

# The Democrat.

Official Paper of County and City.

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CARR, BRONSON & CARR.

Editors and Proprietors.

Subscription price, 1 yr in advance \$1.50

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1911.

## DEMOCRATS MADE GOOD AT EXTRA SESSION.

Not in a generation has any party in this country demonstrated its ability to enact careful, constructive legislation more convincingly than have the democrats during the recent extra session of congress.

They first adopted a program, and then faithfully and untidely carried it out to the letter. In other words, they kept the promises they made the people during the campaign last year.

Here are some of the sheaves which they succeeded in bringing in despite all opposition:

1. Canadian reciprocity, which was opposed by a majority of the republicans in both houses of congress.

2. A campaign publicity bill, which puts an end to the corrupt use of money by both candidates for office and political committees.

The Mark Hanna campaign sixteen years ago demonstrated the necessity for such a law, but it has taken all these years to place the criminal brand upon that kind of practices.

3. The admission of Arizona and New Mexico to statehood.

4. The restoring to the house of representatives of control over its own business. Under the rules adopted by the democrats the speaker is no longer a czar, or a dictator. He is simply a presiding officer, and the committees are made up now by a committee on committees.

A number of bills amendatory of the tariff which the house passed, and which got through the senate by the co-operation of the democrats and insurgent republicans were vetoed by President Taft. The reactionary or standpat republican senators gave the President to understand that he was at the parting of the ways. If he sided with the insurgents and the democrats they had no further use for him, and he hid their bidding.

President Taft has not deceived any one by basing his vetoes upon his own ignorance. He pretends that he must hear from his lame duck commission before he can tell whether the tariff bills recently passed by congress are good or bad legislation. Congress and not a commission has the power to legislate. A commission has no constitutional right to influence legislation one way or the other. The vetoed bills passed both houses of congress by large majorities, and should have been signed by the President unless he had better reasons to interpose than his own personal ignorance.

The President's vetoes of the farmers' free list bill, and the bill providing for reductions in the tariff on wool, cotton goods, steel, iron and other articles, may stand before him with the reactionary faction of his own party, but they will make it clearer than ever to the country that we must have a democratic president in order to get a revision of the tariff favorable to the consuming masses. While Taft is president the tariff beneficiaries will go on multiplying their millions at the expense of the general public.

Secretary Wilson's testimony did little beyond making it clear that there is friction between himself and Dr. Wiley. He frequently side-stepped, and taken as a whole his statements are far less impressive than those of the doctor's. Again we say that the farmers of the country owe much to Secretary Wilson, and we trust that the President may find some way of reorganizing the department of agriculture without removing his chief officer.

The democrats and insurgent republicans in congress have shown what they would have accomplished had it not been for the vetoes of a president who is controlled by the reactionaries.

It is now up to the people to say whether the last bar between them and relief from robber tariffs shall be removed.

## OUR THREE POLITICAL PARTIES.

The recent special session of congress has clearly developed the positions occupied by the three political parties of this country.

For the past half dozen years the differences between the standpat and progressive republicans have been more pronounced and sharply defined than the differences between the democrats and the standpat republicans.

All that the special session has made clear, was fairly outlined at the last regular session of congress. During that session the democrats and progressive republicans worked and voted together, but were not numerically sufficient to prevent the passage of the Payne-Adair tariff law, and other vicious legislation.

The fact, however, that these two parties worked together in congress at the last regular session was significant. And more significant was the fact that the people, at the elections last fall, approved of this congressional alliance and returned each party with increased membership.

But most significant of all is the fact that, at the special session, the democrats and progressive republicans found that there were few differences between them on questions uppermost in the politics of the present time. They voted to vote, as a rule, and presidential vetoes alone kept progressive legislation from being enacted.

The reactionaries deserve defeat, and they can be easily defeated if the rank and file of the democratic and progressive republican parties work together, as their representatives worked during the last two sessions of congress.

## SPECIAL WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

By Clyde H. Tavenner.

President Taft has made it known that he does not want "Sunny Jim" Sherman for a running mate next year. Sherman believes in a high tariff. He wants it sky-high—higher than the Payne-Adair law—and says so, openly, brazenly, without equivocation. His high tariff courage is equal to Cannon's. He doesn't dodge an inch.

And President Taft, who signed the Payne-Adair law, the highest tariff law ever passed in this country and who recently used his veto power to save those high rates from the slightest cut, is through with Sherman.

"Sunny Jim," from the Taft standpoint, makes the mistake of being openly sincere. To sign a high tariff bill at the behest of "Jim" who knows exactly what they want, is one thing. To blab about the country that you believe in such a law is quite another thing. Between Mr. Sherman's tariff words, and Mr. Taft's tariff acts, there isn't a particle of difference, yet the President wants no more of the present vice president.

It is well known in administration circles that Mr. Taft would like very much to have Senator Cummins on the ticket next year for the vice presidency. The Iowa insurgent has little use for Mr. Taft. In his speeches in the senate, and about the country, Senator Cummins has said about all the hard things he could think of about the Taft administration, and the Taft tariff.

Senator Cummins preaches and practices tariff revision downward. Along with LaFollette, Murdock and other insurgents he fought, as best he could, for the principle that the republican campaign promise of tariff revision downward was made to the side of the people. He is popular, and if he were on the ticket many voters doubtless would remember for the record, honest fight he made for tariff revision downward. And while they were remembering Mr. Cummins' fight for tariff revision many of them probably would forget that Mr. Taft nullified that fight.

Upon that theory is built the Taft desire to have Senator Cummins for running mate.

Unlike Mr. Sherman, whose high tariff words exactly with Mr. Taft's high tariff acts, Mr. Cummins would not go about preaching high tariff revision alienating the people. Mr. Cummins would give the low tariff before election, and Mr. Taft, judged by his endorsement of the Payne-Adair bill, and his veto of the Underwood tariff, would give them high tariff after election.

The Taft election slogan, (Secretary Hilles and Postmaster General Hitchcock, managers) know well that after election Mr. Cummins, then harmless, could busy himself presiding over the senate and that Mr. Taft once again could turn to his high tariff friends, who "know exactly what they want."

Administration stenographers. Here is a story of two administration stenographers which shows how hard it is to work for the government these days and remain honest.

F. M. Kerby, stenographer for the late Secretary of the Interior, Earl Ingersoll, explained the whole Ballinger defense by bringing to light the "Lawyer memorandum." Kerby wrote this memorandum, and knew, therefore, that President Taft's letter exonerating Ballinger was an edited and frame-up to clear the Secretary. And because he revealed information

which came to him in his confidential capacity as stenographer, Ballinger called him "unworthy" and discharged him.

Now contrast this with the case of Miss Carrie Davis, stenographer to Dr. L. V. Kehler, of the bureau of chemistry. In his campaign to oust Dr. Wiley, Solicitor McCabe locked Miss Davis in a room and "swatted" her for three hours, because she refused to divulge confidential information, which McCabe thought he could use against Wiley.

Kerby broke a confidence because he placed truth above loyalty, and was discharged. Miss Davis refused to break a confidence, and for that she was cruelly chastised. Government stenographers, it appears, must have marvelous intuitions.

A Four Ply Monopoly. One of the first acts developed by the Stanley steel investigating committee was the fact that the inner ring of steel trust directors actually dominated the boards of directors of most of the important railroads of the country. Then it came to light that the same ruling spirits of the steel trust also cooperated with and practically dominated Standard Oil. And now it develops that four of the six directors of the harvest trust also are directors of the steel trust. In other words, the steel trust, the railroads, the harvest trust, and Standard Oil (all steel contributors to republican campaign funds) are dominated by the same handful of men. And these, in turn, take their orders from one man, Mr. J. P. Morgan.

La Follette A Real Candidate Now. "Taft and sure defeat, or La Follette and a chance to win." This cry has been taken up anew by the genuine republican insurgents since La Follette co-operated with the democrats in an honest endeavor to reduce the tariff downward from the Aldrich-Payne rates. The indignation that Mr. Taft obtains from the nomination of La Follette and Roosevelt hosts will hardly raise a finger, much less their voices, to help him.

Democratic Prospects Bright. "Prospects for the election of a democratic president have never been brighter," declared Hon. James T. Lloyd, of Missouri, chairman of the National Democratic Congressional committee, who was in charge of the campaign which resulted in the present heavy democratic majority in the House. "The Democratic party is popular from one end of the country to the other," continued Mr. Lloyd, "because the present House has carried out pre-election promises and made a creditable showing in every way. The many investigations conducted by the Democratic committees have shown to the satisfaction of every intelligent man in the country that the republicans are guilty of mal-administration, and should be relieved of power, for a term or two at least."

Clark Underwood, Lloyd, Rainey, Dimer, Randall, Graham. These are some of the names that will go down in history with the extra session just closed, the first democratic congress in 16 years.

These men, and others too, were in the forefront in the fight to reduce the cost of living by actually revising the tariff downward. When the special session convened these men went into it determined upon one important point: that they would move heaven and earth if necessary to carry out pre-election promises, something that had not been done for 16 years.

The fight was not successful, owing to a republican president. Nevertheless Champ Clark, Oscar Underwood and James T. Lloyd deserve well at the hands of the consumer, for they made, in good faith, as gallant a fight as the leaders of any political party ever made in the halls of congress.

Pre-election promises were kept in the House, and would have been kept in the senate had the President withheld his vetoes. Co-operation at all times with Speaker Clark and Leader Underwood, Congressman Lloyd was one of the really big figures of the extra session that has now passed into history. Aside from his important work in other directions, it was the first Missouri district man who fathered the resolution which was designed to end the system of tag rule installed by President Taft.

This resolution restores to all government employees the right to grievance, a right which is guaranteed every citizen in the constitution, but which right has been taken away from the employees by President Taft in his endeavor to prevent the leakage of information injurious to the Republican party, such as occurred in the Ballinger case. Mr. Lloyd is chairman of the committee on accounts, one of the big committees of the House, and also chairman of the national democratic Congressional committee.

In view of his bringing the last campaign to such a successful issue for the democrats, his many friends in both houses of congress are now putting his name forward as the logical man to become a member, and then chairman, of the national democratic committee. Mr. Lloyd has as yet, however, never expressed any desire, or even willingness, to go after this place.

If President Taft had gone into office six years ago, and had had a desire to bring about legislation to benefit the people, he would have found the task impossible. At that time both branches of congress were in the absolute grip of two perfect reactionary political machines.

In the senate the word of Aldrich was more binding than the mandate of any czar. Contrasted with this state of affairs, President Taft found congress

at the beginning of the special session just closed, almost wholly responsive to the wishes of the people. Speaker Clark and his aids in the House repeatedly expressed a desire to meet the President more than half way in bringing about good legislation, especially tariff revision downward. The cannon machine was overthrown in the House. The Aldrich hierarchy was only memory in the senate. Everything was suspicious for a season of great accomplishment.

Not only was congress willing, but it soon proved itself capable. The democrats in the House labored for months over tariff revision bills, not only with a view of giving the country relief, but also with the constant idea that these revision bills should be drawn that they would square in every way with President Taft's pre-election promises. Every care possible was taken to frame revision bills in a way that would meet with the approval of the president.

And the final result of it all was that President Taft repudiated the overtures of as friendly a congress as any President ever had to work with, and in addition he impugned the motives of that congress.

Other presidents, by virtually swinging a club over the head of a reactionary congress, managed to get through progressive laws. President Taft, working with a congress that was friendly to him, and anxious to co-operate with him in passing good laws, with never a thought as to where the credit would go, flouted the conciliatory advances of that congress, and then offered the weak excuse that congress was only trying to "put him in a hole."

"In appraising the present national administration," said Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, member of the Democratic ways and means committee, "it should be taken into consideration that for the first time in a score of years the president was not necessary for extortion on the chief executive's part. He had a congress that was more than willing to help him live up to his own campaign promises, and there isn't the slightest excuse that President Taft can use for shifting the blame in his failure to keep those promises."

THORPE. Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Stone drove over to Lamont Monday.

Ernest Hooper and Walter Lehmann spent Sunday at the E. Huffert home near Lamont.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Pemble of Greeley were Thorpe visitors Thursday.

Mrs. C. Goodrich and two daughters, Esther and Paulene of Manchester spent Thursday at the D. Sarks home.

Mrs. Flocker of Dundee visited Mrs. Coffin and daughter Friday.

Miss Ila Clark is spending a week at the home of her aunt, Mrs. A. Pemble, of Greeley.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Robertson were Manchester callers Thursday.

Miss Lucile Works spent Wednesday at the F. White home.

Mrs. Pinch of Manchester visited at the C. A. Schomock home Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Lee spent Sunday at the Chas. Dalry home.

Jessie Anderson is spending a few days at Stockton, Illinois.

Mrs. D. Sarks and son Howard spent Sunday evening at the H. L. Jeffries home.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA THE GOLLMAR BROTHERS CIRCUS PARADE. Those who are disposed to be skeptical regarding the size and merit of the Gollmar Brothers Circus will have all doubts dispelled by seeing the tremendous spectacular street display given by that concern on the principal streets of this city September 2.

The Gollmar Brothers Circus parade is a complete surprise. It is a lengthy processionary array, such as can only be produced by a fortunate combination of unlimited wealth, undaunted courage, original ideas, and determination to eclipse all similar displays. That the Gollmars have succeeded in achieving their purpose is generally conceded. Their parade is like their circus. "The highest class in the world."

Instead of the wooden dews, the Gollmar Brothers adopted the monster steel cages and cars, each one being almost as large and as strong as the average railroad car.

The Gollmars were among the first showmen to make a feature of fine horses. They were first to make a feature of the ever attractive Shetland ponies, and this season have in parade and "horse fair," more of these children's pets than are to be found with all other circuses.

Managed under lofty ideals, it is not strange that the length, brilliancy, attractiveness, and instructiveness of the matches Gollmar Brothers parade is a revelation to all who have never seen it, while the constant progressiveness of the amusement institution also astounds those who have witnessed it annually.

OFFICIAL NOTICE. In the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, at Des Moines, Iowa, this 29th day of August, 1911.

Plaintiff, The Unknown Claimants of that tract of real estate described as Lots Fourteen (14), Fifteen (15), Sixteen (16), and Seventeen (17), in Block Three (3) of the town of Colosburg, Delaware County, Iowa, said lots being part of the North East Quarter (1-4) of Section Four (4) of Township Ninety (90) North, Range Three (3) West of the Fifth (5) Principal Meridian, in the County of Delaware, State of Iowa, do hereby certify that the records of said tract of real estate described in the foregoing are as follows: That the said tract of real estate was conveyed to the said Unknown Claimants by the said James Glyn, in and to the said deed of conveyance, bearing date the 24th day of June, 1875, and recorded in Book 28, page 400, of the records of Delaware County, Iowa, and that the said James Glyn, in and to the said deed of conveyance, did not show that said tract of real estate was conveyed to the said Unknown Claimants by the said James Glyn, in and to the said deed of conveyance, 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