

**The Democrat.**  
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# The Manchester Democrat.

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MANCHESTER, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1907. VOL. XXXIII—NO. 29.

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**The Crime of Jingoism.**  
 The population of Japan is less than 48,000,000. The population of the United States is nearly 85,000,000.

The debt of Japan—taking the Statesman's Year-Book figures throughout to insure uniformity of comparison—is about \$935,000,000. The net debt of the United States is \$964,435,657. Japan is paying from 4 to 6 per cent interest on its foreign loans and from 5 to 7 per cent on its internal loans. One-fourth of the debt of the United States is at 4 per cent and the rest at 2 and 3 per cent.

Japan's revenue is less than \$250,000,000, while the revenue of the United States is \$762,000,000. Japan's total imports and exports for the year 1905-1906 were only \$120,000,000, while those of the United States were nearly \$3,000,000,000.

Against 20 first-class modern American battleships Japan has only 10. Against our 8 first-class and 5 second-class armored cruisers Japan has 9. Against our 19 protected cruisers Japan has 17.

In effective fighting force the American superiority is vastly preponderant. This fact is known to every Japanese statesman and to every intelligent Japanese citizen. Yet American Japans are asking us to believe that Japan, in some fashion or another, is secretly menacing the peace of the United States.

The plain and obvious truth is that Japan is exhausted financially, that her population is struggling under burdens imposed by the war with Russia, and that her resources are so far inferior to those of the United States that no responsible Japanese statesman would think of war except as a last resort.

Then what is this jingo demonstration about and why is the North Atlantic fleet to be sent to the Pacific? Mr. Roosevelt's recent handling of Japanese relations has been a tragedy of errors. He meddled with the San Francisco school question, which was a matter for the Supreme Court, not for the President and Congress. He harangued Congress about the Loyal Roman and demanded citizenship for the Japanese. He ended by holding a conference with Mayor Schmitz, then an indicted Mayor and now a convicted hoodler, and by framing a treaty to exclude Japanese laborers from the United States. Now he is making a bad matter immeasurably worse by sending the battleships to the Pacific.

The net result is to further inflame the midsummer madness of jingoism. No matter how innocent the mission of the fleet, nobody will believe that it is not directly connected with the Japanese dispute. Nobody will believe that the fleet would have been ordered to the Pacific but for these differences. The American jingoes will become more vociferous; the Japanese jingoes will not be intimidated by a display of force; one set of sensation-mongers will react on the emotions of the other, and the difficulties of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries will be enormously increased.

The American jingo pretense that Japanese jingoes will be impressed by a display of sea power is not even good nonsense. The Spanish mobs were not impressed by American naval superiority while American jingoes were demanding a war that the Spanish Government did its utmost to prevent. The Boers were not intimidated by England's military and naval resources while British jingoism was forcing hostilities. Neither will Japanese jingoism be overawed by American jingoism.

Mr. Roosevelt has blundered enough. If he is playing politics, it is very dangerous politics. If he is seeking to rehabilitate Administration influence in California, he is buying sand-lots popularity at a tremendous price. If he is trying to control the next Republican National Convention, we urge him to return to his sober senses. He will control the convention anyway.

It is a sorry role for a President to play who justly earned the Nobel prize.

**Muskat Skin Cure for Asthma.**  
 "The skin of a muskrat taken and worn next to the skin will cure any case of asthma in the world," said L. J. Davis of Louisville at the Hotel Duane. I had an uncle who suffered a thousand deaths with asthma and tried everything that could be bought in the way of medicine. Finally, one day, an old-time friend told him of the muskrat skin and he tried it. In two months he was just as well as he ever had been. Just how the skin works about the cure is a mystery but it will do it."—Nashville Tennessean.

**The Third Term.**  
 While the leading Republican newspapers of the country are, as a rule, opposed to the renomination of Roosevelt by the Republican party, there appears to be a systematic campaign going on throughout the country in favor of it. Evidences of that campaign are cropping out in such papers as the Washington Herald and the Atlanta Georgian, and in reading matter furnished by press bureaus and correspondents to many country papers. The plan seems to be to build up a distinct Roosevelt party, which will be able to sandbag the Republican national convention. The promoters of this scheme are proceeding by indirection. Their line of argument is illustrated by the following extract from an article in the Washington Herald of June 26, written in reply to an editorial of the Brooklyn Eagle.

"Mr. Roosevelt is not engaged in forcing his renomination. His attitude is not at all that of a candidate for a third term. He has not even countenanced a movement for his renomination. There is really no such movement, at any rate not in an organized or tangible form. What exists is a sentiment, or belief, that the President ought to be renominated. What if this sentiment should dominate the Republican national convention; what if the nomination, instead of being forced by Roosevelt, should be forced upon him? Would not such an eventuality put the moral aspect of the President's election night declaration in an entirely different light from that in which the Eagle views it? The Eagle has ignored the more probable contingency for less probable if not altogether impossible one. There is a vital distinction between the two."

Such talk as this is appearing constantly in a class of papers which have no claims to leadership in either party. And it is true as the Brooklyn Eagle says that "it is probable the President could force his own renomination."

**"Greek's Bearing Gifts."**  
 Before the democrats shower their praises upon Senator Knox as defender of the rights of the states, let them carefully re-read the story of the Trojan Horse, which gave rise to the proverb, "Beware of the Greeks bearing gifts." The Trojan Horse, it will be remembered, was presented as a gift but it was full of soldiers and the soldiers came forth at night and wrought the ruin of the besieged city.

Senator Knox is supported by representatives of predatory wealth and predatory wealth opposes all government regulation. The local representatives of the great corporations spend their time showing that all state regulation is an interference with inter-state commerce, while the national representatives of these same corporations are employed to denounce national regulation as an infringement upon the reserved rights of the states. The object of predatory wealth is to assail every sort of restraint. At present it looks as if Senator Knox is the man selected by the railroads and trusts to protect them from federal prosecution and he is likely to become quite popular with those papers which get their inspiration from Wall Street. He will use the president's gushing endorsement of his cabinet party to win the support of those republicans who shout for "some one in harmony with President Roosevelt"—but DO NOT NAME HIM, while he can count on the support of every corporation that has its hands in the pockets of the people and therefore, "wants to let well enough alone."

The democrats believe in protecting the rights of the states, but they will not be deceived by the effort now being made to use the state's trust doctrine as a breast work for the trusts when these trusts are attacked by congress. Democrats believe that the powers of both the state and the federal governments should be used for the protection of the people; men who engineer the Knox boom are opposed to government restraint, whether that restraint is exercised by the state or by the nation.—Commoner.

The Navy Department is employing English ships for transporting coal from Norfolk to the Pacific coast. They carry freight for less money and do not keep a lobby in Washington clamoring for a subsidy in addition to their freight charges.

Secretary Taft is being criticised because he failed to say a word about Senator La Follette, while praising Senator Spooner, in his recent speech at Madison, Wisconsin. Perhaps Mr. Taft was not to blame, since La Follette is his rival for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, while Spooner is not. That makes a difference.

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**The Man With the Wooden Hat.**  
 A young Scotsman was shown into the office of a great engineer at Birmingham. He was wearing a hat of extraordinary shape, and at his nervousness at meeting the man of fame he let the hat slip. It fell with a hollow thud upon the floor. The engineer looked on with astonishment at the thing. The owner picked it up and apologized for the noise it had caused. It was a wooden hat, he explained. He had made it himself, turning it with his father's lathe. The engineer thought that there must be something in a man who could think out and make such a thing as this. He forthwith engaged him, for an eye upon him and gave him word of responsibility. The engineer was Boulton; the new man, William Wadcock. The man with the wooden hat was sent away to Cornwall, and when he returned it was to light up his master's premises with gas. The mind which first practically applied the coal gas to the purpose of lighting lived in a hat that wooden hat.—St. James' Gazette.

**Good Manners.**  
 A friend of yours and mine has very justly defined good breeding to be "the result of much good sense, some good nature and a little self denial for the sake of others, and with a view to obtain the same indulgence from them." Taking this for granted—as I think it cannot be disputed—it is astonishing to me that anybody who has good sense and good nature can essentially fall in good breeding. As to the modes of it, indeed, they vary according to persons, places and circumstances and are only to be acquired by observation and experience, but the substance of it is everywhere and eternally the same. Good manners are to particular societies what good morals are to society in general—their cement and security. And as laws are enacted to enforce good morals or at least to prevent the ill effects of bad ones, so there are certain rules of civility, universally implied and received, to enforce good manners and punish bad ones.—Chesfield.

**Made For Fat Men.**  
 One of the narrow arches in the gallery of the chapel at Columbia university is not exactly symmetrical, although the defect is not noticeable to the casual observer. The reason for the widening of the arch after its original construction had rise in a somewhat humorous occurrence. One of the early visitors was a remarkably fat man, who found himself wedged into the arch when he tried to squeeze through and was extricated with some difficulty. The builders, recognizing the possibility of other fat people being numbered among the future visitors, decided to widen the arch, sacrificing symmetry and harmony to practical need, as the pier was so constructed as to bear no loss of width on one of its sides.—New York Globe.

**Caribou Horns.**  
 Not one out of every ten female caribou has horns. When they do have them, they are much smaller than those of the bull. The horns of the female have, however, in general many more branches than those of the bull, and they are much more regularly and finely formed. The cows carry their horns much longer than the bulls. They have been seen with their horns in the month of April. The old bulls shed their horns from the 10th to the last of November. They hardly ever carry them after the month of November. The young bulls shed theirs from the first of December until the middle of February. The younger the animal the longer he retains his horns.

The **Sanctus** river, in Texas, was called by the Spaniards **Rio Brazos de Dios**, "river of the arm of God."  
 "orchestra" and "Nois".  
 In Shakespeare's time no musical dictionary could have distinguished between "orchestra" and "band," for the simple reason that neither word was then English in a musical sense. "Orchestra" did not arrive before the eighteenth century and even "band" not until the latter half of the seventeenth, when Charles II. had a "band of violins," in imitation probably of Louis XIV.'s "chambre." The old English word for a band of music was "noise." "See if thou canst find out Sneak's noise. Mistress Tearsheet would fain hear some music," says one drawer to the other at the Bear's Head tavern. And just so Ben Jonson has "a noise of fiddlers" and "a noise of trumpets." The old word is wanted for many a gathering of musicians outside this writer's flat.—London Chronicle.

**Diseases of Hogs.**  
 Doctor McNeill, of the Iowa Agricultural College, made a very interesting address before the Iowa Swine Breeders' Association and the National Association of Expert Swine Judges on the above subject. Unfortunately, the professor like some others, has not yet learned perfectly to talk farmer's English, and hence some of the breeders and judges professed to be unable to follow him as closely as could be desired. None the less it was a very interesting address.

We were particularly interested in his discussion of hog cholera, tuberculosis among hogs and smut disease or that disease which affects the noses and sometimes the tails of pigs and the eyes of calves, to which he gave the name of necrotic stomatitis, but which the breeders understood better when he told them that it resulted in putting a turned-up Irish nose on the pigs.

On the subject of hog cholera he did not pretend to give much new information. His main remedy is, namely, that the state levy taxes sufficient to enable it to take hold of every outbreak and stamp it out, giving compensation to the owners. The English government has tried this in Ireland for twenty years without any apparent decrease in the outbreaks. The same is true in England.

The principal new idea was the possible discovery by the Department of Agriculture that hog cholera was caused by a germ yet undiscovered, entirely different from the germs that have heretofore been regarded as causing swine plague and hog cholera; and that the germs which appear in this disease are results rather than causes. He stated that this investigation had not gone far enough to give definite practical results.

He entered into a detailed discussion of the development of tuberculosis in hogs first appearing in the glands then becoming generalized and affecting the lungs and other organs. He pointed out very clearly that this was caused by drinking the milk from tuberculosis cows and especially from eating the droppings from tuberculosis cattle; and that the only possible way to get rid of the disease was to attack it through the diseased cattle; in all of which we believe he is absolutely correct.

He rather startled the audience by reading a letter from a packer to a shipper who had sent a carload of hogs to the packing house. Two of these were condemned on ante-mortem inspection by the department inspector and for these the shipper will stand the loss. Fifteen were condemned on post-mortem inspection, the packer standing the loss. The packer was anxious to ascertain the name of the feeder who fed the hogs that were condemned, which he described by color or. It is needless to state that the packer will not buy any more hogs from that farm if he knows it.

Doctor McNeill went on to state that this packer had certain points scheduled, from which he refused to buy hogs on account of the disease. He might have added that every packing house in the state of Iowa has certain points scheduled that they avoid these disease infected shipping pens, and that hogs from these points must go to Chicago or some other market.

This brings out a situation that farmers should study very carefully. It is needless to say the packer is not standing the loss on these hogs. For two years to our certain knowledge the packing houses have been charging up the average loss on these tuberculosis hogs as part of the expenses of conducting the business, and buying hogs at a sufficiently lower price to enable them to stand this expense. In other words they have been putting the loss on the farmers generally instead of on the man who owns the diseased stock.

From this point of view the stand taken by the commission men of Chicago, that they will not sell cows and heifers to the packers subject to examination, is in direct opposition to the interests of the farming class. If they were selling cows and heifers subject to examination the shipper who sends in these cattle would know where they came from the farmer would know that he had tuberculosis in his herd and, would at once apply the tuberculin

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