

Times-Republican

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THE MOTIVE OF THE BIG FIGHT.

Reno, so the reporters tell us, is just now the mecca and city of refuge for gamblers. From every part of the world that predaceous, deft-fingered, thin-tipped and cold-blooded gentry have gathered like hawks. For Reno is "wide open and pinned back." It is the seat of a carnival of gambling. The gamblers got there first and were ready. The "suckers" are falling off every train.

Camfield, the promoter, came to Reno with the fight at the solicitation of Jim May, an old time pal of the notorious Tom Denton and who runs a big gambling house. May offered him one-third of the profits from the gambling hell while the fight crowd lasts. Camfield broke in Frisco. He was glad to get the \$50,000 which it is estimated his third will amount to. Moreover Frisco was impossible. But it couldn't be pulled off anywhere without the aid and assistance of the big gamblers. They are the bankers of the fight.

That is what the "sports" of prize fighting and racing rest upon. The gamblers own them. A big fight or a big racing meet is as impossible to finance without them as a war without financiers. They are the financiers of the fighting game. And they are a peculiarly cold blooded, crooked lot whom race, physical superiority and the excitement of contest or any other interest outside of the cash box affects not at all.

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A GLORIOUS VICTORY.

The anti-Roosevelt press of the east, the great newspapers that lean to the ultra conservative view of things held by the multi-millionaires, is loud just now in its praise of the things which the Taft administration has accomplished in legislation but occasionally there is a note of truth sounded such as the following from the Philadelphia North-American:

"The form in which the railroad rate bill has come from the conference committee represents what in many ways is a most remarkable legislative achievement in the history of the American congress. Great victories for the right of the people have been won against great odds before. But this one is unique in that it was gained by a small body of indomitable progressive republicans against the hostile array of the president of their party, his cabinet, the majority of both democrats and republicans, and the entire machinery of both the senate and the house.

"When the Wickersham bill was introduced more than four months ago after being approved by Mr. Taft's railroad presidents' conference, it seemed a mathematical impossibility for the 'insurgent' group to prevent the enactment of its chief and worst proposals—the repeal of anti-trust law as it relates to the railroads and the legalization of traffic agreements without the approval of the interstate commerce commission, and the effort to legalize railroad mergers.

burn railroad law. First—He said that the commission should have power to initiate rate complaints. When his bill came to the senate written by his attorney general it failed to include this provision. Senators Cummins, Bristow and other insurgents sought to put it in and finally forced a compromise whereby a rate upon complaint could not go into effect for ten months unless approved by the commission.

2. He said that the commission should possess over freight classifications the same power it had over rates. Axiomatic and was conceded by every body.

3. He said that a special commerce court should be created to hear appeals from the orders of the commission. A doubtful reform but adopted and yet the insurgents had to force a provision giving the commission or a shipper the right to intervene and be heard in the defense of an appeal.

4. He said that the purchase by one railroad of the stock of a competing one should be prohibited. But instead when his own bill came to congress it included a section virtually repealing the Sherman anti-trust law which now prevents mergers and it was the insurgents who forced the section to be withdrawn from the law.

5. He said that railroad securities should be issued only after the consent of the commission was given thereto. But the friends of the railroads notified the president that this was impossible and it died without a struggle.

6. He said that the railroads should be allowed to make rate agreements subject to the approval of the commission but when his bill came to congress it had omitted the clause "subject to the approval of the commission" and rather than put this in as the insurgents demanded the whole section was withdrawn.

Thus was the president's glorious victory won. As an expression of his gratitude yesterday he sought to humiliate the insurgent senator, Bristow, by refusing to appoint Bristow's man postmaster in his home town and appointed the man supported by the reactionary senator, Curtis.

REYNOLDS SUCCESSOR TO SAGE.

Until recently, the only conspicuous example of the no-vacation philosophy known to this country was the late Russell Sage. Conspicuous, mainly, because there are plenty of obscure men who live that philosophy, and perhaps from a better motive than actuated the greedy old millionaire. They have to otherwise, the year would have its period of hunger for the babies, or debts would pile up and the outlook on life become badly obscured.

Now comes George M. Reynolds in a way to make him comparable with Sage. Reynolds, at the age of 45, is at the head of the two-hundred-million-dollar Continental and Commercial bank of Chicago.

A newspaper interviewer who recently passed an hour with Mr. Reynolds to obtain material for an article announces the fact cited above, and also states that Mr. Reynolds has never lost a day from sickness; he does not drink; he does not smoke; he does not play bridge; he does not play golf; he has no favorite author; he has no hobby but banking; he has no country residence; he does not even take exercise; he works nine hours a day. "Make your business your pleasure and marry early. These are my rules," said Mr. Reynolds to his interlocutor. "I married at 19 a girl in the little Iowa country town where I was cashier of the bank. My health is fine. I don't play any outdoor games. I have no interest in them, and yet I never was in better health in my life. I have an automobile. I ride three times a week. I never went to any college. I began as a messenger in a bank at 14."

Without desire to make Reynolds feel uneasy just as he is taking hold of the work of his new bank. It may be nevertheless feared that he is coming to no good end. With that it is of no particular concern. In a world of wrecks and ruin, one failure more or less signifies little. It is for the indulgence of his example that men are concerned. It is not a good example. It points to a narrow life to a cumulative and all-pervading selfishness, to bitterness, despair, barrenness, disappointment in old age. It is for that time that we should store away the real sweets.

Topics of the Times

The Vinton Eagle objects to the "Bad taste" of the selection of temporary chairman. The Eagle has been hawking and spitting ever since the Cummins-Perkins convention. It should try to cultivate a taste for good cooking. Attempts to cough up Cummins, Jim Good, and the "committee on resolutions" were wasted efforts.

The aviation meet at Slough City might be utilized to bring Woodbury county down. It will be recalled that Woodbury slipped its string and went up in the air at the last primary.

And LaFollette grinned and grinned as he was pleased after the Roosevelt interview.

June did its full duty to the corn crop. The Cedar Rapids Republican and the Slough City Journal are "thoroughly convinced" that Senator Cummins should not be temporary chairman of the convention. But these highly esteemed, etc., contemporaries were as thoroughly convinced that he should not be senator, also governor, or any-

thing else politically. This is one point on which the Journal has not shifted conviction lately.

Those Chinese can give us a point or two. They have put off creating a congress for nine years.

Bring on the battleships, "New Mexico" and "Arizona."

When he says "is this hot enough?" temper resentment with the recollection that the biggest thing and the most necessary in Iowa is hot weather.

Champ Clark says next congress will be democratic. But there are a lot of other people besides Mr. Clark who are "from Missouri!"

It now appears that Mr. Cannon would accept another term as speaker without the automobile.

The Des Moines Capital's question, "who is the greatest American?" indicates to the Chicago Record-Herald that "the silly season has arrived."

If a judgment of a jury is to be relied upon, the far famed Missouri mule, always first in war and never at peace, is almost as good an investment as an old master. It apparently does not deteriorate with age. For a jury has fixed the value of a specimen 25 years old and sold him at \$125. Of course, it is a railroad company that is called upon to pay. The mule, by name Stonewall Jackson, a tried and true second best. Its owner sued and got forth the best. Stonewall was as serviceable blind as any other mule with two whole eyes, and according to the actuarial tables of muledom was good for many years' more work, even tho he had been born about the time Cleveland was inaugurated. Moreover, he maintained, Senator Vest and his poein to the contrary notwithstanding, mules were kind and gentle, better friends to mankind than dogs and Cissouris' chief claim to distinction. And the jurymen agreed with him.

Tommy—Pop, what is luck? Tommy's Pop—Luck, my son, is what comes to a man who has the opportunity of buying something for a mere song, but who can't sing—Philadelphia Record.

IOWA OPINIONS AND NOTES.

"Why shouldn't pastors and their flocks take a vacation during the hot summer?" inquires the Carroll Herald. "It is mighty hard work to sit under the drippings of the sanctuary in weather like the present, no matter how much nectar may fall from the preacher's lips. And when the temperature ranges near to the 100 mark. The writer has never tried it many times, but observation has shown the difficulty accompanying the operation when collars melt and outpouring start from the pores in flooded profusion. Why not adjourn to open air, in the parks or groves and there sing and talk of things divine. If indeed it is necessary to keep up this fight against the world, the flesh and the devil in days and evenings when the solid flesh threatens to melt."

The Sioux City Journal says "More money is going east for automobiles than will ever go east from postal savings."

"It may be only a month or a fortnight, it may even be but a week-end."

eliminated such politics in Cedar Rapids. The plan does not eliminate politics. No plan could do that. The average voter is a politician; as long as there are elections there will be politics and politicians. It is politics in church affairs, in lodge elections, in school matters, in sewing society and literary club circles, and so on. Men and women are natural-born politicians, so that no plan of government can or will eliminate politics.

But the commission plan does eliminate partisan politics, as can be proved by the record of the past two years in Cedar Rapids. Before the adoption of the commission plan of government the elections were conducted along the lines laid down by the parties representative of great issues that divided the people in state and national affairs. The mayor was elected and nominated as a republican or a democrat, and the councilmen were elected on similar tickets. In a majority of cases the political belief of a majority of the people of the city or of a ward determined the political complexion of the government. Occasionally an independent was elected, and occasionally a ward or the city repudiated the men nominated by the majority party, but there were the exceptions and not the rule.

To show how national and state politics interfered with city affairs it is only necessary to cite the contest over municipal ownership of the Cedar Rapids water plant. The question of public ownership was made a direct issue between the republicans and democrats, and the alignment was quite largely along national party lines altho a considerable percentage of the voters did ignore the party pronouncements. Under the commission plan the question would be treated directly on its merits, and if ever the city faces a similar problem, the rest of the world may be assured that national or state or county politics will have no relation whatever to the alignment of the voters.

Following the adoption of the commission plan of government, national or state politics immediately ceased to be a consideration in city affairs. The candidates for mayor were announced and considered by the people totally apart from whether they were republicans or democrats; the same can be truthfully said of the candidates for councilmen. The campaign assumed a distinctly local aspect. And that aspect continues a dominant feature. At no time during the two years since the commission plan has been in operation in this city has the national politics of the officers been referred to, and at the conclusion of the administration and on the eve of a new administration the same condition exists.

Announcing that cannon crackers and blank cartridges are to be prohibited July 4 the Osgood Reporter insists "there should only be two days to sell any crackers at all, the day before and the Fourth."

"Nobody ever got hurt that took a joy ride on a pair of plow handles," points out the Northwood Ancho.

Iowa Newspapers

THE PEDDLERS. [Iowa Falls Sentinel.] The farmers will now have their hands full talking with peddlers and agents of every description. Every year just as soon as the cities begin to build their nests these smooth-tongued fellows come out from the cities and land in the country among the farmers loaded down with the agency for one thing and another. Some of these agents are young men making their way thru college. They are honest in their effort and many need help, but there are scores of other agents who are smooth rascals and should be treated with contempt. The question that confronts the average citizen is which one is the honest agent.

A PRINCIPLE AT STAKE.

Senator Cummins has at least one quality that even his political enemies honor him in having—the votes as he talks. He rarely ever compromises himself or his supporters by voting for things which he believes are not right. It is a rare quality in public men.

Most of the so-called leaders will fight as long as they dare for the thing which they favor in legislation and in the last hours of their contest compromise and join in a harmonious vote for the very things they have opposed.

Cummins has the courage of his convictions and is seldom swayed by the always dangerous plea, "I vote for many principles" is at stake. His vote against the postal savings bill is an instance.

The bill discriminates in favor of eastern interests as against Iowa and other western states. It will be a means of permitting eastern interests to get western money at a low interest rate. Cummins wanted the bill amended so that Iowa money would be kept in Iowa, that it might be used in financing Iowa enterprises and used by Iowa people. He stood by his guns and voted for principle and against the bill.

Suggestive Questions on the Sunday School Lesson

by Rev. Dr. Linscott for the International Newspaper Bible Study Club.

Copyright, 1910, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D. D.

How do men find this hidden treasure?

Why does Jesus lead us to infer that we must sell all we have, in order to possess the field in which this rare treasure is found?

Verses 45, 46.—What does the average man seek after more than anything else?

What is it, when found, which gives more joy than all else beside?

When a man finds "the pearl of great price" how much is it worth to him?

What is the one great consideration which absorbs all others?

Verses 47, 48.—In what respect is preaching the gospel like fishing with a drag net?

Who are they whose duty it is to throw out, and pull in, the gospel net?

When, according to this parable, are the good and the bad fish sorted?

Verses 49, 50.—What are the angels of God who at the end of the world, will divide the wicked from the good?

How much value will be given to a man, in that day, for his belief, in estimating the furnace of fire into which the wicked will be cast, or in what sense must they be taken?

Verses 51, 52.—Is Jesus a teacher who can be understood by any man with his ordinary natural faculties? Why?

Lesson for Sunday, July 10, 1910. Review of the Past Thirteen Lessons.

no body is fighting President Taft around here. It is true our senators and representatives have not fully agreed with him on every point of issue, and have had the courage to say so, but that is not fighting the president. His bills were finally amended and agreed to, and supported. That is the way we have of making laws in this country. The coming state convention if controlled by the progressives, will without a doubt endorse the administration of President Taft; and it will also endorse the senators from standing up manfully and differing from him in points where they thought he was wrong. There will be nothing inconsistent in that position. But this program does not suit the Jackson-Lafayette combination. They want the fight kept up for the excellent reason that they have everything to gain by perpetuating discord, and everything to lose by the promotion of harmony.

The Origin of the "Plan."

(By Arthur J. Brinton.)

True as truth itself is the ancient adage, "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good." Here is an intimate ap-

WELCOME WORDS TO WOMEN

Women who suffer with disorders peculiar to their sex should write to Dr. Pierce and receive free the advice of a physician of over 40 years' experience—a skilled and successful specialist in the diseases of women. Every letter of this sort has the most careful consideration and is regarded as sorely confidential. Many sensitively modest women write fully to Dr. Pierce what they would shrink from telling to their local physician. The local physician is pretty sure to say that he cannot do anything without "an examination." Dr. Pierce holds that these distasteful examinations are generally needless, and that no woman, except in rare cases, should submit to them.

Dr. Pierce's treatment will cure you right in the privacy of your own home. His "Favorite Prescription" has cured hundreds of thousands, some of them the worst of cases.

It is the only medicine of its kind that is the product of a regularly graduated physician. The only one good enough that its makers dare to print its every ingredient on its outside wrapper. There's no secrecy. It will bear examination. No alcohol and no habit-forming drugs are found in it. Some unscrupulous medicine dealers may offer you a substitute. Don't take it. Don't trifle with your health. Write to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President, Buffalo, N. Y.,—take the advice received and be well.

Commission Plan in Cedar Rapids

[Facts and conclusions as to the success of the commission form of municipal government as seen by a keen observer whose position as city editor of the Cedar Rapids Gazette afforded him unusual opportunity. Copyright by W. E. Holmes.]

Anent Direct Nominations.

The system of nomination by petition eliminates the political boss, and has grown up in almost every town and city in the United States, always an unprincipled man and invariably dominated by some "interests," whether it be a public service corporation or the "whitechapel" and liquor crowd. He may pose as a pious individual, but the devil does his most evil work in the garb of other than his own. Nomination by petition also effectively eliminates the political parasite, who lives by robbing the people directly or indirectly. The nominations are made at the polls under such restrictions as govern general elections.

In contradistinction to the old ward caucus system, it does not take a wise man to see the difference, and once experienced few voters would ever be willing to give up the new system for the old, when caucuses were manipulated by a few individuals, who, in the good intentions of the majority often being thwarted by a cunningly devised motion which took the selection of delegates out of the hands of the people and placed it in the hands of men who named delegates to vote for candidates, or measures inimical to their interests.

Voters will do well to bear this in mind: A municipality is a great corporation, in which every voter is a stockholder. Unlike other corporations, however, the value of the elector's vote is not measured by his wealth, for every man's vote counts the same. But if every elector is a stockholder, why shouldn't he be privileged to vote for every man who runs for municipal office? Did you ever stop to count the number of aldermen you vote for in Marshalltown? Think a minute, and you will see that you have a very small voice in municipal affairs under your present system, whereas under the commission plan all candidates are nominated "at large" and must come under the approval of all the voters. Under this plan each voter helps to nominate the ticket—and a few politicians—and has a second opportunity to say which of the ten men nominated at the primaries are best suited to fill the various departments of city affairs.

Elimination of Partisan Politics.

Partisan politics have ever been the curse of American municipalities. Contests for control of city affairs, for the determination of municipal issues, have been fought out on national or state partisan lines, to the utter disadvantage of the citizenship and often to the intense gratification of interested parties. For various reasons have not desired a fair and honest consideration of questions at issue.

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Quips in Congress. When Hays' comet failed to confirm predictions that it would envelop the earth, Congressman Ollie James, of Kentucky, said, "It must have been scared away by the high cost of living." It was Colonel Heppburn, of Iowa, who first declared that giving Colonel Roosevelt a welcome home would be superfluous and needless, because he is "at home" everywhere, and the entire world is Roosevelt's Oyster-Bay.

THE LODGES.

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

MARSHALL LODGE 108, A. F. & A. M. Will meet at the Masonic Hall Thursday morning, June 30, 8:30, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Dr. George Glick. R. W. Chamberlain, W. M. H. S. Lawrence, Secretary. SIGNED CHAPTER No. 38, R. A. M. Special convocation July 11, 8 o'clock, work 1 repeat and most excellent degree.

George H. Boggie, E. H. P. I. S. Millard, Secretary. KING SOLOMON COUNCIL, No. 20, R. & S. M.—Stated assembly Monday, July 18, 8 p. m. A. D. Meeker, T. I. M. I. T. Forbes, Rec.

ST. ALDEMAR COMMANDERY, No. 30, K. T. Stated convocation Tuesday evening, July 19, 1910, at 8 o'clock sharp. Fred Wallace, Recorder. Fred M. Wilbur, E. C. CENTRAL CHAPTER, No. 67, O. E. S.—Special meeting Wednesday evening, June 29, 8 p. m. Mrs. George Downing, W. M. Edna C. Falarton, Secretary.

PEOSTA SOAP

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ORIGINAL NOTICE.

To Jennie Brown and Dayton Brown, her husband; Grant Lane and Hilda Lane, his wife; Etta B. Shultz and Edward Shultz, her husband; Daniel E. Lane and Mrs. Daniel E. Lane, his wife; Fred Adams and Etta Lane, his wife; Ralph Lane and Grace Lane, his wife; Ira Lane and Gertrude Lane, his wife; Harriet Myrtle Haas, unmarried; Florence D. Fisher and Walter W. Fisher, her husband; and Fanny B. Sprecher and Edward Sprecher, her husband.

You are hereby notified, that on or before the 18th day of August, A. D. 1910, there will be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the State of Iowa, within and for the county of Marshall, the petition of Harriet Lane and the following described real estate situated in Marshall county, state of Iowa, to-wit:—

The south half (1/2) of the southwest quarter (1/4) of section No. twelve (12), township No. eighty-four (84) north, range No. eighteen (18), west of the 5th P. M.

Now, unless you appear and make defence thereto, at or before noon of the second day of the next August term of said court, to be begun and held at Marshalltown, Iowa, on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1910, your default will be entered and a decree rendered thereon as prayed for in said petition.

Dated this 5th day of April, A. D. 1910.

HARRIET LANE, Plaintiff.

By F. L. MEDEKER, Her Attorney.

Original Notice.

To Frank E. Knight, William L. Knight, John L. Knight and Eva L. Kendall.

You are hereby notified, that there is now on file in the district court of the state of Iowa in and for Marshall county, the petition of William L. Knight, praying for the issuance of the letters of administration upon the estate of Frank E. Knight, absentee, as tho he were known to be dead, and that he be authorized and empowered to proceed and administer upon his said estate.

Now, unless you appear at or before noon of the second day of the next August term of said court to be begun and held at Marshalltown, Iowa, on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1910, letters of administration upon said estate will issue at the time hereinafter prescribed by the court and said estate will be disposed of in the same manner as tho an administrator was appointed as in the estate of decedents.

Dated at Marshalltown, Iowa, this 11th day of May, A. D. 1910.

WILLIAM L. KNIGHT, Petitioner.

By J. M. HOLT, His Attorney.