

The Democrat.

Official Paper of County and City.
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RECIPROCITY IN LINE WITH THE CREATOR'S DESIGN.

When the Creator designed the continent on which we live, and fixed its different zones of soil and temperature. He evidently intended that the inhabitants of the several zones should freely exchange their products with each other. The great oceans on each side of the continent, and the great rivers and lakes in the central valleys, seem especially designed as north and south highways of commerce.

The temperature of one zone produces good small grains, another good corn, another cotton and another rice; and each zone is especially adapted for the production of some fruits and vegetables which cannot be profitably produced in any other. It is no other means of transportation existed, the people of the different zones could, by using the natural channels provided by the Creator, exchange their products with each other and all enjoy the products of the entire continent. The Creator placed no barriers in the way. Only unwise men seek to defeat the Creator's design by building tariff walls.

Iowa farmers can profitably exchange their corn and corn products for Canadian lumber and wheat. The democratic party is standing solidly behind President Taft in his endeavor to knock a hole through the tariff wall on our northern boundary.

A COMMENDABLE ACT.

It is now well known that the use of white phosphorus endangers the health and life of those who use the poison in the manufacture of matches. It causes necrosis of the jawbone and teeth and other ailments.

Some time ago President Taft recommended, in a message to congress, that a special tax be imposed upon all match manufacturers using the deadly compound, and he wanted the tax sufficiently high to drive them out of business. There was some objection to using the taxing power to secure the desired results, which delayed the enactment of legislation.

The Diamond Match Co. owns and for many years has used a harmless formula, which answers every purpose of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, and its right to the sole use of the formula has been duly protected by the Sevens-Cohen patent, which will not expire for about five years.

The enactment of legislation such as recommended by the President would give the company a monopoly of the match business in this country, or enable it to exact large royalties from other match manufacturers. In this age of commercialism most people would expect that the big corporation would have commenced making plans to harvest its prospective advantage, and would increase the value of its stock several hundreds of thousands of dollars. But it did not do anything of that nature. It listened to the voice of mankind and acted the part of a humanitarian. It waived its own chance for pecuniary gain and put an end to the use of a poisonous and disease-spreading substance, by recording in the Patent Office a relinquishment of all rights under its patent. Every match manufacturer in the country can now freely use the Diamond Match Company's harmless formula.

It is an encouraging sign of the times when a big corporation makes such a free will offering to humanity.

PUBLIC REGULATION OF COMBINATIONS.

From time immemorial civilized people have had usury laws, which placed a ban upon extortionate interest rates, and the most far-reaching public question at the present time is the extension of the principle which underlies usury laws, to the so-called industrial combinations which are now charging extortionate prices for steel, oil, sugar and many other necessities used by the masses.

Government regulation may not be necessary for any corporation that does not interfere with competition. That is a mooted question. But the moment a corporation enters a combination for the fixing of prices, or is strong enough itself to do so, and to destroy competition, that moment the public should intervene. The public has a right to fix prices and limit dividends, the same as it has the right to fix the legal rate of interest. Such regulation will put an end to the making of multimillion-

aires, and enable labor to retain a larger share of the wealth which it produces.

Real unfettered competition might render legal regulation unnecessary, but under present industrial conditions such competition seems next to impossible.

Combinations now exist which are sufficiently powerful to limit the production and regulate the price of the larger part of the products of the country's mills and factories. Such a condition as that is intolerable; it borders upon industrial slavery; it can not long continue.

POINTS MADE BY TAFT IN FAVOR OF RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

The truth is as between Canada and ourselves, a reciprocity agreement must of necessity relate more to agricultural products than to manufactures.

A reciprocity agreement is give and take; when you examine closely this agreement you will congratulate yourselves that we were able to make one that covered so wide a range of subjects.

The great benefit of this treaty is the profit in mutual exchange that will come in response to the agricultural products of both.

We shall be blind, indeed, if we neglect this opportunity to add to the strength of our country by thus increasing our self-supporting capacity.

The very existence of the policy (protection) depends on our abolition of the tariff where it is not really needed.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

(From the Commons.)
The movement toward reciprocity with Canada should receive encouragement at the hands of the democratic party. It is a step in the direction of reducing the burden of the tariff.

Canada, our neighbor on the north, ought to be brought into the closest relationship possible. There is no reason why there should be a tariff wall between us. Absolute freedom of exchange between the states and the extension of the principles to two nations like Canada and the United States will be justified by the results that will follow.

SPECIAL WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

By Clyde H. Tavenner.

Taft and sure defeat, or a progressive republican candidate with a chance to win!

This is the watch word of the recently organized progressive republican league. The idea was coined by Gilson Gardner, one of the press agents of the new republican organization.

If the ultimatum being held out to the republicans that the re-nomination of Taft means defeat for the party in 1912, it might as well be accepted that the next president will be a democrat. Mr. Taft at this time seems certain of a re-nomination.

Gardner gives seven reasons why Taft ought to be defeated if re-nominated:

1. His failure to receive endorsement at the hands of Roosevelt.
2. His alliance with Aldrich, Cannon, Ballinger and others generally credited with connections with special privilege.
3. The hostility of the progressive wing, led by men like LaFollette, Cummins, Beveridge, Pinchot and Roosevelt.
4. The public disapproval of Taft's bad faith in accepting the presidency as a progressive, and administering the office as a reactionary.
5. The bad effects of his support of Ballinger and opposition to forest conservation.
6. Taft's acquiescence in the Aldrich tariff bill, his use of patronage to coerce progressives, his defeat of the income tax amendment, etc.
7. The cumulative effect of these as seen in the repudiation of the party in the late elections.

Opposed to these are the facts that he has the confidence of Wall Street; that there is a strong sentiment in favor of giving any president a second term, and that the regulars in his party favor his re-nomination. But contributing much more powerfully to the chances of Taft's re-nomination are these facts:

1. That the republican organization is controlled by Big Business.
2. That the southern delegates are brought under Taft control by federal patronage and cash.
3. That the southern delegates combined with the delegates who can be delivered by state machines controlled by such as Penrose, Lorimer, Crane, Aldrich, Carter and Warren, make up two-thirds of the delegates in the convention.

"Shall it be Taft and sure defeat," demand the progressives, "or a progressive republican candidate with a chance to win?"

It looks as if the answer is to be: "Taft and sure defeat."

Canadian reciprocity as advocated by the President is proving the most perplexing subject imaginable to Washington newspaper correspondents who try to do their work both conscientiously and accurately. The proposed agreement is a step in the right direction and will undoubtedly give some relief to the over-taxed consumer; both republicans and democrats can justify a vote for the proposition on this score. But like all legislation originating with the party which has complete funds supplied by the special interests, the proposed agreement gives special privilege the best of it. It is evident that the contents of industry must have been framed. There are two important "jokers" in the agreement. One provides for free lumber providing neither country lays an export tax on the same. As all lumber shipped

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from the Crown lands in Canada is subject to an export duty, the consumer of lumber will get no cheaper product than if lumber was not mentioned in the treaty. The agreement places cattle and sheep upon the free list, but leaves dressed meats of all kinds upon the dutiable list for the benefit of the meat packers' trust.

The democrats are in a position to support the agreement with more consistency than are the republicans. The democratic member of Congress votes for the measure on the ground that while the reciprocity is not the brand he would prefer, it is nevertheless a step in the right direction, and he will vote for a supplemental bill placing lumber and meat imports, not only from Canada, but from all countries, on the free list.

The republican member votes for the agreement with no intention of ever voting to place lumber and dressed meats on the free list, but with the intention of permitting the agreement to remain in effect with the lumber and dressed meat jokers intact.

There seems to be some fear among a certain proportion of the farmers lest a reduction or a removal of the tariff barrier will be followed by an influx of Canadian farm products that will make profitable the filling of the soil an impossibility. This fallacy has been fostered by the arguments made by politicians that the salvation of the farmer lies in high protection.

It is also argued by some that with the free entrance of Canadian foodstuffs the entire surplus of that country would be thrown into our markets; and yet Canada's export of grain shows about one-fifth of the value of the cereal crop of this country. Canada's exports of barley in 1910, regarded as a serious menace to the producers of the 160,000,000 bushels on our side, were only 1,107,000 bushels. As to corn, President Taft himself struck the keynote when he declared at Columbus, O., that "in respect to corn the American farmer is king, and will remain so, reciprocity or no reciprocity." As to wheat, the president in the same speech said the domestic price is governed by the world price, and that "the sending of any part of Canada's surplus through our country instead of through Canada to be milled or to be exported without milling, will not perceptibly or materially affect the price of wheat for our farmers."

It may ultimately prove that the free listing of farm products was the best thing that could have happened, because there is no longer any suspicion of a reason why the farmers should not get busy and demand a revenue tariff on manufacturer articles.

The Taft administration and Wall Street are making an assault upon the independent magazines of the country. The two movements may be independent of each other, and they may not be, but both of these powerful influences are operating at the same time.

The administration is about to strike the magazine industry a powerful blow by increasing the postage on the advertising sections of magazines from 1 to 4 cents a pound. J. Pierpont Morgan has bought several independent magazines, only last week having acquired the American magazine, on the staff of which are Frank Independent writers as Ida M. Tarbell, Lincoln Steffens, Ray Stannard Baker and William Allen White.

Apparently, Morgan has started out to put every muck-raking magazine out of business. He wants no more exposure of national evils; no more criticism of his railroads; no more criticism of the banking system recommended by his man Aldrich; no more attacks on the tariff or capitalists of industry.

The New York Press, which was the first to learn of Morgan's designs upon the independent magazines, declares that the Morgan crowd of financiers are also trying to get control of the American News company, the great channel by which periodicals are sent out to 60,000 dealers throughout the United States. If Morgan gets control of this concern he could prevent the starting of independent magazines except under great difficulties and crippling conditions that already have a great vogue. The current edition of Hamp-

ton's magazine is stored in warehouses because the American News company refuses to handle it. The periodical contains an attack on the Standard Oil company.

It is not anticipated there will be any immediate violent change in any of the magazines whipped into the Morgan control. There will be simply a gradual subsidence of vital and vigorous comment. The organizers of the "public opinion trust" are not fools enough to order laudation of special privilege. The policy is to be repressive.

Morgan, says the Press, has a two fold purpose: to make the periodicals more profitable and to control their editorial policies. The paper continues:

"Morgan already owns periodicals with a circulation of more than 3,000,000, or a reading public of 12,000,000. He is known to control by suggestion the policy of periodicals with a circulation of 10,000,000. The active work of organization is being carried on through Thomas W. Lamont, newest member of the Morgan firm. The result thus far is that editors who have boasted of their independence today are muzzled."

There is evidence to the effect that despite his millions, Morgan will find it hard to silence the muck-raking magazines. Rudolph Spreckles, the sugar millionaire and reformer, has come into the field, and it is declared that Gifford Pinchot, the forester, is also seeking to block Morgan.

A BIG MAGAZINE CONSOLIDATION.

Through an amalgamation just effected, three well-established and well-known publications are hereafter to be published by one company, although no change in the policy or personnel of editorial management is to take place.

The Crowell Publishing Company, owners of Woman's Home Companion and Farm and Fireside, takes over The American Magazine and will publish it in conjunction with its other two publications. Mr. George H. Hazen is President of the Crowell Publishing Company; Mr. H. J. Fisher is General Manager.

The editors of The American Magazine who have been with The Phillips Publishing Company will continue to be both as editors of and exclusive writers for The Crowell Publishing Company. This group consists of John S. Phillips, Editor-in-chief, who now becomes an officer and director of the Crowell Publishing Company; Ida M. Tarbell; F. P. Dunne, creator of "Mr. Dooley"; Ray Stannard Baker; Albert A. Boyden, and John M. Siddall. Mr. William Allen White and other writers who have been closely allied with The American Magazine will continue as contributors.

The three publications in quite distinct fields are at the highest point of success yet attained. The Woman's Home Companion, which occupies a powerful position in the woman's field and whose growth has been phenomenal, is edited by Tertrude B. Lane and numbers on its staff Hayden Carruth, Grace M. Gould and Sophie Kerr Underwood. Farm and Fireside, edited by Herbert Quick, formerly of Sioux City, Iowa, is an agricultural paper of high quality and wide national circulation which is the leading exponent of up-to-date agricultural methods.

This amalgamation will make for increased efficiency and influence in the case of all three of these publications.

Mock Duck Eggs.

The mock duck egg so commonly seen in Chinatown is coated with a mixture of lime, clay, spices and rice husk, which excludes air. After many moons the yolk turns dark green or black. The older and blacker the better it is, according to the Chinese taste. It never is absent from great ceremonial dinners, boiled.

Cease Hurling Over the Past.

That which is past is gone and irrevocable. Wise men have enough to do with things present and to come.

The Golden Mean.

A certain English mayor, whose period of office had come to an end, was surveying the work of the year. "I have endeavored," he said with an air of conscious recititude, "to administer justice without swerving to partiality, on the one hand, or impartiality, on the other."

WILL C. CHAPEL

PAPER HANGER--FRESCO ARTIST

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This season we have the Chanticleer and Pergola Designs, Cut Outs, Crowns, Panels, Landscape and Nursery Patterns: Of these we have colored sketches showing them as they appear on the wall and on request we will furnish these to any one.

We will carry in stock many of these designs at the address below and cordially invite your inspection of them.

Get your order in early and have a date set for hanging the paper. Do not buy wall paper until you have seen our 1911 line and get our prices. You may have the patterns brought to your home or you can inspect them at **104 Butler St.**

Telephone 461.

WILL C. CHAPEL.

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF IOWA:

Your state committee has opened permanent headquarters in the city of Des Moines. The object is to effect a perfect organization of the party in every county, township, town and precinct in the state and thus be prepared, when the presidential campaign opens in 1912, to carry on a campaign which will place Iowa in the democratic column.

Our greatest difficulty in the past has been our inability to keep the organization active and alert from one campaign to the next. Good working organizations have been built up for particular campaigns but after these campaigns, the organizations have entirely lapsed and fallen to the low state and the next campaign, about one half the period which should have been devoted to active campaign work has been required to rebuild the organization.

It is our purpose not only to remedy this matter, but to make the party organization a living, breathing, militant force, entirely worthy of the confidence which the voters of the state and nation have signified their intention to place in the democratic party at the next presidential election.

In order to accomplish this we must have the aid of every good democrat in the state; the work cannot be accomplished without great expense and patriotic sacrifice; and every one should bear his portion of the burden with the same eagerness and in the same measure that he would enjoy the approaching victory.

To these ends we call upon every democrat to aid us; send in your own subscription, and if you can do so, take up a subscription among your democratic neighbors and send to the undersigned at 401-35 Clapp Block, where a complete record of all aid received will be kept.

Democracy—Effectively Organized—Will Carry Iowa in 1912. Will You Help?

Very respectfully,
N. F. Reed, Chairman.
Democratic State Central Com.

Proceedings Board of Supervisors.

January 28, 1911.
Board met as per adjournment. Members all present with J. B. Evers, deputy auditor.

The official bonds of the following were approved:
J. D. Morgan, deputy sheriff; W. H. Martin, constable Elk township; Jas. A. Lyness, constable Adams twp.; T. J. Fuehr, clerk, Richland twp.; Geo. R. Angell, clerk Delhi twp.; W. R. Reeve, clerk, South Fork twp.; W. R. Carrothers, assessor South Fork twp.; W. H. Clute, assessor Oneida twp.

Resolved, That the salary of the assessor be fixed at \$2.25 for the year 1911.

Class 4, Bridge.
P. C. Kleinsorge, lumber.....\$25 20
W. F. Garvin, laborer..... 3 50

Class 9, Road.
W. V. Keith, crushing rock..... 15 00
P. S. French, road drag..... 3 50

Class 3, County Buildings.
Gus Barnard, moving safe, etc..... 56 00
Resolved, That the auditor be authorized to issue warrants for all claims allowed at this session.

On motion board adjourned to Saturday, February 25th, 1911.

J. B. Evers, J. J. Kirkwood,
Deputy Auditor. Chairman.

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