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BE A SPENDTHRIFT WITH KINDNESS.

It was all right for "Poor Richard" to preach the gospel of frugality, but he should have noted at least one exception. He should have excluded kind deeds and words from his economic rules.

May the time come when everyone will strive to excel as a spendthrift in dispensing kindness. In this connection think of the many people who wrong themselves and those whose lives touch theirs by unkind acts or words.

The time is racing toward every home when its inmates will be separated, when they will know each other by memory only. Try to so live that that union may be a memory of kind deeds and words.

And kindness helps the giver in every relation of life. This old world of ours has many needs, but the art of being kind stands at the head of the list. Those who possess that art possess that which adds more to their happiness than golden store. He whose day is not marred by a single word or act of unkindness can go to rest at night careless alike of success or failure in other respects. Those who constantly strive to be kind are the world's Abou Ben Adams, may their tribe increase.

The Honorable Lafe Young is ostensibly engaged in the business of delivering free lectures in the cities, towns and hamlets of the state, and actually engaged in the business of campaigning for the senatorship. In many respects Mr. Young is a lovable individual, but in our judgment he is not inclined to stand for what is right with the uncompromising independence that Senator Kenyon does.

If the Chicago packers, by their combination, were not regulating prices, restricting production, or using duress upon their competitors, they were not guilty and the verdict of the jury was right. But if they were regulating prices, restricting production, or using duress upon competitors they should not have been acquitted.

Senator Kenyon is not meeting with the best of success in his endeavors to improve the moral atmosphere of the United States senate, but no one can truthfully accuse him of failing to do his very best to clean up the old place by driving out some of its undesirables.

Just at present Roosevelt has the biggest job he ever tackeled, and then some.

Present day conditions demand the placing of human rights above the party tag.

LIFE.

Among the virile poems of recent years, the one entitled "Life" by Phoebe Cleaves, is certainly entitled to more than ordinary consideration. There is a stalwart, masterful manliness in these lines which forcibly commend them:

Give me a taste of life!
Not the tang of a seasoned wine;
Not the drug of an unearned bread;
Not the grape of an untilled vine.
The life that is really life;
That comes from no fount afar,
But springs from the toil and strife
In the world of things as they are.

Give me the whole of life!
The joy, the hope and the pain,
The struggle whose end is strength,
The loss that is infinite gain.
Not the drought of a cloudless sky,
Not the rust of a fruitless rest;
Give me the sun and the storm;
The calm and the white sea crest.

Give me the best of life!
To live in the world with God,
Where the seed that is sown and dies
Lifts a harvest over the sod.
Where beauty and truth are one,
Where the right must have its way,
Where the storm-clouds part for stars,
And the starlight heralds the day.

Give me the toil of life!
The muscle and mind to dare,
No luxury's lap for my head,
No idly won wealth to share.
Whether by pick or plane,
Whether by tongue or pen,
Let me not live in vain;
Let me do a man's work among men.

AN EASTER CREED.

By John Ruskin.

I trust in the living God, Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth and of all things and creatures visible and invisible. I trust in the kindness of his law and the goodness of his work. I will strive to love him and keep his law and see his work while I live. I trust in the nobleness of human nature, in the majesty of its faculties, the fulness of its mercy and the joy of its love. And I will strive to love my neighbor as myself, and even when I cannot will act as if I did. I will not kill or hurt any living creature needlessly, nor destroy any beautiful thing but will strive to save and comfort all gentle life and guard and protect all natural beauty on earth. I will strive to raise my own body and soul daily into all the higher powers of duty and happiness, not in rivalship or contention with others, but for the help, delight and honor of others and for the joy and peace of my own life.

SPECIAL WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

By Clyde H. Tavenner.

The Enormity of the Tax on Woolen Goods.

When a woman purchases $10 worth of woolen dress goods, $4.87 of that $10 represents the value of the goods and the remaining $5.13 of the $10 the amount of the tariff. In other words, should the purchase be made in England, where there is no tariff on woolens, the woman would receive the same amount and and quality of dress goods for $4.87 that she pays $10 for in this country.

This is because of the Payne-Aldrich ad valorem tariff rate of 105 per cent. When the democrats came into power in the House of Representatives they framed a bill which would reduce the tax on woolens nearly 40 per cent. The senate passed a similar bill. President Taft vetoed the bill, which prevented cheaper and better woolens to American consumers. The democratic majority of the House now presents the bill again.

President Taft will have less excuse to veto the bill than before. He declared on the first occasion that a certain tariff board had not made its report, and that to permit a reduction of the duties might make it impossible for the woolen manufacturers to "protect" their workingmen.

The tariff board report justifies a downward revision of the woolen schedule. Then since the President vetoed the wool bill there has been a strike of the textile workers at Lawrence, Mass., which has revealed beyond argument and beyond contradiction that the woolen trust magnates have been fooling and cheating the public all the time. The strike of the $6, $7 and $8 a week men, women and children in the woolen mills brought to light the fact that while the mill owners have been declaring they were "protecting" their workers with fair wages and decent working conditions, they have been paying them starvation wages and treating them almost like animals.

The last leg has been knocked from under the wool tax argument, and President Taft has no excuse left to explain a veto of the democratic downward revision wool bill. The President vetoed the first wool bill not for the welfare of either consumers or woolen trust owners who contributed to his campaign fund. If he vetoes the newly introduced wool bill it will be for the same reason, and the people will so understand it.

Socialism and Unrest of People Due to Exemption of Wealth from Burdens of Taxation.

"Up to the time of the income tax decision of the Supreme court, I had never heard that high tribunal criticised. It was recognized by all men as the final arbiter of justice. As long as the government retained the power to tax wealth, and exercised that power, we did not hear the continual socialistic cry against the rich. But when the Supreme court abandoned the line of decisions that it had followed for more than 100 years, and notified the people of this country that great wealth was exempted from the power of government to levy taxes against it, that marked the beginning of the unrest."

This is a sample of the logic brought to bear by Chairman Underwood, of the ways and means committee, in his speeches in favor of the excise income bill, which proposes to place a tax on incomes in excess of $5,000, in order that the burden of federal taxation may be borne in part by the wealthy, instead of wholly by the masses. In his speeches and debates on this bill Mr. Underwood demonstrated that he is one of the ablest floor leaders of the present generation, in spite of the frequent assertions by republicans during the last twelve years that the Democratic party lacked parliamentary leaders, and that chaos would mark the House of Representatives should the democratic party obtain control. Mr. Underwood has won the respect and confidence, not only of the democrats, but of the republicans as well, and his recent speeches on the excise-income bill he revealed a masterly knowledge of the subject, and presented his facts so forcefully that those who arose to champion the cause of special privileged wealth were overwhelmed.

"The time will never come," continued Chairman Underwood, "when the toiling masses of the American people will be content to bear the burden of taxation to support a government that properly and justly protects the great property interests of this country, when those property interests are exempt from taxation, and do not have to bear their proportionate share in the burden of government. In my judgment there is nothing this congress can do that will go further toward quieting discontent in this land than to return to the principles of our fathers, and place a fair share of the burdens of taxation upon the great wealth of the nation.

"This congress is today presented with an opportunity to say whether the taxes necessary to support the government shall be levied on the consuming capacity of the great masses of the people, or whether a comparatively small share of this burden shall be borne by great wealth, whose possessors, more than any one else, receive the benefits of government."

During the discussion of this bill, Congressman Madden, a republican member from Illinois, asked Mr. Underwood how the proposed bill would affect the possessors of idle wealth such as Mr. Carnegie.

"Under what category," he asked the democratic chairman, "would you place the man who is simply the holder of idle wealth in corporations from which he receives his income, such as is the case of Andrew Carnegie?"

"I see from the trend of the gentleman's remarks," replied Mr. Undeerwood, that he desires to exempt Mr. Carnegie from paying this tax. The purpose of this bill is to reach men like Mr. Carnegie, who today own an immense number of bonds, and are not paying taxes upon them."

The Swaking of the Sugar Trust.

The sugar industry in the United States, according to the wail going up from protectionists, will be ruined by the bill removing the tax from sugar, reducing the price to the consumer approximately 2 cents a pound. This, then, will be the fourth time the industry will have been "ruined," according to protectionists—always according to protectionists.

The standpatters said the industry woud be ruined when Porto Rico sugar was admitted free. But it wasn't. Then they said it would surely perish when Philippine sugar was admitted free, and gave up the same cry when Cuban sugar was given a downward revision. During this time of "ruin," cane sugar production in this country increased materially, and beet sugar production more than doubled, but the price of sugar has never ceased to advance in price to the consumer. The wholesale price of standard granulated sugar on the day this item is written is $5.85 per one hundreed pounds. One week ago today it was $5.75. One month ago today, $5.45, and one year ago, $4.60.

Whether the sugar trust finds it necessary to increase prices to reimburse itself for the stolen millions it was forced to disgorge to the government, following the exposure of the underweighing frauds, or whether the increases are actually justified by a shortage of sugar production abroad, is considered a debatable question by many. But the fact that the wholesale price of sugar in London averages two cents a pound less than in the United States, the year around, shows the advantage in favor of the consumers of the country where there is neither a sugar tariff nor a sugar trust.

Where Underwood Stands.

Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee was interrupted in his speech against the sugar tax by a Louisiana member, who inquired of Mr. Underwood what he anticipated would happen to the sugar industry of his state if the tax was taken off of sugar. Mr. Underwood stated that in all frankness to the gentlemen from Louisiana he did not know what would happen to the sugar industry of that state but that he did know the sugar production of Louisiana was less than one-tenth of the entire sugar consumption in the United States, and that he did not believe in the principle of taxing 92,000,000 people in order that a few sugar producers in one state might make an unjust profit.

Two Sugar Trust Checks.

When the bill to repeal the tax on sugar was up for discussion in the House, Asher C. Hinds, of Maine, arose and loudly proclaimed that the ledger of the sugar trust in New York would show that the trust had sent checks to the campaign managers of both the Republican and Democratic parties. Mr. Hardwick, of Georgia, replied. He said that what Mr. Hinds had stated was true, but that the same book also showed that the check intended for the Democratic campaign fund had been returned uncashed, whereas the one sent to the republicans had been cashed and spent.

Food Dopers in the Saddle.

The enforcement of the pure food laws in the United States is now completely in the hands of Dr. Wiley's enemies, who stand for such drugs as benzoate of soda, which are harmful to the human system, but useful to the packers of embalmed foodstuffs.

Economies.

It has been found that the things that expand on solidifying, as water, freeze at a lower temperature when the pressure is increased, while the others freeze at a higher. When a substance that expands freezes under higher pressure than usual it has to exert more force to shove the pressure away, and consequently has to use up more of its heat energy, thus losing more heat and consequently becoming colder.

Then She Pondered.

"If you were fair," his wife said, "you would acknowledge that I have done much to make you what you are." "Oh, I acknowledge," he replied, "that you deserve nearly all the credit for making me what I am. By the way, do you happen to realize that what I am is head over heels in debt?" —Judge.

Evidently Not.

Mrs. Malaprop—No, I never was strong on literature. To save my life I couldn't tell you who wrote Gray's Elegy.—Life.

Must Be Either Good or Bad.

"A man's mind may be likened to a garden, which may be intelligently cultivated, or allowed to run wild; but whether cultivated or neglected, it must, and will bring forth. If no useful seeds are put into it, then an abundance of useless weed-seeds will fall therein, and will continue to produce their kind."—James Allen.

KEEPING UP TO DATE

MOTHER OF BACHELOR MAID HAS COMMON SENSE.

Short Talk With Her College-Educated Girls Bears Fruit, and in Consequence She Still Remains Their Companion.

The bachelor maid's friend looked admiringly at the bachelor maid's mother, who, despite her silver hair, seemed to lack nothing of being as thoroughly up to date as her daughter. Later the friend spoke of it. The bachelor maid smiled.

"Mother owes that to herself," she said, "and her own good sense. Years ago, when we children were in college, mother said to us, 'Now, don't let me get old-fashioned. I don't wish to be put on a shelf. I wish to keep informed on important subjects and to speak and act correctly. Of course there is constant progress, and you children in school are learning many new things which I, in the home, cannot learn unless you help me. I am helping you to acquire this knowledge, and you must give it back to me. There are constant changes in the pronunciation of words, for instance, in social customs and in methods of doing things which only college young people learn. Don't let me fall behind. I am willing to be told. Don't let me grow rusty.' She was so sweet about it that of course it was possible to do what she asked without detracting in any way from what is due her as a mother. In fact, she also said, 'Don't get self-important over it. Don't think you know more than your mother does. You may, in some respects, but in others you will not, so there will always be an even balance. We can help one another if you children keep sensible about it.'

"The result is, as you see, that mother is more like a sister to us than she is like an elderly person, who might become tiresome. Mother never is. I know young women whose mothers are their worst problem, because the mothers assume that they can never learn anything from their children—that it would impair their maternal dignity to have an improvement suggested to them. Those young women have not half so much real respect for their mothers as we have for ours, and it is impossible for them to enjoy and love their mothers as they should, because they are living in two different atmospheres. The mothers bore the young people, and the young people fret the mothers. Our mother keeps step right along with us, because she has been willing to learn in one of the ways which was open to her after some others were closed.

"If there is doubt about the pronunciation of a word, for instance, we take it to the dictionary in prayer, just as if mother was no older than the rest of us, and if any of us have been mispronouncing it we change our ways. We keep constantly educating one another, and no one of us has a chance to feel self-important. That has been mother's recipe. I think it is original and unique and you are a witness of its merits."

Diogenes, Please Note.

"Not all the world is dishonest," said the man who had just given somebody an opportunity to be. "I have had several experiences which have revealed a remarkable sense of honesty, even here in New York, where many people seem to think it is unknown. A few days ago I lost a $2 bill in a small shop where I was buying some supplies, but there was no proof to that effect. In fact, I was not at all sure myself that I had not lost it before entering the shop. However, the dealer promised to keep watch for it and, to my amazement, he returned it to me when I was in there yesterday. Evidently I had dragged it out of my pocket and it had flipped into a corner, where it had lain unnoticed until the janitor had found it when cleaning the premises. It would have been perfectly easy for either the janitor or the proprietor of the shop to have concealed the find, but evidently they hadn't thought of doing such a thing. The perfectly honest, simple and direct action was the only one pursued, and I feel proud to know such men."—New York Press.

Democratic State Convention.

Pursuant to call of the National Democratic Committee, a delegate convention of the democratic party of Iowa is hereby called to meet in the city of Burlington, on Thursday, May 16, 1912, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., the purpose of said assembly being to provide representation from this state to the Democratic National Convention to be held at Baltimore on June 25, 1912, by the election of four delegates and four alternates-at-large and two delegates and two alternates from each of the eleven congressional districts of the state, also for the transaction of such other business as the convention may deem necessary and proper.

The ratio of representation will be one delegate from each county and one additional delegate for each 200 votes and fraction thereof above 100 votes cast for Hon. Claude R. Porter for governor at the general election of 1910. Upon such basis the counties of Iowa are entitled to the number of delegates as set forth below:

Blackhawk	17
Bremer	11
Buchanan	10
Butler	6
Delaware	8
Dubuque	34
Franklin	5
Hardin	8
Wright	5

Inasmuch as there is no provision of law for holding a primary election, for selection of delegates to the state convention, it is ordered that there shall be held in each county a convention for selection of such delegates. The time and place of holding said county conventions and the manner of selecting delegates to such a county convention whether by primary or caucus, shall be determined by the county committees of the respective counties.

All voters subscribing to the fundamental principles of democracy are invited to participate in the selection of delegates to this convention.

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee of Iowa. Done at Des Moines, January 29, 1912.

Jno. F. Dalton, Secretary. N. F. Reed, Chairman.

SAYS WOMEN ARE FUNNY AT A CARD PARTY.

Kathleen Norris, the author of "Mother," in the first chapter of her new seerial, "The Rich Mrs. Burgoyne," in the April Woman's Home Companion, makes one of her characters say:

"Women are funny at a card party. It takes them an hour to settle down and see how everyone else looks, and whether there happens to be a streak of dust under the piano; and then when the game is just well started, a maid is nudging you in the elbow to take a plate of hot chicken, and another, on the other side, is holding out sandwiches, and all the women are running to look at the prizes. Now when men play cards—"

But nobody would listen to an account of how men play cards.

THE APRIL AMERICAN MAGAZINE

The April American Magazine contains a very remarkable character study of the late Joseph Pulitzer, the blind proprietor of the New York World, who recently died, leaving a fortune of twenty or twenty-five million dollars. The article is by one of Mr. Pulitzer's secretaries and is accompanied by several unpublished photographs taken on the yacht "Liberty," where for years and years Mr. Pulitzer lived and worked most of the time, assisted by a corps of readers and secretaries whose combined intellectual vigor and capacity scarcely matched that of their chief, who has been called "the most amazing creature in the world." It would take a Robert Louis Stevenson to imagine such a yacht and such a crew as Alleyne Ireland, the author of this remarkable article, describes.

In the same issue of The American Senator La Follette continues his autobiography, and Ida M. Tarbell writes of "The Homeless Daughter." Julian Leavitt contributes another prison article in which he presents some astonishing facts about the spread of disease through American prisons.

Inez Haynes Gillmore writes another Phoebe and Ernest story; Edna Ferber contributes a new Emma McChesney story, and James Oppenheim, Clifford S. Raymond, Zona Gale and Mary Austin present interesting fiction.

The four departments which help to distinguish this periodical are, as usual, full of fresh facts and ideas.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY