

The Democrat.

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NO DANGER FROM THE MOB UNDER OUR CONSTITUTION.

In his veto of the resolution for the admission of Idaho and New Mexico, President Taft used fortunate language when he referred to the danger from the mob if the recall was made applicable to judges.

A mob is a lawless body of men existing usually for a day, seldom for a greater length of time than a week. Mobs are public enemies, and there is absolutely no danger of a majority of the people of the country ever becoming a mob, or sympathizing with or supporting the lawless acts of the mob.

Under the constitution the majority can, and will rule without resorting to mob violence.

Characterizing itself, the constitution of the United States says: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America."

The constitution of this country has stood the test of time. For 124 years it has insured the objects for which it was adopted.

William E. Gladstone, the greatest English statesman that ever lived, speaking of our constitution described it as: "The most wonderful work struck off at a given time by the brain of man."

The knowledge that enabled the framers of our constitution to draft that wonderful document, was the "gathered wisdom of a thousand years."

It is a lesson that can not be learned too soon by President as well as school boy, that under our constitution this government of and by the people, this government of and by a majority of the people, has the power to progress, and will progress along lines which the majority considers best, and the power to redress all wrongs, real or fancied, without resorting to mob violence.

All attempts to limit the power of the majority, or subject the will of the majority to the direction of some central power, are at variance with the plain and certain language and purpose of the constitution.

As long as the constitution pilots our ship of state, all attempts to thwart the will of the majority must fail. But the majority, in dealing with the rights of the minority, must keep within the limits of the constitution. And the courts that may be called upon to pass upon questions affecting the rights of minorities, should not be subject to a peremptory recall, if they decide against the wishes of the majority.

The recall, if applied to judges, might weaken the constitution and endanger the rights of minorities, but it is this talk about the majority of the people of this country becoming a mob is rank disloyalty to the constitution. It is down below the level of thoughtless prattle.

A DIRECT PRIMARY IN NEW YORK.

Contrary to many predictions the Tammany members of the New York legislature lined up with their upstate associates and helped to rescind the democratic platform pledge to give the state a direct primary law.

Governor Hughes favored a direct primary for the Empire state, but the republican bosses defeated every attempt made by him in that direction. The people had to change the political complexion of the legislature to secure progressive legislation.

The democrats have made good by keeping every platform pledge, and New York should now be counted as safely democratic.

Unless President Taft's speeches in opposition to the trusts are more sincere and lasting than his declarations in favor of a downward revision of the tariff, the trusts have no occasion to become excited over anything likely to happen before March 1, 1913.

Doctor Wiley has his enemies on the run, but he can not consider his victory won while McCabe and Dunlap remain on the pay roll of the Agricultural Department.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES RATHER THAN BIPARTISAN SPOILS.

In several of the larger cities of the country there exists understandings between certain bosses in each of the leading political parties, relative to a division of the spoils of office. Such combinations are frequently called plunderbunds. It is claimed that the plunderbund elected Lorimer to the senate from the state of Illinois and there is considerable evidence to support that contention.

When an honest difference of opinion arises between members of a political organization, it is quite proper for each side to compromise the differences, providing the compromise does not permit the doing of something detrimental to the general public.

Last Wednesday the democrats of the state of Illinois held a meeting at the capitol of that state. Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago presided, and favored the use of an ax in compromising with the Roger C. Sullivan faction of the democratic party of his state.

Whether justly or unjustly Mr. Sullivan has long been suspected of being a better representative of certain "interests" than he is of democratic policies and principles. And the meeting presided over by Mayor Harrison passed resolutions condemning Mr. Sullivan and recommending that Congressman Rainey be elected to succeed Mr. Sullivan as the Illinois member of the democratic national committee. The resolutions denounced "Sullivanism" and "Lorimerism" and demanded "a leadership which will battle for Democratic principles rather than for bipartisan spoils."

THE MAN WHO IGNORES ADVERTISING.

William E. Gladstone once said that he first examined the advertising pages of American publications because they told him of American progress, and kept him in touch with our manufactures and improvements.

In its infancy, advertising was inspired by a class of quacks and charlatans, whose reckless promises were not met by the delivery of the goods. The common sense merchant of today has cut out all that. His first aim is not so much to argue and persuade, but to state facts, and let the reader draw his own conclusions.

The man or woman who ignores advertising was once compared by the magazine, Good Housekeeping, to Robinson Crusoe on a desert island, surrounded by many useful and life giving foods, but compelled to determine the value of each by laborious experiment.

There is little information in the modern advertisement. The merchant has learned that peril of it. He can not always educate all his clerks to give absolutely accurate information, and where lapses from fact are made in that way, the offense, while damaging, is at least not conspicuous.

But a false statement of fact in cold type returns to plague the merchant or many long days. It is the text or disquisitions by his rivals on his unreliability. Consequently what the clerks may say colloquially over the counter, and what the advertisement says in the white light of the newspaper, are apt to be as different as what you say in an off hand moment, and what you write when you draw up a legal document.

The merchant who avoids the lime light of newspaper publicity and tries to make his way amid the obstacles of obscurity, must lack faith in his product. If he confidently felt its superiority, he would be apt to proclaim it from the house-tops.—Hobe-Journal.

THE WICKERSHAMIAN CATALOGUE.

(From the Springfield Republican.) A book might be written on "The indiscretions of Wickersham." He redrafted the Ballinger memorandum and thereby embarrassed the Administration beyond measure at a critical moment in the Ballinger-Finchot controversy. He went to Chicago and read the insurgents completely out if the Republican party on the very evening when President Taft at Washington was pleading for party harmony. He hastily condemned Dr. Wiley and officially recommended his "condign punishment" by removal from office, only to have the President later on pronounce in favor of the doctor and commend him for excellent service. He went to some Western city and suggested Government regulation of prices as the remedy for monopoly, only to have this sent to the scrap-heap of rejected cure-alls. Finally he talked about to a New York newspaper correspondent, who had travelled 800 miles to see him, about the prosecution of the big corporations at a time when near-panic conditions prevailed in the stock market, and then explained that he hadn't supposed he was talking for publication. If the book were published this week it would have a large sale.

A RECALL NOT OBJECTED TO BY JUDGES.

(From the Des Moines News.) Maud Muller, according to the New York Sun, refused the judge because she might lose his job by the recall, and married a farmer. But you remember how she recalled the judge even when she was mother of seven children by that farmer, don't you?

SPECIAL WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

By Clyde H. Tavenner. "Taft is all right personally, but the 'Taft smite' can never be a sufficient answer the Taft tariff blunders." The President went into the West to ask the people what they thought of his administration and the answer that the westerner gives. Mr. Taft's friends in the West—and they all are friends when he is among them—pat him on the back and tell him he is all right when he visits them. He is the President of all the people and no community, especially if it is in the West, will permit it to be said that a President of the United States, be Taft or any body else, could visit there without being shown every hospitality.

What the people say to the President when he is in their midst and what they think of him after he is gone are two different matters.

This is being demonstrated now by one of the Chicago newspapers (The Tribune) which, instead of sending its correspondents along with the President, is requiring him to travel two or three days in the wake of the Presidential train, in an effort to get the real opinions of the people after the usual bluster of the Presidential visit has vanished, and the people are settled into their accustomed attitude.

Most of the men interviewed by this correspondent, and he is making it a point to ask all the classes of individual citizens what effect President's visit had on community, express an opinion similar to one given above. They admit that they enjoyed seeing the President—which is an opportunity that comes to some Americans only once in a life-time and sometimes not that often—but the great majority of them went back to the Taft signature to the Payne-Aldrich bill, and the Taft veto of the Democratic revision downward bills of special session, when they were asked for their real opinion of the President.

Although this correspondent has interviewed hundreds of men so far on his journey it is significant that only a scattering few, less than a half dozen all told, have come out violently and enthusiastically for him. Most of the cases it was the opinion of the person interviewed that Taft was doomed to defeat next year, or that it would be best to give him a few more months in which to make good his promises. None endorsed his administration unequivocally.

It developed, too, that a great many men, in all walks of life, candidly admitted that next year they proposed to vote for Democratic president, notwithstanding they always before had voted for a republican. A great many of these referred to the magnificent record Democrats made in Congress last season, and frankly admitted that since the Democrats had shown real ability to govern and govern well, it was no more than their due that they should be given greater responsibility.

If President Taft really wants to know what the Western people think of him it will pay him to discount the high sounding platitudes he hears at the banquets he attends, and read the opinions of those citizens who pass judgment on him after he is gone, not while he is their guest.

That the Democrats in Congress are determined to put in force a constructive program of legislation is indicated by the present action of the House Committee on Expenditures in the postoffice department. This committee, of which William E. Ashbrook of Ohio is chairman, is pressing the most comprehensive investigation ever undertaken by a congressional committee having to do with postoffice affairs, and by the time Congress convenes in December the committee expects to present facts and figures on which the law makers can base a just and intelligent estimate of what should be done to make the postal service efficient and economical.

As part of this investigation Mr. Ashbrook's clerks are sending to each publisher throughout the country a set of blanks to be filled out. They are being requested to make known to the committee just how much mail they handle, and in what shape it is handled. The blanks require them to state how much of the mail is carried by express, freight, mail and by the individual carriers.

The purpose of this is to reach an intelligent estimate of what a proper rate would be for second class matter, which comprises the bulk of the postal business. The committee is convinced that the Hughes commission, appointed a year ago by President Taft to investigate the same subject, failed to reach the bottom of the subject, and the present investigation, in addition to going over much of the ground covered by the Hughes body, will go still deeper into the subject.

"It is apparent to anybody who has investigated the subject at all," said Mr. Ashbrook recently, "that the government is getting the worst of it on the long haul feature of the mail business. Most of the big publishers of the country use the express and freight methods for short distances, and when they want large amounts of matter carried across the continent they load it on to the government. If the express and freight lines got the same proportion of long haul business as they do of the short hauls, the cost would not be nearly so much to the government. Therefore we propose to find out exactly how the second class matter is carried, and what proportion of it is carried in the different methods."

The Ashbrook committee is also investigating the question from angles that were not touched upon by the Hughes commission. The publishers of the country, including newspaper, trade journal and magazine publishers are asked to tell the committee, in confidence, just how

their publications are sent to their destination, whether through the mails or by freight or express. Any statements made by the publishers are kept secret, so that no publisher need have fear of any rival learning about his business. The committee's sole purpose is to find out the averages applying to the business, so that the correct figures and conclusions may be submitted to Congress.

The Ashbrook committee promises to submit a report which will astonish the members of Congress for the thorough way it covers this important question. It also expects to show how a tremendous saving can be effected in the department without injuring the service or reducing the number of employes.

The president has been in the west. The people have listened to his defense. And they still believe he did wrong in vetoing the honest efforts of both branches of congress to reduce the awful cost of living in the United States.

Such is the tenor of the news that has come over the wires from the special correspondents who either accompanied or trailed Mr. Taft on his 13,000 mile swing. Arthur Henning, Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, interviewed hundreds of westerners and found that the people generally liked Mr. Taft personally but absolutely disapproved his record as president.

Angus McSweeney, the celebrated Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, (also republican), wired from Topeka, Kansas, as follows: "President Taft did not make a dent in the surface of strong progressive sentiment in the state of Kansas during his visit here."

All Legitimate Business Safe. Chairman A. O. Stanley, of the steel trust investigating committee, says the republicans are endeavoring to create the impression that the democratic investigation of the steel trust is in the nature of an attack on the steel business. He denied that this is true.

"Republican newspapers," said Mr. Stanley, "are trying to make the country believe are persecuting the steel corporation. Nothing could be further from the truth. The investigation has been conducted with the utmost fairness, and not a single one of the steel men who testified failed to thank the committee for the fair and generous way in which he had been treated."

"The democrats realize the necessity for constructive action. They want the country to feel that no legitimate business is going to suffer at their hands, and that no business which is not legitimate is going to prosper if they can help it."

"The Democratic party is not tent upon a ruthless policy of destruction, and no legitimate business need fear that it will be treated unfairly."

That Tariff Board is a Peach. Is it fair to judge President Taft's tariff board by what the chairman of the board himself thinks of it? If so, it is a sort of a joke. Chairman Emery of the tariff board in speaking at a banquet of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers at New York City, said:

"There are certain things that are very difficult to get, and one thing, that according to the platform of the republican party—and incidentally that does not mean anything to me, except that I have been given the job according to that platform—is to try to get the cost of production. I think you all gentlemen, that you did not laugh. (Laughter.) I frankly say right here that this idea of settling things on cost alone is all nonsense. You must not think I am joking about this thing but there is a joke about it, and the joke is this: I have no such a thing as a tariff board. The law says that for certain purposes the president may employ such persons as he sees fit. I am one of such persons. That is all." (Laughter and applause.)

And it was because of this board, even the chairman of which treats as a joke, that President Taft vetoed the efforts of both branches of Congress to reduce the cost of living.

Protection Reduces Prices. The United States is not the only nation suffering from excessive protection. The rigid protective policy of Germany, though not nearly so drastic as that of the United States, has so increased the cost of living as to compel the most severe economies on the part of the wage earners. The families of the masses cannot afford the luxury of meat. Horses, and even dogs, are killed in large numbers for consumption as food.

Wages are not increasing in Germany, nor are labor conditions being improved. In the last five years statistical returns show that, making due allowance for increase in population, that employment of females in industrial occupations where male labor is to that extent supplemented, has increased over 33 per cent.

Kenyon Progressive—Reactionary. The only prominent republican progressive who persists in declaring that Taft ought to succeed himself, as president is Senator Kenyon of Iowa. This senator, it will be recalled, was one of the famous family of republican "trust busters," and as such drew a lavish hand. Could it be that the fact that Senator Kenyon was on the Taft pay roll has anything to do with his refigiarity?

The Voice of Morgan. "Investigations hurt business," bewails the New York Sun. Let business be not unhampered," is its cry. The Sun is now the organ of J. Pierpont Morgan et al., and it is entirely possible that its walling means nothing more than that Morgan and his gang hate to be disturbed in their pillage of the people.

How Taft Could Recover. Send some guilty trust magnates to jail.—New York World.

THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW.

In Chicago at the International Amphitheatre, Union Stock Yards, from October 26th to November 4, will be held the great National Dairy Show. It will be the sixth annual complete exposition of the cow, her products, and the machinery used in the dairy industry. Also a demonstration by the United States Government of the proper care and feeding of dairy cattle, and by the various City Health Boards of the methods of enforcing sanitary regulations with regard to the handling of milk, butter and cheese from the producer to the consumer.

Over one thousand head of the finest Ayrshires, Brown Swisses, Guernseys, Holsteins, Jerseys and Dutch Beled cattle will be on exhibition. This year the entries also include some of the little Dexters and Jerseys.

Many of the cows exhibited have made or will be making yearly tests of milk production. They are of the sort which return rich and pure profits to dairymen. The National is a practical show of cows which make a specialty of producing economically large yields of milk. The visitor easily and pleasantly learns the good points of the dairy cow and how to improve his herd. The value of the information is far in excess of the cost of the trip to Chicago.

The great majority of visitors who come to this show every year are interested in comparing the various breeds for the special use to which they are to be put, and this year he will be given an exceptional opportunity, as the breeders will compete for the famous Waddington \$1,000.00 trophy, which goes to the best five cows of any breed in the show.

Dolly Dimple, the famous Guernsey which gave more than one thousand pounds of butter in a year, and Noble of Oakland, the famous 15-000.00 Jersey bull, will be exhibited. The showing of milk, butter and cheese is of interest to everyone, and everything which is used on the farms, in the creameries and factories which turn out the finished product of this great billion dollar industry, which is second only to one other, namely, corn.

In connection with the show there will be held many conventions and congresses, including the National Dairy Farmers' Institute, at which will be discussed corn, the silo and alfalfa. The leading authorities will address the meeting, which will be open to all who attend the show.

There is a growing interest in dairying, and the reader is urged to send his name and address to the General Manager of the National Dairy Show Association, 1305 Unity Building, Chicago, for free bulletins containing complete information regarding the Exposition. Rates of fare and further railroad information can be obtained by calling on your local ticket agent.

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Mr. Ell Perkins of Delhi and B. E. Sweet of Waverly are others among the republican candidates who desire to represent us in the Sixty-second congress. If Mr. Sweet favors reciprocity and stands by Mr. Taft as reported he will be a formidable candidate. No La Follette candidate, as Mr. Sumner seems to be, will stand any show of being nominated.—Inter-County Journal.

REGISTER AND LEADER SPECIAL OFFER.

Wall Map Free We have a few of our splendid wall maps left and will make every reader of this paper a special offer while they last. It is a great big map in three colors, size 3x4 1/2 inches; shows every town, city, post office, railroad, electric road, township and river in the state. It has the complete 1910 census figures for Iowa on the front of the map, right where they ought to be; world and U. S. maps on the back. We will send the Register, and Leader until January 1, 1912, and send you the map by prepaid express for \$1.00. Can you beat it? Or, if you want the best evening paper in the state we will send you the Evening Tribune until January 1, 1912 for 50 cents. See that your subscription is placed today.

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