

The Manchester Democrat

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E. M. Carr, Hubert Carr, Wade E. Long, Fred W. Hermann,
Editors and Proprietors.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4, 1914.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER'S PROPHECY.

Doctor Butler is at the present time president of Columbia University, and he is giving utterance to some remarkable prophecies which are in the nature of prophecies as to what will happen in Europe in the near future.

The writer has personally discussed world wide conditions with this illustrious scholar and diplomat, and personally knows that he is an ultra conservative. With all his learning and experience he is, or rather has been, continually looking backward. Wilson and Bryan tried without success to have him turn around and face the future and use his great abilities in helping to solve its problems.

Probably no man in this country is as closely in touch with the statesmen and rulers of Europe as Dr. Butler. In a recent newspaper interview he said, that he had received long letters from Lord Haldane, Lord Morley, Lord Weardale, Lord Bryce, Professor Schlegelmann of Berlin, who is one of the emperor's most intimate advisors, Professor Lamassch of Austria, who is a member of the Austrian house of peers, M. Robert, minister of finance for France, and M. d'Estournelles de Constant.

Here is one of the Doctor's striking statements:

"The cataclysm is so awful that it is quite within the bounds of truth to say that on July 31 the curtain went down upon a world which never will be seen again."

But perhaps the most significant conclusion reached by this distinguished scholar, who is so close to the confidential ministers of Europe, is this:

"If our fathers had attempted to organize this country upon the basis of a single, closely unified state it would have gone to smash almost at the outset, wrecked by clashing economic and personal interests. Indeed, this nearly happened in the civil war, which was more economic than political in its origin.

"But, though we had our difficulties, we did find a way to make a unified nation of a hundred million people and forty-eight commonwealths, all bound together in unity and loyalty to a common political purpose.

"Just as certainly as we sit here this must and will be the future of Europe. There will be a federation into the United States of Europe."

TURKEY AND THE WAR.

Turkey is the tenth nation in the great war—with Portugal, the eleventh. Her act widens the vast field of desolation, and if Germany is defeated it will mean the last of the Ottoman Empire in Europe, and perhaps the complete extinguishment of that empire.

In the order named, Greece, Roumania, Italy and Bulgaria are invited to the fray by Turkey. Greece has a cause of war in Albania, in the disputed Aegean islands, in the Asia Minor outposts upon Greece. Roumania, the richest and strongest Balkan state, may at Russia's invitation invade Roumanian-speaking Transylvania. Italy, which has held some islands in pawn between Turkish officers and the Tripoli tribe after peace was signed, cannot endure a Turkish recoupment of Egypt—part of the bait held out to Turkey by Berlin. Turkey's action, therefore, may strain to the breaking point the neutral purpose of the Roman Cabinet.

Without a fleet that can come out of Dardanelles, Turkey cannot attack Greece or Roumania except across Bulgaria. It is commonly thought that Bulgaria must aid Turkey against Serbia and Greece. But Balkan statesmen are practical men; Bulgaria is quite capable of postponing her revenge upon her neighbors if convinced that bigger scraps of broken meat will fall from the table of the allies. The Balkan alliance might be reformed; the allies have left no effort in that direction untied. If Austria-Hungary can be overruled, the new readjustment that would be possible might be enough to induce Serbia and Roumania to give back the territory they took from Bulgaria in the second Balkan war.

Even if Bulgaria sides with Turkey, the land forces on the German side would only cancel out against Italy and Roumania. If Bulgaria goes with the allies, the balance of added strength will be heavily the other way and may endanger the very existence of Austria-Hungary as a great power. Why, then, has Germany enticed her ally into the war?

No answer is possible except that the plump and amiable Mohammed V. is commander of the Faithful. Hard beset on both her frontiers, Germany in her desperation urges a Moslem holy war in the East, and especially in Egypt and India. She may be disappointed. With Boers in the British cause putting down a Boer rebellion; with Irish Nationalists by thousands on the Belgian side; with Catholics fighting Catholics, and Greek Churchmen fighting Greek churchmen; with Slavs fighting Slavs, and East Indians in France aiding the conquerors of India, whose physical touch would provoke their very food, this war reveals race and religion as slender reeds to lean upon, compared with the habit of nationality and the power of discipline.

One thing is sure. No nation except Serbia risks in the war so much as the Turk, and the Turk risks it without excuse. Whatever happens there will still be a France, an England, a Germany, a Russia. It is not certain now that there will be a Turkey.—New York World.

ROOSEVELT'S NIGHTMARE.

Theodore Roosevelt has taken extreme measures to restore himself to first page, top of the column, reading matter, from which position he had been rudely shaken by the hurly-burly of war news and of election forecasts of which he is becoming less a factor.

Roosevelt told his audience at Princeton that he had seen plans that were made by "two nations at war" to seize New York City and San Francisco and demand a huge ransom from the United States.

It would be interesting to know when, where and under what conditions Roosevelt was allowed this inspection. He proclaimed his belief that such a thing could be done, asserts that he saw the plans, knew the hostile act was on foot against the United States and failed to make known then as he refuses to make known now the countries guilty of the plot.

There are but four countries engaged in war that could, even if hostilities existed, have the most remote hope of carrying such a campaign to a successful conclusion. They are Great Britain, Germany, Japan and France. Roosevelt has been guilty of the grave impropriety of accusing some two of these and has taken the action apparently with the deliberate intention of embarrassing President Wilson in his work for honest-minded, clean-handed neutrality.

Few people will believe that Roosevelt ever saw such plans. If by any chance they had been considered no war office is so loose in its methods as to allow the knowledge to get beyond the responsible heads. As a sheer invention, totally unworthy of an American, it has been highly honored by his fellow citizens, the most reckless and unreliable individual prominently before the public. Whatever his motive may have been, except to achieve notoriety, it would not be strange if the embassies of the great powers at Washington should issue individual and collective denials and demand of Roosevelt that he make proper apology or produce the proof of his wildly sensational assertion.—Cedar Rapids Gazette.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE BOOMING.

The men who went about the country croaking about our foreign commerce under the new tariff will soon have reason to go away back and hide themselves. With the trade of Germany and Austria almost entirely cut off, American exports for the last week in October were the greatest since March. Compared with last year, the total was up \$9,000,000. Some startling items are shown in a review of a longer period. Wheat exports for three months ending September 30 were the largest on record. In September we sent 2,500,000 bushels to Canada; and the exports of refined sugar were thirteen times as great as last year, of corn twice as great, of oats thirty-four times, of rice seven times. Cotton exports will soon be almost normal, going even to Germany by way of Italy.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE.

"I have but one message to convey to New York. It is this: An American citizen should never vote as a sectarian, but always as an American citizen. Say this for me."

WOODROW WILSON.

PERHAPS!

When cows fall ill the government proceeds to take alarm. And sends a veterinarian to sanitize the farm.

The cow herself is put to bed and doted with drugs and pills. And Uncle Sam comes forward, when she's cured, to pay the bills. But when a baby falls in need of medicine and care.

The government contends that that is none of its affair. When pigs and lambs are threatened by deadly pestilence by their tender lives are guarded at the government's expense. They're coddled, nursed and doted until they're well and fat. And never rocks of the cost—for Uncle Sam pays that.

But when an epidemic marks the babies for its own.

The government, untroubled lets them fight it out alone.

Some day, perhaps, when all the pork has lavishly been passed, When every scrap of patronage is handed out at last.

When all our noble congressmen have got all they desire, And have attained whatever heights to which they may aspire—To unknown heights of common sense the government will leap. And do as much for mothers as it does for cows and sheep.

—Chicago Examiner.

Where Brier Pipes Are Made.

The brier-pipe industry of France is, for all practical purposes, centered in the little town of St. Claude, in the department of Jura, where not only pipes, but cigarette and cigar holders and other kindred necessities of the smoking world are manufactured. The sources of supply from which the brier roots are obtainable are, in order of importance, Sicily, Calabria, Corsica and Algeria.

Why She Stopped Talking.

A very talkative little girl, who had been chattering away like a magpie all morning, suddenly became silent when a lady, dressed in the extreme of the fashion, called on her mother. Wishing to be amiable, the visitor said to the chatterbox: "Have you lost your tongue, my dear?" "Oh, no, ma'am," was the reply; "only my breath."

Wearing Sunday Clothes.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "don't wear their Sunday clothes often enough to keep 'em lookin' funny when dey gets dressed up."

A GOOD PLAN.

Place the proceeds from the sale of your crop in a checking account with this bank. Then you can pay by check, have a good record of, and a receipt for all money paid out.

We receive deposits in any amount and invite your business.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MANCHESTER, IOWA.

Capital \$50,000.

Surplus \$15,000.

ECONOMY IN NEW PROCESS.

Small Brass Pieces Are Now Compressed in Steel Molds, Instead of by Old Method.

In some of the modern European electric construction works, molding machines turn out millions of small brass pieces such as the industry requires. Compression of brass pieces in steel molds has now supplanted the old method of casting, for turning out such pieces in brass or bronze. Formerly a sand mold had to be made for each piece, but now a single steel mold serves for thousands of pieces. In this process are used brass bars whose section is chosen after experience so as to be best adapted for shape and size of the finished piece, then a section is cut off the bar to length, and the piece is heated to redness in a furnace, then moved at high pressure in the steel mold. A pressure of a few seconds is enough to produce the required shape, and it is found that pressure makes the brass more compact and solid. As the steel mold can be made exact to a small fraction of an inch, the products have very close sizes for use.

Places which formerly were cast in bronze, such as shaft bearings, are now made by the molding process.—Scientific American.

Audiences With Sovereigns.

The right of subjects laboring under a grievance to claim a personal audience with their sovereign is fully recognized in a far less democratic country than ours. Ever since his accession to the throne, Francis Joseph was accustomed to set apart one day a week on which he personally received petitions. Although care was taken to exclude those seeking to gain admission on purely frivolous pretenses, there was but little formality on those days. Persons of all classes—ranging from a peasant brought by his landlord to a highly placed official who had been unjustly passed over for promotion—might be seen standing together in the audience chamber, and to each and all the emperor endeavored to do justice.

Ireland's Stirring Song.

The origin of the unofficial anthem of Ireland, "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," is most obscure. The earliest known copy appears in Rutherford's "Country Dances," published in 1749, but it is said to have been played by the Irish people at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745, and was probably current for some time before this. The tune is found attached to various rollicking old English songs. The Cumberland song of faithless Barbary Bell, whose lover vows to wear a red coat for her sake, is sung to a version of "St. Patrick's Day." The words "Barbary Bell's my darling" being substituted in the chorus for "Patrick's day in the morning."

They Were Connoisseurs.

Many years ago, on our return from a wedding, we found the house filled. Mother had put out furs, her wedding gown, and other things in air before storing them. These were gone; the solid silver also, and the plate broken. The burglars had ransacked the box and fixed themselves an elaborate spread. Upon the table was an empty cigar box, and in it on a strip of paper was scrawled: "The grub was fine, but, Fatty, your cigars are rotten. Do better next time."

As my father was a corpulent man, they evidently knew their unwilling host.—Chicago Tribune.

Napoleon's Pen-Wiper.

According to the biographers of Napoleon, his breeches were always of white cashmere. It often happened that two hours after leaving his quarters he was found with his breeches spotted with ink by reason of the Corsican's habit of wiping his pen on them and of shaking ink all around him. It was a favorite trick of his to strike his pen against the edge of a table and of, of course, the breeches suffered.

Furthermore, it appears that, however the great man dressed in the morning, that was his dress for the whole day, since he would not change his toilet until nightfall. The inside of his boots was lined with white tustan.

Baccarat.

Baccarat, the little town in the department of Meurthe and arrondissement of Lunéville, France, has apparently no connection with "Baccarat, Bad Luck and Bankruptcy," though it is not clear how it acquired its name. The card game, it is said, was imported into France by the soldiers of Charles VIII from Italy, where it was called Baccara. Ouida uses this spelling in "Wanda" when she says: "You may not steal, you may beggar your neighbor at Baccara."

Same as an Ostrich.

Many a man is like an ostrich. By closing his eyes to his own faults he imagines that other people are equally blind.

Relic of Lincoln.

The chain used by Abraham Lincoln to survey the boundary line of Arkansas was exhibited in the window of a hardware store in Houston, Tex.

MAN'S TIME OF TRIBULATION.

Writer Who Evidently Has Had Experience Tells of the Joys of Cleaning a Furnace.

A furnace is an ingenious and splendid device used for heating purposes. It is an asbestos-covered boiler entirely surrounded by pipes, and situated in the darkest corner of the cellar. The idea of this man who puts it in seems to be that a convenient light in the vicinity of a furnace would be detrimental to his interests, say the Detroit Free Press. In that we believe he is right. Further a furnace is a device that has a hog's fondness for dirt and a health crank's mania for cleanliness. It won't heat if it is dirty, and it won't help to keep itself clean. Consequently the poor brute known as husband of the home must be attendant, masseur and rubber to the furnace as well. And these duties he must perform regularly in the dead of winter, merely by the faint glow of an eight-candle power lamp that has only one candle power left. To clean a furnace a man must divest himself of all raiment that he ever expects to wear above ground. Then with an iron brush must attack the interior of the vitals of the apparatus; groping hither and thither, now bumping his head on the steel upper jaw of the open mouth, now scraping his knuckles on the finished piece, then a section is cut off the bar to length, and the piece is heated to redness in a furnace, then moved at high pressure in the steel mold. A pressure of a few seconds is enough to produce the required shape, and it is found that pressure makes the brass more compact and solid. As the steel mold can be made exact to a small fraction of an inch, the products have very close sizes for use.

Places which formerly were cast in bronze, such as shaft bearings, are now made by the molding process.—Scientific American.

HAD ENOUGH OF NEW YORK.

Dressmaker From Indiana Formed Mighty Poor Opinion of the Great Metropolis.

She was a middle aged person from the rural districts and evidenced health in her appearance and perfect digestion in her breakfast, which consisted of ham and eggs with catchup on them. The catchup made even the waitress wince. Her trouble was entirely of the mind, but it was acute.

"What I want to know," she said to the waitress, according to a New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Times-Star, "is how there's so many people in New York when most of 'em, so to speak, could sit away if they wanted to. I come here to see 'th' fashions, actin' on the advice of friends, though I run a dressmakin' establishment 20 years in Vevay, Indiana, without never comin' to New York an' ain't never comin' again. If I ever took back 'th' fashions I seen here to Vevay, I'd lose every customer I've got an' probably git put out o' the church. New York ain't nothin' but a regular swindle anyway, from end to end an' from before breakfast to lockin' up time. I was supposed to git a quiet room in a 'convenient neighborhood.' When I got there it was over a shootin' gallery, an' 'th' things that neighborhood was convenient fur ain't nothin' for you an' me to speak of. I moved quick an' they wouldn't give me back the deposit I sent when I wrote to engage 'th' room. But I ain't gonna under take to tell you about all 'th' little things like that that happened to me. That's New York. But I want to tell ye one thing: When I git back to Vevay—I'm a goin' today—I'm gonna put a sign right in my window that people that want New York fashions kin go to New York an' git 'em. Vevay's good enough for me."

BAD EFFECT OF SMOKY AIR.

Neither Animals Nor Vegetation Flourish in the Vicinity of Large Manufacturing Plants.

Whether live stock is likely to suffer when living in the neighborhood of railroad yards, industrial plants and large manufacturing centers, was the question that the Leeds (Eng.) university proposed to Yorkshire farmers, and the answers showed the affirmative not only for animals but also for some of the other plants. It appears that the growth of young stock is kept back under such conditions, and in the case of old stock or horses these are seen to require much more care and food than those which live in a pure air. Such effects on animals are due partly to the direct action of the vitiated air when taken into the lungs and on the other hand by the very poor quality of grass that grows here, as it cannot develop under good conditions. Sheep raising is found to be specially difficult in these places, even impossible. Near Leeds, this had to be discontinued, for the wool was of very poor quality, besides being full of impurities of various kinds. Thus it appears that the same general rules apply to animals as to human beings under such circumstances.—Scientific American.

Japan's Paper Underclothing.

The Japanese are now making underclothing of finely crissed or grained paper, the New York Weekly states. After a garment has been worn a few hours it will interfere with the perspiration of the body no more than do garments made of cotton fabric.

The paper is not sized, nor is it impermeable. After becoming wet the paper is difficult to tear. When an undergarment is made to tear it by hand it presents almost as much resistance as the thick silk used for making gloves.

Fault in Education.

One regrettable fact about the advanced education of many young persons is that they have been alienated from their homes and families and the old-fashioned ways of the latter. The tragedy of this grief which school and college have created between students and their parents is known only to the mothers and fathers who have endured it. Usually, also, the explanation is that the children have not won to even the beginnings of wisdom, else they would value the real worth of the parents whose greatness of loyalty and service and sacrifice is beyond the power of the schools to bestow. Any education which makes a boy ashamed of his mother and father is a bad education.

Elder Fire-Fl.

Another remarkable insect found in Mexico is the Elder fire-fly, which the Indians use as miniature torches. The men fasten them to their ankles in going through the forest, and the women wear them in their hair under a thin gauze veil. They little cages are constructed in which three or four are kept for lighting purposes. The insects congregate by the thousands in many forest trees and, as if by preconcerted agreement, simultaneously flash their lights, then darken them and flash them again.

ALL BELONG TO ARYAN RACE.

Many Peoples of the Present Day Trace Their Origin to That Group of Humanity.

All the people who speak English, German, Russian, French, Spanish, Italian, Welsh, Erse, or Irish, Scotch Gaelic, and some of the Asiatic languages, trace their origin back to the old Aryan race, says an exchange. It used to be thought that the Aryans came from some point in Asia several thousands of years ago. But now certain people claim that their home was in the southern steppes of Russia; and that the Indian and Persian branch went toward the east, the Slavs and Teutons into the German forests, and the Greeks toward Greece; while the forerunners of the Celts and Romans followed the Danube river into Italy and Gaul. We know that all these peoples are related from many words that have the same root. We can tell by words even now in use, when the peoples dwell together, when they separate, one group from another, and something about their daily habits and lives. For instance, we know that the Aryans traveled in carts drawn by cattle, because our words "wheel," "axle," "yoke" and "wagon" all come from Aryan root words. We know that at one time they were pastoral people, depending mainly on their flocks and herds, because our words "ewe," "wether," "wool," "cow," "ox," "steer" and "herd" come from Aryan words. Other words tell us that they were a nomadic people, migrating according to the season to obtain pasturage.

It is a curious thought, that seems to have occurred to no one, that many of the Aryan peoples are coming together again in the United States, for the first time since their separation thousands of years back. It will take centuries for their amalgamation in what has been called the "melting pot;" but doubtless the homogenous people thus descended will be the greatest people in the world.

The Wicked Bible.

The "Wicked Bible" was the name given to an edition of the authorized scriptures, printed in London in 1631, by Robert Barker and Martin Lucas. It was so named from the fact that the negative was left out of the Seventh Commandment, a piece of carelessness for which the printer was made to pay a fine of 3,000 pounds sterling.

To Soften Paint Brushes. Vinegar heated to the boiling point will soften paint brushes that have become dry and hard.

ORIGINAL NOTICE.

In the District Court of Iowa in and for Delaware County, December Term, 1914.

Frank W. Schimmel, Plaintiff,

vs.

The Unknown Claimants of that tract of real estate described as the Northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section twenty six (26), Township eighty nine (89) north, Range three (3) West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, Julia A. Hyler, Katherine Kropfel, George Krapf, Michael Steckel, Michael Steckel, Paulus Steger, Mathew Steger, Margaret Steger, Henrick Neggelung, Johannes Nightman, Frank Nachtmann; The unknown heirs at law, personal representatives, surviving spouses, judgment creditors, devisees, grantees, successors in interest, and claimants against the estates of each and every one of the persons in this caption and title named or referred to, Defendants.

To each and every one of the foregoing 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, the petition of Frank W. Schimmel alleging that he is the absolute and unqualified owner in fee simple of that real estate described as the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section twenty six (26), township eighty nine (89) north, Range three (3) West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, lying in Delaware County, Iowa. That said plaintiff and his grantors have been in the adverse possession of the real estate above described for more than ten years last past. That said possession has been actual, open, notorious, continuous, exclusive, under color of title and claim of right and hostile to the defendants and to each of them and all the world. Plaintiff in his said petition asks judgment and decree of Court finding that plaintiff is the absolute owner in fee simple of all of said real estate hereinbefore described and that plaintiff's title thereto be quieted and established in him, and that the defendants and each and every one of them and all persons claiming by, through or under them, or any of them, be barred and forever estopped from having or claiming any right, title or interest of any kind whatsoever in or to said real estate, or any part thereof, adverse to plaintiff, and for such further relief as the Court may deem equitable in the premises.

You are further notified that unless you appear thereto and defend on or before noon of the second day of December, A. D. 1914 term of said Court, which will commence and be held at Manchester, Delaware County, Iowa, on Monday, the 7th day of December, 1914, default will be entered against you and judgment and decree rendered as prayed.

Dated this 3rd day of November, 1914.

E. B. STILES and CARR & CARR, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Upon reading the foregoing notice, I, the undersigned, Judge of the District Court of Iowa, for the Tenth District, do hereby approve the same and do hereby order that the aforesaid notice be published for four weeks in the Manchester Democrat, a paper of general circulation in the County of Delaware and State of Iowa.

GEO. W. DUNHAM, Judge of the District Court of Iowa in and for the Tenth Judicial District.

A Sure Way

To succeed is to save your earnings and deposit them in this bank. When you have saved a hundred dollars—or any amount, for that matter,—for which you do not have a present need, place it with us on certificate and watch it grow. A certificate of deposit is safe, payable on demand, and may be transferred by endorsement.

The men who have succeeded in the financial world have pursued this same course.

Remember, that our bank is open Saturday evenings to accommodate those who can not leave their work during the afternoon to do their banking.

Farmers' and Merchants' State Savings Bank

Open Saturday Evenings.

Manchester, Iowa.

Has Absolutely No Equal

THE KING BEE AIR BLAST HEATER

The King Bee Air Blast Heater has no equal. Thousands of satisfied users of this stove will testify to that fact. It saves more coal money than any stove made. A few of its special features are:

Burns any kind of fuel; anti-buckling rim; perfectly air tight, anti-puff device, broad heating deflecting ring, heavy exposed fire pot, large bailed ash pan, genuine screw register, most perfect floor warmer on the market.

We have been handling this popular stove for several years and can refer you to many satisfied customers.

There is no stove better adapted for heating your house than the King Bee. Come into our store and we will explain the merits of the stove more fully.

HUTCHINSON & ATWATER

Saturday, Nov. 7th

Closes our Bargain Sale of Wall Paper. During the remaining time the reduction will be

GREATER THAN EVER

Don't miss this chance of getting good wall paper cheap.

A. C. Philipp Central Pharmacy.



Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks

Misses' and Ladies' Black Persianas, \$27.50 down to 12.50
Misses' and Ladies' Fancy Plaids, with capes, \$20 down to 12.50
Ladies' and Misses' Plush, \$30.00 down to 16.50
Ladies' and Misses' Buclays, assorted colors, \$18.50 down to 7.00
Juniors' and Misses' Plaids, \$15.00 down to 6.50
Children's Cloaks, all colors and materials, \$10 down to 2.25
Ladies' Suits, long jackets, \$20.00 down to 12.50

W. L. Drew
Butterick Patterns. Solz Shoes.
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