

BANK WITH THE FIRST NATIONAL

IT PAYS

"The Old Reliable"

Its many safe-guards for the peoples' money:
Its large capital and surplus;
Its alert Board of Directors;
Its conservative policy are for

YOUR PROTECTION

Landers, Frary & Clark's Cutlery that Cuts

A Very Fine Line of **CARVERS**

Silver Plated **Knives and Forks**

Spoons in Several Designs and a Complete Line of **ROASTERS**

All Kinds.

CARHART & NYE.

Phone 139. 111 N. Franklin Street.

YOU OFTEN EAT

Ice Cream that leaves a pleasing taste and you always buy more at that shop. We make that kind.

Filling orders for parties, dinners, receptions or any social affair are specialties with us. We use the purest cream, and make the freezing delicious.

Phone your orders to

Wm. HAHESY,

Phone No. 217. 115 Main St.

WINCHESTER

Smokeless Powder shells "LEADER" and "REBATER"

The superiority of Winchester Smokeless Powder shells is undisputed. Among intelligent shooters they stand first in popularity, records and shooting qualities. Always use them For Field or Trap shooting.

Ask Your Dealer For Them.

THE DEMOCRATIC OPPORTUNITY.

By President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University.

The Democratic party is now facing an unusual opportunity and a very great duty. The party in power has become entangled with all sorts of great and small, has lost its sense of choice in a hundred ways, and may be said by reason of its peculiar politics to have allied itself with something less than the nation as a whole. The Democratic party, on the other hand, is free from entanglements and is at liberty to choose policies suited to national conditions as a whole and to all the new aspects of politics which have revealed themselves in recent years. It is free to make a program for the general good, if it will, with perfect candor and simplicity.

It should do this without allowing itself to be embarrassed by old formulas. Most of the old formulas of our politics are worn thread-bare and have lost their significance, having been formulated for another age which had other and very different questions to settle, and which settled them with a sincerity which we can imitate only by translating our principles into new forms and statements.

Take for example, the old formulas with regard to strict construction and the old ideal of "as little government as possible." The indisputable fact is that the Federal Government has in recent years been launched into many fields of activity even the existence of which previous generations did not foresee. We should not now stop to be pedantic about the way in which we shall construe the fundamental law of our Government or attempt the impossible task of forcing its present activities into the framework of old statements. We should seek the best construction, should direct the activities of the Federal Government toward the objects which clearly lie within its province by means which we are convinced to be just and efficient.

Separate Power of States.

It was inevitable, in our changed conditions, that the Federal Government should come out into many new fields of power. For one, we are very zealous for the maintenance of the separate powers and authority of the individual States of the Union. But it is no longer possible with the modern combinations of industry and interests of the several States as they could once be discriminated. Interests once local and separate have become unified and national. They must be treated upon a national scale, in a national spirit, and by the national Government. The Federal Government must, if possible, be kept to its old temper of restraint and carefully studied constitutional right, but it cannot be kept to a little field when the field is in fact great and must be occupied by some common authority. Our principles are not new, but the firms in which we should express them must of necessity be new. They are so novel, indeed, as often to make the principles themselves bear an appearance of radical novelty. There should be no limitation of the functions of the Federal Government by number, but only limitation by carefully considered principle and carefully adopted instrumentalities of action.

The Democratic party has always stood for a careful restraint of the powers of government, and the position I am advocating is not in derogation of its ancient principles in this matter. But it should, whenever national action is necessary, be shy, not of governmental power, but of its organization in the wrong way and its use to the wrong ends. The debates of our coming campaigns must center upon the means we are to use in accomplishing ends which the whole country sees that it is necessary to accomplish. There are Democratic means which we can conscientiously and earnestly advocate, and there are radically undemocratic means which we should oppose with every ardor and power that is in us.

Development of National Life.

Undemocratic methods and means are those which serve the interests of parties or groups of men and which ignore the general interest and the essential rights and opportunities and responsibilities of individuals. The Democratic principle is that government should study not only regulation but individual liberty and individual responsibility and that no regulation incompatible with the freedom and development of the individual is tolerable. This principle, rightly interpreted, leads to many interesting conclusions.

Stated in general terms, our principle should be: Government, not for the sake of success at whatever cost and the multiplication of material resources by whatever process but for the sake of discriminating justice and a wholesome development as well as regulation of the national life.

Apply these doctrines to the great questions of the day and see what will yield you. Apply it, first of all to the great questions which center in tariff legislation. The original principle of protective tariffs in this country was laid down by the great statesman who may be said to have originated it, I mean Alexander Hamilton. His argument for protective tariffs turned at every point upon this single object: the calling out of all the resources and energies of the nation, and their protection against foreign competition so long as they should be unable to bear competition. He thought always of the general development and never of the particular interests of those who were engaged for their own profit in turning it. The principle upon which the Aldrich tariff is based is a radical

YANKEE DOODLE.

The words of Yankee Doodle, which according to the government critics of music ranks second to "Dixie," are as follows:

Father and I went down to camp
Along with Captain Biddle,
And there we saw the men and boys,
As thick as hasty pudding.

CHORUS.

Yankee Doodle, keep it up,
Yankee Doodle dandy!
Mind the music and the step,
And with the girls be handy!

And there we see a thousand men
As rich as Squire David,
And what they wasted every day—
I wish it had been saved.

CHORUS.

Yankee Doodle came to town,
Hidin' on a pony,
Stuck a feather in his hat
And called him macaroni.

The lasses they eat up every day,
Would keep our house all winter—
They have so much, that I'll be bound
They eat when'er they find a mind to.

And there we see a whopping gun,
As big as the leg of a mule,
Mounted on a little cart—
A load for father's cattle.

And every time they fired it off
It took a horn of powder,
And made a noise like father's gun,
Only a million louder.

I went as near to it
As 'Siah's underpinning;
Father went at night again—
I thought the devil was in him.

"HIS ONLY FRIEND"

BY CHAS. HADDEN

(BOY)

Fatherless, motherless, sisterless, brotherless,
Ragged and lonely, I'm shunned by mankind;
All human ties left me; of friends fate's bereft me;
I wander in search, but no home do I find.

To think in this endless endeavor I'm friendless,
My boyish heart reels on the brink of despair;
For from loneliness never my life I can sever,
Till I see through the valley a home—
"Over there."

(DOG)

You forget that I'm here, young master, I fear;
"Fidelity's Emblem" your sorrows will share;
Though clothes may be torn and looks be forlorn,
My eyes shall meet yours beneath tangled hair.

My paw on your knee, with tenderness—
I am trying your burden to bear;
Then know that one friend is true to the end;
So, boy, you cannot, you shall not despair.

ly different one, as sharply contrasted with public benefit. The object of that tariff, and of those which immediately proceeded it, is not the benefit of the country at large and the careful stimulation of its many and various industries, but the benefit of those engaged in the protected industries, the incompetent, along with the competent. It is a means of insuring profits to certain bodies of manufacturers on the plea that what they are doing adds to the wealth and trade of the nation, but without any regard to the question whether they are adding to the wealth and trade of the nation in the way which is most wholesome and most suited to the common benefit.

Again and again there have been instances in previous revisions of the tariff in which certain duties were lowered the manufacturers most affected found themselves face to face with certain loss, but turned into profit by a reconsideration of their whole business, the institution of new machinery, the installation of improved machinery, and the careful stimulation of all their business processes. Recent tariff legislation seeks at every point to relieve them of such necessities of vigilance and improvement; seeks to protect those who have not put their business at its best against foreigners who have. The whole system is a system of favors, by which, not the country at large is profited, but certain perfectly distinguishable beneficiaries of the Government and the party which grants the favors.

The demoralization of the whole thing by its corrupting effect upon our politics, its enfeebling effect upon our principles is now evident to every man who allows himself to think without obscuring his view by private considerations of self interest. A day of reckoning upon this matter is at hand, and it will be an unjust reckoning, a mere reaction, unless we determine and insist upon the true principle of correction.

Corrective Principles.

What shall that principle be? Nothing else than the principle upon which the whole system was originally founded, namely a studious attention to the general and public benefits to be conferred by it. It is indisputable that a large majority of our industries have been so developed and perfected as to render them quite independent of governmental assistance. If the gifted men who have developed and now control them will divert their attention to this economy and efficiency. By common consent we rule the markets of the world with the chief industries of which we are proud, and the further subsidizing of the industries concerned by taxation of the people at large has become not only unnecessary but iniquitous and is manifestly inconsistent with the common good. There are industries which have been artificially fostered and which apparently do not spring out of the natural conditions and capacities of America which can be maintained, it is said, only by a constant aid or subsidy from the Government. Of

these the people must ask themselves the question, Do we wish to maintain them? Can we afford to pay for things not naturally or advantageously produced in America when we could get them as well and much cheaper by importation? Shall we saddle ourselves forever with this systematic charity? There are other industries not yet fully developed, to which protection can honestly and consistently be extended until such time as they shall seem ready for independence. These are resources not yet exploited whose exploitation may take time and many need the covert of tariffs. What we need, in brief, is knowledge of the actual facts in respect of each industry and the honesty to act upon those facts when we have ascertained them.

But how shall we act upon them? Certainly not by rapid and radical changes in our present tariffs, but by such a prolonged and steady change as will bring about an adaptation of the fiscal policy of the Government to the real needs and circumstances of our manufacturing and laboring classes, with a view ultimately to get upon this basis; the taxation for the support of the Government of things for which it will not be a real hardship to pay high prices; if taxes upon these do not suffice, the taxation of those things which will least burden the people to pay for, things not absolute necessities, things which they can do without, suffering or privation; and throughout the whole process an honest seeking for the things which will yield the most revenue with the least burden to the people.

Necessity of Federal Tax.

It is necessary under our dual system of government that the Federal Government should depend upon taxes of this sort, for the most part, for its support and that almost all direct taxes should be left to the States for their maintenance and development. And it seems a perfectly consistent and legitimate principle to place the element of incidental taxation to come in, wherever it may be brought in without being a mere subsidy and without cramping and embarrassing the life of ordinary purchasers. There could be no injustice in a policy such as I have outlined, if it were undertaken by a responsible party and adhered to with courage and consistency. The industries of the country could easily adjust themselves, if proper time were allowed for the process.

Apply our principle of government for the sake of justice and development to the trust question and observe what it will yield. We are at present trying the very hazardous experiment of regulating trusts in one place, we are attempting to restrict them from forms of organization and course of action which are against the general interest by the imposition of fines and penalties. These fines and penalties generally fall, if paid, not upon the individuals responsible, but upon the stockholders, who under our present extraordinary administration of the law, are without any real power to control the business they nominally own. Fines also operate to take out of legitimate business large sums of money of which the public treasury is not in need and whose withdrawal embarrasses the general processes of trade and manufacture. It is a means of regulating which so far has certainly not accomplished its objects.

Present Methods Pernicious.

The other means by which we seek control is the government of public service corporations, as we have come to call them, through commissions. We have carried this method so far that we have virtually gone the length of dictating their management, which carries us very much beyond the point of mere control. We undertake through commissions to dictate to those corporations the methods and means by which they shall conduct their business and we threaten them with penalties of the severest sort if they do not obey the directions given them. These directions may or may not have regard to the possibilities of the case, may force upon those corporations policies and measures which will render their business unprofitable; and yet the government which dictates continues to have responsibility in the matter and has calmly adopted the policy of rule even if it involves ruin.

We do not see the significance of this method of control at present because the commissions so far appointed have generally consisted of men of some wisdom and great honesty, and public opinion has watched the processes of control with a constant critical scrutiny. But the method is only in its infancy. The opportunities it offers for political influence and individual tyranny, which are the bases of graft, every man who is well read in the history of government can easily perceive. By this method of control we shall presently run into choices we never dreamed of. Into nothing less than the fundamental choices of governmental ownership and direction, so that responsibility shall not be divided from power.

There is only one principle in regard to these matters which the Democratic party can consistently and conscientiously adopt. It is this: That control shall not be managed in such a way as to increase the powers and temptations of those who administer government, but in such a way as shall make law supreme through judicial instrumentalities, by making it operate directly upon individuals and emphasizing in every item of legislation the responsibility of individuals. It is perfectly possible to make all corporations so disclose the detail of their organization as to

make it evident to the officers of the law which official, which authority, from its board of directors down to its most subordinate responsible officer, is responsible for the acts of the corporation with which the law chooses to deal. That being done, it is perfectly feasible for the law to punish the person or persons directly who ordered any illegal thing done. Such a process would check and correct illegal and unconscionable practice as no fine or corporate penalty ever can, and is as feasible in the case of public service corporations as of those which perform a less direct and obvious public function. Here is something which lawyers can work out and which will clear the whole air of chicanery and evasion, which will, moreover, remove from government the burden and the temptation of the actual administration of corporate undertakings. One conspicuous, responsible person sent to the penitentiary for ignoring the public interest would do more to correct recent abuses than a thousand fines piled high upon one another or a thousand corporate penalties for disobeying the orders of commissions.

Potency of Public Opinion.

There is one way of keeping such principles in constant vigor and increasing the likelihood of their adoption and operation. That is to put public opinion in control. This can be done in only one way, but can in that way be completely and easily done. It can be done by a few fearless men who will take it upon themselves to give the public full information about everything of which they have any knowledge in connection with the management of parties, the making of laws, and the conduct of every part of the public business, by fearless and consistent candor with regard to everything the Government is handling and with regard to the ways in which it is being handled. It is an absolute dereliction of public duty on the part of anyone responsible for public affairs to regard anything done by government authority in the field of law or policy as a private transaction, to be determined by secret conferences upon grounds not disclosed to the public view. One of the most wholesome things that has been suggested with regard to the control of corporations is that there should be the utmost publicity in respect of their operations and obligations. It is strange that we have not seen that this is also the way to purify and control government.

We live in an age in which old things are passing away, in which all things are under scrutiny, in which the renaissance of government by opinion and the general interest is as plainly forecast by every sign of the times as it was in the period preceding the French Revolution. The world has learned self-control in the time which separates us from that revolution, and America of all countries is not apt to follow the hysterical ways which then set Europe in turmoil. It will use the ordinary instrumentalities of peace and counsel to bring the radical changes about which are now inevitable. The question I wish to leave with you is: "Will the Democratic party offer its services in the great enterprise?"

VILLAGE UNDER THE GROUND

Remarkable Community in Austrian Poland Has Its Home in Ancient Mine.

Deep in the salt mines of the hamlet of Villzecka, in Austrian Poland, some 11 miles from Cracow, lies a veritable underground village which dates away back to the days when slaves first opened these mines in 1334. It is a busy subterranean human hive, all the busier in contrast with the sleepy hamlet above. In fact, all the life of the settlement is concentrated below ground. The air is clean and the temperature that of a warm spring day. The center of the mine is situated in a sort of court which forms a railway station. Here all the railway lines intersect and this huge mine passes. Men and women go above ground to do their marketing, and meet in this court on their return to gossip and compare their bargains. Children play about in the shade of the granite and salt boats in the gutters, running with salt water. These gutters were made hundreds of years ago to get rid of the moisture which runs from the upper floors of the mine, and lead down to the rest of the mine, forming a huge salt lake, the water of which is gradually pumped off and distilled to obtain salt. So difficult and expensive is it to light up the whole mine that visitors must make up a party of at least 30 and pay various sums according to their number. No less than 250 steps lead down to the salt lake, and it is there that the Chapel of St. Anthony stands.

Limit of Condemnation.

Gen. Humphrey, retired, former quartermaster general of the army, was discussing a certain army officer who had long been in the volunteer service, says the Saturday Evening Post.

"What kind of a chap is he?" asked a friend.

"Oh, nice enough," replied the general.

"But has he any sense?"

"Sense," snorted the general, "he hasn't sense enough to turn around in a revolving chair."

Singular and Plural.

"Whenever she gets to thinking how much they're in debt it affects her nerves."

"Huh! the way it affects her husband is singular."

"How singular?"

"Just singular; it affects his 'nerves.' He tried to borrow a hundred from me to-day," Catholic Standard and Times.

Brown's Special MATTRESS

Made of good clean sanitary field cotton, positively guaranteed not to pack or get lumpy, but to stay smooth and luxurious. A good bed is half your life. You spend plenty of money for other necessities, why not consider your bed as the one important factor. Brown's Special Elastic Felt Mattress is the best on the market for the price. Better than many mattresses advertised for \$15.00 to \$18.00. Our Price

\$9.00

BROWN, The Furniture Man,

Sells Cedarine Furniture Polish.

A Bright Light

Perfect Burners supplied with Air in just the right quantity to give a clear bright light.

liberty lanterns

are Air-Tight and Oil-Tight Sold by

Hutchinson & Atwater.

Every Farmer Wants A Reliable LANTERN.

SEE OUR LANTERN SHOW WINDOW.

It may contain something that will interest you.

Hutchinson & Atwater.

Announcement!

I desire to announce that I have purchased the

George E. Packer Feed and Coal Business,

and will continue at the same location. Your business is solicited and courteous attention and full weights guaranteed.

FRED B. JOHNSON.

TELEPHONE 171

TOWSLEE'S EXCELSIOR OINTMENT

TRIED--SURE--VALUABLE

A reliable application for Cuts, Sores, and Bruises. Made and sold only by

R. A. DENTON.

Phone 107

We Have Removed Our Books to Our City Office,

Where the Manager, Mr. J. W. Rabenau, will be in charge and all accounts will be kept, payments made and estimates cheerfully furnished, and lowest prices given on

Storm Sash, Storm Doors and Storm Paper.

Which should be ordered early so as to get them in in good season.

The best grades of HARD and SOFT COAL and PETROLEUM COKE on hand.

Give us your business and we will try to please you.

MANCHESTER LUMBER COMPANY.

Yard, Phone 156. J. W. Rabenau, Mgr. City Office Phone 455.