

This Paper—
Issued in Two Sections
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to Six.

THE DENISON REVIEW

THIS WEEK'S NEWS THIS WEEK, NOT NEXT WEEK.

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VOLUME 49

DENISON, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1914.

No. 22

1,000 PEOPLE IN WATERY GRAVES

Empress of Ireland, Headed for Liverpool, Rammied by Collier Stora in St. Lawrence River

EQUAL TO TITANIC DISASTER

Many Prominent People Among the Dead—Crash Comes in Night When All Had Retired.

Quebec, May 30—More than 1,000 persons lost their lives when the Canadian Pacific steamship, Empress of Ireland, sank in the St. Lawrence early yesterday, after she had been rammied by the Danish collier, Stora. Figures compiled by the Canadian Pacific Railway company and made public today, indicated 1,032 persons had perished. A list follows: First class passengers saved, 18; second and third class passenger, 131; crew, 206; total, 355.

The number of passengers carried by the Empress of Ireland: First class, 87; second class, 153; third class, 715; crew, 432; total, 1,387.

With survivors safe in Quebec, where their wants and sorrows are being given every possible care, attention was turned today to Rimouski, where efforts to recover the bodies of victims are in progress. Up to an early hour today more than 200 bodies had been landed there. Few have so far been recognized, but this work was earnestly undertaken after daybreak. There appear to be many foreigners among the dead, judging from passports found on bodies.

Child Clasped to Mother's Breast
Women and children are pitifully represented among the grim pile, among them a mother with her child pressed close to her breast. The tender, Lady Grey, has been designated as a funeral ship, and is expected to reach Quebec late today with the bodies so far recovered.

The collier Stora, which rammied the Empress of Ireland, arrived here shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, accompanied by the wrecking steamer, Strathcona, and anchored in mid-stream. A press boat went out, but newspapermen were refused permission to board. It was learned, however, that she had saved many of the Empress passengers. At 5 o'clock she left for Montreal.

The Stora is badly damaged, having a hole 15 feet square in her bow. Capt. Thomas Anderson, of the Stora, was asleep when the vessel reached this port and had left orders not to be disturbed.

From the accounts of the saved it seems that soon after the ship was rammied she careened until her deck stood at right angles to the water. She slid slowly into the water and it was only possible to launch five boats in the brief interval before she sank.

Captain Kendall was on the bridge when the collision occurred. When the steamer sank he was washed away, later to be picked up by one of the boats. This far he has vouchsafed no public statement, except to say that he would have preferred to have gone down with his ship.

Passengers who observed him during the frightful minutes after the ship was struck, speak in his praise and declare he did his full duty. Chief Officer Steed, it was stated, was killed

WHAT'S MATTER WITH IOWA?

Many Eastern Journals Grieve Because Iowa is the Only Western State to Lose in Population.

WALLACES' FARMER EXPLAINS

California is Very Alluring to Iowa Farmers Because of Climate and No Tax on Moneys.

The Journal of Providence, Rhode Island, the New York Times and other eastern journals, are sorely disturbed because the population of Iowa remained stationary from 1870 to 1910, lost a fraction in population by 1910, and is estimated by the census bureau to have lost about three thousand in the last four years. This loss is merely an estimate, and while it is probably approximately true, how nearly true it is, no one will know until the next census.

These eastern journals grieve because Iowa is the only western state that, according to the last census, lost population; while all the states adjoining it, with inferior soil on the average, made more or less gain. Of course this is naturally attributed to the supposed hostile attitude of the people of Iowa toward railroads and other corporations.

It is true that the cities of Iowa made a very creditable gain. According to the census of 1910, some of the county seats and other towns merely held their own. Where manufacturing and mining interests are established, or where there are large educational institutions, there was a very fair increase; but none of these, nor all of them together, have made up for the decline in rural population.

We have gone to the pains of taking one county in each congressional district in the state, a county as nearly agricultural as possible, and have compared the census of 1900 with that of 1910, with the following result—a decline of about 20,000 in the population of these eleven counties.

Two years ago, in order to ascertain the exact facts, we took the census report of Iowa and selected thirteen agricultural counties in the center and toward the corners of the state. We deducted from their total population the population of the incorporated towns, and found that the strictly rural population, the population on the farms, decreased 22 per cent, while the population of the towns increased 14.5 per cent.

Anxious to ascertain the real causes of this decline in rural population, we have taken up agricultural counties outside the state of Iowa. We find that Atchison county, Missouri—one of the best agricultural counties in the state, with no large town in it except the college town of Turkey, had a population in 1900 of 16,501, and in 1910 of 13,604. Dekalb, another of the good agricultural counties of Missouri, declined in the ten years from 14,418 to 12,531. Brown county, one of the best agricultural counties in Kansas, declined from 22,369 to 21,314. Doniphan county, Kansas, lying directly west of St. Joseph, Missouri, declined from 15,079 to 14,422. Ogle county, Illinois, declined from 29,122 to 27,864. Fillmore, one of the best agricultural counties of Minnesota, declined from 28,238 to 25,580. All of these counties are corn counties with very rich land.

We find a much smaller decrease in the counties given over to dairying. For example, Jackson county, Minnesota, lost but 300 out of a population of nearly 14,800. Jefferson county, Wisconsin, a strong dairy county, lost but 480 out of a population of 34,800. Washington county, Wisconsin, another strong dairy county, gained nearly 200 during that time on a population of 23,600.

Therefore, whatever is the matter with Iowa is also the matter with counties of similar land and similar agriculture in other states in the corn belt. What, then, is the matter with Iowa? Nothing, except that it has more good corn land per square mile than any other state in the union. The population of corn land sections necessarily decreases as the country grows older, and that for purely economic reasons, which we will endeavor to explain to our friends who are mourning over the sad condition of the state of Iowa.

To grow corn (or any other grain) profitably, we must have long corn rows and long furrows. To maintain soil fertility, we must have a four or six course rotation in the various grains and grasses, and therefore as many fields as there are crops in the rotation. A farm of a quarter section divides into small fields, making a short corn row and a short furrow necessary. This makes the outlay for horses and machinery so excessive in proportion to the acreage that farming anything less than 160 acres becomes comparatively unprofitable. Hence the eighty acre corn farmer sells out sooner or later to a neighbor who wants a larger farm. Hence, the disappearance of the small farm and the family that has lived on it.

This is not theory; it is fact; and not only in Iowa, but in all the corn and grain growing sections in the adjoining states and in all other corn states, and we might add, in all agricultural countries where general farming is carried on. In 1900, according to the census, Iowa had 71,000 farms of from 20 to 100 acres; in 1910 it had but 54,000. That is, 17,000 of these smaller farms disappeared in ten years, and with them a population

Col. Roosevelt Snapped on His Return From South American Trip

Col. Theodore Roosevelt returned from his South American trip on Tuesday, June 2, 1914. He was met at the depot by his family and friends. The colonel is expected to remain in Denison for some time before returning to New York.

The colonel's trip to South America was a successful one. He visited several countries and returned with a wealth of information and experience. He is expected to publish a book about his travels.

The colonel's return to Denison is a great event for the community. He is a well-known figure and his presence is always a source of interest and excitement.

The colonel's trip was a long and arduous one. He traveled through some of the most beautiful and interesting parts of South America.

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CHILDREN'S DAY AT SCHLESWIG

Schleswig Commercial Club Selects Tuesday, June 9th, for a Day of Festivities.

SPLENDID BRASS BAND MUSIC

Free Amusements for the Children All Day—Many Cash Prizes Are Offered the Contestants.

Schleswig, May 28—At a meeting of the Schleswig Commercial club on Tuesday evening it was decided to give a grand children's day in Schleswig, and Tuesday, June 9th, was chosen as the day for the festive occasion.

And let it be known that this will not be a party affair, just because it's "children's day." On the contrary, Tuesday, June 9th, will be as gala a day in Schleswig for young and old and all ages as any harvest festival day in the past ever has been. Of course the main amusements for the day will be provided for the children—such as free dancing in the opera house all afternoon and until 8 p. m., bird shooting, races of all kinds, crock breaking, etc., which will be free to all and at which liberal cash prizes will be given—but isn't it glorious to all of us grownups to have the children come together once a year to make merry to their hearts' content on just such an occasion as this?

And there will be engaged one of the best brass bands extant to furnish music for the whole town during the day and a good orchestra to furnish music for the dance, both afternoon and evening.

Schleswig knows how to pull off a successful celebration and has many times demonstrated that fact. Its business men and citizens have today a pronounced success. Yes, they have donated this time with the same liberal liberality to make children's splendid spirit of "boost" as they have on previous occasions.—Leader.

THAT WORKHOUSE SCHEME.

Woodbury county is going to have a workhouse and a work farm instead of the old fashioned jail, if the voters approve of the plans of the board of supervisors, which are to be submitted to them in the near future. A properly conducted workhouse would undoubtedly be an improvement upon the present jail system. It is better for prisoners to be employed than to spend months in enforced idleness. The work farm seems an excellent idea. Of course, there will always have to be a jail of some kind, where persons may be detained who are held as witnesses, or who have been bound over to a grand jury, etc. If in the new workhouses the prisoners were to receive some pay for their work, so that they would be providing, in a measure, for their families while serving out a sentence, or would not be turned adrift without a nickel when they obtained their release, another great forward step will have been taken.—Burlington Hawkeye.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, May 25, 1914.
J. H. Patterson and wife to Mary E. Price—S½ S½ NE¼ SW¼; S. 2 a. W. 12 a. NW 1-4 SW 1-4 20-24 40. Con. \$1020.
Mary E. Price, widow, to L. L. McIntosh—W. 4 a. E. 10 a. N½ SW¼ SE¼; NW 1-4 SW 1-4 SW 1-4; S½ S½ NE 1-4; E½ NE 1-4 SE 1-4 SW 1-4 20-24 40. Con. \$2000.

Wednesday, May 27, 1914.
Joseph S. Dodd and wife to Milo Dodd—Lots 19 and 20, block 5, lots 1 and 2, block 17, Kiron. Con. \$6000.
Nicoline Bolte and husband to J. W. Miller, Jr.—Lots 5 and 6, block 2, subdiv. Grace Park, Denison. Con. \$1400.

T. E. Husted and wife to Albert Johnson—Lots 1 and 2, block 17, Kiron. Con. \$250.

Friday, May 29, 1914.
Richard Martens and wife to Fred Lahndorf, Sr.—Lots 5 and 6, block 2, Manila. Con. \$700.
A. C. Leeper to Milly Jane Leeper, my wife—Lot 18, block 14, Charter Oak. Con. \$100.
H. W. Bamford and wife to John Walz, Jr.—Lot 3, block 121, Denison. Con. \$3700.

Harrison Estate, by Pres. Samuel Green and wife to Mary Christiansen—Lots 9, 10, 11, block 1, Harrison's add. Charter Oak. Con. \$75.

I. C. Shipments.
Agent Penney reports the following shipments over the above road during the past week:
John Saggau, 3 cars of hogs to So. Omaha.
Henry Jepsen, 1 car of hogs to So. Omaha.
C. E. Parrish, 1 car of hogs to So. Omaha.
C. & N. W. Shipments.
Agent Wolf reports the following shipments over the above road during the past week:
P. T. Flinn, 4 cars of hogs to Chicago.
Doud Milling Co., 1 car of flour to Ft. Dodge; 1 car of wheat to Chicago; 1 car of flour to Woodburn; 1 car of flour to Chicago; 1 car of corn to Chicago, and 1 car of feed to Chicago.
H. A. Gary, 1 car of sand to West Side.

John Martin Shot in the Back.

Ute, May 30—John Martin, a young farmer residing west of town, accidentally shot himself with a 22 calibre rifle Thursday while planting corn. He was carrying the rifle on the planter to shoot squirrels when, when the sun general farming sections of England, Wales and Scotland, according to their census of 1911.—Wallaces' Farmer.

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Our Flag

Essay Written by Miss Evelyn Vassar, aged Eleven Years, and Awarded First Place in Essay Contest by Denison W. R. C.

I think that we should be more true to our flag. The men who fought to defend it, love it dearly, and those that are still living love and honor it. The flag was adopted by the United States in 1777 and consisted of thirteen stripes, red and white, and thirteen stars on a field of blue. Betsy Ross made the first flag.

A committee was appointed to see about getting a flag, they being George Washington, Robert Morris and Geo. Ross. This committee went to Betsy Ross and asked her to make a flag, because she had been making banners for vessels. With the drawing of the flag before her, she made the flag of our country.

Betsy Ross was buried in Mount Moriah cemetery. In 1808 the stars were increased to twenty, there being twenty states and a new star was added for every new state. In 1889 there were forty-two stars. At present there are forty-eight stars.

When a flag is at half mast it is said to indicate mourning; the red flag stands for mutiny; the black flag stands for piracy, and the yellow is the quarantine flag.

The flag should be raised on Lincoln's birthday because he freed the slaves and saved his country from disgrace.

McKinley's birthday is the twenty-ninth of annary and this is one of the flag days because he was a man who faithfully served his country as a president.

The birthday of Washington occurs on the twenty-second of February. His birthday is celebrated because he was the first president and served in the legislature of Virginia, and he was commander-in-chief of the army during the Revolutionary war.

Grant's birthday is the twenty-sev-

enth of April, and it is celebrated because of his great service in the Civil war. He was the eighteenth president.

Peace and arbitration day, the eighteenth of May, is celebrated. It was a day set apart by the government as a day of peace.

Memorial day, the thirtieth of May, was celebrated to show respect to the dead soldiers who served in the Civil war.

The Fourth of July is called Independence day and celebrated because the Declaration of Independence was signed on that day.

Flag day, the fourteenth of June, is celebrated because the flag was adopted on that day: Citizen's Sunday, the first Sunday in October, is another flag day.

The flag is rarely seen on some of these days. Every school should have a flag, but not many possess one.

The flag should be loved and cherished more than it is. It is an emblem of our nation and we are protected by it.

When a person is in a foreign place and sees the flag of his country flying above him, he should be happy. If he is not, the love for his country is not very much. It is our duty to love the flag.

Our country has passed a law that on every clear school day the flag should be raised over the school houses.

The American flag may be considered as the oldest among civilized nations in its present form. The stars upon our flag are like the morning stars of God. The stripes are beams of morning light. The flag stands for the government, the constitution and the free people who are in the government and on the constitution. It is the Banner of Dawn and means Liberty.

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