mary wanted permission to go somewhere and her mother asked her if she would stay just a little while. Mary replied: "I'll stay two whiles, mamma."

## Constipation Cure Free

With the first signs of constipation you resort to the home methods of relief, such as hot or cold water on arising, lots of stewed fruit with your breakfast, etc., but what do you do when these fail?

The majority then start on salts and purgative waters, then change to cathartic pills, etc. If you have gone through these various stages you know they were all useless, so far as permanent results go. Now you should try just once again, but try something practical and sensible, a remedy made and intended for the purpose you are trying to accomplish. Such a remedy, as thousands can testify, is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which is guaranteed to be permanent in its results. Its ingredients are such that by a brief use of it the stomach and bowel muscles are trained to again do their work normally, so that in the end you can do away with medicines of all kinds. That it will do this Mr. G. Y. Dodson of Sanville, Va., will gladly attest, and so will Mrs. S. A. Hampton of Portage, O. To those who are still skeptical there is a way to prove these assertions without a penny of expense. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Caldwell and obtain a free sample bottle. After using it, if you are then convinced it is the remedy you need, buy a fifty cent or one dollar bottle of your druggist and continue to use it for a brief time until cured. The directions are simple and the dose is small. It is pleasant to the taste, does not gripe and is promptly effective, and these statements are guaranteed or money will be refunded. This remedy is over a quarter of a century old and is personally taken by more druggists than any other similar remedy on the American market. Because of its effectiveness, purity and pleasant taste it is the ideal laxative remedy for children, women and old folks generally. Dr. Caldwell personally will be pleased to give you any medical advice you may desire for yourself or family pertaining to the stomach, liver or bowels absolutely free of charge. Explain your case in a letter and he will reply to you in detail. For the free sample simply send your name and address on a postal card or otherwise. For other medical advice your address is Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 850 Caldwell Building, Monticello, Ill.