The Democrat.

Official Paper of County and City.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1911.

THE SAFETY OF PROPERTY.

The decisions in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Company cases are right, but some of the reasoning of Chief Justice White, in delivering the opinions in these cases, is by no means clear and satisfactory. Some of his sayings would indicate that the highest court in the land would permit great aggregations of capital to continue to restrain interstate commerce, if the restraint was not undue or unreasonable.

Such an interpretation of the Sherman law might, at first thought, be considered more favorable to property than to human rights; but in its last analysis that would not be true.

Property is not safe when hoarded in a few hands. Property never has and never will be safe when a reasonable share of it can not be acquired by every deserving and industrious man. If the possessors of swollen fortunes are wise, they will not attempt to profit by the dictum of the Chief Justice; they will share their present holdings, rather than attempt to increase them.

If the owners of swollen fortunes combine and confederate, and make it practically impossible for the young man of average education and intelligence to earn a competence by his own endeavors, history will repeat itself in this generation by a revolt on the part of the many.

Already there are warning signals on our Pacific coast. The recent legislation of the legislature of California is little less than revolutionary. It practically shifts the burdens of government from the individual to the corporation. The predatory rich should remember that the power to tax is inherent in the masses of the people, and that the power to tax is the power to confiscate, the power to destroy.

WHY DEMOCRATS FAVOR CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

The democrats are almost a unit in favor of Candian reciprocity, not because the measure is ardently supported by President Taft, but because it is right, everlastingly right.

There is little or no difference between the people of this country and Canada, but there is a difference in climate and productions.

The people of both countries can be benefited by each producing that which they can produce most economically, and then freely exchange with each other. In that way the wants of all will be better supplied. Neither side will gain at the expense of the other, but both will gain by the mutual advantages of commerce.

PRESIDENT TAFT FAVORS ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

It has long been contended by democrats that tariff schedules should be considered and voted upon separately. This policy has been vigorously opposed by every advocate of high and prohibitive tariffs, because it would have a tendency to prevent the combines which for many years have succeeded in preventing a downward revision of the tariff. President Taft, however, in his Chicago speech last Saturday came out squarely in favor of tariff bills by schedules. He said:

"One of the great objections to the old method of framing a tariff bill was that in order to secure its passage every district had to be given something in the bill in the way of protection, whether it needed it or not, for the purpose of appeasing the representative of that district and securing his support.

"This method was obviously calculated to produce a bill drawn not with a view to the protection of those industries that really needed protection, but for many industries that did not need it at all.

"Hence the proposition has been made, and has received the general approval, that the various schedules of the tariff should be considered separately, and that the amount of protection to be furnished to a particular product should be determined on its merits with reference to the cost of its production at home and abroad.

For many years the United States and Canada have shown the world the longest boundary between any two nations. It extends across a continent from ocean to ocean, and both countries have lived in peace and mutual respect, without a fortress, a soldier or a gun on either side of that boundary line. Why should not the people of two such countries trade freely with each other?

HOARD FAVORS CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

Former Governor Hoard of Wisconsin is known in all sections of the country as an authority on dairying and agriculture. He has without doubt given the subject of Canadian reciprocity intelligent and impartial consideration, and his opinion should be worth more than that of the agents of the lumber trust, who are masquerading just at present as friends of the American farmer and protesting in his name against the Canadian pact.

In a recent letter Mr. Hoard declared that most of the opposition against reciprocity was based on politics. He said the measure would be of unbounded benefit to the farmers.

"I have faith, he said, "that reciprocity will stimulate a demand for the products of labor this side of the line; as day follows night.

"The effect of reciprocity will be to promote the business interests of both countries. In this the farmers must not stand aloof. If they do, the day of their sore punishment is not far off."

TAFT SAYS FARMERS ARE BUNKOED BY BIG INTERESTS.

In his speech to the Western Economic Club at Chicago last Saturday President Taft declared that the opposition to the Canadian reciprocity agreement came not from the farmers but from the lumber interests, and from the manufacturers of paper.

"If the farmers of the country at large," he said, "could be brought to understand that this treaty was in the interest of the majority of the people he would no longer fear the outcome of the vote in the senate."

The president was not sparing of his words. He told the reasons of the opposition to the treaty by the lumber trust and by the paper manufacturers and without using names, scored a New York firm, some of whose members recently appeared at the hearing before the senate finance committee) in Washington ostensibly in favor of the National Grange and objecting to the effect of the agreement.

TIME FOR TEARS.

The Denver News says: "The senate committee of the Illinois legislature declares that William E. Lorimer was elected to the senate by bribery and corruption. Now is the time for Joe Bailey to turn on a few more weeps."

THE BOOSTER.

I'd rather be a booster than a
knocker any day.
I'd rather tinge with hope than
doubt the words I have to say.
I'd rather miss my guess
On another man's success
Than to view his bitter struggle
and prophesy his fall.
I would rather say "he's coming"
Than "he's going,' when Im summing
Up the labors of my brothers. I
would rather boost them all.

I would rather speak the kind
things than the mean things anyday,
I'd rather swing a baton than a
hammer, let me say,
I would rather sing my rhyme
In a sort of two-step time.
Than to let it drag in dirges in a
dooomy, heavy style.
I would rather say "God bless
you!"
And with words of cheer impress
you,
Than to preach about your follies all
the while.

I would rather be a booster than a
knocker any day.
I'd rather praise than criticise in
what I have to say;
I'd rather not be wise,
At the cost of others' sighs,
I would rather see the good things
than the evil that men do;
I would rather far be wrong
When I boost a man along
Than be perfect in my judgment, but
make everybody blue.

Detroit Free Press.

SPECIAL WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

By Clyde H. Tavenner.

In a strong speech and one that was frequently interrupted with applause, Congressman Lincoln Dixon of Indiana, member of the ways and means committee and one of the democratic leaders of the House, declared that in less than four weeks the democrats had carried out nearly every important promise made to the people in the recent campaign.

"Our party has taken from the speaker of the House the power to appoint committees and thus control legislation," said Mr. Dixon. "It has passed through this House a joint resolution to give the people the right to elect their United States senators by a direct vote. It has passed a bill compelling campaign committees to inform the public before an election the sources of the money used for the expenses of the campaign and election. It was provided a way and will reduce the expense of this House by nearly $20,000 by cutting off useless offices. It has placed upon the free list many of the articles of necessity to the American farmer, and if the free list bill does not become a law the Republican senate and president will be responsible for the failure."

Discussing protection from an economic viewpoint, the Indiana member ridiculed the protectionist theory that a government can make its people prosperous by taxing everything they eat, wear or use.

"Prosperity is not produced by law," he declared. "Prosperity comes through natural resources. It is not handed out by the President or by Congress. It comes by industry, fertility of the soil, and the intelligence of our people combined.

"We are told in every campaign of the great increase in our national wealth under protection. This country is so situated and has such immense resources that its development and increase of wealth would be wonderful under any kind of tariff laws. We have fertile soil, inexhaustible mines of hidden wealth, and the most intelligent people on the globe.

Mr. Dixon took up the discussion of such articles as lumber, barb wire, agricultural implements, harness, sewing machines and many other items contained in the free list, and produced figures which showed that the manufacturers maintained two sets of prices, one for American consumers and one for foreign consumers. "We have no disposition to injure or cripple any American industry," declared Mr. Dixon, "but we are not disposed to allow any American industry to injure or cripple the American people. Their duty simply allows the manufacturer of these goods to absolutely control the American market from foreign competition and charge our people the price just below what the duty allows them, and then, at lower prices, to sell to foreigners in open and free competition. We simply require them hereafter to treat their customers alike and prevent the discrimination against our own people.

"Among other things we propose to make it easier for our people to own their own homes. The prices of lumber have increased so much that it is almost impossible for the man with moderate means or a fair salary to build a house; it is impossible for the men with small wages to do so. So we have placed lumber on the free list."

The democratic party does not stand for free trade; it never did, and never will.

Congressman Cyrus Cline of Indiana paused for an instant in the middle of an able and brilliant speech on the tariff, turned toward the republican side of the House with the above defy and waited for someone to accept the challenge. The republicans looked from one to another, moved a little uneasily in their seats, but no one arose in his place to take exception to the declaration of the Indiana man. So Mr. Cline continued and the democratic side gave him a rousing cheer.

"I have no consideration for the demagogue who charges that the democratic party is a free trade party," declared Representative Cline. "Its whole history impeaches that declaration, and those charges are only made when reason and argument fail and always with a vicious motive.

"This country is committed to the theory of raising money to defray the expenses of the government by a duty on imports. We shall never get away from that theory. Our expenses are so enormous and constantly increasing that in all probability our retrenchment and reformation will be, not in raising much less revenue, but in more judiciously expending it.

"The democratic party has stood for a duty on imports from the very beginning of the government. It believes in a tariff for revenue only, the only difference between democrats being the manner in which the rate shall be laid and not in the theory under which it shall be laid.

"The democratic party has stood for a hundred years for a tariff for revenue only. It has seen parties and 'isms' founded upon unscientific economic theories come and go, and it continues to advocate with popular favor those essential principles announced by its founder."

RAILROAD TIME CARDS

MANCHESTER & ONEIDA RY.

Time Table, No. 17.

Supercedes Time Table No. 16.

Effective March 8, 1911.

Train No. 2. Daily, leaves Manchester at 5:40 a. m., connects with C. G. W. train No. 5 west-bound due at Oneida at 6:06 a. m., also connects with C. G. W. train No. 6 east-bound due at Oneida at 6:29 a. m. Returning arrives at Manchester at 7:00 a. m.

Train No. 4. Daily except Sunday leaves Manchester at 8:45 a. m., connect C. M. & St. P. train No. 22 northbound due at Oneida Junc. at 9:13 a. m. Returning arrives at Manchester at 9:45 a m.

Train No. 6. Daily, except Sunday, leaves Manchester at 1:50 p. m., connects with C. G. W. train No. 4 east-bound due at Oneida at 2:57 p. m. Returning arrives at Manchester at 3:25 p. m.

Train No. 8. Daily, leaves Manchester at 3:40 p. m., connects with C. G. W. train No. 3 west-bound due at Oneida at 4:06 p. m. Returning arrives at Manchester at 4:35 p. m.

Train No. 10. Daily, except Sunday, leaves Manchester at 4:50 p. m., connect with C. M. & St. P. train No. 21 southbound due at Oneida Junc at 5:20 p. m. Returning arrives at Manchester at 5:50 p. m.

Train No. 12. Sunday only, leaves Manchester at 2:30 p. m., connects with C. G. W. train No. 4 east-bound due at Oneida at 2:57 p. m. Returning arrives at Manchester at 3:25 p. m.

Any information regarding rates, routes, etc will always be cheerfully furnished.

C. J. BOARDWAY,
Traffic Manager.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

Time Table.

West Bound

No 5 Omaha, Sioux City and St. Paul Fast Mail.... ....8:10 a. m.
No 21 Dub & Ft Dodge local..7:23a. m
No 3 Ft Dodge Express.... ..3:10 p. m
No 33 Dubuque & Waterloo..5:40 p m
No 1 Chicago, Sioux City & Omaha Ltd.. .. ..11:05 p. m.
No 401 St Paul ....11:42 p m
No 93 Way Freight.... .... .. 1 p m

East Bound

No 2 Omaha & Sioux City & Chicago Limited....2:05 a m.
No 402 St Paul & Chicago Ltd 3:41 a m
No 34 Waterloo & Dub clipper 8:35 a m
No 6 Ft Dodge & Chi Express 11:25 a m
No 4 Sioux City, Omaha & St. Paul 3:17 p m
No 22 Ft Dodge Dub local ....7:35 p m
No 94 Way Freight.... .... ..11:54 a m

No. 22 has Chicago sleeper.
Dining Car on Trains Nos. 5 and 6

CEDAR RAPIDS BRANCH

Going South

No 305 Pass daily ex Sunday 8:40 a m.
No 333 Pass daily ex Sunday 5:45 p m
No 360 Freight daily ex Sunday12:45p m

Arrive from South

No 334 Pass daily ex Sunday 8:00 a m
No 330 Pass daily ex Sunday 5:20 p m
No 3 Freight daily ex Sunday 11:15 a m

No. 3 runs to Fort Dodge only

H. G. PIERCE, Station Agent

No. 5 runs to Omaha, Sioux City and St. Paul.

No. 1 has connections to Omaha, Sioux City, Sioux Falls, St. Paul and Minneapolis and No. 2 from same points.

Dining car on trains No. 5 and 6

Woman Author at Home

Home-made jam is gradually disappearing from the twentieth century European household. And yet 60 years ago George Sand, who treated most of her domestic duties somewhat lightly, was discovered by a visitor wearing a cotton dress and a big apron, and skimming a panful of fruit destined for the jampot. "It is not easy work," she remarked. "I find it harder to make good jam than to write Valentine' or 'Mauprat'; but there are some tasks one cannot leave to others."

Watch Health of Children.

In Japan government physicians make a thorough physical examination of all school children once a year, and there is a monthly inspection of them by the medical corps every month. There is also a monthly sanitary investigation of all school buildings, their contents, water supply, surroundings, etc.

The New Writing.

Advice to an ambitious writer from a literary bureau: "Let your story always have contained in it the element of love, but always treat it in a strikingly original way. The old forms have gone out."

"SHALL DEMOCRATIC PARTY BE ALDRICHIZED?"

The fight is on! Shall the democratic national convention of 1912 be controlled by an Aldrich democracy or shall it represent real democratic sentiment?

Although the democratic party has not controlled administrations in recent yeears its democratic platforms have given it a power possessed by no other party in history—the power to compel opposing parties to recognize the righteousness of its platforms.

This advantage has been won by the party's persistent fight for the peoplee during the past 16 years.

Today the American people are looking to the democratic party as the leader in real reforms.

Can the democratic party be trusted. The democratic national convention for 1912 will provide the answer.

The special interests that have wrecked the republican party are seeking to gain control of the democratic party.

If they find that the progressive sentiment is too strong to be entirely ignored they will take someone who has been progressive enough to furnish them something to talk about but not progressive enough to fight the interests.

After a long fight the progressive policies which aroused the opposition of all the predatory interests in 1896 are becoming the accepted policies of the country, but the interests will do their best to nominate a candidate who is not in sympathy with them and who tried to retard their progress.

The work of a democratic president will be no easy work. It will require strength of body, strength of mind and unflinching moral purpose. The times require a stalwart, fearless, progressive leader.

Congress will largely shape the issues and may develop the man, but whether he come from the senate or the house, or from a state position of from private life, he must measure up to the requirements of the occasion and be able to summon the progressive hosts to his banner. He must be positive and progressive if he is to win the confidence of those who are seeking remedial legislation.

If you believe the democratic party should be true to its name you may help win the fight to protect its national convention from the invading forces of those who would make the party the laughing stock of real democrats.

Mr. Bryan will do his part in the effort to protect the democratic pary from "Aldrichism." On the stump and through his paper, The Commoner, he will insist that the progress made by the party during the past sixteen years shall not be thrown away; that the special interests sahll not control the convention; that its platform shall be honest and unequivocal and its candidates devoted to genuine democratic doctrine.

Mr. Bryan needs your help in this great fight. It is the people's fight to control their own government. Write us regarding the situation in your community and offer suggestions for promoting the democratic cause. New subscribers to The Commoner this month will have their names entered for a two-year's subscription at the one year rate—$1.00. This carries you beyond the next presidential election and enables Mr. Bryan to keep in touch with you and to have your co-operation in this important struggle. If you are not a subscriber to The Commoner, send $1.00 for a two-year subscription and become identified with the fight Mr. Bryan is making to prevent the "Aldrichization" of the democratic party. Address The Commoner, Lincoln, Neb.

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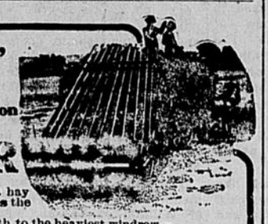
Agent Butterick Patterns.

"[SOFTLY and QUIETLY the hay is being elevated and loaded]"

He is using with great satisfaction

The NEW DEERE CYLINDER LOADER



It's worth any farmer's time to investigate a hay loader that gathers up **all** the hay, but **leaves** the bottom trash—
That will load **anything** from the lightest swath to the heaviest windrow—
That will pick up three separate bunches of hay, or separate sheaves of any crop, whether bound or unbound.
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Its gathering fingers are not "hard formed," consequently they pick up hay and **nothing but hay.**
Once started up the elevator, the strongest wind cannot dislodge it, and as it nears the operator, it is gradually compressed into a narrow stream making it **easy to handle.**
The New Deere Loader is of durable construction, light of weight and draft—altogether the best loader on the market.

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Woman and Wife

Womanhood is greater than wifehood. It comprehends and embraces it. The best woman will make the best wife.—Gail Hamilton.

United States Aristocracy.

In this country there is a democracy of wealth and an aristocracy of intellectual ability. The ranks are open to all, and the poor boys of to-day are going to be the magnates of the future.

Joy of Aspiration.

To be truly happy is a question of how we begin and not of how we end; of what we want and not of what we have. An aspiration is a joy forever, a possession as solid as a landed estate, a fortune which we can never exhaust and which gives us year by year a revenue of pleasurable activity. To have many of these is to be spiritually rich.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Muscular Christianity.

Birmingham, England, was the home of prize fighting when the ring was patronized by literature and royalty. There was Bendigo, who became an enemy to all unrighteousness. "Wot's atheists?" he asked once, on being told that a gathering of men he saw were of that persuasion. He was told. "Don't believe in no God, don't they?" he shouted. "Here, hold my coat. I'll soon show 'em wot's wot."

Uncle Ezra Says:

"A man ain't half so apt to hide his light under a bushel ez he is to hide somethin' that won't stay the light."

Had His Shoes Broken In.

Frederick the Great had tender feet and used to have an old double who broke in new boots for him.

No Risks in Philadelphia.

Rising in a street car to give his seat to a woman, a St. Louis man broke his collar bone. Did you ever observe the risks taken by men in Philadelphia street cars?—Philadelphia Times.

Law of the Household.

Would we codify the laws that should reign in households, and whose daily transgression annoys and mortifies us, and degrades our household life—we must learn to adorn every day with sacrifices. Good manners are made up of petty sacrifices. Temperance, courage, love, are made up of the same jewels. Listen to every prompting of honor.—R. W. Emerson.

Origin of "Yonkers."

Patroon Van de Donck, in the [illegible] after 1642, lived such a serene [illegible] robust life on his Hudson river estate that the Dutch villagers called his manor farm, "De jonkheer's landt"—the gentleman's land; later compressed by the frugal English into "Yonkers."

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