

# The Manchester Democrat.

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Six inches	3.50	5.25	9.00	16.00	25.00	35.00
Seven inches	4.00	6.00	10.00	18.00	28.00	40.00
Eight inches	4.50	6.75	11.50	20.00	30.00	45.00
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## THE SAME Annual of Iowa CONSIDERATION

The child with her penny savings bank.  
The small boy with his small change.  
The lady with her pig money savings.  
The small man with his small roll.  
The big man with his big roll.  
The big man who applies for a big loan.  
The man who applies for a small loan.  
The lady with her church subscription list.  
The small boy with school entertainment tickets.  
The child with society entertainment tickets.

are each accorded the same considerate attention and extended the most liberal treatment consistent with good and profitable banking.

### The First National Bank of Manchester,

### BRYAN'S SLOGAN "SHALL RULE."

Wills J. Abbot in the Chicago Tribune says: "It was in 1896 that Bryan set forth in his famous Chicago convention speech the proposition that the man who works is quite as much a business man as the man who employs; that the men who till farms and grow the wheat are business men even more than those who in some back parlor of a broker's office corner the markets of the world; that the miner toiling with pick and drill and dynamite in the bowels of the earth is as much a business man as those who attempt to monopolize the products of our mines. I quote only from memory—the full text even of that paragraph alone would be too long for the purposes of this article. But as I stood by Mr. Bryan yesterday and saw the marching hosts of union labor stop and face the rostrum where he stood and cheer I wondered whether after all that speech of his twelve years ago was not still working as a leaven today.

**Rights of the Worker.**  
We democrats believe that the man who works with his hands has the same right to recognition politically as any other type of man. We believe that the organization of labor is the best defense of labor against unjust exactions by employers. We can point to an uninterrupted record of twelve years of defense of the rights of labor, and you won't find one single injunction against the right to strike issued by the democratic candidate for the presidency or by any really democratic judge.

We hold this labor issue to be one of vital significance. Men ask me several times daily whether I think Mr. Gompers can deliver the labor vote. I don't think he can. I do not believe that Mr. Gompers thinks he can deliver the labor vote. In many years of political experience I have reached the conclusion that there is no such thing as a concrete labor vote. But Mr. Gompers can influence largely the votes of laboring men, just exactly as Mr. Van Cleave of the Manufacturers' association can influence largely the vote and the contributions of employers.

Why all this outcry against Gompers and so little said about Van Cleave? Any man who feels that he has a mission to perform has surely a right to go out and preach it. That is what Mr. Gompers is doing, that is what Mr. Van Cleave is doing. But I think it a safe proposition that whoever does deliver the labor vote, it certainly will not be Van Cleave, for whom the working people of this country entertain a bitter hatred. The number of badges in the Labor day parade offering the choice between "Taft and Van Cleave" and "Bryan and Your Union" seem to indicate that these lines are being sharply drawn.

**Opening of the Campaign.**  
The week opened with much of a blare of brass and clashing of cymbals for the democratic party. Labor day in Chicago was so distinctly a democratic event that the republican national committee, making a virtue of necessity, closed its headquarters and observed the holiday. The democratic headquarters were wide open and active all day. If we are accused of denying ourselves and our associates a holiday, the best defence that we can make is that it was done for the purpose of contributing to the democratic success. In the 1896 election, the democratic success will make better times for labor, an end to which one holiday may well be sacrificed.

But it was not only the labor features of the day that cheered the democrats of national headquarters, who really are pretty cheerful all the time. The luncheon given by the Iroquois club at the Great Northern hotel was a striking success. Admirably managed, the only criticism which could be expressed upon it was that Mr. Bryan's popularity has so wonderfully advanced that a banquet hall of twice the size could readily have been filled.

One of the managers of the luncheon called my attention to the forty men at the speakers' table, and I saw there the representatives of all the factions of the democracy of Chicago and the neighboring towns, who but a few months ago were fighting among themselves, gathered together to pledge allegiance and support to the presidential nominee of the party.

Mr. Bryan's brief remarks showed how thoroughly he appreciated the situation. Time was that the Iroquois club was strongly antagonistic to Mr. Bryan's candidacy. Four years later was a friendly, but not enthusiastic and, as Mr. Bryan himself said, the braves of the Iroquois have thrown aside their blankets, put off the war paint and are ready to enter into the battle.

**Where People Want to Rule.**  
It is curious how different portions of a political program appeal to different sections of the country. Probably the people who now are most enthusiastic over the proposition of the guaranty of bank deposits did not eight months ago anticipate that it would sweep the middle west in the way it now is doing. Yet now we have the republican nominee for governor in Michigan openly advocating it and the republican state convention of Kansas making it a part of its platform.

When Mr. Bryan was notified of his nomination he took as the text of his speech the query, "Shall the people rule?" That at first sight seemed to be a somewhat academic proposition, though it did stir both

### Rhyme of the Dream Maker Man.

Down dead is a end of a wandering lane,  
That runs 'round the corner of the day,  
Where Conscience and Memory meet and explain  
Their quaint little quarrels away.  
A misty air castle sits back in the dusk  
Where brownies and hobgoblins dwell,  
And this is the home  
Of a busy old gnome  
Who is making up dream things to sell.  
My dear,  
The dullest dream things to sell.  
He is Kos' golden dream out of waked men's  
sighs.  
He weaves on the thread of a hope  
The wisest fancies for pretty brown eyes,  
And patterns his work with a tie-rop.  
The breath of a rose and the blush of a wish  
Boiled down in the ghost of a bliss.  
How wags in a while  
Every once in a while  
An eagle in the dream of a bliss,  
Dear heart,  
The dream of an unborn bliss.

Last night when I walked through the portals  
Of sleep,  
And came to the weird little den,  
I looked in the place where the elfman should  
keep  
A dream that I buy now and then,  
Tis only the sweet, happy dream of a day—  
Yet one that I wish may come true—  
But I learned from the elf  
That you'd use these yourself,  
And he'd give me dream to you,  
Sweet heart,  
He'd give you dream to you.

Mr. Taft and Mr. Sherman to outbursts of oratory intended to prove that the people do now and ever have ruled. But I learn from Judge Samuel White of Baker City, Ore., that this simple question is likely to be the slogan upon which the state of Oregon may be carried for the democratic ticket this year for the first time in a presidential contest.

**Machine Crowd Routed Out.**  
"The people of Oregon," said Justice White, "have shown notably independence in voting. While the state itself is normally republican, its voters elected George E. Chamberlain, a democrat, and a radical democrat at that, governor. Thereafter under the system of direct primaries, which in the selection of a federal officer, like a United States senator, are merely advisory, this republican state chose George E. Chamberlain to represent it in the United States senate. The old machine gang, headed by Senator Fulton, was routed horse-foot and dragons. The people determined to rule, and they chose their own champion to go to Washington.

"While, as I have said, the result of the primaries was merely advisory, there were fifty-two members of the legislature pledged to abide by the result of the popular vote. Now come the politicians of the Fulton gang, who are using arguments of various kinds, some of which will hardly bear description, to lure away from their pledged position enough of these members of the legislature to defeat Chamberlain. This is why out in Oregon the question, 'Shall the people rule?' has become the vital question of the political campaign.

We intend to find out whether we can rule or not, and whether the carefully matured expression of the people's will is to be received with any degree of respect by the politicians. That one phrase of Mr. Bryan's is likely to carry Oregon for the democrats this year."

**"Nearly All Critics Bankers."**  
One of the coolest heads about democratic headquarters is J. G. Johnson of Kansas, secretary of the advisory committee. Mr. Johnson is no new figure in the national politics of the democratic party. In 1896 and in 1900 he was national committeeman for his state, and in the latter campaign chairman of the executive committee and the real power at headquarters. In 1904 unlike many other leaders in the more radical campaigns he stuck manfully by his party and did yeoman service at the Parker headquarters in New York. As a Kansan who is also heavily interested in Texas, he is peculiarly well fitted to express an opinion on the political outlook. Moreover as his nature is that of a rather cautious man, what he has to say is doubly deserving of respect.

Said Mr. Johnson yesterday: "The strongest force the democrats have in the bankers. I have not heard any opposition to it from the depositors. Gage on Deposit Guarantees.  
Many of the bankers opposing it are presidents of Chicago banks. Chicago sent one of its most noted bank presidents, Lyman J. Gage, to Washington to become McKinley's secretary of the treasury. In giving his views on this phase of the proposed Fowler bill, before the committee on banking of the House of Representatives, Mr. Gage said, 'I am persuaded that it is just, equitable, wise and right that the depositors of the banks which come under the provisions of this bill will have their deposits guaranteed to them as well as the banks' circulating notes held by the general public. The nature of the obligation is exactly the same in principle whether evidenced by a pass book or by the bank's notes in the form of circulating money. There is no difference in principle.

"The Chairman—Do you think that this guaranteeing of deposits would lead to sound banking?"

### "Mr. Gage—No, sir. I think the fact that under this bill there would be greater restrictions and a penalty for neglect of inspection, and that there would be machinery for inspection, would lead to sound banking."

### THE STANDPAT ATTITUDE.

That the standpatters do not intend to accept Gov. Cummins is apparent from the following editorial which appeared in the Waterloo Reporter, one of the leading standpat papers in this part of the state. "Governor Cummins' reply to an address presented to him by the loyal republicans in the party caucus expressly designed for a personal purpose is the most puerile postulation that ever came from Iowa's present executive. It discloses in all its ludicrousness the consuming ambition of A. B. Cummins to be United States senator from Iowa. The reply is childish and unworthy of the man who made it. If there was anything lacking to account for the predicament in which the republican party of Iowa has been precipitated the letter of Governor Cummins to the republicans who refused to blind their souls with fetters furnished by the chief fetch has supplied the missing link.

The governor in this letter practically admits he is sinking beyond his depth. He cannot tread the water much longer, and the sooner he goes down the better it will be for the party he has embarrassed and encumbered with his selfishness. When he is eliminated there will be a prospect and a probability of party peace. That much hoped for unity will never be realized as long as Cummins is prescribed as a remedy for what ails us. The dose is too nauseous to be taken and even if it should be swallowed a spasmodic upheaval would neutralize any effect it might have had if it could be retained. Let Cummins chase himself and all will be well. As long as his ambition remains as an ultimatum the effect will be the same as an emetic to counteract the poison it has produced.

Cummins should chase himself and purge the party of his disturbing pre-possessions. The governor presents several varieties of specious pleas for the position he occupies. None of the excuses are worthy of consideration. They are all emergency made and constructed out of the exigencies of circumstances. Governor Cummins is solely and entirely responsible for conditions existing. His excuse that the legislature must elect a successor to Senator Allison is a matter entirely of his own promotion. He called the extra session, which was an entirely unnecessary and needless act, and he called it for a purpose which is being subordinated to something not even mentioned in the explanation for the summons. To place the responsibility for the predicament which is revealed by the turn of affairs upon the assembly is not only cowardly, but it is crooked—dishonest in fact.

Cumminism is the center and circumference of the condition. To what length it will go and to what discord it will lead can only too well be approximated by taking into account the temper of the men who are cast for parts in the play. The fact that almost half a hundred republicans refused to stifle conscience and stultify individual integrity contributes something to the scope of the indignation which is felt at the attempt to make manhood a joke.

Politics is a great game. Cummins should chase himself somewhere—somewhere where he could consult his conscience free from interruption by an ambition that threatens to be an undoing unequalled in the annals of Iowa.

A bit of quiet communion would do Gov. Cummins good. Out of it might come a realization that it is folly to follow fool friends with unreasoning diligence because the path it is hoped will lead to a pleasant place.

Let Cummins take communion with conscience.

Probably, says the Cedar Rapids Republican, the happiest men in Iowa at the present moment are Congressmen Cousins and Birdsall. They are not candidates for re-election, and the campaign will have no worries for them. Both have seen enough of the dishonesty and truckling of politics to disgust them with the game forever. We wouldn't be surprised if Judge Connor is in much the same frame of mind.

make it more productive so as to get better returns from the labor incident to dairying. This would do a great extent counterbalance the objection urged against the confining nature of the work.

We have frequently referred to the fact that the average herd is a very unproductive one and that a great many men keep cows, entire herds even, that do not pay for their board. This fact was brought out in a very striking manner by the buttermaker, J. A. Storwick, of Lake Mills' Co-Operative Creamery in Winnebago County, Iowa, some time ago in an address to the patrons of that creamery at their annual meeting. Mr. Storwick has kept an accurate record of the majority of the herds of the patrons of his creamery for a year. As a result of this he told his patrons that only three of the herds that supplied milk to the creamery had averaged over 200 pounds butter fat per cow during the year; that 12 herds averaged over 150 pounds, 46 herds over 125 pounds, 100 herds over 100 pounds, and 87 herds less than 100 pounds. The best herd produced an average of 262 pounds of butter fat per year and returned a gross income of \$78.14 per cow, whereas the poorest herd yielded only 38 pounds of butter fat per cow during the year and returned a gross income of \$8.28. Thus there was a difference in the gross income per cow in these two herds amounting to no less than \$69.86. The herd that yielded 262 pounds of butter fat did it at a cost of 11.5 cents per cow, while the poorest herd charged 69.5 cents per pound of butter fat produced. The gross returns as mentioned do not include the value of the skim milk which was returned to the farmers. They take account only of the amount received for the butter fat by the patrons.

This is another instance showing very strikingly that the average man is not making a business of dairying. One would think that he is keeping cows merely for the sake of having plenty to do and that he is not very particular about getting pay for his time. Just what sort of cows the patrons of the Lake Mills Co-Operative Creamery keep we do not know. That is to say, we are not informed as to the breeds that are represented; but whatever the breed it does not pay to keep cows of that kind. Just think of 187 herds out of 248 producing not to exceed 100 pounds of butter fat in a year, and nearly one half of that number producing less than 100 pounds. We have frequently heard farmers complain that dairying is not profitable because they do not get enough for their products. There may be times when they don't get what they ought to have, but as a matter of fact the reason why dairying is not profitable with the average man is because he does not get enough for his butter fat, but because he does not keep the right kind of cows, or else he does not give them the right kind of care. A man who produces butter fat at a cost of 69.5 cents per pound can certainly not expect the creamery to make dairying profitable for him. He ought to study his end of the business and, if necessary pay less attention to the creamery end of it. It would pay a great deal better in the long run.

Mr. Storwick has managed the creamery referred to in Winnebago County for a term of nine years, and it is known as one of the best in the state. From this it is reasonable to infer that Mr. Storwick understands buttermaking and that he also knows something about how cows should be managed to get the best results. We therefore take pleasure in quoting from the address he made to the patrons of the creamery at the time of the annual meeting. In speaking of the management of cows, he said in part:

"It takes a certain amount of feed for maintenance; what a cow receives over this amount is returned to you. If you keep a dairy cow you can expect this return in milk, and if you keep a beef cow she will put it on her own back, and to realize this return you have to put her over the block. I fear too many of you are keeping this last mentioned kind of cows for dairying, but let me tell you that this is as absurd as it would be to enter the race track with a 1,500 pound horse and expect to win a race. A dairy cow for dairy purposes and a beef cow for beef purposes."

Which kind of cows do you keep? Do you keep the kind that correspond to the beef cow as the drafter does to the roadster, or do you keep the kind that are especially adapted for milk and butter production? There may be a difference of opinion as to whether beef cows can produce butter fat at a profit. There may be a difference of opinion as to whether it is desirable to keep special-purpose dairy cows on Iowa farms or on farms in adjoining states, but there can be no difference of opinion as to whether it pays to keep cows that do not average to exceed 100 pounds of butter fat per year. We don't care what the breed of your cows is, if your herd averages 200 pounds of butter fat per year you are on the right track; if the average is down around the 100 pound mark you are not, and just so long as you stay there, you will not find dairying what it ought to be.

Here is what Mr. Storwick said in regard to what the patrons of his creamery should expect from their herds: "The average production per cow at this creamery should be at least doubled and I am certain that this can be done if you will make dairying a business instead of only a side issue."—Farmers' Tribune.

### MAKE DAIRYING A BUSINESS.

A great many farmers who depend upon their dairy cows as the principal source of their cash income do not make dairying a business. They seem to milk cows as a sort of side line. This, at least, is to be judged from the yield of the average man's herd. There is a great deal of hard work connected with dairying; it is a confining business. It requires the farmer's personal attention every day in the year, Sundays included. These are objections usually urged against dairying. While they are worthy of consideration it should not be forgotten that a herd of poor cows requires as much attention, or nearly so, at least, as a herd of good cows; hence it would seem good business to improve the average dairy herd and



"TOO MANY STEPS SPOIL THE COOK"  
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All We ask is a chance to meet  
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