

The Democrat.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1911.

ON THE WAY BACK WITH A LIT- TER OF BIG CUBS.

For some time past the general public has waged a good fight against the big industrial trusts, but has neglected to guard against the stealthy advance of the Aldrich central bank scheme.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has long contended that a corporation could well afford to pay the entire national debt for a charter such as the Aldrich scheme proposes to bestow as a gracious gift.

The men behind the Aldrich scheme have their plans well formulated and their hooks well concealed. The date they hold out to the country banker is quite alluring, and it is safe to say that they already have a majority of the country bankers on their string.

In the days of General Jackson the people suffered from the exactness and financial manipulations of the central bank as grievously as they have in recent years from the extortions of the trusts. And when the old central bank was overthrown by Jackson, thoughtful men predicted that he had only put it out of business for the time being. They likened the institution to a man eating lions, and took the position that Jackson had only wounded the animal and driven her back into the jungle, from which she would again emerge with a litter of big cubs by her side. She is not yet out into the open, but is on the way back, moving stealthily on softly padded feet.

No private interest should be given the power to expand or contract the volume of currency in this country.

MALIGNANT EFFECT OF MISUSE OF WORDS.

It would require a mathematical genius to estimate the malignant influence of the words "protection" on one side, and "revenue only" on the other side, in determining the merits and demerits of our different tariff policies.

The definition of the word protection has little application to the tariff system known by that name. Yet it has taken the masses of the people a long time to see through the imposition. It has taken a long, long time for the public to learn that our so called protective tariffs protect or benefit only a favored few, and that they victimize millions of ultimate consumers. Nevertheless the word protection helps to perpetuate the vicious system or policy which bears that name. On the other hand, the words "revenue only" are, to say the least, misleading, injurious and a weight upon an otherwise meritorious revenue system.

It is not possible to procure the country's necessary revenue without imposing import duties upon articles which are also produced or manufactured in this country. And every dollar of such revenue, collected at our custom houses, gives the American producer or manufacturer that much advantage over, or protection against his foreign competitor. When that is true, why use the words "for revenue only"? No one will contend but what a tariff for revenue carries with it an incidental protection. A tariff for revenue, a tariff the primary object of which shall be the raising of revenue, is what democrats stand for and hope to procure. The fact that a tariff for revenue purposes affords a certain protection or advantage to Americans does not hurt the feelings of democrats, and that word "only" has no use in their platform. It is maliciously misused and misunderstood by many.

THE DOWNFALL OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The end of the veto power of the house of lords is clearly in sight. The liberal party, under the leadership of Asquith, has three times appealed to the country, and in three consecutive parliamentary elections the country has sustained the liberals and returned them to power. If the wishes of the people, thus expressed, can be disregarded by a body of men who hold their offices because they happen to be their father's eldest sons then government by the people of Great Britain is a farce. But government by the people in Great Britain is not a farce, neither will the business interests of that country tolerate another disturbing election at the present time. There are two ways of ending the present deadlock

between the commons and the lords. Either the lords must relinquish their absolute veto power, or the king must appoint enough liberal lords to give the liberal party a majority in the house of lords.

At this distance it does not seem possible that the Tories would compel the king to create hundreds of new peers. That would put an end to the Tory party. The liberals with a majority in both houses could forthwith put through their entire program, which includes the shearing of the Tories of many of their present unjust advantages.

Between the giving to the liberals of a majority in both houses of parliament, or the acceptance of the anti veto bill proposed by the liberals, the Tories will not hesitate a moment when forced to finally decide. They will accept, what Asquith says they will have to accept, and that will put an end to a large part, but not all of the power exercised for centuries by the house of lords.

LA FOLLETTE'S MASTERLY WORK.

The senate first voted down the house wool bill, which was the democratic measure; then La Follette's wool bill, which was the progressive republican measure, was ruthlessly slaughtered. Thus far, everything looked like smooth sailing for the high tariff standpaters. But La Follette moved to reconsider the vote by which the house wool bill was defeated, and his motion carried by a large majority. Then he offered a substitute for the democratic measure which was a fair compromise of the differences between democrats and progressive republicans, and the substitute was adopted by a vote of 48 to 32. This all happened suddenly, and in record breaking time.

For all practical purposes this combination places the control of the Senate in the hands of the progressive republicans, and places Taft in an exceedingly awkward position. If he vetoes the legislation enacted by the progressives, with the aid of their democratic allies, he will burn the bridges between him and progressive support for a second term.

The President was nominated and elected as a progressive, but repudiated the larger part of the policies of the progressives after he became president, and by so doing he forfeited the support of the progressives.

STARTLING ADMISSION.

According to Attorney General Wickham the law of supply and demand no longer controls prices in this country. He says that the prices of all great staple industries are fixed by agreements among the manufacturers, and not by the normal play of free competition. And our government has permitted such a condition to grow up and become established in direct violation of positive statutes both civil and criminal. It is time for a change of public officials all along the line, and if the change does not produce radical relief then another change.

Pinchot has attacked Taft's Controller Bay record in a forcible article, which will convince many that the President is striving mightily to explain away a lading mistake. Commencing with the appointment of Ballinger, and taken as a whole from that date to the present time, President Taft's Alaska record has been anything but creditable to his administration.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH THE TARIFF.

Both Houses of Congress ought to face without dodging or finching the righteous demand of the country for a practical reduction and simplification of tariff schedules. It is not to be supposed that the Senate could adopt House bills without ample debate and some amendment; but there is no reason why there should be hopeless deadlock. Especially it ought to be possible for House and Senate to agree upon bills giving the country needed reforms in the textile schedules, the paper and pulp schedule, and several others. These bills cannot be ideal, nor can they be final as one looks ahead a number of years. The thing that the country expects is a very decided overhauling of the tariff in order to get from the high level of the Payne-Aldrich law down to a very much more timely and desirable basis. From this new level of tariff reform it should be possible to proceed very carefully, and with out any haste, along the line of a proper kind of tariff reform work, such where, with a view to a future perfection of our national revenue system. There is no need to wait until the Democrats are in full majority in the Senate in order to accomplish this preliminary work of tariff reduction. The progress to Republicans has been better informed, and better known tariff reformers than are most of the Democrats. It would hardly be reasonable to expect any larger measure of tariff reduction than the progressive senators could be induced to support. But they should be really progressive. From "The Progress of the World," in the American Review of Reviews for August.

SPECIAL WASHINGTON COR- RESPONDENCE.

By Clyde Tavenner.

Washington, July 31.—Another step toward carrying out campaign pledges was taken by the majority of the House of Representatives when it adopted a cotton schedule which greatly reduces the tax on all kinds of cotton goods.

If the Republican Senate and President Taft will permit the bill to become a law, the public will be assured of substantial reduction in prices. The bill is so framed as to be a particular boon to the poor; for the greatest reductions are made on cottons used by the middle classes and the poor. This feature of the Democratic bill is in particularly striking contrast to the Payne-Aldrich law, which levies the lowest rates on the grades of cottons used by the wealthy, and the highest tax on the tons used by the poor.

The Payne-Aldrich tax of 50.02 per cent on ready made clothing and articles of every description composed of cotton or vegetable fibre is reduced to 30 per cent. The Payne-Aldrich tax of 45 per cent on blankets and quilts, towels, dollies, bathing, mops, washings, etc., is reduced to 25 per cent. The Payne-Aldrich duty of 50.02 on sheets is cut to 25 per cent. The Payne-Aldrich tax on shirts, sweaters and all articles of cotton underwear of every description is reduced to 30 per cent. Similar reductions are made on every item in the entire cotton schedule.

The cotton bill reported by the Democratic Ways and Means committee is especially designed to benefit the women and children of the country, there being a reduction of more than 45 per cent on nearly every item in the cotton bill used by them.

An important measure pending before congress is House Resolution No. 5970, introduced by Congressman James T. Lloyd of Missouri. The measure is aimed particularly at the action of the Taft administration in prohibiting postal employees from organizing, and the still more remarkable Taft policy of denying the right to petition Congress, or even to give members of Congress information until it has first been censored by their superiors.

The Constitution guarantees to every citizen of the United States the right to petition Congress. The Lloyd resolution occupies the novel role, therefore, of having for its purpose the restoration to government employees of rights they are entitled to under the Constitution, but which rights have been taken away from them by the President in his desperate effort to prevent a further leakage of information injurious to the Republican party, such as occurred in the Ballinger case.

Dr. Wiley's Goat.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, special agent in charge of the food and drug department, has been a militant food reformer for 28 years. "Packers of embalmed beef are arrayed against him because of his fight against the use of benzate of soda. Benzate increases the profits of unskilled beef packers because it will "restore" and preserve meats that have become putrescent. The cost of manufacture of bologna and sausage may be materially reduced by using water and cereals. Water costs nothing and cereal is cheaper than meat. The result is a cheapening of the product and a lowering of the food value. But when water is used the meat begins to sour, and the benzate of soda may be used. Chemists declare benzate is of no earthly use to the manufacturer who puts pure food upon the market.

Dr. Wiley also fought the bleached flour interests to the last ditch. He exposed the injurious coloring used in candies sold to children. He stubbornly opposed the use of sulphur as a fruit preservative. He secured the removal of the tax on denatured alcohol. He exposed frauds without number in patent medicines, the sale of narcotics and other poisons in soda fountain drinks. And he stubbornly fought the whiskey trust until he was at last overruled by President Taft.

These facts tell better than a long article why it is up to the food people to get Wiley's goat. Also why it is up to the people to see that they don't get it!

Republican Clamor.

The Republicans are literally up in the air, their old time standbys, props and policies all shake in the Democratic upheaval. Reciprocity has helped Taft of course, but the Republicans have always won on protection. Taft has abandoned protection and the result is a matter of speculation on the part of the public.

In the Senate the further work of the special session is declared to be forthcoming in the revision of a number of important tariff schedules that will be accomplished by that body before adjournment.

Senator Cummins, of Iowa, who takes a more optimistic view of the matter than some, says that at least five tariff revisions will be passed by the Senate within the next four weeks. These, according to Mr. Cummins, are bills for the revision of the wool, cotton, steel and sugar schedules, and a free list bill of some kind will be agreed to.

Democratic and Progressive are expected to get together on the vote necessary for the legislation. It is admitted that the Progressives will surely object to the Democratic tariff-revision bills as they come from the House, and that the Democrats will very likely not be satisfied with the revised schedules prepared by the insurgents. But concessions from both sides are hoped for and expected, and it is thought that a majority—combining democratic and

progressive-republican votes—will be found for compromise bills.

To get along peaceably on some lower duties seems to be the present aim, although no agreement has been declared on either side.

The revision bills of the progressives will soon be presented, and it is freely conceded that the session will not continue far into August, notwithstanding this newly considered legislation.

That "the Progressive Alliance in control of the Senate" can pass more tariff-revision legislation than the reciprocity bill at this session is the belief of several senators.

Speaking for his colleagues Senator Newlands said "I am aware that in this great work the Democrats may not accomplish all that they hope to accomplish. I am aware that they may not be able to pass the bills in the precise form in which they passed the house. The difference, however, between the Democrats and the Progressive Republicans is that while the Progressive Republicans cannot, consistently, by their principles, go as far in the line of reduction as the Democrats would in the matter of tariff reform, the Democrats, acting upon their principles, can go as far as the Progressive Republicans are willing to go, and can justify themselves before their party and before the country upon that issue.

"I hope therefore that this alliance, which has put the Senate practically in control of the progressives, which has given them not only control, but responsibility, will be fruitful of results."

A criminal prosecution against the organizers and officers of the International Harvester Company, the Harvester Trust described in the dispatches heretofore, will be begun within four months by the Federal Government.

At the same time the Government will begin civil action against corporation for dissolution. Both prosecutions will be under the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

Investigation of the trust has been taken up where Senator Kenyon, then assistant to the Attorney General, left off. Officials conducting the inquiry state that the evidence shows that the formation of the Harvester Trust was a flagrant violation of the criminal section of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, and that the manner in which the trust has been doing business since is in violation of the Sherman law.

The officials also state that the delay in the prosecution is due to the fact that certain officials of the Harvester Trust are also officials of the Beef Trust now under indictment for conspiracy to restrain trade in the packing business. Many of these men are stock and bond holders in both trusts and some are members of the directorate of both the Beef and the Trusts.

It isn't consistent with public policy to furnish this information has been the reply Chairman Stanley, of the Steel Investigating Committee that now has the Harvester case in hand, has repeatedly received from the Department of Justice when he sought data for his committee to work upon. Attorney General Wickham will say nothing relative to the expose of the methods of the trust organizer, G. W. Perkins, nor about the contemplated suits.

An agreement entered into on Nov. 9, 1909, by eleven steel manufacturing concerns has been obtained by Mr. Stanley from outside and is one of the strongest documentary factors yet produced. The combination was to be known as the Steel Plate Association of the United States. The companies apportioned among themselves all shipments of steel plate in various percentages, and the steel company that dared violate the agreement laid itself liable to heavy damages. Each firm was required to make monthly sworn statement of business and any member who shipped more than his allotted amount was required to pay a penalty on each excess pound, the money thus collected being apportioned among the members who did not ship up to their allotted share. To insure faithful adherence to the agreement and the rendering of statements, a guaranty fund of \$100,000 was provided by payment of \$1000 on each per cent of allotment.

The date of the agreement is important, says Mr. Stanley, because members of the pool were bound to remain members for two years, and further because I have been advised that practically the same agreement was contained in the steel and wire agreements which resulted in record indictments.

An agent for the Lukens Steel and Iron Company unwillingly admitted, as a witness before the committee, that through fear of going to jail if the agreement was discovered parties to the pool made an effort to destroy all the copies, of which but few had been printed, and in their zeal had even searched the wastebaskets to make sure all were burned. How the copy in the possession of Mr. Stanley escaped they cannot understand. The spirit of the contract was kept during the years from 1900 to 1906.

"A remarkable cattle situation exists in the United States," says M. F. Horner, secretary of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Co., Chicago. "Until recently all markets were full of fat cattle. Now the supply situation shows a radical change. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky have marketed their crops of fat cattle, and eastern points are not getting enough good cattle to supply their local needs.

The character of receipts at Missouri river points shows the western supply of fat cattle has been cleaned up, which leaves Chicago about the only place on the market map of the United States where buyers can get adequate selection, and that is likely to be the case for a long time to come.

"The present situation had its origin in the drought conditions of last summer, which forced all the regions



IOWA STATE FAIR AND EXPOSITION AMONG ALL GOOD FAIRS, IOWA HAS THE BEST

Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 22-Sept. 1, 1911

FAIR EXHIBITS
Horses Entered, 1,100.
Cattle, All Breeds, 2,000.
Swine, Over 2,200 Head.
Poultry, 1,600 Birds Compete.
Sixty Acres of Machinery.
Great Dairy Show.
Flax, Flowers, Grain.

ENTERTAINMENT
Wright Bros. Air Flight.
Great 6-Day Race Meet.
Pain's "Last Days of Pompeii."
Best Vaudeville Specialties.
Kiltie Band Concerts.
Horse Show Each Evening.
Patrick Conway Concerts.

WRIGHT'S Aeroplanes, 4 Ascents Daily By Greatest Bird-Men

MUSIC—GALT KILTIE BAND, CONWAY BAND OF NEW YORK, 3 IOWA BANDS, 12 FREE CONCERTS EVERY DAY.

Total Cash Premiums, \$67,611.00; Live Stock, \$40,000.

DAILY PROGRAM OF FAIR
Forenoon—Stock Judging in Pavilions, Concerts by Five Bands, Machinery Going, All Exhibits Open.

AFTERNOON—Races, Concerts, Vaudeville, Daily Flights by Wright Bros. Stock Judging, Reunions and Special Meetings.

EVENINGS—"Last Days of Pompeii," Concerts and Vaudeville, Big Horse Show, Fireworks.

GREAT RACE MEET SIX DAYS FOR \$15,000 PURSES

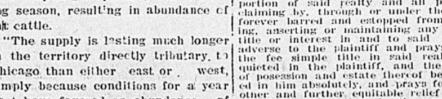
See the Ladies' Relay and Chariot Races, 20 head of Thoroughbred Horses in Great Acts.

A Complete Fair—Every department filled; something for every member of the family; entertainment, amusement, instruction; free ground for camping; reduced rates on railroads.

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Take all the family. See the Whole Fair. Camp out and be happy. Get reduced rates.

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west and southwest of the Missouri river to prematurely market young and growing stock which was largely absorbed by Illinois and surrounding states. Then followed magnificent corn crop and a splendid winter feeding season, resulting in abundance of fat cattle.

"The supply is lasting much longer in the territory directly tributary to Chicago than either east or west, simply because conditions for a year past have favored an abundance of good cattle in this territory, and will make Chicago from now on until the next crop is fed the chief and almost the only supply point for fat cattle."

"Domestic demand for beef is increasing and there will be a strong and constant demand for beef of good quality."

"Adequate rains during the remainder of the season and another good corn crop will reveal the shortage of growing cattle in the country more sharply than at any time for twenty years, and prices for both young and fat cattle must almost certainly advance materially in the near future."

ORIGINAL NOTICE.

In the District Court of Iowa, in and for the County of Delaware, on the 10th day of October, Term, 1911.

George M. Dorman, Plaintiff,

vs.

The unknown claimants of the North Twenty-four (24) feet of Lot Eighty-three (83) in the City of Manchester, Delaware County, Iowa.

The unknown claimants of the North Twenty-four (24) feet of Lot Eighty-three (83) in the City of Manchester, Delaware County, Iowa, Lewis Hainbestedt, devisee, legate, legal representative, grantee, mortgagor, assignee, judgment creditor or claimant against the estate of J. H. Hainbestedt, deceased, named or referred to or any of them, Defendants.

To the above defendants: You and each of you are hereby notified that there is now on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of Iowa in and for Delaware County, Iowa, a certain and undivided interest in the North Twenty-four (24) feet of Lot Eighty-three (83) in the City of Manchester, Delaware County, Iowa. That the plaintiff and his grantors have been in the adverse possession of said real estate above described for more than ten years, and in such adverse possession, under color of title and claim of right and at all times adverse and hostile to the world.

Plaintiff states on information and belief that the defendants are making some claim to the premises adverse to the plaintiff.

That the claims to an interest in said real estate above described made by the defendant Lewis Hainbestedt and those unknown defendants claiming by, through or under Lewis Hainbestedt, who is the decedent of said plaintiff, are in violation of the records of said county, Iowa, recorded in Book 11, page 56 of the deed records of Delaware County, Iowa. The said defendant was named as grantee and did not convey or conveyance from him of said property as shown upon the records of said county. Plaintiff states that the defendant Lewis Hainbestedt, who is the decedent of said plaintiff, was by a portion of said property was conveyed to Olive Branch Chapter Number 28, Royal Arch Chapter, Manchester, Iowa, and recorded in Book 2, page 215 of the deed records of said county, Iowa, and by the other certain trustees' deed of said property, which said deed was recorded in Book 11, page 56 of the deed records of said county, Iowa, and the said defendant was named as grantee and did not convey or conveyance from him of said property as shown upon the records of said county. Plaintiff states that the defendant Lewis Hainbestedt, who is the decedent of said plaintiff, was by a portion of said property was conveyed to Olive Branch Chapter Number 28, Royal Arch Chapter, Manchester, Iowa, and recorded in Book 2, page 215 of the deed records of said county, Iowa, and by the other certain trustees' deed of said property, which said deed was recorded in Book 11, page 56 of the deed records of said county, Iowa, and the said defendant was named as grantee and did not convey or conveyance from him of said property as shown upon the records of said county.

That the names and residences of the unknown defendants is as assigned by the plaintiff in the complaint, judgment creditors, mortgagees, surviving spouses, heirs, personal representatives, devisees, legatees or claimants against the estate of one or more of the above named defendants, who is the decedent of said plaintiff. That plaintiff has made diligent search to find and ascertain the same.

Plaintiff therefore prays for judgment and decree of this Court quieting and establishing title to said premises, namely, the North Twenty-four (24) feet of Lot Eighty-three (83) in the City of Manchester, Delaware County, Iowa, a full title in fee simple in this plaintiff.

YOUR DAUGHTER WILL NEVER COME TO THIS IF YOU HAVE NO MONEY IN THE BANK

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First National Bank

CAPITAL, \$50,000. SURPLUS, \$15,000

President, M. F. LeRay. Officers, Vice-Pres., A. H. Flake, Hubert Carr, Ass't Cashiers, Don A. Preusser, F. E. Dutton.

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Several reductions on all lines of Summer Goods.

Complete assortment of Wash Goods and Underwear.

Respectfully,

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Good Bread Makes Home Happy. We receive Daily a basket of PIPER'S HOME-LIKE BREAD and we know that if you will give it a trial you will be a daily customer for it. Remember it is a fresh basket every day at 4:30 P. M.

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GROUND LIMESTONE

Corrects Acidity
Releases Plant Food
Flocculates Heavy Soil

Delivered \$2.50 per Ton in carloads at any station in the county of this paper.

We will sack and deliver 25 cents sacks of at station at Waverly 125 pounds.

Write for circular, giving analysis and other valuable information

IOWA SUGAR COMPANY

WAVERLY, IOWA

It is believed, that one part of lime is able to flocculate and clear 10,000 parts of muddy water, so that you can readily understand the effectiveness of an entire ton of lime on the average soil.

The soils that are most likely to be found in Iowa are heavy clay soils, if poorly drained, soils that have been poorly tilled and consequently so called soil bound. In addition to overcoming the soil acidity, it has been shown by Wheeler of the Rhode Island Agricultural Station that the application of lime increases the assimilability of the soil. If you desire to test your soil for acidity, get a few cents worth of blue litmus paper at a drug store. Dig from the field that you desire to test, a handful of wet earth, insert your knife blade and in the opening put a strip of the blue litmus paper and press the soil closely about it. If your soil is sour, the paper in a short time will become reddish in color.

About 1000 to 2000 pounds of the ground limestone should be applied per acre. A convenient method is to spread the ground limestone over a light load of manure so that the distribution may be even. This application should last four or five years. It is recommended that the limestone be applied before the fall plowing. In addition to the original chemical constituents of ground limestone, the product we market contains a supply of phosphoric acid and potash, which, if marketed at present value, would more than meet the expense of the entire product. The analysis of the Waverly product is as follows:

Moisture	27.38
Silica	1.8
Iron and Alum Oxides	1.82
Calcium Carbonate	63.28
Magnesium Carbonate	1.49
Phosphoric Anhydride	.38
Potash	.47
Chlorine	—
Sulphuric Acid	.08
Organic	3.04
Total	99.84

Shipments are made either in bulk and will be delivered at your station at \$2.50 per ton, less freight; or will be shipped in sacks in lots of carloads at the price of 25 cents per sack of 125 pounds, delivered at the station at Waverly.

Shipments can be made only May to September inclusive.

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