



The Mason's Pride

is to do a job that will reflect credit on his skill and be admired by others when it is done. You all know that good work can not be done with inferior material no more than good work can be done by an inferior workman. On that new house of yours we suggest that you get your lime and other building materials from us and save money.



The Stewart Lumber Co.

The Denison Review

Review Publishing Company

DEFENSE AND DEFICIT.

The administration announces that it intends to lay before congress "an adequate program" of national defense. This will cost money. The treasury deficit at the end of the fiscal year—June 30—was around \$40,000,000. The deficit for the single month of July in the current fiscal year is close to half that sum. On the first of May, 1915, sugar goes upon the free list—which will entail a loss of revenues amounting to more than \$10,000,000. On the 31st of December, 1915, the so-called "war taxes" will expire by limitation, entailing a decrease of many more millions in revenue. Therefore it is plainly to be seen that, whether we provide for national defense or not, increasing revenue must be had. The democratic leaders are considering this question: They plan to put a tax on tea, on coffee, on bananas, and on several other articles of common consumption. In other words they intend to tax every man's table. When the democrats took over the government they found a full treasury and ample revenues. They found, too, a steady program on naval construction and other items of national defense. In two short years they have emptied the treas-

ury, have diminished the revenues, have crippled the navy and the army; until now, when the question of defense looms up, they can deal with it only after they have dealt with a deficit. The real way to handle both questions, defense and the deficit, is to restore the republican party to power.

THE NEW DOLLAR SIGN.

Some of the administration officials scoffed at the report that Captain Robert Dollar, president of the Dollar Company of Steamship Lines, was going to dispose of his vessels because of the seamen's bill which goes into operation November 4th next, would make the operation of these lines unprofitable. "That is all a bluff!" they declared. Now comes the report that Captain Dollar has sold two of his vessels, one to a Chinese, and the other to a British firm, and arrangements are under way for the sale of a third. This will leave the Hill liner, Minnesota, the only steamer flying the American flag in the trans-Pacific trade. Will Secretary Redfield kindly subtract the Dollar tonnage from his next report on the growth of our merchant marine?

Alfalfa tea is now said to be a sure cure for the blues. This will be good news for Democratic politicians.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS GOING ABROAD.

Washington, Aug. 4.—(Special Correspondent.)—Commenting on the decrease in our exports of agricultural implements—from \$40,600,000 in 1913, a republican year, to \$10,000,000 fiscal year 1915, a report of the department of commerce says: "Another contributory factor was the recent establishment of great plants in Russia and France, financed and controlled by American capital, for the manufacture of farming machinery." This is but another instance of the Democrats placing the blame on a condition of affairs which they created. By placing farm implements on the free list they encouraged American capital to go abroad, erect mills and employ foreign labor, after having either closed up its mills, or reduced the number of hands employed here. Corporations like the International Harvester company can possibly afford to do such a thing. A representative of this company, appearing before the ways and means committee, said that the international needed no protective duties, but he hoped the committee would give protection to the numerous small companies in this country. The republicans gave the small man a protective duty of 15 per cent, which enabled them to run. Then came Mr. Underwood with his bunk for farm consumption. Free trade in farming implements would give the farmer a cheaper plough. Witness the result above mentioned. Now the farmer will get his plough at the same old price, or a little higher, but the number of men who consumed his farm products will be reduced, or their purchasing power decreased, and the small farm implements men will ultimately be pushed to the wall. Don't blame the big men for going where they can manufacture cheapest when they have a free American market. Blame the democratic law. It is an unusual democratic traffic law which does not work both ways to our disadvantage.

The national treasury continues to run behind about three quarters of a million dollars per day. By inducing early payments of income taxes and by urging prompt remittances by collectors, the treasury department made a break showing a balance of about \$2,000,000 on July 1. This was a fictitious showing is now proven by the fact that from the first day of the new fiscal year, the expenditures exceeded the receipts and the balance dropped to about \$67,000,000 at the close of business Saturday, July 24. On the corresponding date two years ago, with republican revenue and appropriation laws in effect, the balance was \$129,463,000.

EMPEROR WILLIAM

London, Aug. 1.—Emperor William has issued a manifesto to the German people on the occasion of the anniversary of the outbreak of the war, according to a dispatch received in Amsterdam from Berlin and forwarded by a correspondent of Reuters' Telegram company. In the manifesto which was issued at the army headquarters of the German army the emperor says: "One year has elapsed since I was obliged to call to arms the German people. An unprecedented time of bloodshed has befallen Europe and the world. "Before God and history my conscience is clear. I did not will the war. After preparations for a whole decade the coalition powers to whom Germany had become too great believed that the moment had come to humiliate the empire which loyally stood by her Austro-Hungarian ally in a just cause, or to crush it in an overwhelming circle. No lust for conquest, as I already announced a year ago, has driven us into the war. All able bodied men were rushed to the colors and troops were marched into a defensive war, every German on earth felt, in accordance with the unanimous example of the reichstag, that it was a fight for the highest good of the nation—its life, its freedom. What awaited us if the enemy forces succeeded in determining the fate of our people and of Europe has been shown in the hardships endured by my dear province, East Prussia. "The consciousness that the fight was forced upon us accomplished miracles. Conflict of opinion became silent, old opponents began to understand and esteem each other; the spirit of true comradeship governed the entire people. "Full of gratitude we can say today that God is with us. The enemy's armies who boasted they would enter Berlin in a few months are with heavy blows driven back east and west. Numberless battlefields in various parts of Europe and naval battles off near and distant coasts testify to German self defense and German strategy."

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The protection to American industries afforded by the European war is well illustrated in the report of the department of labor, recently made public, on foreign food prices as affected by the war—bulletin No. 170. The report shows that administrative and legislative measures to check the rise in the cost of necessities were very generally taken. Denmark, Egypt, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, Spain and Turkey prohibited the export of practically all foodstuffs. France, Norway and Sweden listed certain articles which must not be exported, and Holland placed an embargo on butter and cheese. The embargo placed by Great Britain on Australian exports of fresh meats to the United States destroyed the hopes of an organized attempt on the part of meat producers in that country to take advantage of the Underwood free trade provision on fresh meats. As an exporter, Germany practically ceased to exist as soon as the blockade became effective. As a prominent western business man remarked: "The blood of Europe saved this country from another 1893."

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

Washington, Aug. 4.—(Special Correspondence.)—Some startling facts, coupled with some good advice, have been laid before the federal trade commission in its investigation into conditions in the lumber industry.

The disadvantages under which American lumbermen are now doing business embrace, first of all, a distinct element in favor of Canadian timberland owners in the matter of freight rates, it being shown that the Canadians, by reason of their strategic location, can send lumber into the United States by the lake route in foreign bottoms and make delivery for \$2 a thousand feet to cities like Milwaukee, Chicago, Bay City, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, and New York, while the average cost of transporting the same grades of lumber by rail from Wisconsin or Minnesota is from \$5.50 to \$6 a thousand, or about 200 per cent greater than from Canada. In some instances this advantage in freight rates is nearly 500 per cent in the Canadian's favor.

In addition to this, labor in Canada averages fully 15 per cent cheaper than in the United States. To aggravate the situation Canada offers nothing in the way of reciprocal relations, having imposed a duty of 32 1/2 per cent upon dressed lumber and 7 1/2 per cent upon rough lumber, while the United States has removed the duty. By having removed the tariff on lumber the markets of our 100,000,000 people are thrown open for the benefit of the 9,000,000 of Canada, thus inflicting a useless loss upon this industry, the American people, and the United States government. It would seem that the federal trade commission would be warranted in recommending to congress an adequate import duty as a partial protection to the lumber industry, to labor in general, and to the many diversified interests that depend for their prosperity upon the lumber trade in this country.

Senator Phelan is wholly unfeeling in his report on the Sullivan case. He says nobody could ever have thought Sullivan fit for a diplomatic post, considering his education, training, temperament and antecedents. This ought to be taken as a backhanded slap at the president, who strenuously insisted on appointing Sullivan, even after Bryan had become suspicious of Sullivan's endorsements.

Forty cars of horses averaging eighteen head to the car, passed through Denison Friday afternoon from the west, consigned to the British government. Another train load of like size passed through Sunday. As many as four shipments each week go through Denison over the Northwestern railroad consigned to European points. Many of the government shipments are sent out from St. Louis and sent to the gulf, where they are shipped to the war zone.

ARION ITEMS.

The directors of the Crawford County fair held a meeting Monday and decided to sell the rights a week from Saturday, the 14th of August.

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. McKee have moved into the house recently vacated by the Davis family.

Mrs. Ilitchison from Modale is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Mason Ramsey. In the past week the I. C. and C. & N. W. depots have received new paint inside and out, which improves their appearance a great deal. The town has put in two new crossings on Main street and a new Coleman light has been put up on the bank corner. The new light is something that has been needed for a long time and here's hoping the city council will look around for the other dark corners in town.

William Marr, who is now working in Ames, was home for a Sunday visit.

Mrs. Catherine Henry and daughter, Ella, have been having dental work done in Denison the past week.

Mrs. Tom Lehan and children, Mrs. Erie Barsby and baby, and Isabel Davy, drove up from Dunlap on Friday to visit the N. F. Stillson family. Saturday they all met at the Harry Nall home near Kenwood and enjoyed a family reunion.

Joe Eagan, from Woodbine, visited his sister, Mrs. Bert Gredderman, on Sunday.

Mrs. Chambers visited last week at Fred Thompson's, near Dow City.

Mr. Tiemen, from Parnell, Ia., visited with his aunt, Mrs. Catherine Henry, on Friday and Saturday. Sunday Mrs. Parnell and his cousin, Miss La Vaneh Butler, visited with Omaha relatives and friends.

Frankson Ransom, from Denison, spent Sunday with her cousin, Marie Marr, returning home on Monday.

Arthur and Stella Cox, from Sioux City, are visiting at the Frank Snowden home.

Mrs. Margaret Talcott, Mrs. Edward Scaries and son Kenneth returned from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Everett Hoke, D. H. and J. M. Falcott, at Crofton, Neb., on Monday evening.

Mrs. Marr, daughter Marie, and grandson Russell, were in Denison on Saturday.

Mrs. Christiansen and baby from Winnebago, Neb., are visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pfeffers.

Miss Potter from Coon Rapids is visiting at her brother's home this week.

The John Furne and Fred Marr.

Mr. Bryan says that he does not deal with subjects until they are capable of solution. That is why he delayed the slaughter of Champ Clark in the Baltimore convention. And that, too, signifies his delay in going after Mr. Wilson. He is waiting for Wilson to get thoroughly ripe before picking him.

families drove to Dunlap Saturday to visit with friends. Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Wingrove were in Denison on Friday. Mrs. John Turnlund and children were in Dow City visiting with relatives last Friday.

The Misses Conner of Denison visited at the Patrick Mullen home on Friday.

Henry Galland and family moved to Denison on Monday; also Louis Galland and wife. We very much regret losing these people from our town, but wish them well wherever their homes may be.

Mr. and Mrs. Winters from Manning spent Sunday visiting at the L. A. Roberts home.

William Dow of Dow City is doing some repair work on Mrs. R. A. Talcott's home.

Mrs. William Butler visited at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Marr, over Sunday.

Stanley Stewart from Charter Oak has been visiting in town the past few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brown and children from Dow City visited with Arion relatives Sunday.

Mrs. William Dodge was in Denison Monday.

Mrs. Ramey was a Denison shopper on Saturday.

Miss Nellie Talcott from Woodbine has been visiting her cousin, Gertie, for the last few days.

A fair sized crowd attended the basket social at the George Reynolds home on Saturday evening, but what they lacked in numbers was made up in good times. The baskets brought a very good sum, being auctioned off by George Lindsey.

Mr. and Mrs. Milo Kelly and Ivan and Mr. and Mrs. Fleholdt motored to Vail on Sunday to visit with relatives. Fred Eland came up from the Bluffs to visit with them.

Mrs. Dale Calkins and children came last Thursday for a visit with Mrs. Della Dodge, but on account of illness in the family had to return to her home on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Stillson visited the Bennett family in Missouri Valley on Sunday.

Mrs. Bert Pfeffers and daughters Mildred and Mrs. Christiansen were Dow City visitors on Monday.

Mrs. Asa Scott and son, Vernon, from Edgar, Neb., visited with Mrs. William Marr Sunday; also Mrs. Scott's sister, Miss Hadwell, and friend, Miss Spenster, both from Omaha.

Word was received last Thursday by Mrs. Linn Rood that her brother Horace Malone, from Nebraska, had died. She left immediately to attend the funeral. Many people in this locality will be sorry to learn of Mr. Malone's death.

Mrs. Mackey and daughter, Alta were Charter Oak visitors on Sunday.

Alvie Pfeffers and Harve Dorsev left last week for the harvest fields in the Dakotas.

BIG UNIQUE SPECIAL CLEARING SALE

On account of the bad season we find ourselves overstocked and in order to reduce our stock and make room for our fall stock that will be in within the next 30 days we are putting on one of the best sales that Denison has ever had. Remember this is all new, regular merchandise and not bought for sales purposes. We are going to sell you 2 suits for almost the price of 1 suit. Read carefully the list given below.

Men's Suits

1 suit, regular price \$10.00, second suit \$3.00, two suits \$13.00
1 suit, regular price \$12.50, second suit \$3.75, two suits \$16.25
1 suit, regular price \$15.00, second suit \$4.50, two suits \$19.50
1 suit, regular price \$16.50, second suit \$5.25, two suits \$21.75
1 suit, regular price \$18.50, second suit \$6.00, two suits \$24.50
1 suit, regular price \$20.00, second suit \$6.75, two suits \$26.75
1 suit, regular price \$22.50, second suit \$7.50, two suits \$30.00
1 suit, regular price \$25.00, second suit \$8.25, two suits \$33.25
1 suit, regular price \$27.50, second suit \$9.00, two suits \$36.50
1 suit, regular price \$30.00, second suit \$9.75, two suits \$39.75

Boys' and Children's Suits

1 suit \$2.50, second suit 25c, two suits \$2.75
1 suit \$3.00, second suit 45c, two suits \$3.45
1 suit \$3.50, second suit 65c, two suits \$4.15

1 suit \$4.00, second suit 85c, two suits \$4.85
1 suit \$4.50, second suit \$1.05, two suits \$5.55
1 suit \$5.00, second suit \$1.25, two suits \$6.25
1 suit \$5.50, second suit \$1.45, two suits \$6.95
1 suit \$6.00, second suit \$1.65, two suits \$7.65
1 suit \$6.50, second suit \$1.85, two suits \$8.35
1 suit \$7.00, second suit \$2.05, two suits \$9.05
1 suit \$7.50, second suit \$2.25, two suits \$9.75
1 suit \$8.00, second suit \$2.45, two suits \$10.45
1 suit \$8.50, second suit \$2.65, two suits \$11.15
1 suit \$9.00, second suit \$2.85, two suits \$11.85
1 suit \$10.00, second suit \$3.05, two suits \$13.05
1 suit \$11.00, second suit \$3.25, two suits \$14.25
1 suit \$12.00, second suit \$3.45, two suits \$15.45
1 suit \$13.50, second suit \$3.65, two suits \$17.15
1 suit \$15.00, second suit \$4.00, two suits \$19.00

Now to have no misunderstanding read carefully the following explanation: For example, you buy a suit at \$20, the second will cost you \$6.75, making the two suits at \$26.75. One person may buy two suits or two can buy together. When you buy a \$20 suit you have choice of all the suits in the store from \$20 down but nothing over \$20. If you buy a \$10 suit your second choice can only be from the \$10 line. Remember we will stand by this and by this only.

KEMMING CLOTHING COMPANY