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Happiness and suspicion cannot dwell under the same roof.

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PLANT TREES.

Everywhere vast areas of valuable woodland are being stripped of their timber by the demands of commerce, and, while the supply of lumber is constantly diminishing the demand and the prices are constantly increasing. The primeval forest is rapidly disappearing. To secure a continuous supply of timber it must be replaced by second growth of the best species and the best form in the shortest possible time. This can be done by forest management; but the supply thus obtained must be supplemented very largely by timber grown in commercial plantations.

If the tracts of forest cut over each year were permitted to make a second growth, a future supply would be provided naturally, but this is not generally the case. The transformation of so large a percentage of forest land into fields and of nearly as much more, thru reckless lumbering, into waste land must eventually reduce the wonderful fertility of the country, for no other natural agent is so active a soil builder as the forest. A pure water supply for large cities and towns and for the protection of irrigation reservoirs requires extensive planting along streams and canals and on watersheds.

The profits from growing timber are certain and far-sighted business men are recognizing the possibilities for conservative and highly profitable investment in forest plantations. More and more, railroads and other corporations and farmers thruout the country are establishing commercial plantations to supply the timber for their own needs or for commercial profit.

The Iowa farmer with a triangular patch or an odd piece of ground that does not fit into the general scheme of the farm, should plant it in fence post timber. A good fence post brings a quarter. Ten years from now it will bring more. Its only competitor is cement and the multitudinous uses for cement are certain to make that commodity scarce. Plant a few acres of fence posts.

NATIONAL PANORAMA.

A series of panoramic views of conditions in the United States from 1800 to the present time in area, population, production, commerce, circulation, wealth, intercommunication, publication and education are presented on the pages of the Statistical Abstract of the United States, just issued by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor. The 700 pages of solid figures, with scarcely a line of text discussion other than the title of the tables themselves which from this volume, supply much more of actual information, both historical and as to present conditions, than could be placed in any other form in equivalent space.

The pictures of growth presented by these columns of figures are interesting and suggestive. While area has grown from less than 1 million square miles in 1800 to 3 millions at the present time, and more than 3½ millions if Alaska be included or about 3¾ millions if we include the islands, the population has grown from 5 millions to 85 millions, and if all of that now under the American flag be included, to nearly 100 millions; while the population per square mile in continental United States has grown from 6½ persons in 1800 to about 8 in 1850, 25 in 1900, and nearly 28 at the present time.

Wealth, which in 1850 was set down at 7 billions of dollars, is given at 107 billions in 1904, the last year for which figures are available; and the per capita wealth, which in 1850 was $307, was in 1904 $1,310. The public debt, which in 1864 was 2,675 million dollars, is now but 964 millions, and the per capita indebtedness which in 1864 was $76.98 is now but $11.46; while the annual interest charge, which was then $4.12 per capita, is now but 28 cents per capita. The money in circulation, which in 1800 was 26 million dollars, in 1850 278 millions, and in 1880 973 millions, was in 1906 2,736 millions; and the per capita circulation, which in 1800 was $5, and in 1850 $12, was in 1906 $32.32.

Bank deposits, for which no record is available earlier than in 1875, were in that year a trifle over 2 billion dollars, in 1900 7¼ billions, and in 1906 12¼ billions. Deposits in savings banks show a complete record from 1820 to date. In 1820 they amounted to 1 million dollars, speaking in round terms; in 1850 they had reached 43 millions, in 1875 924 millions, in 1900 2 1-3 billions, and in 1906 3¼ billions; while the number of depositors, which in 1820 was only 8,635, was in 1850 251,354, in 1875 2,359,864, and in 1900 6,107,083 was in 1906 8,027,192, or nearly a thousand times as many as in 1820, while the deposits were more than 3,000 times as much in 1906 as in 1820.

Imports of merchandise, which in 1800 amounted to 91 million dollars, were in 1906 1,226 millions; while exports, which in 1800 were 71 millions, were in 1906 1,744 millions. The per capita of importations, which in 1800 amounted to $17.19, was in 1906 but $14.42, while the per capita of exportations, which in 1800 was $13.37, was in 1906 $20.41.

In the matter of production and manufacture the picture of progress is equally interesting. Cotton production, which in 1800 amounted to 155,556 bales, had by 1850 reached 2 1-3 millions; in 1875, 3¾ millions; in 1900, a little less than 10 millions, and in 1906, 11 1-3 millions. Corn production, which in 1840 was 377 million bushels, touched the billion-bushel line in 1870, the 2-billion-bushel mark in 1889, and in 1906 was 2,927,416,091 bushels, and may therefore be expected to cross the 3-billion-bushel line in 1907. The sugar production of the United States, which amounted to less than 14,000 tons in 1825, 111,000 tons in 1850, and 270,000 tons in 1900, was in 1906 582,414 tons; beet-sugar production, which began in the "seventies," having grown from 446 tons in 1877 to 2,800 tons in 1890, 82,736 tons in 1900, and 300,317 tons in 1906. Meantime consumption grew even more rapidly, the total number of tons of sugar consumed having been 40,612 in 1822 and 2,864,013 in 1906, and the quantity consumed per capita, from a little less than 9 pounds in 1882 to a little more than 76 pounds in 1906.

In the great manufacturing industries evidences of progress are equally apparent. The page devoted to this subject shows that the number of people employed in manufacturing has grown from less than 1 million in 1850 to 5½ millions in 1905; the wages paid, from 237 million dollars in 1850 to 2,611 millions in 1905; and the value of products, from 1 billion dollars in 1850 to nearly 15 billions in 1905.

Topics of the Times

The Lord tempered the big rain to the dry pastures.

• • •

Considerable fuss is in progress over the penitentiary sentence given Abe Hummel. Why not fuss over other lawyers who deserve and haven't received theirs?

• • •

With the average minister's salary less than $700 a year, why wonder at the temptation offered by a Pittsburg man's wedding fee?

• • •

General Putnam's razor has been found. It is fourteen inches long, a regular hair raiser.

• • •

Experiments upon a number of men have shown that a man 5 feet high and weighing 126 pounds will lift on an average 156 pounds thru a vertical distance of eight inches or 217 pounds thru a height of 1.2 inches. Others 6.1 feet high and weighing 183 pounds could lift the 156 pounds to a height or 13 inches, or 217 pounds to a height of 6 inches. Other men 6 feet 3 inches high and weighing 188 pounds could lift 156 pounds to a height of 16 inches, or 217 pounds to a height of 9 inches. By a great variety of experiments it was shown that the average human strength is equivalent to raising 30 pounds thru a distance of 2½ feet in one second.

• • •

The Sioux City court has issued a temporary injunction restraining a jackass from braying. A bale of hay would have cost less and been more certain.

• • •

The railroads will find it hard to buy nickel steel rails on a two-cent fare.

• • •

Anna Gould can sympathize with her brother Howard's wife.

• • •

Good roads are expensive and it cost money to keep convicts, but both might be kept together nine months in the year for the same money.

• • •

"So Bob Smith's lost his wife. Is he getting over his grief yet?"

"Not yet, I'm afraid. You know how slow some insurance companies are in settling up."—Tit-Bits.

• • •

Genoa and Milan are to be connected by an electric railroad eighty-five miles long, which is to cost $47,000,000. The high cost is owing to the nature of the country thru which the line will pass. It will require nineteen tunnels, one of which will be twelve miles long. There will be 372 bridges and the road will be six years in course of construction. The cost of the line construction alone will be $500,000 a mile. The road will be double tracked and there will be no grade crossings. Trains will consist of three cars, each accommodating fifty passengers. It is proposed to run twenty trains a day, and it is estimated that the daily traffic will be six thousand passengers. A complete schedule has been arranged to take care of the express and local traffic, as well as the freight of that section of the country. The power will be derived from a 24,000 horsepower hydraulic generating plant.

• • •

"An old subscriber writes us to know what a married couple can live comfortably on," said the stenographer. "Tell her a thousand a year more than they have," answered the correspondence editor wisely.—Life.

IOWA OPINIONS AND NOTES.

"It must be galling for Iowa standpatters to realize that their fight against Cummins has landed him in the class of presidential possibilities," soliloquizes the Mason City Times-Herald.

"If you do not like your grocer's way of doing business, you can patronize another," argues the Davenport Times. "If the bank will not accommodate you, you can go to another. But when a man is dependent upon a railway there is little chance, except at a competitive point, and often then there is none, to get any advantage from competition."

The Council Bluffs Nonpareil gives it out that careful investigation reveals the fact that the recent cold snap left the dandelion crop uninjured.

"Web Byers is out of the question for governor," insists the Carroll Herald. "He is a good lawyer, a splendid fellow and a loyal factionalist. But he is getting along satisfactorily as attorney-general and will not throw away a sure thing in that office for a chance at the governorship. He is absolutely out of the question as successor of Albert B. Cummins. However, he is deserving of every boquet thrown his way in this connection."

The Waterloo Courier says: "If one could get right down to what is in the hearts of some of these reactionary leaders in Iowa it would probably be found that it is hatred of Cummins far more than it is love for Allison that causes them to rage every time anybody suggests that the senator may desire to retire from public life at the close of his present term in the senate."

"Did you ever notice what a lot of friends you haven't got when you happen to need one," inquires the Jefferson Bee.

It is the judgment of the Montezuma Republican that "any man who follows the profession of selling whisky by sample is of value to civilization in only one place and that is on the dissecting table."

"There are two ingredients absolutely necessary to a successful politician—the psychological moment and a bugle," asserts the Vinton Eagle.

Iowa Newspapers

FARM MACHINERY
(Harlan Republican.)

The queen of agricultural machines is the top buggy. It was invented by Don Cupid, who knew what he was about when he built it. No farmer's boy or hired man would be without one and it is very popular with town and telephone farmers. When its owner has persuaded his heart's desire to take a seat beside him therein, he will be driving with one hand before he has gone a mile, and she is as good as his'n. Without it the rural population of Iowa would fall off faster than it does. When we get time we shall write the "Rubiayat of the Top Buggy" and become the rustic Omar of the sloughgrass regions.

It may not be known that to agricultural machinery is due the altitude of horse prices. Time was when one horse was enough for any boy; now no self-respecting farmer's boy is satisfied with less than four. If you have never seen a fifty-pound boy managing two pairs of one-ton horses as gracefully as any fair of the sawdust arena ever executed a short-skirted stunt before an admiring multitude—the while behind the boy and team flashes across the field a two-foot ribbon of freshly turned earth—you have missed one of the sights of the corn belt.

All agricultural machinery possesses one fatal defect. It will not stand the treatment accorded it. It gets thru the working season very nicely, but when it is stored away on the northwest forty, with no covering save the pole star and the aurora borealis, it fades away and loses its usefulness like a New York official before an investigating committee. Because of which fact, for every car of machinery shipped in two cars of junk are shipped out. This peculiarity of farm machinery is hard on the farmer, but it delights the maker and seller, and the junk man smiles a rusty smile as he rakes in the debris and the shekels.

ABOUT 1908.
(Sioux City Journal.)

* * * When it is said the republican candidate in 1908 must represent the Roosevelt policies, what is really meant is that the candidate must fit the record the party has made under the Roosevelt administration. The party will be judged by its works, as it ought to be and as it always has been.

The people are entitled to a square deal, and they are to an extent justified in suspicion that they will not get it. Much of the demand for Roosevelt for a third term rests on this suspicion. Promises are not at par. There is fear of intrigue, and the fear is increased by the estimates that have been formed of special interests more or less embarrassed in their situation and more or less perplexed as to the future. Therefore the public mind is ripe for extravagant stories of conspiracy, and it will be poor strategy that does not guard the party against decimating invasion upon the confidence of the rank and file of the party membership.

The republican party cannot get away from the Roosevelt administration and save its bag and baggage in the campaign of 1908. Nothing is more certain than that. Yet enemies of the party seek to make it appear that a struggle is going on within the party to reverse the party record and there are many within the party, moved by factional spirit, nervously employed on the same line. Republicans fit for responsibility in party management appreciate the danger that may arise from this influence, and it is their desire to allay apprehension and do so by removing cause for it. In the sensible and trustworthy counsels of the party, therefore, there is agreement that the ground that has been taken must be held, and that there must be sincere effort to go forward, cautiously and wisely. There is no sound reason why the republican party should not present a solid front to the assaults of the Bryan party in the campaign of next year, and it should not be backward in this preliminary year in getting itself in shape for that order.

* * *

BOOSTING IN ROCK ISLAND.
(Davenport Times.)

Fifty of the business men of Rock Island who think the future has greater things in store for the city met the other evening at the Rock Island club and made plans that will bring results for the development of a Greater Rock Island. It was decided that a fund of $100,000 should be raised immediately, and as an earnest of good intentions those present subscribed $20,000. That certainly is a good beginning and shows the right kind of boosting spirit.

Among the plans suggested for the raising of this $100,000 fund was one that each business house in the city and each established industry should be assessed, in proportion to its ability to bear the burden, the $100,000 thus being distributed thruout the whole city. It is believed that no merchant or other business man who has the welfare of Rock Island at heart will refuse to pay his equitable share of this $100,000 fund.

The money so raised is to be used in placing new industries on a firm foundation. For instance, the industrial commission of the Rock Island club, thru its efficient secretary, Mayer Levi, has been making an investigation of several factory propositions. Some have been found to be beyond the reach of the city. Others have been found worthless. Several have been found to be good. Among those is one proposition that is exceptionally promising. A factory in a city not far away finds itself handicapped because it cannot secure enough employes to carry on its expanding business. It employs girls and a few men. It desires to secure a new location where it will be able to employ 500 girls. It asks a factory building 100x150 and three stories high and a factory site. It is the belief of those who made the investigation that this concern, if located in Rock Island would soon have a pay roll of $300,000 a year. It is estimated that the factory and site asked for will cost about $40,000 and the business men of Rock Island appear to be determined to go after that factory.

TESTING THE MULCT LAW.
(Burlington Hawkeye)

It will be a wonder if the Iowa mulct law survives long. It was the child of compromise, but both parents apparently want to send it to the county poor house. And that is a pity, for, upon the whole, it has been a fairly good child and is deserving of a better fate.

The liquor dealers do not like it because its terms are too exacting, altho they admit that wherever and whenever they observe the terms their business is protected.

The anti-saloon people — or some of them—do not like the mulct law, because in some places it is not obeyed, and because they are opposed to recognizing the legality of the liquor business. They want it entirely prohibited, at least as far as the sale of liquors as beverages.

Heretofore the Iowa courts have sustained the validity of the mulct law; it is reasonable to believe the supreme court will not revise its decisions. But other decisions have been had in other states, and new points have been brought out which afford the ground upon which some of the anti-saloon people base their hope for the overthrow of the mulct law and the substitution of state wide prohibition.

If the mulct law is declared unconstitutional the Iowa prohibitory law will then become immediately effective. The revenue of counties and cities from the mulct tax will cease and many sensational effects will result.

THE ANIMUS OF THE TRIBUNE.
(Register and Leader.)

The arrival of Raymond Patterson of the Chicago Tribune in Des Moines on his mission of creating anti-Roosevelt sentiment gives added interest to a bit of personal gossip which comes from an unusually reliable source.

There has been a very considerable expression of surprise at the apparent flop of the Tribune and its veiled advocacy of the nomination of Fairbanks. The change was such as to puts even the most conservative readers of the Tribune on inquiry. The following suggests one explanation:

I have wondered a little as the importance you have given to the Chicago Tribune's recent opposition to Roosevelt.

Don't you know that McCormick, former minister to Russia and late minister to France (recalled by Roosevelt) is thru his wife, daughter of Joseph Medill, a large owner of the Tribune, and that his son, Medill McCormick (whose wife was the daughter of Mark Hanna) is now the editor in chief of the Tribune. The animus that the Tribune family feel toward Roosevelt for cutting short McCormick's diplomatic career, was shown when the Tribune published the Bellamy Storer side of the famous Roosevelt-Storer correspondence. The Storers and McCormicks are brothers in grief.

I have never seen this phase of the matter explained, and it is a disagreeable and mean sort of suggestion, but I can not help thinking of it when I see the Tribune's anti-Roosevelt policy commented on.

The Tribune can do nothing to change the sentiment of the states in which it circulates. It may influence sentiment in other places by creating a wrong impression as to the prevailing tone in the west.

The west is for Roosevelt or a Roosevelt man. It will be surprising when the time comes how little there will be of the anti-Roosevelt movement.

LONGER SCHOOL YEAR.
(Waterloo Reporter.)

The school board at Marshalltown has lengthened the school year by adding two weeks to the terms. The object of the change is stated to be "to lessen the strain on the pupils, allow more time for the same amount of study, and in general relieve the pressure which is made necessary by attempting to complete the year's study in nine months. Before the plan was adopted by the board it was submitted to many of the teachers and principals, and it is universally favored by them. It is not the purpose of the board to increase the amount of study, but rather to give more time for the present studies."

The object sought is surely something hoped for. There is too much hurry-up and overloading business in the public schools and it is best to slow up before the pace has permanently had an effect as ill as it portends to be. It is not certain the Marshalltown step is the best, but it is a step in the right direction. Perhaps a lessening of lessons or a lengthening of the course by a year would be better.

MONEY IN DAIRYING.
(Decorah Republican)

There is plenty of money in dairying with good cows and up-to-date methods, but none with poor cows. So says Henry Wallace, who is an authority on all topics connected with farming in Iowa. He proves that by showing that in Europe, according to Professor McKay of the state agricultural college, dairymen are prospering on lands that are worth all the way from $400 to $1,000 per acre and they are expected to pay interest on such values as a part of the butter cost. How do they do it? By breeding cows that will produce an average of almost three hundred pounds of butter a year. Less than half that amount is the Iowa average. This means that $35 is the yield in cash, plus a salt. In Europe the yield at the same price (they get more) is $75.

THE MULCT AT BURLINGTON.
(Notice in Burlington Gazette.)

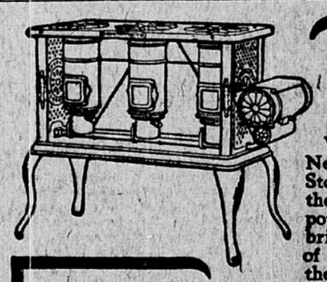
Mr. Chas. Weber is an enthusiastic Burlingtonian and believes that the people of this city are deserving of the best that the world grants. In order to cater to the tastes of all Mr. Weber has on tap at all times both home and foreign beer and his customers may be assured at all times of having exactly what they wish. Every morning at 9 o'clock he has a splendid lunch, and those who wish a bite at that time may come in and satisfy their appetites as well as their thirsts.

THE SITUATION IN DES MOINES.
(Des Moines Tribune.)

The Capital has had a bunch of men on the east side for the last few days selling plates and throwing the paper in as a premium. In order to facilitate the sales of the new mercantile venture, the salesmen carried a plate around with them but had no copy of the paper. Some papers are not worth their subscription price and have to be bolstered up with something substantial.

IT'S A PRINCE!

—Columbus Dispatch.



Clean Cooking

Wherever there's a New Perfection Oil Stove in the kitchen, there you will find the pots and pans clean and bright. The blue flame of the New Perfection is the cleanest flame produced by any stove, and is entirely free from smoke and soot. Another advantage of the

NEW PERFECTION
Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

is that the heat is highly concentrated by enameled chimneys. This means quick results. The New Perfection is *different* from other oil stoves. Made in three sizes, with one, two and three burners. Every stove warranted. If not at your dealer's, write to our nearest agency for descriptive circular.

The Rayo Lamp is the best lamp for all-round household use. Equipped with the latest improved burner. Gives a bright, steady light at lowest cost. Made of brass throughout and beautifully nickeled. Suitable for any room, whether library, dining-room, parlor or bedroom. Safe and satisfactory. Every lamp warranted. Write to our nearest agency if not at your dealer's.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)

Exchange List

$4,800 hardware stock at Cameron, Mo., to exchange for Iowa, Missouri or Kansas land of equal value.

Good income property, in a good town in this county, to exchange for Iowa, Nebraska or Missouri land.

160 acres in Keyapaha county, Nebraska. Price $2,000, to exchange for city property.

CLEMENS BROS.,
NEW 'PHONE, 994. WOODBURY BUILDING

Our Specialties
VAPOR HEATING
Improved Waste Piping for Plumbing Systems
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Electric Lighting Work
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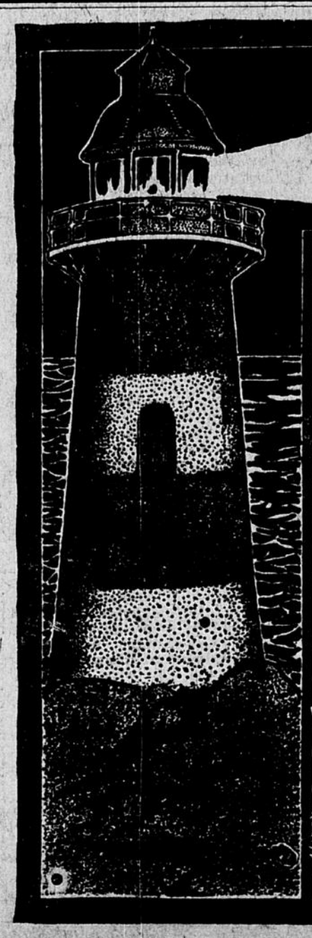

AVOID ALUM

AN UNSEEN DANGER IN FOOD

TO GUARD SHIPS against the unseen dangers at sea, the United States Government maintains lighthouses.

To guard your home against the unseen dangers of food products, the Government has enacted a pure food law. The law compels the manufacturers of baking powder to print the ingredients on the label of each can.

The Government has made the *label your protection*—so that you can avoid alum—read it carefully, if it does not say pure cream of tartar, hand it back and

Say plainly—

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL is a pure, cream of tartar baking powder—a pure product of grapes—aids the digestion—adds to the healthfulness of food.

The Reason Why
HICKORY HOLLOW
...AND...
Empire, Illinois Lump and Nut
are in such demand is because of their excellent quality and moderate prices.

Gregory Coal, Coke & Lime Co.