Times-Republican

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No. 110 T. Boosman Secretary.

THE NEED OF A SANE FOURTH.

A physician writing in American Review of Reviews makes a timely contribution to the sane Fourth discussion. The American Medical Association has gathered most of the statistics upon which the fight against the use of fireworks on the Fourth has proceeded. A year ago it demonstrated in its journal that in the six preceding years our whole country has shown for that festival a grand total of 29,296 killed and wounded. In 1903 there were 415 cases of Fourth of July tetanus; in 1904, 105 cases; in 1905, 104; in 1906, 89; in 1907, 55 recorded cases; in 1908, 76. In 1909 there were 150 cases, the largest number since 1908, probably by reason that the Fourth coming on Sunday, the celebration was practically one of three days; as it comes this year on Monday there is now to be feared a duplication of this record. It is interesting also to note that in 1908 there were 816 blank cartridge wounds, whilst in 1909 the number of wounds from this source was 1,095; and that the states having the largest number of blank cartridge wounds had also the largest number of tetanus cases; also that blank cartridge wounds had a higher percentage of deaths than gunshot wounds.

"The most common wound productive of tetanus or lockjaw," says the writer in the Review, "i sthat produced by the blank cartridge; this need not be as wide as a church door, nor as deep as a well; the merest skin puncture, perhaps even a scratch, will serve. The blank cartridge, then, is responsible for more than sixty per cent of tetanus cases; the giant firecracker (not the small cracker) for 16 per cent; the toy cannon, 4 per cent firearms, 6 per cent; powder, 10 per cent. Not to excite undue alarm, it should be observed that blank cartridges will by no means always produce tetanus; for the 89 cases developed in 1906 there were 979 blank cartridge wounds; still the disease is so appalling that no one will take for his children any chance that their wounds will prove innocuous.

The safest way is for the community as a whole to unite in a plan of celebrating the day that will provide the needed interest and yet hold the tetanus germ in check.

POLITICAL BARNBURNING.

A Mr. Clark, a progressive republican, was named by President Taft to be postmaster at Newton. He was Representative Kendall's choice and much astonishment and some suspicion of Mr. Kendall was expressed by standpat newspapers which assumed that he had "come over" when the name was sent in. Later the president withdrew Mr. Clark's name without assigning any reason for the withdrawal. Nothing inimical to the character or capability of Mr. Clark is in evidence. Clark, however, is a progressive.

Personal fights over postoffices are one thing; to recall an appointment given a republican simply because his political faith coincides with the platform of his party and the pre-election pledges of the president and to satisfy the vengeance of politicians who deny the platform and sneered at the candidate and the pledges he proffered; if that has been done for these reasons it is a very different and even a dangerous thing.

It is a dangerous principle to lay down that men shall be denied support after being nominated. It touches more than postmasterships. Mr. Carroll has been nominated and expects support. So does Mr. Towner in the Eighth and Mr. Smith in the Ninth. Indeed they must have practically united republican support in order to win. The principle of political action which is forged upon revenge in double-edged and cuts both ways.

Major Lacey and Pete Hepburn were Johnnies on the spot as explainers to the president as to the results of the primary. No doubt he got a picture of Iowa colored by the disappointment and rage of two politicians repudiated by their own districts, but it was a picture which would not be recognized in Iowa. Neither of these tailless foxes particularly desires to avoid trouble for the other foxes who saved their tails by narrow margins. Their voices are naturally for reprisal.

But Governor Carroll and other standpat nominees should and doubtless do understand that the presidential knout is not the only lash that stings. It is their danger, and the more dangerous because it was pretty well understood that the Jackson committee had a bolt in mind pending Carroll's defeat, and doubly dangerous because of the standpat bolt which favored the present democratic nominee for governor against Cummins.

It would be well for those who have barns to burn to call off those eminent political barnburners, Major Lacey and Colonel Hepburn.

ANOTHER LITTLE LESSON.

We are fond of gathering in the little lessons in agriculture that spring up here, there and everywhere, in support of the new hope that abides in a widening application of book farming.

The special bulletin on cotton just issued by the bureau of the census says that the effect of improved methods of cultivation in recent years on the production of cotton for eGorgia and South Carolino; in the frmer, the acreage planted increased during the twenty years 42.4 per cent, and the prduction 69.6 per cent; in the latter, the acreage increased about 25 per cent, and the production about 55 per cent. In Marlboro county, South Carolino, the average production per square mile for 1909 was 132 bales, compared with 78.3 bales for 1904, and 63.5 bales for 1889. The bulletin refers to the statement that intensive farming had its beginning in this county about 1857, and argues that, if it may be assumed that the record of this county for 1909 indicates the potentiality in cotton growinfi for all the 812 counties for which ginning was returned last year, the possible production for the United States would be estimated at more than 80,000,000 bales, without taking into account any further extension of the cotton-growing area.

It is exactly with cotton as it is with everything else, corn, wheat, oats, apples, berries, grapes, etc. To the extent that haphazard methods and chance are eliminated and scientific truths applied, to that extent the farmer will realize his just reward over and above that which a bountiful nature yields where the ground is merely scratched.

Topics of the Times

Taft's withdrawal of his appointment of a postmaster at Ottumwa because the appointee was a progressive was met by a speech of defiance in the senate from Dolliver. The president's methods are preparing for trouble at the general elections.

* * *

Had Garst and Carroll been running for first terms each the result would have been approximately 20,000 majority for Garst.

* * *

Governor Carroll can thank his stars that the progressives are to control the convention. If they do there will be nothing done to increase the Porter vote in November.

* * *

The Lake Mills exposure is the first of a series that is sure to follow. After a long period of speculation and extended borrowing it is inevitable to find dishonesty in a few places. It is an eruption that follows high living and must be purged from the system.

* * *

When Clifford Thorne reaches the railroad commission the other two members will have to do some tall hustling "to keep it out of the newspapers."

* * *

The Iowa state bankers will meet this week and condemn the postal savings bank but many of the hardest kickers voted last week against the progressive ticket whose leaders have fought to save for Iowa a modicum of protection in the provisions of the new law.

* * *

With less than half the republican vote cast in the counties of that portion of the state north of the C. & N. W. Ry., it is a wonder that Garst was not many thousands behind in the primary contest.

* * *

Can any one tell why George Cosson should run so strong in Linn county where saloons abound and barely lead Chantland in Poweshiek, where the prohibitionists hold sway? Simply by the arrangement of names on the ballot the wise ones can tell, observes the knowing one.

* * *

Money loaners in St. Louis will build Harrison county's drainage ditch, having paid a premium for her six per cent ditch bonds. Some day the money loaners of Boston and of Europe will be building concrete pavements on our country highways in the same manner. Give us a road law like the drainage law.

* * *

Grinnell solons should watch the Creston paving litigation with profit. There the owners of bithulithic patents are claiming that a St. Louis firm are giving Creston the same paving for $1.68 per square yard for which Grinnell people are stuck for $2.19. In Marshalltown a patenter of concrete once tried for $1.98 for a paving which Fond du Lac obtaned for $1.32, and he, too, claimed that the two pavements were almost identical but he did not suc.

* * *

Now that the farmers are buying forty horse power automobiles why not insist upon a low speed gear for traction purposes? There is no reason why such an engine should not haul a train of loaded wagons to market.

IOWA OPINIONS AND NOTES.

"The amount of litigation going on in the country is simply stupendous—suit after suit by the government against big corporations, dozens of them in different federal courts at the same time; suits for thousands up into millions of private corporations and individuals; suits against city and other grafters; suits against legislative bribers, to say nothing of litigation on in the several state courts," remarks the Waterloo Courier and concludes that "The law must be very loose or there is a startling amount of sharp practice and rascality in the land. Apparently we are a very bad lot."

"Mr. Shaw says it cost him just $250 to run for governor in 1897. But he does not say how much it cost others to nominate him," observes the Davenport Times.

Noting that chaperons for public dances in the wicked cities is talked of, the Clinton Mirror agrees: "Correct—and make the chaperons a peace officer, with plenty of aides."

The Cedar Rapids Republican says, "The routing of the small and incompetent medical college is to be looked upon as a great public service. It is in such schools that incompetents and quacks are made."

"It is said many Des Moines citizens are shocked at the imorality of the young people of that city," remarks the Cedar Rapids Gazette. "If some of the fathers and mothers of Des Moines—and some other cities that might be mentioned—were to become a little more shocked it might be a good thing for the cause of morality."

"Because some fellow happens to be accidentally elected to some dinky little office in the community, is no good reason why he should get swelled up over the idea or belief that he carries the votes of his electors in his inside pocket, and that he can deliver them at will, to this, that, or the other candidate for some other office," says the Anita Tribune. "It won't scour with the elector all of the time, or even a part of the time, with some of the boys."

GENERAL EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A third party movement under the leadership of Roosevelt, Pinchot and Garfield would strike terror into the hearts of the Old Guard—the Cannons and Aldriches and Daizells. It would clarify the republican atmosphere politics which would make the campaign of 1912 a memorable one in our political annals. And it would cause a rattling of dry bones in the republican party which would be audible from New York to San Francisco.—Baltimore Sun.

Because Texas claims to have made $2,000,000 on her onions, and is pround of it, the Los Angeles Express is willing to wager that it had to hold its breath while doing it. The remark savors of envy and sarcasm.—Buffalo Times.

The way eminent citizens are being tained for attempted smuggling nowadays convinces one that the tariff is at least interesting, if not beneficial.—Indianapolis News.

A statesman on tour need fear no dearth of topics. He can usually say something in each town whose explanation in the next will be interesting and instructive.—Washington Star.

The Brooklyn Eagle speaks of Dalzell "among the breakers," but his close shave for the nomination indicates that he now among the broke.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

There are all kinds of people in the world, including the man who prefers bakers' bread to the home-made variety.—Atchison Globe.

If you wish to be a Methusclah, you will have to quit doing all the things that make it worth while not to be one.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mr. Roosevelt is on the ocean, but he is not necessarily condemned to silence. There is the wireless telegraph.—Philadelphia Record.

Francke Versus Peary.

(New York Tribune).

Whatever the inspiration of the suit brought against Commander Peary in Berlin may have been, the attorney whom he has employed to represent him when the case comes on for trial will be able to elicit some interesting facts. It has been supposed that Mr. Francke was merely an employe of Dr. Cook and the custodian of the Brooklyn traveler's stores and trophies at Etah. In that case, of course, Dr. Cook would be the man entitled to ask for satisfaction. Mr. Francke now alleges that he was a part owner of the walrus ivory and furs regarding which a dispute has arisen, but, of course, he must first of all prove that claim.

About some other matters there is less uncertainty. Dr. Cook, after crossing to the west coast of Ellesmere Land, from which he afterward reported that he had pushed northward to the pole, did not return to Etah as soon as was expected. Meantime Mr. Francke grew anxious about his employer's fate and his own. There were no signs of Dr. Cook and no provision had been made for Mr. Francke's transportation. Eventually the Brooklyn explorer caught a Danish steamer in a port of Greenland, and reached home by way of Europe. Mr. Francke was brought back by one of Commander Peary's supply boats, the Erik. For that service, as well as for medical help given while Mr. Francke was sick, he was under obligations to the man whom he now sues. The precise method adopted for paying the debt is still in doubt. It was rumored last year that, partly because he believed that Dr. Cook was dead and partly from gratitude to the man who had saved his life, Mr. Francke had presented Commander Peary with the trophies of the chase which were left at Etah. Possibly he had no authority to make such a gift. It would be interesting to know what his former employer would say on the subject.

However, if the case is ever tried Mr. Francke will have to submit to a highly interesting cross-examination.

A Reminiscent Compliment.

Knicker—They are planning to make Mr. Roosevelt's homecoming a holiday occasion.

Bocker—Wouldn't it be singularly appropriate to close the banks?

Pleasure's Chains.

Pleasure has a nasty way of engrossing us until it almost becomes work.

"It cured me," or "It saved the life of my child," are the expressions you hear every day about Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This is true the world over where this valuable remedy has been introduced. No other medicine in use for diarrhoea or bowel complaints has received such general approval. The secret of the success of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is that it cures. Sold by all dealers.

Iowa Newspapers

THE CANDIDATE.

[Fontanelle Observer.]

The demands made upon the newspapers for space by candidates for state and district offices was simply overwhelming and impossible. A man running for state office is very anxious to make himself acquainted with the people, and to present his claims to them. He can not afford to pay the price of advertising, and the publisher, if he had the space, can not afford to present this great mass for nothing, as desirable as it might be. They even went to the extent of sending plates by the page all ready to set in and fill the space which it seems to be presumed the country publisher has to burn. All this handiness without any previous arrangement or assurance that it would be used. The candidate trying to make himself acquainted to all is entitled to our aid and sympathy.

KEEP WATER COURSES PURE.

[Cedar Rapids Republican.]

One of the questions that may come before the next legislature has to do with the conservation of pure water in our rivers. We have only a few rivers, but we think so little of them that we use them for sewers and then we drink the water out of the sewers in the faith that the sunshine has purified it. It is a low stage of civilization and sanitation that permits the pollution of the rivers. They ought to be kept pure. No city ought to be allowed to run its sewage into such streams. Sewage, it has been shown, can be cared for in other ways. It ought to be cared for in other ways.

This paper has long believed in the conservation of the waters of the state, and the water courses. For years it has been advocating legislation to that end and the effective policing, if necessary, of the waterways, preventing cities from dumping sewage in the rivers and farmers from throwing their dead animals along the creeks that drain into the rivers. All carcasses ought to be buried or burned thruout the state.

This work is going to be one of the important things in Iowa. We want the water that flows thru the state to be made pure and kept pure.

A STANDPAT SPECIMEN.

[Knoxville Journal].

The Journal has no desire to rake up any unpleasant memories but it can not let pass the sensational happenings in this county last week. All of our readers are familiar with the charges and counter charges made regarding the exposure of the attempt to influence the colored miners of Hawkeye. It is sufficient to say that one Rowell (colored) did make the admissions charged and that he voted twenty-five of the negroes Tuesday morning. The Journal does not charge that Captain Hull had knowledge of the affair and has never so charged. It does assert that Rowell was a standpat negro worker, that he sought out the Hull leaders in this county, that he telephoned the Hull men at Des Moines and that he went to Des Moines to consult with Hull, that he returned to Hawkeye and labored there in the the Hull cause, that he and one of the Hull leaders of this county held a political meeting at Hawkeye Monday evening, and that after the negro vote had been cast that he reported to one of the Hull leaders in this county. The Journal futher asserts that the affidavits issued on Monday by the Prouty workers were absolutely true and that if the evidence can be secured the matter will be pushed to the limit.

MR. FEELY'S DILEMMA.

[Cedar Falls Record.]

Hon. Guy Feely feels keenly his defeat for attorney general but he has no one to blame but himself. He posed as a "liberal" and sought the liberal vote of the river cities. It was apparent from the start that this would prove his undoing. The climax came when a dispatch was sent out from Des Moines that Joseph Elobeck and his German-American liberal league had indorsed him. Mr. Elobeck declares that Mr. Feely's name was not mentioned in the endorsement but it was well understood among the liberal element who was to be considered when the plea was made for those opposed to sumptuary legislation to see to it that a candidate regarded as favorable to the liberal ideas held by the league was nominated for attorney general. It is freely admitted that in some sections an alignment with the liberal element might easily have been construed as a stroke of good politics but so general has become the sentiment for law enforcement that what was regarded as good politics in one community was a most unfortunate policy in a thousand others, and so it proved to be.

The last few weeks of the campaign a very marked change set in toward Mr. Cosson. Mr. Feely could have changed the current of opposition by coming out vigorously for law enforcement and for the continuation of the Byers policies. He failed to grasp the situation and both Cosson and Chantland outstripped him in the race. There is no disguising the fact that the people of Iowa are in earnest in their plea for law enforcement. The time has passed when catering to the "liberal element" is a source of strength. Horace Boies, if he were running for governor now as he was twenty years ago, would fall far behind in the race if he were running on the same platform that carried him to success then. It is a hopeful sign that these things are so. Not only are the whisky laws made effective but in scores of other channels are the people insistent that better conditions obtain. The Cosson laws have been the means of a great reform in this direction. His success in the primaries were the natural outgrowth of the demand for law enforcement. Mr. Feely missed a great opportunity in not reading aright the signs of the times.

HULL AND HIS DEFEAT.

[Nevada Representative].

We note that the Register and Leader treats the result as purely a factional matter and as being the consequence of a widespread change of opinion on public issues. We do not see sufficient other evidences of the same change, and we believe that it is a defeat, personal to Congressman Hull, and an expression of feeling that he has served the district long enough. And it is our impression that the defeat was intensified this time because of a belief that it had got to come some time. No story that he would ever voluntarily retire found credit, and there was practically no dispute to the theory that he would continue to hold onto his congressional seat until he should be dragged out of it. In the last few years the argument in his behalf had come in an increasing degree to be that it was necessary to support him in order to keep Judge Prouty out of congress, and whatever may be the opinion of any one concerning Judge Prouty even such an argument loses something of its effectiveness after being used many times. Time and again we have espoused his cause at what appeared to us to be critical moments, and it is our fair judgment that we have rendered to him more valuable political services than we have ever rendered to anyone else, save possibly once when Shaw's first candidacy for governor was in the formative stage. We should like to feel pride in Hull's career and sorrow in his disaster; but we do not. He has had most exceptional opportunities; but he has not identified himself in the public mind nor to a discriminating judgment with the framing of vital public policies. His thought manifestly has been to drift with the crowd, get such local grafts as he could, and hold onto his job. Such aspiration is not inspiring. We should not want to be responsible for Prouty's nomination; but we do feel that Hull has gotten what has been coming to him for a long time.

BACCALAUREATE FROM PRESS.

[The Grinnell Register.]

In accordance with custom immemorial the president of a college always takes his text from the inspired word. As the "devil" is a much more common accessory of a printing office, an aphorism from his horn book will be used instead.

Dear members of the graduating class, the aphorism used as text is the old sneer, thrown in the face of the world years ago, "Every man has his price." You don't believe that now. Don't misunderstand the statement. That does not mean that every man is willing to close with the devil for the price offered, but it does mean that he will have a chance to take the bargain if he wishes so to do.

And the price of a college man or woman, in Mammon's great commercial agency, is pretty high. The bids, even for comparatively raw recruits, runs up pretty high sometimes. And some of you will spurn every offer that is made; and alas, some of you will begin to compromise.

Oh these are great times that we are living in. The world is on the threshold of a great forward or backward movement. The only trouble with college life is that people do not really have sense enough to go to college until after their children are graduated. If we could only send our middle aged men and women to college and teach them the modern discoveries in political economy, sociology and psychology. But that is wandering from the subject.

You are about to leave the sheltered college life imbued with something that you like to call the Grinnell spirit. Some think that that is upon the wane. It was never more in need than today. You have listened for years to professors who have tried to teach you, sometimes in spite of written protests which piled high upon their desks, what they believed to be the truth.

Now you are going out into the wilderness. Some of you will get hungry. Some of you will get good and hungry. You will be ministers then a portion of you, with families to support. Some day when things are not looking the best in the world something will suggest to you how well a certain classmate of yours is doing. Of no better ability than yourselg he has a splendid congregation in a big city church and gets along as smoothly as "oil spilt on marble floor." He never runs against any of the "pillars" of the church. The trustees never find any of his views unsafe. Why is it? A man with a family must live. Those professors back there at Grinnell were idealists, anyhow. A practical man of the world must know best. Better compromise a little. Shade some of your views a little. Heaven help you, it is a hard place to be in.

And then the lawyers. They won't have to wait long for their bid. The thing that is, can not afford to lose your services to the thing that might, for the better, take its place. Judge Lindsay can tell you how much show you have got if you question the powers that rule the financial world, and when you have fought a desperate fight only to be beaten the price looks awfully big.

If one could only get to be a college professor. Of course that is a subject that must be treated with becoming awe, yet there are rumors that they have their troubles too.

Does all this read very pessimistically? The bald fact is that college and theological seminaries are teaching a new code which does not jibe with the one in practice in every day life in the wilderness. When you pass from one to the other you must either readjust your ideas, surrender or fight.

If the great reformation which the enthusiasts dream about is coming, somebody must furnish a batch of martyrs. Reformations come that way.

BUSINESS AT LEADING POINTS.

Sentiment Tends Toward Optimism in Large Part of Trade.

New York, June 14.—With a compromise effected on the question of railroad rates, which tho depending, in part, on action by congress on the railroad bill is regarded as satisfactory; and with crop prospects for both wheat and cotton decidedly good, the business outlook shows much improvement over last week. The improvement is largely sentimental, but increased confidence almost invariably leads to increased trade. The railroad rate settlement has already given an upward impulse to the security market and improved the temper of the iron and steel trade. A notable event of the week is another reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount, tho the exact significance of this is in doubt. The stock of copper is increasing. The reduced demand for cotton goods forces further curtainment of production. Wool is very dull and weak. Shoes show ditle, if any, improvement, and leather is slow and heavy. Reports from most of the large cities indicate a backward tendency, but in this country conditions change quickly and it is impossible, as yet, to measure the full effect of the rate compromise and the highly promising outlook for the crops, the government report for June foreshadowing one of the four largest wheat harvests on record.

Boston—Merchandise markets continue in some wholesale departments, tho expansion of trade has been moderate and buyers still show great conservatism. The fact that retail trade still drags owing to unseasonable weather is considered the most important check at present, and for the same reason it is felt that a spell of warm pleasant weather would change the situation considerably. What is most needed just now is an active movement in all classes of summer merchandise. With dry goods jobbing houses cold and dull weather has cut off the seasonable demand for thin wash fabrics, retailers not being in the market for the usual volume of duplicate goods in seasonable fabrics.

Omaha—Business compares favorably with last year. Dry goods jobbers are having a favorable house trade and preparations are now being made for filling advance orders, altho there has been some falling off in certain branches. The taking of advance orders for the fall shipment of rubber goods closed on the first of the present month and shows the largest amount ever placed in this market. There has been a lull in hardware since the early rush orders for spring and summer goods, but grocers continue to transact a very satisfactory business, and collections generally seem to show some improvement. The butter market is unchanged. Creameries are producing a heavier quantity than during the corresponding period of 1909, and a large amount of the output is being taken by packers for storage. The egg market is steady.

Kansas City—The movement of most lines of merchandise has been slow owing to continued wet weather, and collections are not very good. Wheat conditions are about the same except that in some sections, thought to be a total failure, there will be a considerable yield. Millers report flour trade improving. Local mills turned out 35,800 barrels of flour, compared with 31,000 barrels the same week a year ago. A few Kansas mills have sold considerable new crop flour and prices for state trade are $2.60 to $2.70 per hundred. Best No. 2 hard wheat sold at $1 to $1.01 and corn was steady, with a fair demand. Best cattle are active and higher, and hog and sheep the same. Money is easier but rates are unchanged.

Minneapolis — Weather conditions continue favorable to growing crops and trade conditions respond accordingly. Stocks are being increased steadily and orders are running in larger amounts than a few weeks ago. There is a good demand in practically all lines of merchandise with almost a record volume moving for this season of the year. Collections improved somewhat but are only fair. Building conditions continue strong and supplies are in brisck demand. Building permits for May increased over $300,000 over the corresponding month a year ago. Lumber prices are holding steady with increasing tendency. Shipments of lumber for the week were 4,368,000 feet against 3,376,000 a year ago.

Philadelphia—Little change is noted in any direction and in numerous lines business is not up to expectations, tho wholesale dry goods houses are doing fairly well and the movement of millinery is normal. Manufacturers of shirt waists, cloaks and suits and men's and boys' clothing report a continuance of quiet conditions, but in the latter line good orders are said to have been booked for fall delivery. Leather remains firm and prices steady, tho the demand is only moderate, and while sales of glazed kid are fair, dealers report less activity. There seems to be a slight improvements in sales of shoes, but the tendency of buyers appears to be to purchase for immediate needs only. Wool continues extremely dull, with the market weak and in buyers' favor. Manufacturers report the receipt of few orders, much machinery idle and the general situation thruout the textile industry unsatisfactory.

Pittsburg—Fairly stable conditions prevail, and while the volume of business is still below that of 1907, the outlook is regarded favorably. Money is fairly plentiful and collections show a steady improvement. Building operations are ahead of last year, as indicated by the total of permits issued, but are not to an extent requiring the full capacity of contractors, and in plumbing lines dissatisfaction is expressed. The coal industry is active, with a considerable movement to the lake ports and a good tonnage has gone south by water. Window glass is in good demand and prices are firmer.

If you are not satisfied after using according to directions two-thirds of a bottle of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, you can have your money back. The tablets cleanse and invigorate the stomach, improve the digestion, regulate the bowels. Give them a trial and get well. Sold by all dealers.

Not Counted.

"Mamma, are the hairs of our head all numbered?" "Yes, darling." "Well, then, how many is there is that wad of hair you leave on the dresser at night?"

Dangerous Surgery

in the abdominal region is prevented by the use of Dr. King's New Life Pills, the painless purifiers. 25c. McBride & Will Drug Co.

THE LODGES.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Hall over 105-107 West Main. Visitors always welcome.

MARSHALL LODGE, 108, A. F. & A. M. Stated communication, Friday, June 17, at 8 p. m.

R. W. Chamberlain, W. M.
H. S. Lawrence, Secretary.

SIGNET CHAPTER No. 38, R. A. M. stated convocation, Monday evening, June 20, 8 o'clock.

George H. Boggie, E. H. P.
I. S. Millard, Secretary.

KING SOLOMON COUNCIL, No. 20, R. & S. M.—Stated assembly Monday, June 20, 8 p. m.

A. D. Meeker, T. I. M.
I. T. Forbes, Rec.

ST. ALDEMAR COMMANDERY, No. 30 K. T., stated conclave Tuesday evening, June 21, 1910, at 8 o'clock sharp.

Fred Wallace, Recorder.
Fred M. Wilbur, E. C.

CENTRAL CHAPTER, No. 67, O. E. S.—Regular meeting Wednesday evening, June 15, 8. p. m.

Mrs. George Downing, W. M.
Edna C. Fularton, Secretary.

Dolliver's Defiance of Taft and Aldrich

I shall fight republican rottenness, but I shall do it as a republican. It will be difficult to get me out of the party. It can not be done by lying about me or calling me names.

I do not purpose that my remaining years shall be given up to a dull consent to those conspiracies which would rob the people to multiply private wealth.

I never dreamed that I would be called upon to defend myself against the charge of taking seriously the president's speeches and the party's platform pledges.

Last year witnessed two important hoaxes: the discovery of the north pole by Dr. Cook and the revision of the tariff downward by Senator Aldrich. The felicitations of the president were tendered upon both events.

The highest officers of the government, legislative and executive, have set on foot an organized defamation of the insurgents. It proceeds from a so-called campaign committee, presided over by a multi-millionaire promoter of street car franchises, with a treasury filled with rotten money.

"I am thru with it. I am thru with it, and I shall stand here and fight it. But I will do it as a republican. I don't care for any political fate; I have toiled for the public for twenty-five years and I do not purpose that my remaining years shall be given up to a dull consent of those conspiracies which would rob the people to multiply private wealth."

Makes Reply For All Insurgents.

Washington, June 14.—Senator Dolliver's speech yesterday afternoon was the reply of the insurgent body in the senate to the charges of party disloyalty that have been made against them. It was a direct challenge not only to their opponents of lesser importance in the administration but to President Taft's well known intention to make the insurgents fall into line or be read out of the party.

The president's name was mentioned frequently, and his speeches and policies of administration were referred to as often and were handled without gloves. Mr. Dolliver declared there no longer is any freedom of conscience or of opinion such as had once made the republican party strong.

Referring briefly to Speaker Cannon's declaration in a speech in New York that "the insurgents should be hanged," the Iowa senator said he would not dignify that remark by treating it seriously. He then proceeded to demonstrate what he meant by taking the speaker and the other regular leaders seriously.

Pays His Respects to Taft.

"It is evident," he thundered, "that the intention of these leaders is to see that men entering congress become either understudies or Ishmaelites. I reject the terms and shall contend for independence within the party. I do not fight to destroy the party, but to upbuild it."

Discussing the president's course toward the insurgents, Mr. Dolliver declared they were not playing for popularity, as had been charged. Speaking of his personal relations to the president, he said he never had done anything to injure the administration.

"Such a charge does me the gravest injury," he said. "None rejoiced more sincerely than I when he won the nomination. I did what I could to promote his candidacy for the presidency. I supported him from one ocean to the other after he became a candidate. When he took the oath of office I had only one sentiment toward him, and that was the hope that God would give him power to stand against the conspiracy of greed and avarice that would ensalve the party."

"I have known many vicissitudes in public life," continued Mr. Dolliver, "but I never dreamed that within a year I would be called upon to defend myself and the little group of men with whom I stand against the charge of taking seriously the president's speeches and the platform pledges."

Mr. Dolliver said he purposed to tell not only what had gone on in congress last year in connection with the tariff, but what was going on now to prevent members from following their own dictates of conscience. He said he thought that if the insurgents had made any mistake it was in remaining silent too long.

"I notify all parties that I have no intention of leaving the republican party," he said. "It is not necessary for men to swallow every tariff bill that is set before them, and it would be difficult to get me out of the party on such a charge. It can not be done by lying about me or by calling me names, such as free trader or democrat.

"Least of all can it be done by taking from my neck the millstone of political patronage. I share the universal disgust of making a great executive department the headquarters of the awkward squad of politics."

Thinks President is "Deluded."

Asserting that it was his desire to learn the public will, Mr. Dolliver suggested he would like to hold a political inquisition of the motives of those in both branches of congress whose views the president seemed to be following, "in the delusion that he is their leader."

Mr. Dolliver said it was true that the republican platform did not promise to revise the tariff downward and if that promise had been made it would have been easy to comply with it by reducing the duties on articles protected bw patents or controlled by international trusts.

"Then it could have been defended plausibly by stump speakers," he said, "just as it was as Winona, when the president presented a grotesque table of reduction in duties which was prepared by a paymaster in the army."

He referred to Major Lord, who assisted the senate committee on finance in drafting its bill. Then he undertook to show that rates had been raised—most of them in an unnecessarily secret way and by subterfuge. Included in this list were the iron and steel, the sugar, and woolen schedule. Many of the estimate given out were intended to deceive, he declared.

Tariff Aided by False Figures.

Mr. Dolliver asserted that it was a strategic mistake to circulate the president's Winona speech along with his Lincoln day address, as they were contradictory in terms. The president had given entirely different reasons in the two speeches for considering the Aldrich law "the best ever enacted," he said. He declared the tariff was being bolstered up by bogus figures.

Speaking of the opposition that the insurgents had aroused by failing to vote for the Aldrich bill, Mr. Dolliver said their dereliction was due to their belief that it failed to fulfill the party pledges. He said they had deliberately taken their stand having full knowledge of the political machine.