This Paper—
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THE DENISON REVIEW

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

Advertising That Attracts and Holds the Eye is the Profit Making Kind. An Ad in the Review is Just That Kind.

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BIG PROBLEMS AWAIT ACTION

Legislators Putting in Union Hours Now—House and Senate at Loggerheads on Road Measure.

PAROLE BOARD IS IN DANGER

A Million on Capitol Extension—Document Editor to be Named—Attorney General Candidates.

(By George Gallarno)

Des Moines, Iowa, April 6—With less than two weeks of official life remaining, the 36th general assembly is putting in full union hours these days with occasional overtime work at night. The past week has been one of accomplishment in both houses and a large number of measures have been acted on. There remain, however, for final disposal a number of the most important bills before the assembly as well as more than four hundred bills of a slight additional or corrective feature to the laws.

The most important of the bills upon which final action is awaited, are the ten or more prohibitory enforcement acts which have passed the senate. All of these are on the calendar in the house with report for favorable action from the sifting committee to which they had been referred. It seems a foregone conclusion that these measures will all get through the house with little or no amendment, and the likelihood is that they will have been signed by the governor by the end of the present week.

Parole Board In Danger.

By an overwhelming vote the house has passed the bill seeking to abolish the board of parole, and transferring the duties of that board to the board of control which now has charge of all the state charitable and penal institutions. On roll call 83 members voted to do away with the parole board while but 17 favored its retention. The indeterminate sentence feature of the law was saved. It was argued that the board of parole consisting of three members was a useless extravagance and that by transferring the secretary of the board to the board of control economy would be secured and the work carried on as well if not better than under the present system. The friends of the parole board have faith that the senate will refuse to follow the lead of the house in this matter.

Good Roads Squabble.

The house and senate are at loggerheads on the matter of amending or correcting the highway commission law enacted by the 35th general assembly. By a safe majority the house passed the Johnston bill, abolishing the state highway commission and placing the construction of roads and bridges under practical control of local boards of supervisors, with a state engineer, at Des Moines, as adviser. The senate after a warm fight refused to substitute the Johnston bill for a committee measure presented to that body. The result of the entire controversy it appears will be what was predicted in these letters several weeks ago; that is the retention of the present law with a few corrective amendments.

More Than a Million Spent.

In response to a resolution presented to the senate by Senator Chase, and adopted by that body, calling for a financial statement of capitol extension expenditures, the executive council submitted to the senate a statement in detail showing the total cost of the extension purchase to date to have been $1,011,725.28. Of this amount $904,690.55 has been paid out for lands, while there is still due on unsettled contracts, a portion running to next August, the sum of $82,173.50. The balance of the total given has been paid out for labor, material, moving of houses on contract, legal work, recording deeds, water rentals, insurance and sundry items. In its report as an offset to the above expenditures the council claims assets of $1,020,598.32, or a showing that the property is today worth more than $9,000 more than was paid for it and all the incidental expenditures connected with the purchase. A number of homes which were located on the purchased tract have been moved to Governor's square and rebuilt. These are for sale and the council estimates the value of the same at $100,000. Other items shown are receipts from rentals from property since purchased by the state, $27,113.48 and receipts from miscellaneous sales amounting to $11,706.73.

Document Editor Favored.

The long squabble over the so-called printer and binder graft, has resulted in the exoneration of the present printer and binder from the charge of using their office for any illegal gain, and in the adoption of a bill providing that the governor shall on or before July 1, 1915, appoint a state document editor, to have charge of the editing and publication of the reports of all the departments of state. The retrenchment and reform committee, which introduced the document editor bill, through its advocacy in the two houses claimed it would save the state from $30,000 to $50,000 each two years on its printing bill. To aid in this saving it is understood the committee will present several additional bills looking to correcting the laws relative to prices fixed by the code for printing and binding. The document editor will be able to rearrange the tabulated matter heretofore shown in some reports so less space will be occupied, and will also be able to cut out duplication of material in different reports. The new law provides a salary of $2,000 a year for the document editor and necessary office expense.

To Reimburse Gettysburg Donors.

Both houses of the assembly have passed the bill to reimburse citizens of Iowa who, by personal donation fostered by a Des Moines newspaper raised a fund so as to make it possible for all Iowa survivors of the battle of Gettysburg who desired to do so, to attend the reunion and celebration of the 50th anniversary of the battle, held on the battle ground in 1913. The legislature of 1913 appropriated $10,000 for paying expenses of the veterans in attending the celebration, but it was found after the legislature adjourned that the appropriation would not be sufficient to take care of all who applied. Public subscription was called for and soon the amount raised was so large that not all of it was needed for the purpose named. After the reunion the amount of the subscription left in the treasury of the association was returned to the donors. This covered about 61 per cent of the entire donation. Now the legislature has appropriated a sum sufficient to take care of the balance. The fund will not be available until July 4th, however, because the bill as passed did not carry a publication clause and the law will not be in effect until the date named. The matter is in the hands of Adjutant General Logan, of the Iowa National Guard, who will forward checks to the various donors at the proper time.

Fighting the Chiropractors.

The bill to recognize and license in Iowa the practice of chiropractic method of healing disease has passed the house and is in a fair way of passing the senate. It has been opposed strenuously from its inception by the regular practicing physicians and, strange to say, also by the osteopathic doctors, who but a few years ago were bitter in their denunciation of the medical fraternity, because it was fighting their admittance to the state.

Non-Partisan Judiciary Doomed.

After one trial at a general election, at which all the old members of the supreme court, with the exception of one, were returned to their posts as candidates on a non-partisan ticket, the legislature will, if the action of the lower house is approved of by the senate, return to the old partisan method of nominating and electing our judges. The house after a short debate, passed by a safe majority the Klinker bill to repeal the non-partisan law and re-enact the old law in its stead. There is considerable sentiment for the repeal of the law in the senate, and the prediction is that it is doomed.

Hits at Capitol Extension.

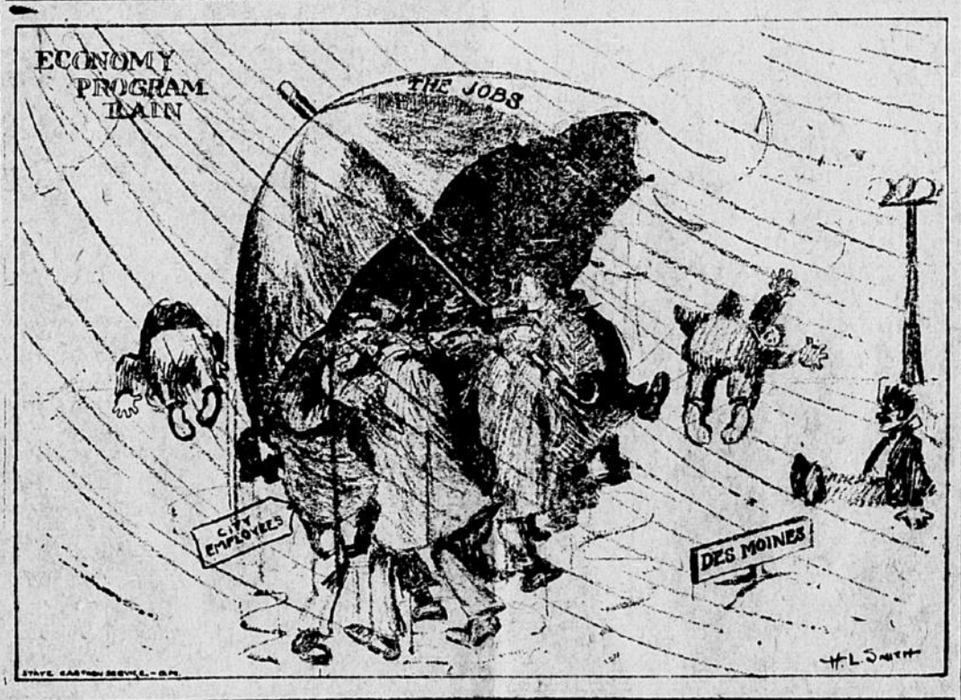
The sentiment in the lower house against capitol extension found its expression in the vote by which the Turner bill was torn to pieces and amended so as to lose all of its original provisions. The Turner bill was put in as a mild protest against what is called the outrageous extravagance of the 35th general assembly. Instead of attempting to repeal the entire act as some other bills introduced would do, the measure by Turner sought to oil the troubled waters by limiting the activities of the executive council in making improvements on the newly acquired tract of ground and leaving the future to judge as to whether the entire purchase was wise or not, and as to whether it should all be retained and improved or not. Representative Ball, of Jefferson county, and who was elected as a protest to capitol extension sentiment, succeeded in amending the Turner bill so as to provide for the reselling of a large part of the tract. His amendment would resell all of the new purchase to the west of the original capitol grounds, all to the east but two blocks and practically all of the purchase to the north. The only addition he would leave intact is that part lying to the south of the building and running down to the railroad tracks. Sixty-seven votes in the house were mustered by Representative Ball for his amendment. As the senate has already gone on record against repealing the capitol extension law, in the killing of the Whitmore bill, and as other bills in that body have been tightly held by their opponents in committee so far, it would hardly appear that the Turner bill could be adopted, and those who claim to know, declare Governor Clarke will veto any measure seeking to disturb the action of the 35th general assembly on this proposition.

For Attorney General.

John Fletcher, of Avoca, assistant attorney general, has announced to his friends that he intends to seek the office of attorney general at the primary election to be held next year. Mr. Fletcher has practiced law in Iowa for several years and is well known, especially in the western part of the state. He has had charge of

(Continued on Page Three)

APRIL SHOWERS AND THE CROWDED UMBRELLA



MORE SHEEP COULD BE RAISED

Production of Sheep Might Be Increased From 150 to 500 Per Cent According to Eperts.

DOGS, FARM SHEEP'S ENEMY

If This Menace Were Removed the American Flocks Could Be Easily More Than Doubled:

Washington, D. C., April 7—(Special to the Review)—The number of sheep in the 36 farm states, which do not include any in the western division, could be increased by 150 per cent, it is estimated, without displacing other live stock. Some authorities believe that the increase could be even as much as 500 per cent without serious interference with the number of other animals. An increase of 150 per cent in these 36 states would mean in money $144,267,000. In a new publication of the department of agriculture, Farmers Bulletin 652, the responsibility for this loss to the country is laid upon the sheep killing dog.

Sheep killing dogs, it is said, are the principal cause of the marked decrease in the numbers of sheep on American farms. In the ten years between 1900 and 1910 the number of sheep in the country, exclusive of the states in the western division, decreased 3,000,000 head, in face of the fact that during these same years the market value of sheep rose so rapidly that the total value of sheep in this area was $19,900,000 or approximately 25 per cent more in 1910 than in 1900. Favorable though the market conditions were, they were not a sufficient incentive to induce farmers to risk the heavy losses from stray dogs.

The number of sheep killed annually by dogs can not be stated exactly since there are many cases which are not reported at all. Judging from the figures in those counties and states in which reasonably complete records are obtainable, however, it may be said that in the 36 farm states more than 100,000 sheep are killed each year by dogs. This, it is true, is less than 1 per cent of the total number of sheep in this area, but a 1 per cent loss on a business that is being conducted on a profit basis of 5 or 6 per cent can not be ignored. This estimate, it must be remembered, is also probably much lower than the actual figures. It is certain too that many men have been kept out of the sheep business through fear that in their own particular cases the loss would be much more than 1 per cent. Any one who has actually seen sheep killed, injured or frightened by dogs is likely to think twice before engaging in the business. In many cases while only 1 or 2 sheep may be actually bitten by the dogs, the whole flock is chased until it dies from exhaustion.

If the dog question could be satisfactorily disposed of there seems to be no reason why the number of sheep in the country could not be increased to the extent already indicated. In Great Britain there is one sheep or lamb for each 2.5 acres of the total area. In the 36 farm states in this country there is one sheep or lamb for each 31.8 acres. The British farmer handles his land on an intensive basis and feeds his sheep on forage crop pastures. Such pastures not only increase the fertility of the land, but also free the sheep from many internal parasites contracted through grazing upon permanent pastures. In particular the use of a succession of forage crop pastures will prevent stomach worms, one of the most prevalent and disastrous scourges of young stock and will enable the farmer to market by the end of June or the first of July, when market prices are usually the highest, the lambs that were born in the late winter or early spring. Handled under such conditions and on high priced farm land the importance of a small flock of sheep cannot be overlooked.

In addition to pointing out these facts the bulletin already mentioned, "The Sheep Killing Dog," discusses the possible means of preventing in the future the loss from dogs. At the present time the various state laws on this subject differ widely, some states using the money obtained from dog licenses to reimburse sheep owners, while others permit the sheep men to recover damages from the dog owners and two offer them no recourse whatsoever. Dogs, however, are very seldom caught in the act of killing sheep. It is always difficult to determine their owners, and where the damages are paid by the state directly from the dog tax funds the money very frequently is far from sufficient to meet all the claims.

A remedy that is suggested for this situation is a uniform state dog law embodying the principle of a tax upon dogs sufficiently heavy to discourage those who are not willing to take care of their pets from keeping them. Under this plan all dogs over six months of age must be licensed each year, the tax paid at the time of licensing and a metal tag bearing the license number attached to the dog's collar. Any dog found without this tag, unattended and off its owner's premises, may be killed. When found unattended on a farm where sheep are kept the dog may be killed whether it has the tag or not, and under any circumstances a dog caught chasing or killing sheep may be killed. All dogs which can be proved to be sheep killers must be killed whether caught in the act or not, and a reward of $15 should be offered for any one identifying a sheep killing dog. The money received from dog taxes should be devoted to reimbursing sheep owners for their lost stock and the county should in turn recover this money whenever possible from the dogs' owners. A special license should be issued for kennels where large numbers of dogs are maintained under such conditions that they cannot possibly do any harm to neighboring flocks.

While some such plan as this is probably indispensable to the full development of the sheep industry in the United States, there are cases where the flock master will find in its absence the use of dog proof fences very desirable. The grazing of sheep upon comparatively small areas of land sown to forage crops, instead of upon permanent pastures in larger fields, materially reduces the area to be fenced and makes this a practicable precaution. In the west fences have been built which prove a satisfactory defense against coyotes, and the fence that will turn aside a coyote will turn a dog. A fence of this character can be built as follows:

Posts 7½ feet in length, set 2½ feet in the ground and 16 feet apart; a barbed wire stretched flat to the surface of the ground; 3 inches higher a 36 inch woven wire fence having a 4 inch triangular mesh; 5 inches higher a barbed wire; 6 inches higher a second barbed wire; 7 inches above this a third barbed wire. Total height 57 inches.

It is important to remember, however, that the bottom strand of barbed wire must be stretched flat on the surface of the ground at all points. If necessary the ground should be graded before the fence is built. Thereafter such small holes as appear may be filled in. It is not always necessary to fence the entire pasture, for dogs usually attack sheep at night only. If a sufficient area can be fenced to give the flock protection during the night, therefore, they may be safely left in uninclosed pastures through the day. This method involves a certain loss of time in driving the sheep to and from the inclosure, but in many cases will be preferred to the expense of fencing on a large scale.

It is hoped that some of our brother editors will celebrate Clean Up week by sweeping a path through the center of the office.

SEND BOYS TO SAN FRANCISCO

Trips to Big Exposition Will be the Prizes for Corn Growers This Year.

BOYS ARE BECOMING INTERESTED

Director Bliss Plans for Representatives From 50 to 60 Counties—May Have Special Train.

Iowa boys who win the acre corn growing championship in their counties this year will get a free trip to the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco next fall. The agricultural extention department of Iowa State college has already arranged to send the champion from four of the counties of the state, and this list will be increased rapidly. Director H. K. Bliss hopes that these arrangements can be made in at least 50 or 60 counties and if that is done the winners will be sent in a special train. The boys will not merely get a chance to see the exposition in San Francisco, but they will also have a chance to see the exposition at San Diego and to visit Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Denver, Colorado Springs and other places of interest in the west.

W. A. Sanford, of the First National Bank of Cherokee, was the first man in Iowa to provide a fund of $135 to pay the expenses of a trip of one boy to San Francisco. His fund will, of course, be used to take care of the corn growing champion in Cherokee county. Messrs. Horridge and McElroy, of the First National Bank of Vinton, followed by providing the prize for the champion corn grower of Benton county. The Citizens Savings bank of Cedar Falls has taken care of Black Hawk county and arrangements have been made in Greene county for sending the winner from there. Other bankers and business men who desire to take care of other counties should communicate immediately with Director Bliss at Ames.

Last year more than 1,100 boys were in the corn club contest. It is hoped that this year the number will be increased very largely. Last year the boys grew from 1 to 30 acres of corn each. The average record yield of all the members was 63 bushels.

FENCE POST TREATMENT PAYS.

Creosote Adds Many Years to Life of Soft Wood.

If fence post preservation were practiced in Iowa, a good many millions of dollars could be saved every few years. A long series of tests by the Iowa experiment station shows that the length of life of fence posts is multiplied several times through treatment with creosote oil. It is estimated that a willow or cottonwood post treated entire will last from 20 to 25 years, whereas, one not treated will last only from four to six years. To treat a willow post costs about 26 cents. If it lasts 25 years and interest on the expense is counted at 6 per cent compound, the annual cost of treatment will be 2.6 cents.

It has been found effective to treat only that part of the post which goes into the ground. If only the bottom three feet is given preservation treatment, the cost will run about 2 cents a pound. A bulletin on fence post preservation is soon to be issued.

When the poet wrote those lines the word "plowman" associated itself with the most laborious and toilsome task in farm life.

FARMERS GET INVENTION FREE.

Valuable Machine Devised by Prof. H. D. Hughes for Dealing With Hard Seeds Given to the Public.

A machine just perfected by Prof. H. D. Hughes of the Iowa agricultural experiment station and given to the public, promises to save farmers millions of dollars that have been lost because of the failure of so large a percentage of clover and other leguminous seeds to germinate. This machine, in many instances, has brought clover and alfalfa seed from a germination of 5 per cent up to 90 per cent. The hard character of the seed coat in leguminous seeds has always been a handicap. When put in the ground, moisture fails to get through this coating, with the result that most of the seed soon lies dormant. Many efforts have been made to solve this difficulty but in vain, until Prof. Hughes succeeded in eliminating it. His machine is constructed so that individual seeds are scratched deeply enough to give the moisture a chance to get in and make them germinate when they are sown. The machine, when manufactured, can be put on the market at a moderate price so that any farmer who grows any considerable amount of clover or alfalfa can well afford to have one. This machine is being patented in the name of the people and will be an absolutely free gift to them.

Several thousand pounds of seed were treated for individual farmers with the machine at Ames. One man, who sent in 3,000 pounds of sweet clover seed, said that before treatment the germination was about 50 per cent; after treatment it was 98 per cent. An Iowa farmer wrote that he used only 5 pounds per acre of treated sweet clover seed, from which he secured a perfect stand; whereas, the usual rate of seeding ranges from 15 to 20 pounds per acre, while many unsatisfactory stands resulting because of uncertain germination.

Today on the big farms the plowman sits in his sulky seat and lets the motor do the work. Riding over the yielding and lumpy soil for a whole day may not be quite so easy as it seems to the man leaning over the fence. But at least the labor of the old time process has been vastly reduced.

BIRTHDAY OF GOVERNOR.

John H. Gear, who was Governor of Iowa from 1825 to 1882, was born at Ithaca, New York, on April 7, 1825. It was in 1843 that he came to Iowa and located at Burlington which was his home the remainder of his life. He served three years as a member of the lower hous of the General Assembly of Iowa and was twice elected speaker of that body. Then for two terms he was governor of the state of Iowa; while he later represented the people of the state in the lower house of Congress, and he was twice elected United States Senator from Iowa. He died on July 14th, 1900.

The nomination of Gear for Senator by the republican caucus of the Iowa legislature was the result of a long and rather bitter contest. "Seven names were submitted to the choice of the caucus," according to the writer of a volume published by the State Historical Society of Iowa. "Amid breathless silence a ballot was taken and read. John H. Gear had received forty-two votes; while his nearest competitor, William P. Hepburn had received only nineteen. Lacey, Stone, Cummins and Perkins ran about even. No one had received enough votes to nominate, and so a second ballot was taken. This time Gear forged ahead to fifty, drawing votes from nearly all the other candidates except Cummins, who gained three, making him fifteen. And yet there was no nomination. The interest of the spectators was intense as the names were called on the third ballot. Gradually the Gear vote mounted above the result on the previous ballot, but it was not until almost the last ballot had been read that his victory was made certain."

BUFFALO IN IOWA.

Herd Seen in This State as Late as 1863.

It is well known that the prairies of Iowa were the grazing ground of large herds of buffaloes in the early days before they were all killed or driven away by the Indians and white hunters. But even as late as 1863 northern Iowa was visited by a herd of these animals, as is indicated by the following item discovered in a Dubuque newspaper of that year by a member of the research staff of the State Historical Society of Iowa:

"Out in the northern part of Hardin County, near Iowa Falls, a large drove of buffaloes made their appearance last week, and the people have had plenty of sport hunting them. One old bull that was killed weighed thirteen hundred pounds. He was wounded on Thursday and escaped; early the next morning he came across some stock belonging to an emigrant who had camped on the prairie, and killed an ox and one or two cows, and would have done more damage had not a party of hunters come up and dispatched him. Where the animals came from, how they managed to travel so far into the state without being discovered is a mystery."

The mayors of most cities throw out the ball at the first ball game, but college presidents sometimes neglect this important duty.

It is embarrassing when Villa, Carranza, Obregon, etc., refuse to quail when our government sets the dove of peace on them.

INVESTIGATE CONSUMPTION CURES

Government Experts Study Patent Medicines to Give Information for Benefit of Public.

TUBERCULOSIS "REMEDIES"

No Real Cure Possible From Any of Patent Preparations Investigated by Government Scientist

Washington, D. C., April 6—(Special to the Review)—After investigating under the food and drugs act, a large number of preparations advertised as consumption cures, the department of agriculture has not been able to discover any that can in any sense be regarded as "cures" for tuberculosis. Some contain drugs that may at times afford some temporary relief from the distressing symptoms of the disease, but this is all. Since the passage of federal legislation prohibiting the shipment in interstate commerce of medicinal preparations for which false and fraudulent claims are made, there has been a marked tendency to label these preparations "remedies" instead of "cures" or "infallible cures" as they used to be called. In many cases, however, they can not even be regarded as remedies.

A "cherry balsam," for example, for the "cure" of "consumption" and "hemorrhage of the lungs," which it was represented would "strike at the very root of the disease" was found on analysis to be nothing but a solution in water and alcohol of opium, sugar, benzaldehyde, inorganic salts and coloring matter. It contained no cherry bark extract or balsam.

A more elaborate "cure" consisted of five different preparations which the credulous patient was to take separately. These were first, the medicine proper, the essential ingredients of which were found to be morphine, cinnamic acid and arsenic—not a very safe mixture to take habitually; second, a tonic which was supposed to contain iron, but did not; third, a "cough mixture" made up of alcohol, chlorogorm and codeine which is a derivative of opium or morphine; fourth, a mixture which contained some quinine, and a solution of water and alcohol; and fifth, codeine tablets. Even the strongest constitution could hardly stand a prolonged course of such a treatment.

In the marketing of such preparations considerable ingenuity is frequently shown. One of the main objects is to persuade the patient that he is receiving, at a comparatively low price, the individual attention of a trained specialist. For this purpose, symptom blanks are employed. These contain a number of questions about the patient's symptoms, the number varying from a dozen or so to as many as 70 or 80. The patient is led to believe that the information which he furnishes in reply to these questions, will be carefully considered before any medicine is prescribed for him, though every physician knows that an accurate diagnosis can not possibly be made in this way. As a matter of fact none is attempted and the degree of attention which these individual reports receive can be measured by the fact that cases have come under the observation of the department in which mail order concerns doing a business of this kind have received as many as 4,000 letters a day.

After the patient has submitted his "diagnosis report" he is urged to purchase a supply of the medicine. If he does so, he is then urged to purchase more. If he states that he has experienced no beneficial effects he is told that he has not taken enough, and this process is likely to continue until the limits of his credulity have been reached. If, on the other hand, he decides at the beginning not to purchase the medicine it is likely to be offered to him at successively lower prices until he is at last induced to believe that he cannot afford to ignore such a bargain. This is carried to such an extent that a "treatment," the original price of which is $25, may be offered at the end of six months for $2.50.

As a matter of fact the successful treatment of tuberculosis requires much more than the mere giving of medicine and, moreover, what will help one case will not necessarily help another. Claims that are absolutely unwarranted are no longer permitted on the labels of medicines shipped in interstate commerce, but the wording may be such as to convey a misleading impression without the use of absolute statements. Thus these preparations continue to find a sale despite the fact that a little trouble on the part of the prospective purchaser will reveal their worthlessness.

A Million in Land Sales.

Ida Grove, April 1—A total of fifty-four deeds for farm lands were recorded in this county during the month of March and the total consideration given on the fifty-four deeds totalled $1,108,052.03, and the internal revenue stamps cancelled thereon amounted to $645.20. The largest deed filed was $50,400, and was given for 200 acres of land situated near the town of Holstein, being the largest price paid for Ida county soil thus far this year. The farm is highly improved and is situated on the table belt land near the Ida-Cherokee line.

People who dont' pay an income tax long for the time when they will be legally assessable, and those who do pay one groan at the sufferings imposed on them by an unjust government.