

Times-Republican

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No. 110 Secretary

THE UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANT.

The hole in our immigrant laws had a striking illustration in a New York criminal court a few days ago. Before a judge named Swann were arraigned a number of prisoners indicted for offenses ranging from murder to petty larceny. All of them had the appearance of foreigners of low type, and most of them were poorly dressed and apparently had little knowledge of the proceedings.

"They are asked to come here because it is cheaper for the European government to send them than support them in the old country. They commit all kinds of crime. Some have no intelligence enough to make themselves understood. Yet some persons oppose legislation which would enable the courts to send back such characters as these. We have to support them all their lives, probably at the expense of the government. I say this in the presence of you jurymen because you are representative citizens and this is an illustration of the burden you have to bear. Foreign governments send these men here at a cost of less than \$15. I am informed that one government only pays \$6.25 a head. We have to pay \$4.50 a week for the support of each one in Sing Sing prison or at some other institution, and we go on paying it probably for the rest of their lives. It is a heavy burden on us. I wish you gentlemen would observe for yourselves the reason our courts are crowded."

Judge Swann did not neglect to add what we all are glad is the truth, that the great majority of foreigners make good, desirable citizens, and that for this class of immigrants there is plenty of room in the United States. The complaint is that so many that are undesirable come in with the desirable. Maybe it is impossible to shut out all of the bad without erring on the other side and excluding some that ought to be admitted. Under existing law, immigrants found on landing to belong to the pauper or criminal class or to be suffering from a contagious disease may be instantly deported. The law also provides for the deportation of any who within the period of three years of their arrival are found to be a charge on the community. That three-year period of probation would seem to be a pretty strong provision, yet it seems from the case in point that it falls short.

NATHOO'S SENTENCE.

"Nathoo," a Hindu "seer" who has been living on the credulous in Des Moines was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment the other day on conviction of criminal relations with a young girl. An application for a new trial was denied and the sentence stands. Some of "Nathoo's" clique are complaining of the length of the time assigned him in the penitentiary. To this one of the jury who convicted him replies that it should be twenty years or acquittal; that if he is guilty he didn't get more than he deserved and the jury found him guilty.

It is an unanswerable rejoinder and a principle laid down for the guidance of other juries. One of the serious faults of the jury system is the tendency to compromise, to modify a verdict against proved and established guilt in the fear that under a remotest possibility of mistake an innocent man may suffer and go beyond fully established fact in the fear that a guilty man may escape. Consequently we see short sentences for heinous crimes not proved beyond a reasonable doubt and sentences out in two when heinous crime has been thoroughly established.

hind stone walls for a long term. But it is a pity that it could not have gone beyond "Nathoo," the fakir, and given those primarily responsible for the care and defense of this little girl a sentence to the penitentiary. The half baked, mushy crowd of senseless women and perverted men who mop and mow about every dingy grafter who has learned to speak glibly of astral mysteries ought to be under restraint. And the guardians of a young girl who would offer unlimited opportunity to this Hindoo, mulatto, Hottentot or whatever he may be to debauch her certainly share "Nathoo's" crime and deserve at least part of his punishment.

NOT PHE VOX DEI.

If allotment of newspaper space and position is the test of popular interest—and it is the best of all tests—Theodore Roosevelt has broken another world's record. No man or event has occupied so much news space or been followed with such general and intense interest as the citizen who came home Saturday. In hunting camps and the courts of kings the country has watched his every movement, hung on his every word. Citizen Roosevelt has filled the eye of the world to the obscuration of kings and potentates. He is the most seen and noted public man on earth. Abroad in European capitals the average American has watched Roosevelt as the American champion pitted against all comers, ready to slap his knee with delight at his colossal daring and unflinching pugnaucy. Today he is waiting to hear what Roosevelt will say, holding to a serious degree his own judgment in abeyance.

That is the one danger of Rooseveltism—that men are inclined not only to admire but to follow unquestioningly a single citizen who is marvelously popular. That is always a danger. No man on earth is big enough, great enough, good enough, honest enough to do another man's thinking or establish by word or act another's sincere convictions. There is really too much tendency to blind following of a great leadership.

Topics of the Times

A New Jersey man who had evidently been marching torchlight processions of dark brown cars destroyer down his inward channels through the night, claimed to have seen an elephant near Jersey City the other morning. It is thought that the beast may be one belonging to the Grand Old Party, which has been in hiding for some months.

The query is made, "On whom did Teddy cast his mantle when he quitted the White House?" Evidently it went into the hands of a relic hunter as no one seems to be wearing it.

"There are a hundred indications," says a British military expert, "that there will soon be a conflict between Japan and the United States." The prophet is correct. The University of Chicago has accepted an invitation to play baseball with the Japanese university nines.

And now Tom Watson returns to the democratic party, just as the party was preparing for better times.

Members of congress are beginning to worry about the fences which must be braced before the fall elections.

It would probably have been cheaper for Lorimer had he outbid the Chicago Tribune.

Out in Nevada Governor Gillett is considered a greater man than Roosevelt.

Better a quiet Fourth in the shade of the trees at home, than spend the balance of the summer under the care of a surgeon.

Great weather for the corn fields and the summer resorts.

Governor Haskell seems to be the center of the heated district.

Five long months of campaign and hot weather just beginning.

With the arrival of hot weather Iowa begins to pay her annual human toll to the treacherous rivers. Many drownings might be prevented if parents would teach their boys to swim, as it appears that in a majority of cases the victims lose their lives in comparatively shallow water.

Mayor Hanna of Des Moines refused to deliver the address of welcome to the Iowa State Liquor Dealers' Association, and Geis Botsford, who was to be substituted, found it impossible to remain in the city for the occasion. The committee fumed and perspired as they hurried about looking for a man with a broad welcome smile, forgetful of the fact, no doubt, that Colonel Elbock was still a resident of the city.

Swat the fly.

Mrs. Roosevelt also returned home Saturday. And a lot of other people came and went the same day. But they weren't noticed much.

The purchase of automobiles by the prominent Des Moines ministers should go a long way in raising the standard of "devil wagons."

Oh, you ice man!

IOWA OPINIONS AND NOTES.

"The New York boosters who have started a boom for Roosevelt for governor," says the Waterloo Reporter, "will probably find they are mistaken in the interpretation of the ex-president's declaration that he was ready to 'do his full duty in solving the problems of the nation.'" His world-wide knowledge, experience and judgment will never be confined to the limits of a dinky little eastern state.

According to the Cedar Rapids Gazette, "among those detained by pressure from business from appearing at New York Saturday might be mentioned Senator Aldrich, Chancellor Day, former Senator Foraker, and quite a number more of extinguished and extinguished gentlemen."

The Des Moines Capital believes that "the preacher who can hold his congregation on a day like Sunday earns his salary and ought not to be compelled to wait for a single day after it is due."

"Why not combine patriotism with pleasure and have the referee at the Goldenfield mill read the Declaration of Independence before Mr. Jeffries and Mistah Johnson open up the real festivities of the day?" is the suggestion of the Burlington Gazette.

The following suggestion of the Cedar Rapids Republican should wake up the inventors: "If you want to make a fortune invent a corn planter that will scatter the three or four kernels dropped in a hill, instead of heaping them. A little spacing, the department of agriculture estimates, would increase the corn crop by \$50,000,000. So besides making money for yourself you will be making money for every farmer who grows corn."

"The predicament of Uncle Joe Cannon is as severe an indictment against the habit of swearing as we ever had the pleasure of noting, either in sermon or song," says the Waterloo Courier. "When a fellow reaches the end of his vocabulary before the inventors are they lambasting and before his own regulars have deserted him, what in the name of heaven is he going to do? We see no possible solution but to eat some dynamite and then touch it off by swallowing a little Mexican tabasco sauce."

The Sioux City Tribune finds that "the spirit of the verses in Frank Jackson's latest epistle does not sound like the song of the victor."

The Brighton Enterprise has noticed that "when a man or woman falls from grace those persons in the community who would have done likewise under like circumstances are always the most vehement in their condemnation."

"The extent of official rottenness in Washington will never be known until the democrats are again placed in power and get a half dozen investigating committees working," says the Keokuk Constitution-Democrat.

Iowa Newspapers

A BUSY MAN

Some people have had the impression that the vice president of the United States is an unimportant personage not personally, but that as an officer he cuts no ice, and does nothing to justify the government paying him day's wages. But that impression is a mistake. The vice president has something to do; he earns his salary. In fact, he is a very busy man. The other day, when Senator Dolliver concluded his speech on the tariff and other matters on which his party is making a poor record, there was applause in the galleries, whereupon the vice president arose to the dignity of his office and the occasion and remarked: "Occupants of the galleries will please refrain from manifestations of approval or disapproval."

The vice president has a heavy job; his salary ought to be increased or his duties lessened.

IOWA DRAMATIC CRITICISM.

The farcical and parody presentation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," here Monday night by a bunch of ham fatters was a vile insult to the memory of the author of the original book by that name. The law of common decency ought to prohibit men and women, who are supposed to have brains from using the works of great authors merely as vehicles for horse play and vaudeville. The most bitter denunciation in the American language is too mild to apply to such ungodly, unthinking human beings shaped in the image of the Almighty, but mere hirelings of his Satanic majesty. If there is a hot place in hades such creatures ought to get its full benefit. In public they deserve nothing but a shower of bad eggs. The writer has seen fake shows before, but we are free to confess that anything ranker than the company that showed here Monday night we never saw.

ON TREND OF PRICES.

The recent reduction by the interstate commerce commission of freight rates on southern lumber to Lincoln, Omaha and Des Moines of a cent and a half a thousand, \$6 a car, is a crumb to the Iowa and Nebraska shippers and dealers.

The 800 lumber dealers in Nebraska, for example, handling \$7,000 cars of lumber annually, will each pay out \$200 less freight each year, but the amount is too small to be parceled out and distributed in the form of lower prices to the consumers. Curbing railroad greed and reducing freight rates is only a part of the battle for lower prices. But it is the most important part. The big interests handling the big things make the trend upward or downward.

High freight rates means a general trend toward high prices on everything whether affected by the transportation charges or not. When meat goes up, for example, either without reason or arbitrarily, and when this is advertised with the cry that food prices are going up, instantly a thousand less important articles of food are affected, and trend upward. The little bag of spinach goes up 30 or 40 per cent in price, not because there is a scarcity in spinach or any perceptible increase in the cost of its production, but because meat is up. If this crumb to the Iowa and Nebraska lumber dealers could be followed

ed, and it could, by more substantial reductions in freight rates on lumber all over the country, together with a removal of the tariff on lumber, the effect would be a downward trend, not only on lumber prices, but on all building materials. Every victory over freight rate extortion is a movement toward lower prices on all the necessities of life.

ALWAYS LAUGHS LAST.

The greatest thing about Roosevelt is that after he has made his blood-battering onslaughts on what he regards as wrong, and while the hounds and fowls are holding up their hands in holy horror, he is always in a position to retire laughing and unscathed from the platform. The strenuous and beleaguered one never goes off half-cocked. His bold swings at the bulging abdomen of stagnation and bromidium need never be followed by humiliating retractions and apologies.

While British statesmen and politicians were having fits over the so-called impropriety of Roosevelt's Guild hall speech while the hounds on this side of the Atlantic were saying with glee, "I told you so," and while the Hearst papers were devoting their leading news articles and editorials to comment upon the "insult" to the British people, Teddy laughingly waited while Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary who is responsible for the British policy in Egypt, which was criticized, made known the fact that the address was submitted to him for approval before he delivered it. Furthermore, the British official pronounced the criticism as "on the whole the greatest compliment to the work of one country ever paid by a citizen of another."

Tell us, was ever wind taken out of sails with such a smothering in the whole history of hot air and politeness? Theorists tell something bold enough to say "friendship with the British empire," but they are too timid to protect themselves, his countrymen and his hosts by an act of remarkable courtesy, tact and thoughtfulness which will be the envy of diplomats thru all history to come.

SAW VISIONS OF DISASTER

Strange Tales of Premonition That Are Absolutely Known to Be True.

Whether one believes in the occult or not, he frequently hears or reads tales of a premonition of disaster by a person closely related by ties of blood or friendship to those in the catastrophe. A gentleman was out driving one evening with his two young children. The horse became frightened at a train and in the excitement the younger child was thrown out of the buggy, narrowly escaping the plunging hoofs. The mother, who had been at home all the while, started her husband by relating the incident and narrow escape immediately upon their return.

A traveling salesman recently wired his firm for permission to return to his home immediately—a distance of a thousand miles. The evening before he sent his request he saw himself in a dream giving medicine to his child. His request was granted and he took the first train home. His child died a day after his arrival and the scene at the bedside and those present were identical with the dream that forewarned him of the catastrophe.

VIOLATION ANTI-TRUST ACT.

In 1906 one Sharp, a coal dealer at Salt Lake City, Utah, published an advertisement in a newspaper offering to sell coal at a lower price than the established rate of other dealers. He had been purchasing coal from the Union Pacific Coal Company which thereupon refused to sell any more to him unless the advertisement should be withdrawn. There was some evidence of a

Important Decisions

[The following notes of cases are from the West Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minn.]

ABATEMENT BY DEATH.

A former United States senator from Oregon was indicted for violation of Rev. St. U. S. section 1722, in receiving compensation for appearing before the commissioner of the general land office to persuade him to approve certain fraudulent applications for public lands. The senator was convicted, and sentenced to a fine and to imprisonment. The judgment was superseded, writ of error sued out, pending which the senator died. Subsequently, the cause having been remanded to the circuit court on suggestion of defendant's death, his administrator sought to have the entire proceedings abated and the fine canceled. In United States vs. Dunne, 173 Federal Reporter, 254, the United States circuit court of appeals holds that the judgment was wholly penal, and the defendant's death after judgment, and while the case was pending in the appellate court, operated to abate the entire cause of action, and the fine was not collectible from the defendant's estate.

RIGHTS OF JUNIOR MORTGAGEE.

In action to foreclose a first mortgage, in which a junior mortgagee, who had acquired a tax deed to the mortgaged property, pleaded the statute of limitations to postpone plaintiff's claim to his own. It appeared that the mortgagee, shortly after the first mortgage became due, removed from the state and became a non-resident thereof, and for more than five years was absent therefrom. The Utah supreme court in Boucoski vs. Jacobson, 104 Pacific Reporter, 117, concludes, as to the question of limitations, that since an action to foreclose a mortgage is under the statutes essentially one in rem, in which personal service is not necessary except to support judgment for a deficiency after sale, and since such deficiency may be sued for as a personal debt of the mortgagor, the mortgagor's absence from the state did not, extend the period of limitation in favor of the first mortgagee so as to prevent the junior mortgagee from interposing the defense of limitations as against him.

INTERFERENCE WITH BUSINESS.

Complainants, as ground for injunction in Dingley vs. Buckner, 104 Pacific Reporter, 478, averred that they were in possession of the necessary appliances connected with a building used in conducting a creamery business, and daily shipped large quantities of butter to their customers; that under an attachment defendant, as sheriff, took possession of the property and was about to close the building, whereby complainants' business would be destroyed to their great damage. The court allowed the injunction under

discussion of the situation of affairs by Sharp and the agent of the coal company of the railroads over which the coal was transported. The United States circuit court of appeals, on appeal from a conviction of violation of the anti-trust act, held that "there was no law which required the coal company to sell its coal to Sharp on the terms which he prescribed, or to sell to him at all. * * * It had the right to fix the prices and terms on which it would sell, to select its customers to sell to, and to refuse to sell to others, to sell to some at one price and on one set of terms, and to sell to others at another price on a different set of terms." An examination of the evidence convinced the court that it was insufficient to show any illegal act on the part of the railroad companies or their officers, and as against the contention that there was at least a conspiracy between the coal company and its own agent, it was said that it required the union of two or more persons and their conscious participation in order to constitute an unlawful combination, and, as the corporation acted only thru its agent, this could not be done by the thoughts and acts of the agent alone. The case is reported in 173 Federal Reporter, 737, under the title Union Pacific Coal Company vs. United States.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF LIQUOR.

In the case of State vs. State Capital Co., 103 Pacific Reporter, 1021, the supreme court of Oklahoma passes on the validity of a statute forbidding the advertising for sale or soliciting the purchase of intoxicating liquors within the state notwithstanding the liquor laws themselves are kept for sale without the state. The court held that, as the Wilson Act withdrew intoxicating liquors to a certain extent from the protection of the interstate commerce clause of the federal constitution and made them subject to the police power of the state, the statute in question was valid, but that it could not be invoked by injunction to restrain publication of advertisements on the ground of nuisance, as an adequate remedy was provided by criminal prosecution and the acts complained of could not properly be held to fall within the definition of nuisance.

Code Civ. Proc. 526, providing that an injunction may be granted where it appears that the commission or continuance of some act will produce waste or great irreparable injury to complainant. The injunction was claimed to be abortive, because the taking possession of the property, which was sought to be enjoined, had already been accomplished, and the injunction had the effect of changing the possession. But the court asserts that it would be intolerable that equity should refuse to interfere to prevent the destruction of one's business for the reason that the despoiler had acted so speedily as to take possession of the appurtenances of the business before the owner was aware of his purpose or could move to circumvent it.

An Auto Collision

means many bad bruises, which Bucklen's Arnica Salve heals quickly as it does sores and burns. 25 cents. McBride & Will Drug Company.

The Sweet Use of Adversity.

You can wear out your old clothes. You are not troubled with visitors. You are not persecuted to stand sponsor. Begging letter writers will let you alone. Importers know it is useless to try and bleed you. You can practice temperance. You are not foolishly flattered. You save many a debt and many a headache. Finally, if you have a true friend you'll find it out—Life.

THE LODGES.

MASSONIC NOTICES.

Hall over 146-147 West Main. Visitors always welcome.

MARSHALL LODGE, 108, A. F. W. A. M. Stated communication, Friday, July 18, at 8 p. m.

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

SIGNET LODGE, No. 38, R. A. M. Special convocation in the mark master degree, Monday evening, June 27, 8 o'clock.

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

KING SOLOMON COUNCIL, No. 30, R. & S. M.—Stated assembly Monday, June 20, 8 p. m.

I. T. Forbes, Rec. ST. ALDEMAR COMMANDERY, No. 20 K. T., stated convolve Tuesday evening, June 21, 1910, at 8 o'clock sharp.

Fred Wallace, Recorder. CENTRAL CHAPTER, No. 67, O. E. S.—Special meeting Wednesday evening, June 23, 8 p. m.

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

Virginia of the Air Lanes BY HERBERT QUICK



WHAT the Mastery of the Air means to mankind is interwoven into this absorbing romance. Herbert Quick has written a story in "Virginia of the Air Lanes" that fills all the requirements of a good story—fiction, fact, romance, mystery. To miss this story is to miss a tale that will be talked about for months to come. Watch for the opening chapter.