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THE PRESIDENT.

We are glad that everywhere President Taft is receiving a reception worthy of the high office which he holds and worthy of the high standard of citizenship which he has set. It is a great thing to be the president of the United States. In our opinion it is the highest official position in the world, but it is still a greater thing to have been in public life almost continually since manhood and to have stood the test without a suspicion of dishonesty or a trace of disregard of trust. President Taft has represented this country on the bench, as the chief officer in the Philippines, as secretary of war and as president. He has made mistakes, but never a dishonest one. He has doubtless been wrong, but never willfully so. He has been unfortunate in that at times suspicion has been directed against his subordinates, but never has suspicion touched the chief.

His present journey about the United States has a tinge of politics. He is the servant of the people and he is giving a personal account of his stewardship. Necessarily he is defending and upholding the policies that he has advocated, but he has never lost sight of the fact that he is the servant of all the people and we are glad to note that the people have not lost sight of this fact either.

We are pleased to know that in this community there has been no partisanship in the preparations made for his visit. Democrats have joined with republicans in preparing for his welcome and this has been done with a most commendable spirit. We do not ask that our democratic brethren shall agree with all he says, we do not ask them to espouse principles in opposition to their own, but we do believe that there will be no attempt to belittle his personality, to show him insult, either during his visit or after it, and that both the man and the high office which he holds will be respected by all.

The visit of a president of the United States to a little town like Denison is an historic event in the community. The future historian of Crawford county will make note of his coming and of the manner of his reception. It will be something for you to relate to your children and your children's children, that you have heard the president speak. It will be something for your children to remember and will bring them into closer touch with the country of which they are a part. This issue of the Review will be too late to have any particular influence, but we trust that every reader of the Review in this county will be present and that the whole family will be at the grounds ready to greet the president of the United States with a hearty cheer.

VALE, RECIPROCITY.

Reciprocity is no more. We must in candor state that we are not among the mourners. We dreaded it not so much for its actual effect, but because we regarded it as an entering wedge and an excuse for harmful tariff reductions all along the line. The fact that the passage of reciprocity in this country was followed by a number of half-baked tariff bills, proves that at a succeeding congress it would have been made the excuse for similar bills.

We are glad that reciprocity was beaten in Canada. It is worth the money to make the attempt and to prove that Canada did not wish fair trade. It was worth while in order to prove that the insurgent contention that we were giving all to Canada and receiving little in return was not regarded as the truth from the Canadian standpoint. While the future discussion of Canadian reciprocity must be entirely academic, for it no longer is a living issue, we cannot refrain from some consideration of the factors which lead to its defeat.

The manufacturers of Canada were against the pact through self interest. It is no more fair to call it selfish interest than to attribute the opposition in Iowa to selfishness. Self preservation is the first law of nature and the Canadian manufacturers naturally looked out for themselves.

The second element was the fear of annexation. The British subjects are intensely loyal. They look with great disfavor upon anything which even hints at separation from the mother country. We are convinced that annexation is bound to come. The interests of the two countries are too closely allied for the fictitious bonds to hold for any great length of time. It will come quickly as measured by the lifetime of nations, but slowly as measured by the lifetime of men. Canada was not ready for it and the intemperate speech of Mr. Champ Clark was used with great effectiveness in the Canadian campaign.

The third determining factor and the one which would have appealed to us, had we had a vote in the Canadian election, is the fact that at present there seems to be a wave of tariff reduction in the United States. Why should not the thrifty Canadian wait when there is promise that in the course of the next few years the United States will grant all the concessions contained in the reciprocity bill without asking anything in return? That is what we should have done. We should have said, the democrats and the insurgents of the United States are clamoring for tariff reductions, let us wait, the chances are that we will obtain all the benefits of reciprocity without giving up any of the benefits of our own protective tariff.

In urging reciprocity President Taft has not lost in the eyes of the people. He yielded to what seemed to be the earnest demand of the people of the west and of the east. The first apostle of reciprocity was A. B. Cummins of Iowa. However much he may have changed on account of his personal hostility to the president, it cannot be denied that he was the first to advocate the pact and that his earlier speeches were in line with the treaty as later presented. What possible reciprocity could there be with Canada save that we lowered the rates on their raw products in return for reductions on manufactured articles? The details might differ, but that had, of necessity, to be the essence of any reciprocity pact. The people of the east understood this when they received Mr. Cummins with such open arms. He understood it when he flatly denied that the tariff made any difference in the price of farm products. There was nothing else to it. No other bargain could have been made. Mutual lowering of the rates on manufactured products could have done nothing but injure Canada, hence such a suggestion would have been absurd under the head of "reciprocity." Reciprocity means give and take. If we gave the Canadians a market for their raw materials they were to give us a market for our manufactures. Even this proposition has been rejected by the Canadians, but any child could see that a proposition entirely for the benefit of the United States would have been rejected more emphatically.

The position of the insurgents was absurd at all times. They wanted "reciprocity," but they did not wish to reciprocate. President Taft carried their campaign to its logical outcome and they were the first to balk.

With the vexed question of reciprocity laid to rest by the action of the beneficiaries a bone of contention has been taken from the republican ranks. There is no good reason why all republicans should not unite under the banner of the only possible successful leader, President Taft. Any other course at this time is treachery. Not because there is anything sacred about Mr. Taft, but because he is the only candidate with whom the republicans can hope to win.

SIXTY THOUSAND PAPERS.

For the past month the Denison postoffice has been obliged to keep count of the number of newspapers and magazines received for delivery. In this count packages received by newsdealers counted as but one piece, no matter how many papers they contained. The exact footing has not been made, but the figures are considerably over fifty thousand, much nearer sixty thousand in fact and they would reach that number had the papers handled by dealers been counted separately.

The Denison office serves approximately two thousand families. Roughly then this means that during a month each family receives an average of thirty newspapers or magazines; practically one each day. Who can calculate the effect of these sixty thousand publications circulated each month among the people of this vicinity? Who can deny but that we are a reading people? What chance has the orator as compared with these seven hundred and twenty thousand printed advocates taken into less than two thousand homes during the course of a year? The government carries these publications at the rate of one cent

per pound. Many of them weigh more than a pound each. A fair average would be six to the pound. This would mean ten thousand pounds per month to be transported, handled and delivered for the consideration of \$100. As a business proposition it is absurd. It is no wonder that the postmaster general, who is facing the problem of making the department pay its way, is trying to find a way out. We believe the rate of publications when mailed to points outside the county of their origin should be doubled and we believe this could be done without any great hardship to subscribers, to publishers or to advertisers. The laborer is worthy of his hire. The work entailed at the office of origin, the transportation, sometimes many hundreds of miles, the work at the receiving office, the delivery over a perfect network of rural and city delivery routes, is certainly worth more than one cent a pound. Publishers of the great magazines and periodicals are growing immensely wealthy at the expense of advertisers and of the government. It is a subsidy from which only the large publishers get any real benefit for advertising rates in such publications are not based upon cost, but are all that the traffic will bear.

Few people realize the volume of the postal business, four-fifths of which both in bulk and in labor is made up of a class of matter which does not begin to pay its way. Every time you pay two cents postage on a letter you are helping to pay the deficit caused by carrying a Ladies' Home Journal or some such publication at much less than cost.

FRIENDLY CANADA.

The premier of Ontario wires the premier elect of Canada as follows: "I think one effect of yesterday's work was that our neighbors in the United States may possibly stop and devote five minutes time to consider the fact that there is another country besides their own on this continent, and one that must be reckoned with seriously." Just so, if the Canucks want it that way. Let us raise the Canadian tariff instead of lowering it and find out how they like it.

DEAD LETTERS.

In an interesting address delivered before the postmasters' convention at Omaha recently, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General DeGraw brought forth one proposal which elicited unanimous approval from the postmasters present. It was that the department had under consideration some plan for allowing undeliverable misaddressed mail to be opened and handled at the office of origin instead of being forwarded to the dead letter office.

It is surprising how careless people are with their mail matter. In a little office like that at Denison, not a day passes without someone mailing a letter without address. Not only this, but the letter starts "Dear Cousin," and is signed simply with a given name. Sent to the dead letter office, such a letter is undeliverable, but at the office of origin nine times out of ten it could be placed. The destination could be traced by the contents of the letter where it could not be traced by a stranger.

These mistakes in mailing are not confined to the people who seldom write, as a rule they are more careful than others, but business firms constantly make such mistakes. These, however, are easily remedied where the return card is printed. In fact the dead letter office would be put out of business if everyone remembered to put the return card on every letter that they sent. The letter may be plainly addressed and still be undeliverable. Many people move and leave no address. When a letter comes for such a person nothing can be done with it save to return to writer, and if the writer's name is on the envelope this can be done without delay. The dead letter office handles thousands upon thousands of letters every year. Such letters are delayed at best, many are undeliverable and all this could be avoided if the return card was on the letter. We believe that if the new system is adopted by the department and local postmasters are allowed to open and examine mis-directed or undirected mail the delay would in most cases be reduced from many days to a few hours, but in the meantime all should be careful to address letters plainly and fully and to put their return card in the corner.

The United States extended the glad hand to Canada and it was met with a curt refusal to enter into closer relations. The question now is shall we give Canada our markets without return or shall we maintain our protection as high as we do theirs? The democratic attitude is, if Canada will not give her markets in return for ours, let us give them ours anyway.

Illinois, Missouri and Kansas republicans have gotten together and pledged their states to Taft. There is a good front seat on the band wagon for Iowa. Don't let anyone keep you off.

Canada will soon tire of playing a lone hand if we do what we should and shut Canadian products out of our market.

Uncle Sam got the mitten all right, but he has batched it so long that he is a pretty good housekeeper and we think Miss Canada will wait a long time before she gets another proposal.

Hurrah for Taft!

Bring your lunch tomorrow. The W. O. W. serves free coffee at Washington park and this is to be followed by a program of speeches and sports and a good time for all. Band concert all day.

The folly of La Follette's candidacy grows more apparent every day.

The "rule or ruin" bunch in the republican party is going to find out that it can do neither the one nor the other.

The Methodists and "Tama Jim."

The Methodists at Waterloo, representing the upper Iowa conference, have also taken a whack at "Tama Jim" Wilson. It is all right to pass resolutions against a man who has lived a christian life for more than seventy years and who has been a praying man during all those years, especially when he belongs to the Scotch predestination school. But after it is all over they will find that Mr. Wilson has been merely a victim of the brewers who placed him on their program as an honorary president, thinking thereby to honor the government of which they are citizens and under which they are tax payers. It should be taken into consideration that while from a church standpoint a brewery is undesirable that, nevertheless, in the eyes of the federal government a brewery has just the same rights to exist as has a church. But so far as Mr. Wilson is concerned, the matter in which he now figures is wholly without his knowledge or consent. Perhaps it would have been better for him to have demanded the withdrawal of his name as soon as he heard of its use, but at the present time it has been made almost impossible for him to do so, without some personal humiliation to himself; that is, it would merely be said that he had withdrawn because they had scared him. He is placed in a most unfortunate position, that much all must admit.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

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