

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for 'GOING EAST', 'GOING WEST', and 'MIDWAY CENTRAL'. Lists train numbers, destinations, and departure times.

The Denison Review

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LOST—\$23,000,000,000. The falling off in revenues from the tariff, under the strict revenue basis, appears to have amounted to \$23,000,000, according to the official figures from the treasury department.

It is a favorite argument that the American people themselves bear the "burden" of a protective tariff. If this be so, why is it that foreign manufacturers are so anxious to break down the American tariff?

The remark of Lincoln that under a protective tariff the American people not only get the goods they buy, but keep the money at home, too, while under a free trade system they would get the goods, but lose the money to foreign countries, is the best exposition of what is happening in the United States at the present time.

There has been an appreciable reduction in the cost of living. No housekeeper has found that he can get food or clothing any cheaper this year than last. The bills paid by the head of the family are as high, if not higher, than ever.

Where, then, did the \$23,000,000,000 go? Aside from the fact that the income tax did not raise the revenue expected, aside from the fact that such a tax may even now be making "a nation of liars," it is important to trace the \$23,000,000,000 which has been lost by reason of the impairment of protection.

The influx of cheap foreign goods has started even those who frankly stated that the purpose of the protective tariff was to open the American market to foreigners. Some American manufacturers have been able to cut rates and sell their goods in competition with the foreign imports. Thus the American people have lost in profits and wages in the case of many large industries.

There is no way of tracing such losses, but it is known that many foreigners raised their prices in order to get a better profit from America, and that their agents and jobbers took the rest of the savings of customers as their own reward. The middleman may have obtained some

benefit from the lower tariff, but the consumer and the working man did not. Perhaps the middleman may regard the \$23,000,000 loss in revenue with a knowing eye. The foreign manufacturer may also give evidence as to the whereabouts of the missing millions. The consumer, however, will regard it ruefully, feeling that he must make up the deficiency in one way or another.—Washington Post.

BUSY MOTHER.

The mother, in homes where the family income is but an average one, is a pretty busy individual—notwithstanding the idea the teachers seem to have, that mothers haven't much to do and are shirking that. It is mother, in such households, who arises early in the morning, gets breakfast started, and then arouses the sleepy, irritable youngsters, helps them dress, combs the snarls out of the little girls' hair, sees that the children's faces and hands are clean, nerves break fast, and sees that the little folks are hurried off to school in time. That means at least two busy hours or more for mother in the morning, after which she washes the dishes, and sweeps and dusts and makes the beds, and by that time it is time to prepare the Monday meal for the noisy, hungry brood of youngsters, and meantime there are countless things to do for "the littles one," who is too young to go to school, but who has to be given a drink of water or have an injured finger kissed and tied up by mother, or numberless other little ailments given that add to his comfort and peace of mind.

After the children are again at school and father off to work, and the dishwashing again looked after, and the day's mending attended to, mother may have a little leisure, but that ends with the return of the children at 4 o'clock, again hungry, and demanding a lunch to appease their ravenous appetites until the evening meal. They have their stories of the day's triumphs to relate in order to secure their mother's praise, or mother, or a day's misfortune, in the form of a failure in their lessons, or a quarrel with a childhood friend—and then mother must mend the broken hearts and cheer the little folks and send them about their play, before she starts on the third meal of the day. And the day does not close for her until she has tucked the youngsters away in bed, meanwhile having calmed numerous quarrels—for children, being still in the barbarian stage of human existence, and full of energy as well, are usually quarrelsome.

And while mother is doing all this, in the morning "teacher" may be eating a leisurely breakfast and preparing a careful toilet before starting on her day's work. And in the late afternoon and evening, while she may have some examination papers to go over, or some school work of that sort, she is more apt to be going to the movies with some young man, or reading a magazine, or playing tennis. And her Saturday and Sundays are her own, as well as two-thirds of the summer vacation, even though she may have to attend a teachers' institute and possibly a summer school, in order to keep up with her work.

So, while the teacher has her troops, and her complaint that parents are trying to force too much of the work that belongs in the homes upon the teacher is true, and while much of the criticism from teachers is justified, and many parents are careless of their children's welfare, beyond seeing that they are clad and fed, the accusations do not apply to the mother in the average American household, for when she does get away from home she usually has to take some of the children along with her, and every mother will tell you a child is twice the trouble away from home that he is at home.

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DRUGGERY

Many people have a feeling that what they call druggery is far beneath them, that it represents an undignified, unpromising and altogether galling state of activity. To very young persons, especially, this scorn of uninteresting application is likely to be common. Yet the successful men and women of the world—successful in any sense of high personal achievement—have not generally managed without a little of the hard work that we are fond of calling druggery.

The point is that they have looked beyond the toil to some ultimate purpose, or that they have illuminated even druggery by their own faith or hope or devotion. It is so often our own fault alone if we allow our task to remain druggery. If we slight or despise it we are bound to overlook pleasant possibilities to which it might eventually lead. It is probably a good thing to question our druggery, to discover just how much of it is essential and inescapable. After that it is well to attack it with the disarming cheerfulness that refuses to be downed.

For work is a masterful thing unless we prove ourselves its master. It dulls and deadens us. It darkens our world of sunshine. It deafens our ears to music and laughter and kind

voices. It makes us slaves in truth if we are unable to dominate it, to rise above its bare outlines, to shape it to some definite end and ideal. But with this power of adaptation druggery loses something of its gray desolation. It may become a humble, but glorified servant in the execution of the loftiest of aims.—Marshalltown Times.

The Farmer is Not the Nation's Pet.

(By the Chairman of the Iowa State Wide Publicity Commission.) For the last fifty years congress has been devoting itself to the work of legislating for the banker and the manufacturer. These two popular favorites have been the objects of special solicitation on the part of all law making bodies, with the result that banks have reached such a condition of affluence as to be able to declare an average annual dividend of 11 per cent, and the manufacturer not being obliged to make the public his business to so large an extent, has divide even larger profits.

The farmer in a large measure has worked out his own salvation. Very little has been done to make rural life attractive. So little in fact, that some of our states, notably Iowa, have lost so largely in country population as to show a net decrease, while throughout the country there has been a net loss of rural population amounting to 10 per cent in the last ten years and a gain of 27 per cent in urban population, or a net gain in population of practically 25 per cent. But while the population has increased 25 per cent, farm production has increased only 10 per cent.

This brings us to the point of suggesting that while Uncle Sam is watching so tenderly over the manufacturing and banking interests of the country he should at the same time consider the condition and needs of his farmer family. In Iowa there should be more money invested in productive agriculture, which means that the farmer must be permitted to borrow money upon the same terms and conditions as does the large manufacturer or the merchandising man. Money is lent to the French farmer at 4-3-4 per cent; the German gets his at 4-1-2 per cent, while in America the farmer pays an average of 8-1-2 per cent, with a knowledge that as soon as his crops are in he must sell, because the banker insists on a short time loan, and with him it is immaterial whether the crops are good or bad, prices high or low; he must have his pound of flesh at the appointed time.

Our savings banks and postal banks are full of money—money that should be lent to the farmer, our only producer, and upon terms that would enable him to use the money advantageously. Here is a problem for our statesmen—and especially for Iowa statesmen.

LINCOLN HIGHWAY NOTES

The Woman's Club of York, Pa., has been asked to urge the woman's organizations of York County to join in raising funds for the planting of trees along the Lincoln Highway from Wrightsville to Gettysburg. They have enthusiastically agreed and much work will be done along this line this spring.

The Lincoln Highway mass meeting which was held in Truckee, Calif., recently was attended by a very enthusiastic crowd who subscribed liberally to the Lincoln Highway fund. In speaking of the work of the Lincoln Highway Association, F. S. Crittenden said, "In after years you will be able to look back with pride and say I was one of the many to help build that famous route from coast to coast."

Grove street, one of the thoroughfares of Morrison, Ill. has been named "Lincoln Way." Morrison claims that this Lincoln Highway is one of the most beautiful streets in Illinois—always clean, well paved and bordered by beautiful arching trees.

The Lincoln Highway Association has received from the pupils of the sixth grade of the McKinley Park School, Reno, Nev., a contribution of \$500, made up in pennies. This is the kind of Lincoln Highway spirit felt in Nevada.

A basket social for the benefit of the Lincoln Highway was given at the Pickaway school house, eleven miles northeast of Belle Plaine, Iowa. A large crowd was in attendance and a considerable sum was raised for the improvement of the local section of the Lincoln highway.

Fred Callahan, the young man who walked from New York to San Francisco, and who is still walking back over the Lincoln Highway, reached Ashland, Ohio, a short time ago.

Preparations have been made for the improvement of 150 continuous miles of the Lincoln Highway through Marshall, Story, Boone, Greene, Carroll and Crawford counties in Iowa, so that the Lincoln Highway Association may come into Iowa this year and begin the work of hard mending the transcontinental road.

The work in Story county has already been done. Boone county has plans completed and Greene county has let a contract for its grading at 19 1/2 cents a yard.

PAUL STILLMAN SOUNDS KEYNOTE

(Continued from Preceding Page)

market place. This problem is admitted by the most complex and difficult in government, but it has been done by the republican party, and if there be a man who feels desirous to do much more to be accomplished, let him find comfort when he looks back and views the great progress which has already been made. Republicanism stands for the primary object of nominating public officers. The present law has some defects which should be removed, but it is based upon a sound and wholesome principle. The republican party has never yet retreated from a great policy once taken up, and they go straight forward in perfecting the primary and in impressing upon the citizen a higher sense of his responsibility under it. What we know as the "Hain" primary law would eliminate much of the criticism now offered, and an extension of the primary principle to include the nomination by direct vote of presidents of the United States, is not only wholly consistent with republican doctrine of government, but is a step in advance which will command the highest approval and confidence of the nation.

IN STATE AFFAIRS.

Republicanism, in state affairs, stands for a nobler end, a greater Iowa. A successful republican party has given Iowa during the past twenty years the cleanest, most progressive and beneficent law enjoyed by any state in the union. The federal census announced the fact that Iowa had lost in population, the burden was placed upon the part of the people of Iowa that this condition was not due to any lack of energy, or intelligence, or public spirit on the part of the people of Iowa in capitalizing the rich gifts that nature had bestowed upon them. The republican party has carried it forward. It proved of the work of the last general assembly in that it has given to the republican administration its full confidence. In every opportunity that has been given them, the republican party has shown Iowa's greater future is not obscured by a narrow or shortsighted conception of economy, nor circumscribed by the cordial limitations of the dollar mark.

The successes of the republican party have been due to the great and noble men who have led it. They have been men of great ability and high character, men who have been seen rising and falling in the thick of every battle for the people's rights. While other states boast of the "big crop of 1905" or the "big crop of 1907" or the "big crop of 1912," Iowa can point to a clear record of large production year after year with nothing approaching a failure.

People of a roving disposition who are always looking for something better and to whom the pastures seem a little greener farther on, should consult the records of the weather bureau for vital and valuable information on the regularity and certainty of crop production in Iowa—the most dependable state in the union—the state whose crops last year made the term "billion dollars" famous.

Establishment of Townships.

Had there been no previous influence operating among the first settlers of the western territories and had they emigrated from states wholly free from township organization, as indeed some did, there appears to be good reason for supposing that they would have formed units of local government similar to the township. Under the grouping in settlements as they were made in the various sections of eastern Iowa the conditions surrounding the first settlers of New England were in some degree repeated, and while the law permitted the organization of township before any real demand for them had arisen—a law which was applied almost immediately—there were questions that required a local action. For instance, the early settlers were called upon to vote for territorial officers; road districts were established by central authorities but placed under the control of a local officer who ordered local residents to labor upon the highways; the post office located upon an established mail route determined a center about which settlements were made; while protection of personal property and land claims led to united if extra-legal action, which under the system of government survey was usually confined to congressional townships.—From Aurner's "History of Township Government in Iowa," recently published by the State Historical Society of Iowa.

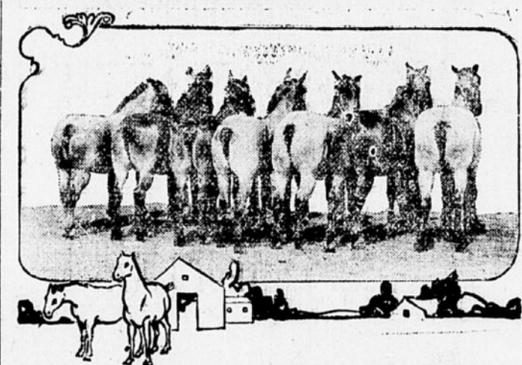
The college girls are now ready to direct Mother just how she should put up canned goods.

Hitting the King in the bean with a package of suffrage literature is appealing to the head rather than the heart.

It is not necessary to tip the summer hotel waiters, as you can buy ham sandwiches at near by restaurants, and eat them in your room.

There are still people who pay railroad fares in Tennessee, but probably they entertain erroneous political ideas or don't read the newspapers.

Now it is proposed in Congress to stop the sending of campaign funds from one state to another. They can't have reflected on the hardship of making the politicians go to work.



A GROUP OF BELGIANS AT IOWA STATE FAIR, AUG. 26 TO SEPT. 4.

Jupiter Pluvius Never Misses Iowa

(By the Chairman of the Iowa State Wide Publicity Commission.) "Hain't it never going to rain?" says one untitled Iowa land baron to another anxiously. "It don't look like it," responds the other dolefully. "Things are sure going to the demitition bowwows this year. If it don't rain in less than twenty-four hours we won't have corn enough to feed a grasshopper."

And the next day it rained. It always does in Iowa. Although we must admit that each summer a respectable majority of our citizens go into hysterics over the question of whether or not we shall have rain enough to make a crop, Old Jup always arrives on schedule time, and after his visit the derisive laughter of the corn and potatoes can be heard clear to Wall Street.

It seems to be Nature's plan that Iowa shall have plenty of rain at the right time. The records of the weather bureau show that for a long period of years Iowa has not only had plenty of rainfall to produce crops, but that 72 per cent of the annual precipitation occurred between the first of April and the first of October—just the time at which moisture is needed.

In addition to this it is shown that from May first to July first, the period at which growth is most active, we get 54 per cent of our annual rainfall. While other states boast of the "big crop of 1905" or the "big crop of 1907" or the "big crop of 1912," Iowa can point to a clear record of large production year after year with nothing approaching a failure.

People of a roving disposition who are always looking for something better and to whom the pastures seem a little greener farther on, should consult the records of the weather bureau for vital and valuable information on the regularity and certainty of crop production in Iowa—the most dependable state in the union—the state whose crops last year made the term "billion dollars" famous.

Preparation for Buying.

If a business man has an important purchase to make, he looks in the market news or his trade paper to see what the prices are, and what the chances are that the market will rise or fall. Then he is in a position to know how far he can bargain with a salesman.

One of the principal reasons why household buying used to be unscientific was that it was conducted without this preliminary preparation. A customer went out to a store, and if she saw something she liked, she bought it on the spot. But very likely the store next door was offering the same goods for 25 per cent less money.

This principle is so thoroughly recognized that most people turn to the newspaper advertising before purchases of any importance. Market and trade conditions change so rapidly that it is not enough for a customer to have general intelligence about shopping. The good purchase of today is the bad one of tomorrow. The news of the stores needs to be followed from week to week in the newspaper advertising.

Democracy of Early Settlers.

Sarah Lindsey, an English Quakeress, made a trip through Iowa with her husband in 1858, and she found many things which did not quite suit her tastes. "Delicate persons should not come into newly settled places, as there are not the comforts to be found which they require," she wrote at one time in her diary, which is printed in the July number of "The Iowa Journal of History and Politics," published by the State Historical Society of Iowa. "The soil here is of a ruddy brown, and the boys not wearing shoes or stockings, their feet look like those of colored people. It is the custom in these parts for all classes to sit down together at meal times, and if there are any workmen, however ragged or dirty they may be, they are treated with marked attention and sometimes take the lead in conversation." At another time she remarked that "the feeling of independence runs through all classes, few of the poorer girls will go out to service, and those who do go out want one and one-half dollars a week for imperfect work, and are apt to leave it unawares."

The Value of Men Teachers.

The federal bureau of education has just issued a report showing that only 21 per cent of all the teachers in this country are men. In the public schools the percentage of male teachers must be less than that. Many writers are deploring the "feminization" of the schools. Yet the school boards will no doubt say that \$16 or \$15 a week buys much the better talent from the female sex. It is of course to be regretted that the men are quitting the profession. Women can teach arithmetic, penmanship and history precisely as well as men. But boys are little barbarians who are best ruled by their own kind. The average boy is a little prig of sex conceit. He feels that his heritage of masculinity is a privilege transcending any learning or experience possessed by a woman. There are certain fields of activity in which her sage advice is thrown away, simply because "she can't know." When the boys grow up they know better. But at certain periods of life, a man is supremely useful in beating sense into their stuffy little heads.

Last year beef was high because the corn crop was short, this year it will be high because corn is so abundant that the cattle won't eat it.

The proper way to celebrate the proposed Maiden Aunt's day would be to send the children over to her to be taken care of while the family goes motoring.

As Kentucky has cut down its production of whiskey this year by 29,000,000 gallons, it is expected that scientific interest in the Mammoth Cave and other wonders of the state will be less than usual.

DO IT NOW.

Denison People Should Not Wait Until It Is Too Late.

The appalling death rate from kidney disease is due largely to the fact that the little kidney troubles are usually neglected until they become serious. The slight symptoms often give place to chronic disorders and the sufferer may slip gradually into some serious form of kidney complaint.

If you suffer from backache, head aches, dizzy spells; if the kidney secretions are irregular of passage and unnatural in appearance, do not delay help the kidneys at once.

Doan's Kidney Pills are especially for kidney disorders—they act where other fails. Over one hundred thousand people have recommended them. Here's a case at home.

Adam Schneekloth, 211 E. Bonfield street, Denison, Iowa, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills, procured from the Lambert Drug Co., were used in my family and proved very effective in relieving pain and lameness in the back, caused by disordered kidneys."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes



"GILT EDGE," the only ladies' shoe dressing that positively contains Oil, Black, Polishes and Preserves ladies' and children's shoes, shines without rubbing, 25c. "FRENCH GLOSS," the "BANDY" combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of rus or tan shoes, 25c. "STAR," 25c. "QUICK WHITE" (in liquid form with sponge) quickly cleans and whitens dirty canvas shoes, 10c. "ALBO" cleans and whitens BUCK, RUBBER, SUEDE and CANVAS SHOES. In round white cakes packed in zinc tins, with sponge, 10c. In hand-some large aluminum boxes, with sponge, 25c. If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us the price in stamps for full size postage, charge extra.

WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO., 20-22 Albany Street, Cambridge, Mass. The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World.

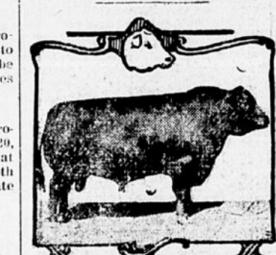
ONE OF AMERICA'S BEST BANDS.

Conway's Band is one of the really great bands of America. Two years ago it entertained the crowds at the Iowa State Fair and the management has been successful in securing this band again for this year's Fair, to be held Aug. 26 to Sept. 4. Conway has by far the greatest band he has ever had. It is playing some big engagements in the east during the early summer season, and it was not an easy matter to get Mr. Conway to come out to Iowa the latter part of August. However, by much persist-



PATRICK CONWAY, LEADER OF CONWAY'S BAND.

once he was secured. He is carrying a band this season of forty high class artists, and he also has with him a mixed quartet of singers, and this quartet is immensely popular wherever it is heard. Conway's Band has hosts of admirers in Iowa who will welcome him back and revel in his concerts.



BIG EXHIBIT OF ANGUS, IOWA STATE FAIR, AUG. 26 TO SEPT. 4.

WORK OF STATE INSTITUTIONS DISPLAYED.

The work done at state institutions under the direction of the State Board of Control will make up a most interesting exhibit at the Iowa State Fair at Des Moines, held Aug. 26 to Sept. 4. Some unusually skillful work is done at these institutions. There will be fancy work, rugs and manual training articles from Glenwood, brick and tile from the hospital at Knoxville, manufactured clothing from Anamosa, harness, chairs and brooms from Fort Madison, printing from Eldora and also from Anamosa, soft pillows and other fancy work from Independence, ladies' tailored suit and jacket and domestic science articles from Mitchellville and articles from the various other institutions. Two booths in the Exposition building will be used for this display.

When thinking of bargains think of those hand painted plates at 35c and 75c in the Corner Jewelry Store Window