THIS PAPER issued in Two Sections; Section two—Pages 1 to 8—Local news, stories, correspondence and Denison locals.

THE DENISON REVIEW

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

If you know of any news kindly hand or phone the Review News department.

VOL. 51 — DENISON, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1916. — No. 13

Aldrich chas curator Historical dept

HELD AUDIENCE FOR TWO HOURS

Enthusiastic Reception Accorded Hon. L. M. Shaw Saturday Evening—Opera House Crowded.

HE IS STILL A GREAT SPEAKER

Pleased Republicans Immensely and Did Not Offent Opposition—One of Greatest of Campaigners.

Leslie M. Shaw must have felt flattered with the enthusiastic reception accorded him by his old neighbors and friends at the meeting at the opera house on Saturday night.

In spite of the rain and disagreeable weather generally the opera house was crowded by the time the meeting opened. If the weather had been favorable the crowd would have been large enough to have filled at least two opera houses. He came to Denison on the invitation of the republican club to speak in favor of republican doctrines. He held the large audience spellbound for two hours while pointing out the benefits to the country coming from the application of republican policies and the disastrous results from democratic control. His treatment related to the policies of the two great parties rather than to the members of the parties. He pleased republicans immensely and did not offend the opposition. He fully sustained his reputation as one if not the greatest campaigner of the country. He said in part as follows:

Speaking at the white house to members of the national committee of his own party, the president of the United States recently announced, with unconcealed gratification, that in the forthcoming campaign the republican party would be restricted to one issue, and that one issue the tariff. He did not then explain, however, that, from the start, he had sought to appropriate many issues that were never his by right; nor did he explain that he intended to nullify the tariff issue by recommending a non-partisan tariff board.

"Non-partisan" has a strange accent when uttered by the only president in recent years who has never made an appointment outside his own party, unless compelled to do so by statute, but I approve the partisanship of the president. We must have party government or mob government. Party government means team work; it means a body of men in charge of governmental affairs each believing the same principles and all supporting the same policies. Any admixture of divergent views necessarily weakens an administration and tends to bring it into contempt. Co-ordination of various departments must be the rule or nothing good can be accomplished. "To the victor belongs the spoils" is the least objectionable doctrine the democratic party has ever promulgated and the least harmful policy it has ever adhered to; in fact, so far as I now recall, it is the only policy it has ever adhered to.

But I return to the president's attempt to place a limitation upon republican discussion except of one issue. One issue, you remember, is what the she-wolf said when she called to pay her respects to the recently arrived progeny of the Queen of Beasts. "What! Only one?" "Yes," said the brave mother, "but it's a Lion." One lion is better than a litter of wolves, and one good, sound, fundamental issue for a political campaign is far better than an aggregate like the Baltimore platform on which Mr. Wilson was glad to run. That platform pledged the president to but one term. He wants two. It pledged the collection of Panama canal tolls, which he forced congress to repeal, and a dozen other planks which seemed safe enough for a candidate to walk upon, but treacherous for a president to stand upon.

One issue was all we needed in 1896. Free silver, and its attendant debasement of our currency and consequent decrease in the purchasing power of wages, proved quite sufficient. In 1900 we had but one paramount issue—imperialism, which included everything connected with or growing out of the Spanish war, and it was found to be enough. In 1904 we needed no issue except our candidate, for in that year of grace Theodore Roosevelt was issue enough. In 1908 we again needed no issue, for William Jennings Bryan was the democratic candidate that year. In 1912 we abandoned protection as an issue and declared for competition instead of protection—and we lost, just as we did in 1892, when we resorted to the same expediency. The American people have never but once voted down protection. They cannot be fooled; they want protection that protects.

Let me emphasize that. There are three distinct and definable positions on the tariff: First, "Free trade" or "tariff for revenue only," which mean exactly the same thing without a shade of difference. For instance, England is a free trade country and the only free trade commercial country in the world, but England collects more tariff duties per capita than does the United States. She levies her tariff for revenue only and not for protection. For revenue and only for revenue, she places a high tariff on tea and coffee and very many other things which she must have and which her people do not produce. She does collect custom duties on imported beer but, lest her brewers shall enjoy a measure of protection, she places an internal revenue tax upon her domestic beer exactly equal.

Second, there is protection as understood by Lincoln, Grant, Blaine, Harrison and McKinley: protection that protects. They each strongly advocated a tariff law that would require the foreigner who seeks to take advantage of our superior market when he brings merchandise in competition with what our people produce, to contribute to the maintenance of this governemnt by the payment into our treasury of an amount sufficient to give the American producer a marked advantage, at the same time affording our people who bring in non-competing raw materials and articles of universal and everyday use, like tea and coffee, free entrance market and a heavy revenue tariff on luxuries, which are consumed only by the wealthy and the well to do, such as fine handmade laces.

Third, there is competition or a tariff measuring the difference in the cost of production in the United States and elsewhere, plus a reasonable profit, as defined in our platform of 1902 and 1912, which is neither protection nor free trade.

Each of these distinct principles of political economy can be supported by strong and, to many, conclusive arguments. I will permit our democratic friends to defend the policy of England, which professes to maintain an open market with all the world, giving her own people, who alone support her government and who alone must fight for it, absolutely no advantage in their own market. That is competition for the United States. Germany, on the contrary, is the strongest protection country in the world and makes no apology for teaching every kid in Germany to repeat this economic slogan: "Germany works for all the world, but nobody works for Germany but Germans." If the difference in cost of production were to be the yard stick with which to measure tariff duties, then Germany would need no protective tariff, for it costs practically the same to produce there as in the surrounding countries. When Germany could not prevent the importation of American pork by the imposition of tariff duties, she declared it unwholesome and prohibited its importation for consumption, but allowed it to be brought in and to remain long enough to be stamped "Made in Germany" and exported. We must all take our hats off to Germany in more ways than one. She is the most aggressive, the most progressive, the most efficient, the best co-ordinated and, prior to this horrid war, the most prosperous people in the world and the strongest industrial and commercial competitor on the globe.

In all Germany there is not to be found either a free trader or a competitionist. In England and America only is there tariff agitation. An element in England wants protection; an element in the United States wants tariff for revenue only, and once in about twenty years they succeed in getting it. It seems strange that Americans can learn only by experience. The logic of protection does not appeal to them; the history of tariff legislation does not interest them. But one actual experience for each generation seems adequate. The situation therefore, is not hopeless.

Following the example of Germany, France and all other commercial and industrial nations except England, the republican party has always imposed its customs duties mainly for protection giving free trade only in those things which we must have and do not produce, and a tariff for revenue on luxuries consumed by the wealthy. The Aldrich bill was no exception. Let me elucidate.

If it cost one dollar to produce a given article in the United States, which Germany can produce for seventy-five cents, Italy for fifty cents, and which China, where the average wage of skilled artisans is only five dollars per month, can produce for thirty cents, a tariff of twenty-five cents puts our producers in even competition with Germany in our markets, freight being a negligible factor, and worse than competition with Italy and China, while the German, Italian and Chinese markets are closed to us because of the greater cost of production in this country. The principle, while debatable, is impracticable of application, for the cost of production varies so in different countries that it is impossible to determine, and if it could be put in force it would close every factory and every mill in the United States.

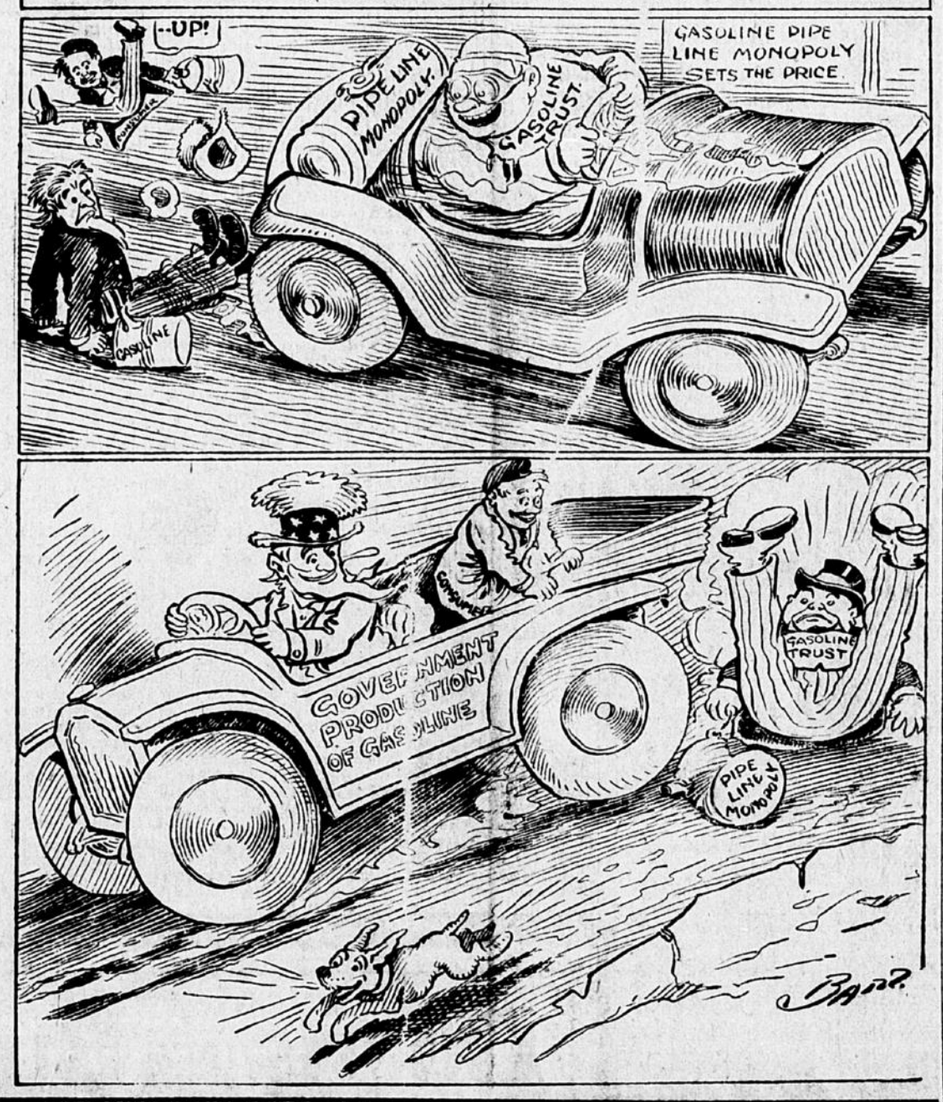
Germany for many years had a tariff board, but this, I understand, she has now abolished. This board, however, was never maintained for the purpose of adjusting the tariff to the cost of production. Her board was composed of large producers and it was their business to see that the tariff was high enough to protect them. A gentleman whose name I have forgotten, who was a large manufacturer of woolens, sat on the German board for a number of years and it was his business to see that the tariff was high enough to protect his industry. When the Dingley tariff was passed, he came to Passaic, N. J., and I saw one room at his plant containing fifteen hundred spinners. I think he is now the largest manufacturer of woolens in the United States, and perhaps the world.

Professor Woodrow Wilson, for whose conscientious views while he was a conscientious teacher I always had respect, since getting into politics has become the victim of some serious mental evolutions and no small number of mental revolutions. It is the business of lawyers to take cases and as a rule, they only accept retainers in such cases as they believe, from hearing but one side, are right and that ought to be won. After they have drawn papers and made arguments in a given case, they know it is right and that it can be won. This results from becoming an advocate. Nothing will cause an advocate to change his views except a very large retainer, and the average lawyer will not accept that. No man who has regard for his professional reputation will ever appear on more than one side of a given proposition. Professor Woodrow Wilson was an advocate of representative government, of free trade, and, he wrote, and spoke, and taught in harmony with his well known views. After he was nominated for governor of New Jersey, he is reported to have said, in a speech at Atlantic City, that he wished he could call together all of his former students and take back the false teachings he had given them with reference to the initiative and referendum. He then proceeded to recant and to advocate popular government as distinguished from representaative government. Large retainers do not always have a money consideration. Hope of reward is not limited to the hope of financial gain. Men are quite as likely to be swerved from the "living truth" through the subtle operation of ambition as through cupidity. Very recently, in referring to pending resolutions affecting foreign relations, President Wilson said that he would prefer the opinions expressed at the firesides of the country rather than those uttered in the cloak rooms of the two houses of congress. In other words, he said he preferred the opinion of men and women who have no responsibility in the premises, no opportunity to hear the questions discussed, rather than to have the opinion of those who by their oaths are bound to responsibilities after having heard all sides. This seems very remarkable in view of the fact that he absolutely ignored the opinion of everybody with reference to the Mexican situation and followed his own unadvised, rather than ill-advised, judgment. There was not an American in Mexico high or low; there was not a foreigner from any country in Mexico; who dared express an opinion who did not say in expressing his opinion that General Victorianno Huerta was the best man in all Mexico for the presidency of that republic and that he ought to be recognized and supported. No one advised intervention; but all advised recognition and moral support. If I am rightly advised, Governor John Lind, who went to Mexico as the special representative of the president, lost his standing by joining in these recommendations. All I know is that he returned to the United States unannounced and succeeded in getting back where no one has heard from him since. Josh Billings used to say, "When a man asks me for advice, I find out first what kind of advice he wants and give him that." Perhaps Governor John Lind is wiser now than he was.

On the 10th of February of this year, the president said before the chamber of commerce of the United States: "Frankly, I was opposed to a tariff board before the ordinary channels of the world's trade were disorganized by the war, but it is needed now to gather the facts created by the new conditions of affairs. I have been a college professor long enough to realize that there is nothing in the theory of free trade or protection." I submit that the president of the United States has not been a college professor since he consented to

(Continued on Page Four.)

• TURN ABOUT, MAYBE . . . . . BY BART. •



VAIL PEOPLE GO AND COME

Interesting News Notes Concerning People You Know and Who Live in and Around Vail.

DR. SMITH VISITS AT WATERLOO

Pupils of Public Schools Enjoying the Spring Vacation This Week—Old Smutney Building Razed.

Maurice Norton, who has been spending the past winter in Denver, is here to spend the summer months with relatives.

Mr. Macke, of Carroll, was here on Tuesday and spent the afternoon with his son, C. H. Macke, and family.

Mrs. Mary Quirk left Thursday for New Sharon, where she will visit a few days with her sister, Mrs. Will Eaton.

John Champion, of Denison, was visiting with old friends here Thursday.

W. G. Adams transacted business at the county seat last Wednesday.

Messrs. James Bremner and Troy Evans motored to Denison Wednesday and transacted business,

Mrs. Pat Lane and son, Leonard, visited with relatives in Denison last Wednesday afternoon.

Austin Gibbons is at the Meehan hospital in Denison recovering from a recent operation on his knee.

Mrs. Adam Short was shopping in Denison Tuesday afternoon.

Stanley Stehlik was a county seat visitor Wednesday.

Miss Nell Harrington spent Friday afternoon in Denison shopping and visiting friends.

Mrs. Herman Klare, of Lyons, is visiting with Mrs. M. F. Maguire.

Mrs. Pat McCarthy visited with relatives in Davenport last week.

Mrs. Tom Powers is visiting in Manilla this week with her daughters, Mrs. John and Mrs. Ed McMahon.

Miss Regina Molseed visited Denison friends Friday.

The Misses Kinsella, of Chicago, are visiting here at the W. J. Enenbach and J. A. Dieter homes.

Mrs. Frank Segebart is in Carroll taking treatment at St. Anthony's hospital.

Otto Schramm and family have moved to the J. R. Brockelsby farm south of town, which they will work for Wm. Pieper, who recently purchased the same.

Roy Marshall has returned to his home in Rockwell City, having sold out his medicine wagon and route.

A. Bornhoft and Wm. Ewoldt were in Omaha a few days last week on business.

M. L. Houlihan transacted business at the county seat Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Magill came down from Storm Lake last week for a short visit with his mother, who has been very ill.

A number of West Side high school girls were here Friday morning having their pictures taken at the J. F. Barton studio.

clearing away the remains of the old clearing awoy the remains of the old Smutney building and getting ready for the erection of a new building in its place.

Miss Margaret Regan visited with relatives in West Side the first of the week.

Miss Mearle Harrington visited in West Side with Mrs. Smith Saturday.

Miss Julia Ryon, of Omaha, is here visiting her father, T. Ryan, and other relatives.

Ralph Quirk was in Denison Saturday afternoon on business.

ison were shopping in Omaha Saturinson were shopping in Omaha Soturday.

T. Sullivan and son, Joseph, were visiting with friends in Denison Saturday.

Miss Upman is spending her spring vacation with friends in Sioux City.

Misses Mary Kennedy and Bernice Enenbach were shopping in Denison Saturday afternoon.

Miss Clara Wahlin spent Sunday in Arcadia with her sister, Mrs. Charles Magill.

Mr. and Mrs. Bart Mitchell, of West Side, were here Sunday morning to attend church.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Houlihan and son, James, visited over Sunday in Denison with relatives.

The pupils of the public school are enjoying their spring vacation this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Beirnes and baby daughter spent Sunday in Carroll with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Beirnes.

Will Murphy, of Dunlap, is helping John Ryan's force tear down the old Smutney building.

Miss Mary Leahy, of Denison, visited the first of the week at the Joe McDonald home.

Mrs. Ray Friend, of Denison, was an over Sunday visitor here with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Peterson.

Miss Clara Krull went to her home in Valley Junction Friday, where she will visit this week.

Dr. Smith, who for the past three months has been assisting Dr. L. E. Molseed with his dental work, left Sunday morning for Waterloo, where he will visit for a few days before returning to his home.

Miss Blanche Hickey, who is working in Denison, spent Sunday here at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hickey.

Miss Blake returned to her home in Eagle Grove Friday afternoon for a week's visit.

Frank Paup was visiting in Denison Sunday morning with relatives.

Miss Leonella Dieter returned home Saturday morning from Clinton, where she has been visiting the past week with her sister, Miss Ada Dieter, who is attending Mt. St. Clare academy.

Miss Marie Keane played in Denison Saturday afternoon and evening at the spring opening of the Boys' store.

Walt O'Connor came over from Lidderdale Sunday and spent the day with friends.

Mrs. Dozark was a visitor in Carroll Friday.

Sisters Angela and Eurela were visiting in Denison Saturday with the Sisters of St. Rose of Lima convent.

DR. ENI NORELIUS GREAT CHURCHMAN

Brother of A. Norelius, Pioneer of Stockholm Township, Passes Away at Wasa, Minn.

HE WAS AN AUTHOR OF NOTE

den in the Year 1903 As Knight Was Knighted by King Oscar of Swe- of the North Star Order.

Kiron, March 28—Special—

G. A. Norelius and daughter, Miss Neva, and Rev. J. A. Glad, returned on Wednesday from Wasa, Minn., where they attended the funeral of Dr. Eni Norelius, the prominent and eminent pioneer Swede; noted in America, especially among the Lutherans, having been president of that church for amny years. He was a brother of Mr. A. Norelius, the pioneer settler in this locality. The following clipping from the Red Wing, (Minn.) Republican, regarding this noted man, will be of interest to many Kiron readers:

Dr. E. Norelius, one of Minnesota's most eminent churchmen, founder of Red Wing and Vasa, and the Vasa Orphans' home, author of several important works of Swedish-Americans of America and publisher of the first Swedish paper in Minnesota, passed away at 7:30 o'clock this morning at his home in Vasa at the age of 83 years. Dr. Norelius has been in feeble health for some time past and his last illness was of two weeks' duration.

Dr. Norelius, who for many years was president of the Augustana synod of the Swedish Lutheran church, was born in Helsingland, Sweden, in 1833. At the age of 17 he came to America and in 1855 graduated from the Capital university of Ohio. He entered the ministry and was ordained the following year. He then came to Minnesota where he continued his labors with short interims.

In the pioneer days of Minnesota, Dr. Norelius established a dozen congregations in log huts, which today have become a conference, numbering about four hundred congregations and seventy-five thousand members. Fifty-nine years ago he established the first Swedish newspaper in Minnesota, which led the way to the number published today.

In 1861, Dr. Norelius founded a high school for the conference in the city in which he was deeply interested. It was moved to Carvey and then to St. Peter and is today the Gustavus Adolphus college, an institution known far and wide. In 1865 he established the Vasa Orphans' home. Dr. Norelius was the author of several important works of the Swedish Americans of America and the development of the Swedish Lutheran church in this county, also biographies of several of the leading Swedish Americans of Minnesota. In January, 1903, Dr. Norelius was knighted by King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, being named as knight of the North Star Order. Dr. Norelius and his wife arrived in Red Wing in May, 1856, to assume charge of the Swedish Lutheran congregations of this city and Vasa. He preached his introductory sermon on Trinity Sunday in an unfinished store building on the corner of Fourth and Plum streets.

Dr. Norelius is survived by his wife, who has reached the age of 78 years, and who at the present time is in very poor health, and the two sons, L. C. Norelius of Vasa and M. S. Norelius, of Lindstrom.

The passing of Dr. Norelius removes from Goodhue county one of its most eminent citizens and hundreds of friends who knew the pioneer church worker will be sorry to learn of his death.—Red Wing Republican.

BOYER ITEMS

Mrs. C. S. Johnson was in Denison Friday.

Paul Anderson lost a valuable horse last week.

Miss Frieda Nissen and Mr. Edward Kropf were married last week and will make their home on the Geo. Newcom farm just vacated by Jim Abbott.

Levi Anderson returned from Arthur, where he visited relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Newcom visited at the home of their son, George, last Friday.

Wm. Abbott returned Saturday to his home at Vail after a week's visit with his son, Roy.

Dr. Stratton was a professional calli nthis neighborhood Monday.

C. S. Johnson was in Kiron on business Tuesday.

Mrs. Kate Kennedy, of Odebolt, was down looking after her farm interests Tuesday.

Mrs. Swan Nelson visited her daughter, Mrs. Seth Anderson, Tuesday.

Chas. Dobbert has been on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. David Anderson visited at Odebolt Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gust Anderson visited at the home of their son, Paul, Tuesday.

Miss Mabel Hanson is staying at the C. S. Johnson home this week.

Nels Taylor and John Sykes shipped two cars of cattle to Chicago Saturday night. Floyd Cornish and Mr. Taylor went with the shipment.

Julius Cornish and family moved down from Graham, Minn., last week and will make their home on the C. Schultz place.

Harvey Nevjlla was in Omaha Saturday.

Arthur Paulson has done some remodeling on the Levi Erickson house.

John Quade went to Odebolt on business Monday.

Alfred Nelson shipped stock to Chicago Saturday evening.

Mrs. Russell Linman visited with friends in Denison and Dow City over Sunday.

Misses Grace and Nellie Fleming were shopping in Denison Saturday.

Fred and Chas. Baker, of near Kiron were in town last week on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Abbott visited at the J. D. Newcom home Saturday.

Christ Hankle, of Holstein, spent a few days last week visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. August Hankle, who have been in quite poor health for some time.

Mrs. Geo. Newcom visited at the Roy Abbott home Tuesday afternoon.

Little Bennie and Prudence Ells have been on the sick list the past week.

Mrs. Dora Kulman, of Ricketts, spent a few days last week visiting at the home of her brother, Carson Hanson.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Movement on Foot to Establish Library Association at Dow City—Membership Fee $1.00

Dow City, March 28—Special—

A movement is on foot for organizing a library association in Dow City. Each member of the association pays a membership fee of one dollar per year, which is used as a fund to buy books for the library. These books are supplemented by a loan of fifty books every three months, from the state library. All books are selected by a book committee with the advice of the state library commission. It is the intention to canvass the town and vicinity. Several lists are already circulated for this purpose and have received a ready response showing that the people of the community are ready to support such a worthy cause. Everyone is invited to join and if you have not signed to become a member and desire to do so leave your name and membership fee with Mrs. L. C. Hatch at the Informer office. A time for the organization of the association will be set at an early date.

Carranza may have saved his face but he hasn't shaved it.

It is claimed that the German army is four-flushed with victory.

Gen. Pershing is to try to can Villa but the latter says he can't.

The stock brokers are putting the market high so that they can sell out, and then proceed to put the market down, so as to buy in low again.

It is predicted that the "barrel skirt" will be prominent Easter Sunday. It does not seem as if it would be a convenient thing to wear into a narrow church pew.

After deploring the lack of patriomen proceed to encourage that feeling tic feeling in this country, our states- by voting the private soldier the munificent salary of $15.00 a month.

DISAPPOINTED WITH FILMS

Odebolt Business Men Contract for 1,000 Feet of Picture Film and Receive Only 300 Feet.

DENISON SHOULD TAKE WARNING

Company Ought Not Receive Any Money Until 1,000 Film Is Shown As Per Contract

The business men of Odebolt recently contracted with a Minneapolis concern for a motion picture film of the town and it was understood that they were to receive 1,000 feet of film, but when it was shown at the opera house it is said that there were only about 300 feet and the business men are up in arms about it.

As a number of Denison business men have recently contracted for 1,000 feet of film to be taken in this city, it might be well not to pay the amount subscribed until the film reaches Denison and is measured.

We copy the following article from last week's issue of the Odebolt News, which will be of interest to those in Denison who have subscribed for a motion picture film here:

"The moving picture films of the town of Odebolt proved so short in almost all the individual scenes shown at the Princess on Tuesday and Wednesday that the operators were compelled to run them very slowly in order that the people and places might be recognized.

"This also accounted for the blurring which many commented on.

"The people who made these pictures represented that they would bring 1,000 feet of film to Odebolt as the result of their visit and the $125 paid to them by business men.

"As a matter of fact they sent only about 300 feet of film, which necessitated the making of individual pictures very short and the running of them very slowly if they were to be much more than a mere flash.

"Newspaper publishers will please be warned should this Minneapolis or any other moving picture company come in at any time with such a proposition to decline to pay until the pictures have been produced and are satisfactory.

"These people deliberately misrepresented their proposition in a way that made it easy for them to do this.

"No one is particularly to be blamed because Odebolt got only a few hundred feet of film instead of the 1,000 feet promised. But publishers elsewhere may be forewarned.

"Some of the pictures were very good and as a novelty they were worth a fair price."

PASSED HIM ALONG.

Sothern Thinks He Was the Most Dandled Baby In America.

I have been nursed on more knees than any other baby in America. While the men and women of my father generation were yet alive I would constantly meet elderly people, male and female, who would exclaim, "Why, I nursed you on my knee when you were a baby." Old Couldock, Mrs. Walcot, Joe Jefferson, Stoddard, William Warren, Mrs. Vincent—I could name a thousand in public and private life whose knees had accommodated me.

From knee to knee I would seem to have hopped as birds from bough to bough. I must have reposed upon as many bosoms as did Queen Elizabeth on four post beds. Whether I was nursed thus because I was either beautiful or good or because the last good Samaritan desired to hand me on rapidly to the next, history saith not.

Perchance my mother, in her busy life at that time, had constantly to say to the bystanders, "Here—hold the baby!" while she ran to take up her cue at rehearsal. The infant would have to be controlled by an alien hand, while "Ride a cockhorse" and "Pat-a-cake, baker's man," may have been sung in my ear by many an unwilling nurse.—From "My Remembrances," by Edward H. Sothern, in Scribner's Magazine.

County Sunday School Convention.

The program of the coming Sunday school convention at Manilla, which was sent out last week, showed that the gathering will be of more than ordinary interest. Walter Hutten, the state worker, has a great reputation as a practical man and what he says will have much value. The convention starts Wednesday afternoon, April 5th, and lasts until Thursday evening. The Manilla people promise excellent entertainment and everything is being done to make the convention full of interest from first to last. If the roads are good many will go over from Denison in autos. Some of the best Sunday school workers of the county are on the program and all attending will have a profitable time.

Predictions are already made that certain Congressmen can't be re-elected, in spite of the fact that they have faithfully performed the duties of distributing garden seeds, recommending party workers to clerkships, receiving delegations of school children, and collecting public documents for the High school debating societies.

The salmon season now opens, and fish fresh from the tins is now being served in the restaurants.