

Times-Republican

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- Republican State Ticket. For Governor—LESLIE M. SHAW. For Lieutenant Governor—JAMES C. MILLMAN. For Judge Supreme Court—JOHN C. SHERWIN. For Superintendent Public Instruction—RICHARD C. BARRETT. For Railroad Commissioner—EDWARD A. DAWSON. Republican County Ticket. For State Senator—J. B. CLASSEN. For Representative—THOMAS KIMBALL. For County Treasurer—C. H. SMITH. For County Superintendent—J. MORRISSEY. For County Sheriff—T. J. SHOEMAKER. For County Coroner—DR. P. P. LERLE. For County Surveyor—WILLIAM BRENNER. For County Supervisor—T. J. SHEARER.

THOSE SO-CALLED TRAITORS. The reflections of our friend Birdseye upon college presidents and their attitude toward the Philippine questions, as given in this issue, will no doubt strike a popular chord, but some will question whether it will be a rational one. In times of war a people are stirred by feelings of patriotism into not only support of their country's cause, but a severe intolerance for and intense hatred of all those who dare to speak out in criticism of the men and policies which are responsible for the war. In a very large measure this tendency of a people is a noble one, but it must not be forgotten that governments are ruled by men and men may do wrong. When a group of men are placed in office and assume the conduct of this government their policies are always open to fair and friendly criticism. If under their direction this country is involved in any war short of repelling an actual attack upon our nation they are open to criticism. Only when the homes, lives and liberties of our people are in danger can a war be said to be un-debatable.

In the case of these college presidents what are the conditions? This country is engaged in a war in far-distant lands against a foreign people who have never recognized our authority over them and the policy of this government in pursuing that war is what these learned gentlemen are criticizing. We can not help but admit that this is a debatable proposition, though we may firmly believe that our course there is a just one and though the arguments of our opponents may seem ever so unreasonable. It is possible that this nation is doing wrong in waging that war, no matter how firmly convinced the most of us are that it is not at all probable. The men who cry out against the ruling policies may or may not be endowed with a clearer moral vision, but whatever their condition it can not be denied but they have at heart the welfare of their country just as fervently as we who believe in pushing our arms forward with a shout and a roar until peace shall be born of victory.

Now that our nation has become involved in this war this paper can see nothing to do but to push on to a finish, and we have about as little use for the grumblings of college presidents, professors and other "anties" coming at this late day as any average American, but we are willing to concede that these men can register their objections without committing treason. To accuse them of such a crime, and compare them to "copperheads" would be to place ourselves in an even more ridiculous position than that of the men we condemn.

In the days of '61 the country was torn with internal dissension, the life of the union was at stake, men fought for and against the government. A man must have been either a friend or a foe. Likewise in the war of the revolution the country was fighting for its liberties. It was invaded by a foreign foe and there were but two alternatives, either for or against the cause of freedom. However, when we became involved in the Mexican war our actions were of the most questionable sort. There are many of the most high-minded men today who freely state that our government did wrong in invading that country with its armies and we can not conceive of any right that we could have had at that time to have preferred the charge of "treason" against a man for criticizing the administration of President Polk for ordering the armies forward. Then, the life of the nation was not at stake. The waging of that war was entirely a matter of opinion or policy.

In the present case neither the homes, lives nor liberties of our people are in danger. It is true we were forced into the war by circumstances without our control and for our own part we can not see how we can do otherwise than to fight the fight hard. These "anties" can criticize, they can complain, they can grumble and condemn, but not one of them has offered us a way out of our difficulties. Their actions meet with our most hearty disapproval. For them we have nothing but pity and contempt, but never condemnation. We feel it our

duty to have tolerance for the opinions of others and do not doubt in the least that the president of Harvard College loves his country just as much as any of us who are crying "on with the battle!" In fact he has more patriotism than many of us, for in his zeal for his country's good the position he takes requires no small amount of moral courage and social sacrifice. He's wrong, we verily believe, but right or wrong, he's no traitor.

A NOTABLE CONFERENCE. One of the most notable conferences of brainy men that has been held in years is the meeting called in Chicago by the Civic Federation of that city for the purpose of discussing the subject of trusts. The governors of states, heads of civic organizations all over the country, professors of economics in the universities and learned men from all walks of life have been invited to attend and some of the country's brightest men have responded. The meeting opened yesterday and there were in attendance such men as Bourke Cochran, Albert Shaw of the Review of Reviews, Governor Atkinson of West Virginia, ex-Governor Foster of Ohio, Prof. John B. Clark of Columbia university, Attorney General Smith of Texas, F. B. Thurber of New York, Prof. Henry Crater Adams of the University of Michigan, Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell university, Prof. John Graham Brooks of the University of Chicago, Professor Beemis, Lieutenant Governor Jones of Ohio, Prof. R. T. Ely of the University of Wisconsin, and Attorney General Smyth of Nebraska.

There is no denying the fact that the country is greatly interested in the "trust," and the thinking elements in our society are at a loss to know how to reach a rational conclusion upon the subject. The problem has only recently presented itself for solution so that the necessary information for a clear understanding of its features is not forthcoming. Professor Jenks, of Cornell University, sized up the situation in a very clear way when, in his outline of the "Problems of the Conference," he said:

"It has been well said that the first essential for the attainment of scientific knowledge is to get a definite outline for one's ignorance. It is certainly true that a long step has been taken towards the solution of a problem when the problem itself has been clearly stated. It may be of service, therefore, if the various questions which the present combinations of capital have raised, and toward the solution of which this conference may well contribute much, be brought together." It is this outlining of our ignorance, combined with a few suggestions from such men as are assembled in Chicago today, that this country is waiting for. Probably the most interesting part of the whole proceeding will be the discussion of the legislative problems involved in the trust question. How to reach the iniquitous trust and still protect capital in its legitimate right to organize for more effective work is the form that the trust problem takes with most men. It has been passed on from one official to another until the legal branches of the government have succeeded in unloading their responsibilities from one to another down to the county attorneys, and like Mark Twain's picture of the shifting of burdens in his story of the "Yankee in King Arthur's Court," they would probably turn and kick the other fellow if there was any one there to kick. After a fair and exhaustive discussion of the trust and its manifestations the average man wants to know what we are to do about it. It may then be said to be fairly up to the legislators of the land and we are in hopes that the conference at Chicago will enlighten us as to the desirable courses of action for us to take. At any rate, considering the importance of the subject, its multitudinous difficulties and the character of the men assembled, we may expect some valuable assistance from the conference now being held in Chicago.

IOWA PRESS COMMENT. The Grundy County Democrat is still croaking long after the show has gone by. It complains that "The republican papers of the state are making a great boast of the fact that the state is now practically out of debt. They neglect to state that the last session of the legislature increased the state levy of taxes and also failed to state that the saving of expenses of the state institutions under the board of control, a non-partisan board, of which Judge Kinne and Governor Larrabee are members, has saved the state by their good management several hundred thousand dollars. They also neglect to state that this board of control was first recommended by Governor Boies and that, even now, such malcontents as Murphy of the Union Eagle are anxious to overthrow it in order that the state institutions may again be practically sole judges of their own needs."

Some of our democratic friends are very much interested in the outcome of the republican senatorial contest, as is evidenced by the following comment of the Sioux City Tribune (gold democrat): "The Des Moines headquarters of the Gear bureau assert that Cherokee county will instruct for Gear. It would be a matter of good taste if the Gear men would wait until after the republicans of Cherokee county had their convention before making a judgment for them. The Sioux Rapids Republican adds its mite to the evidence in favor of the primary system by the following comment: "As the returns come in from the trial of the primary system in this county are pleased with this system."

There was probably more than double the number of votes cast than ever before at the caucuses. Of course some are disappointed that their particular friends were defeated, but one does not hear any cry of "deal" or "ring," and all agree that "the people did it" just as the majority seemed to want it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

There is a certain class of sound money advocates who are in favor of the gold standard, but opposed to proclaiming it.

Senator Mason, of Illinois, says that this government must not make any "brown slaves in the Philippines." There is also an understanding in this country that no public man should make a pale gray donkey of himself unless he is sure that by so doing he can add perceptibly to the gayety of nations.

The sanitary regeneration of Cuba cannot be far distant, when Havana is reported as enforcing a quarantine detention for yellow fever against its American neighbor, Key West.

As a rule political parties are somewhat particular as to the issues they are to meet their opponents upon and they are wont to select them with care in presenting their arguments, but this year finds the republican party of this state ready to meet any issue if the democrats will only present one.

During the past summer the Brazos valley and other parts of Texas were visited by disastrous floods. Cotton fields of immense area were submerged. Notwithstanding what Texas has lost that empire state has saved one of the largest yields of cotton ever grown within its borders. And corn, too, Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, Nebraska, and even Ohio have produced corn, but Texas is after them with a challenge. For the first time, taking seventh place, and in doing so Texas leads Ohio and crowds Indiana. The increase for Texas this year 20,000,000 bushels, a gain of over 30 per cent as compared with 1898. The phenomenal state in the way of turning out great crops this year are several. Fortunately there is room for all of them, while in all-around production of the fruits of the earth Iowa, in proportion to acres, still wears the crown.

The trial performances of the Shamrock and the Columbia leave no doubt that they are the finest craft of their class ever launched, the question of superiority between them being an open one till the issue of their contest decides it. It is a natural impulse of patriotism to deny that the cup is in danger, but it is hardly to be denied that there have been times when its anchorage seemed a trifle more secure.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, true to the careful business habits that have always characterized his life, left a will providing for the disposal of all his property. It is not known yet what the provisions of the codicil are, but William K., his brother, becomes the head of the family and will manage the estate.

We have yet to hear of a county fair held this year that did not experience a successful meeting. In almost every case a surplus has been reported.

One would think that when a convict had served all but six months of a long sentence he would not take the chances of a renewed term of imprisonment by attempting to escape, but such is the case with three prisoners at the Anamosa penitentiary, and so far they seem to have been successful.

One viewing the ample proportions of our state capitol building for the first time would never think that it was too small to accommodate all the various branches of the state government, but such is the fact. We are a great people of a great state and are growing fast. If we outgrow our clothes every few years we will have to have new and larger ones, "that's all."

A. B. Cummins may be said to have won a fair victory in the Mitchell-Winnebagoworth senatorial convention, although the contest was drawn largely on local issues.

The sensational declaration of Secretary Hayes, of the Knights of Labor, in the Chicago conference, that he did not propose to be associated with the delegation from New Jersey, "the cradle of trusts," indicates that a lively time may be expected there before every one has had his say.

If you are drowsy and have a languid feeling, just read Shattuck's arrangement of Atkinson in Wednesday's issue of this paper. It is somewhat intolerant, but will prove interesting.

Robert J. Thompson, secretary of the Lafayette memorial commission, has put forth one argument to stay the tide of folly now surging over this land. He says: "The people of the United States owe a deep debt of gratitude to France and we should show moderation and sympathy at this time instead of violence." This may appeal to some, but we would think that considerations of self respect would prevent most people from joining in the exhibition boycott foolishness.

The New York-Mall and Times observes that more men are enlisting in Boston every day for service in the new volunteer regiments than there are in the entire Filipino party in that city. The recruits are not half as noisy as the other fellows, but they speak the language of robust American patriotism far more fluently.

Inasmuch as the Bryanites hold that money is the creature of law, they should demand the complete abolition of the taxing power. What is the use of raising revenue by taxation when it can be created by fiat?

OUTSIDE POINT OF VIEW.

Written for the Times-Republican.

As many have noticed, we are confronted in this country today with the curious spectacle of a large number (proportionately) of college presidents and professors who are opposed to the ruling sentiment on expansion. These men of learning, brains, integrity and possessors of many other virtues vary in their expressions of opposition to the policy of McKinley and the government from that of fair criticism to utterances worthy of the copperhead of '63. Many of them, clean politically, otherwise are cheek by jowl with Boss Croker, of Tammany. These men during the war of the rebellion could not find language sufficiently intense to express their opinions of the south, in their attempts to destroy the union, now openly make speeches, write pamphlets and in private conversation say things that during the civil war would have placed them in military prisons. Using the word loyalty in its best and broadest sense, these men only lack the overt act to make them disloyal. That they pose as the few who know right from wrong in national matters only adds to the peculiar position of these learned (and not) teachers.

Nearly all of them are professing Christians, yet they plainly say, "We are the only Christians worthy of the name in this country today." Many of them are ministers of the gospel and while they are perhaps one in a thousand, they virtually say to 999 other ministers of the gospel, "We are the only preachers worthy of the name. All of you support McKinley and this unholy war against Aguinaldo and his liberty-seeking followers."

Now while our citizens allow the utmost latitude in the way of free speech, believe in the criticism of public officials and their actions, there is a feeling in the community that for those who are entrusted with the education of our sons and daughters to place themselves in the attitude of sympathizers with Aguinaldo varies not a whit from being in sympathy with any other set of men who are costing this country many lives and much money. To repeat a former illustration, what would we have done with these men if, during the war of the rebellion, they had expressed themselves in sympathy with Stonewall Jackson, with Col. Mosby and General Sherman? Some of us remember in those days how we felt when the Chicago Times printed a copperhead editorial.

And again the future officials of this government are today under the personal influence and daily teachings of these "experts" (or "college presidents and professors") who are protesting this country many lives and much money. To repeat a former illustration, what would we have done with these men if, during the war of the rebellion, they had expressed themselves in sympathy with Stonewall Jackson, with Col. Mosby and General Sherman? Some of us remember in those days how we felt when the Chicago Times printed a copperhead editorial.

The story of Mignon. The Goethe society of Vienna discovered the real story that lies back of Goethe's beautiful creation of "Mignon," which has passed into so many songs and even into an opera.

This story runs that in 1764 an Italian equilibrist named Caratta went to Goettingen with his troupe. In his company was a child, evidently of good family, who took her part with marked reluctance. The report soon spread that the child had been kidnapped by Caratta, but he fled and escaped all injury.

The fate of the 11-year-old Petronella, as she was called, caused a great sensation in Goettingen. Young poets of the town wrote on the theme, and Daniel Schiebler, one of the university students, collected these poems into a volume. Soon after Schiebler went to Leipzig, where he was thrown much with Goethe, and told him the sad tale of little Petronella. A decade later this Petronella became one of the most charming of poetic creations—Goethe's "Mignon."

A WORD.

A little word no one could guess, Impatient let me rather cry, Spoken between a smile and sigh; None else could solve the reason why.

On many a summer's afternoon, Where garden insects hum and swoon; On many a morning bright with May, When sunlight leaped across the bay;

Under the trees, where oft we sat, Altwart the play of merriest chat, 'Twould suddenly be thrown at will, Lost in the redbirds' gurgling trill.

Or when the world had crowned my hair, And you were black as my countenance, 'Twas whispered softly, swift and deft Across the damask's glittering web.

When I have gone beyond the sea, Should through your heart a thought of me, Some unvisited dream be stirred, You will recall the little word.

That once was met by frown or glee, Impatient let me rather cry, Spoken between a smile and sigh; None else could solve the reason why.

—Julian Gordon in Collier's Weekly.

Nothing Better.

"The demand for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is increasing," says L. C. Sams & Son, druggists, Clinton, Mo. "It is our leader—there is nothing better to our knowledge." For sale by druggists.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is a scientific compound having the endorsement of eminent physicians and the medical press. It "digests what you eat" and positively cures dyspepsia. M. A. Kerton, Bloomingdale, Tenn., says it cured him of indigestion of ten years' standing. For sale by F. B. Wiley, postoffice druggist, and G. P. Powers.

PASSING OF THE BOOK-SHOP.

[St. Paul Pioneer-Press.]

There is an interesting situation in the book trade at present, caused chiefly by that phase of the business which has been frequently commented on within the past few years—the cutting of prices on books of nearly all grades. So far as the public is concerned the superficial benefit is sufficient to induce a mild gratification at the state of things. To the publisher it probably makes little difference in the long run. But to the bookseller, meaning the man who keeps a book store and not the jobber of the department store dealer, it makes all the difference in the world. It is the bookseller who is protesting against what he considers the demoralization of the book trade. The situation is simply this: The publishers sell their books at a wholesale rate, quantity purchased. The following prices, for example, were quoted recently on a popular line of books: 1,000 volumes, 17 cents each; 500 volumes, 22 cents each; 250 volumes, 25 cents each; 100 volumes, 27 cents each. This, it will be seen, allows the department store dealer who makes a run on a popular line to sell it for less than a popular price which the regular dealer must pay for it. The Publishers' Association of Great Britain has undertaken to deal with the matter in a summary fashion. It has issued a circular to the trade announcing that after a certain date its members will sell no books to any member unless he will agree to make no discount on the published list prices. This does not apply, the circular states, "to bona fide remainder and dead stock." It does apply, however, to the discount to libraries, schools and institutions, the retail dealer being forbidden to favor even the most popular of publishers signing this circular we find the names of all the best known English houses, many of whom maintain houses in this country as well.

An instance in which the same tactics have been employed in another line of business is that of a well known manufacturer of sporting goods. The sale of these articles had reached a point very similar to that now prevailing in the book trade. Retail dealers were selling them, in some cases, at less than the wholesale prices charged by the manufacturer. The first move made by this company was to refuse to sell department stores at less than retail prices. On this the department stores proceeded to deal with the jobbers. The company then cut off the jobbers, through whom a large percentage of their business had been done, after first making every effort, without success, to induce the jobbers to maintain the retail price. Finally the company announced two definite prices for its goods—one a wholesale price, below which no goods should be sold to any dealer, the other a retail price, below which no dealer should be allowed to sell goods at retail prices. Dealers who agreed to sell at the retail price could buy at the wholesale price, otherwise they must pay the full retail price. The scheme succeeded after a fight of six months, and the result is a uniform price everywhere for the goods made by this firm.

The essential difference between the handling of books and the handling of sporting goods is marked. From the commercial point of view, as might be supposed, both are in a sense luxuries. Both are sure to furnish, with every season, some few articles for which there is a special demand and on which a "run" can be made. So that there is no reason why the move made by the sporting goods company should not be made with equal success by the publishers. From the economic point of view the move is a false one, of course. If it is possible for any retail dealer to make money on books by selling them lower than the list price, he ought, for the benefit of the consumer, to be able to do so. That is the simple, economic, ethical consideration which confronts us at this stage of the situation. The popular books of the day, as well as the cheap edition of the standard work, ought to be within reach of the average purchaser at the lowest price at which the publisher and the retail dealer can make each his honest profit. The bookseller, as we have known him from our youth up, may be ground to powder in the process, but it is the penalty he pays for electing to live at a time when the wheels of progress are engaged in performing this particular grind.

But is the book store, then, as we have known it, to pass from among the haunts of men? Must we, at some not distant day, do our literary browsing in an atmosphere heavy with the odors of calico, soap and shoe leather and splattered by the cry of the cash boy and the note of the bargain hunter? Must we look for our shelf of volumes fresh from the press at the end of a vista hung with suspenders and golf stockings, bristling with umbrellas and canes and populous with an elbowing procession of humanity? Is there to be for the book lover and his traditions no more a still and shadowy retreat, where the light is so tempered that it falls on the new page at precisely the right angle, and where the very air is laden with the aroma of wit and wisdom? At this time, indeed, sentiment is inclined to step in and throw economics to the wind. After publisher, dealer and "average consumer" have had their innings, the genuine book lover is still to be reckoned with. Will he allow himself to be driven to the fierce glare of the market place, there to haggle and chaffer for his dearly beloved commodity? Or is he to make his transactions so mercenary enough to create for himself a little bypath on the line of progress, where he may stroll at his leisure and let time and the world go by? To him the book shop as it has been is what the Garden of Eden was to the theologian of earlier times—without in the whole scheme of creation, falls apart. Will he and his purse, then, stand by the bookseller in this his extremity and preserve the sanctity of the book shop? It appears to be "up to him" to decide.

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THERE are women everywhere who suffer almost constantly because they cannot bring themselves to tell all about their ills to a physician. Such women can surely explain their symptoms and their suffering by letter to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for the confidence reposed in her has never been violated. Over a million women have been helped by her advice and medicine. Mrs. Pinkham in attending to her vast correspondence is assisted by women only. If you are ill, don't delay. Her reply will cost you nothing and it will be a practical help as it was to Miss Ella E. Brenner, East Rochester, Ohio, who says: "I shrank from the ordeal of examination by our physician, yet I knew I must have treatment. My troubles were backache, nervous tired feeling, painful menstruation and leucorrhoea. I am so grateful to you now that I am willing to have my name published to help other girls to take their troubles to you. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound used as you wrote me has made me entirely well and very happy. I shall bless you as long as I live."

A WOMAN HELPS WOMEN

Mrs. Pinkham receives thousands of such letters from grateful women. Miss Nellie Russell, of 138 Grace St., Pittsburg, Pa., in a letter to Mrs. Pinkham says: "From childhood I suffered from kidney trouble and as I grew older my troubles increased having intense pain running from my waist to my womb and the menses were very painful. One day, seeing your advertisement in one of our papers, I wrote to you. "When your reply came I began taking your Compound and followed your advice and am now in perfect health, and would advise any lady rich or poor to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which I can praise above all other remedies. It is a wonderful help to women."



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