

Times-Republican

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THE GUN LICENSE MONEY.

Spending the gun license money seems to be attended with difficulty. Some very good persons think it should be spent on the roads. The men who paid it into the treasury object. Governor Carroll and some of his friends conceived the idea that here was a good road fund ready at hand but the fashion in which the gunners received the suggestion caused a hurried hastening away from the vicinity of the money. Other suggestions have been made and have met chill receptions. And the fund grows. It burns in the pocket.

The fishermen are joyfully willing to spend the gun money for fish. Many farmers are equally ready to apply it to road improvement (one license drains roads two hours). No doubt the advocates of "advertising Iowa" would take it gratefully and spend it with glee and good effect. The trouble is that those who paid it in insist that it shall be used, approximately at least, for the purposes for which it was paid. And a lot of these license bearers are voters.

"Ay, there's the rub." There is use for a good sized annual "wad" to be expended in game and fish protection and fish planting and propagation. Breeding game to restock Iowa is a dream more iridescent than the feathers on a cock pheasant's hackle. Some covers there are which might support mongrels and these should be stocked. The law should be enforced and game protected. Fishing will, however, be the main sport and the rivers and lakes should be kept stocked with fish.

Common justice between the man with the gun and the other with the fishing rod demands a rod license equal to that of the gun license. Tax the fisherman, too, and make him glad he paid it. Hatch game fish and populate the streams. Plant game in spots where it can exist but don't dream of prairie chickens. They're gone and their day is done. Protect what game remains, but mainly spend the money to get results where results may be had in fish hatcheries and protection.

HE RAN THE COURSE.

P. A. Smith, one of the oldest editors and among the most trustworthy and favorably known public men of Iowa has gone to the reward of a sincere and honest man. His death is a real loss to the state.

Mr. Smith was a four-square, straightforward man, who asked none to make his opinions or create his convictions. He thought, wrote and acted for himself in the splendid egotism which dares to be in the right with two or three or alone if need be. What he believed he said. What he said he stood upon in politics and in religion. For he was an honest politician and a devout Christian.

There is a shoulder touch that this newspaper shall miss. A virile and manly voice has been stilled. The state has lost a useful public servant and a citizen who loved and was beloved of Iowa. The finest epitaph of any life is in the common phrase, "He was a good man." "Pa" Smith was a good man, a stalwart friend, a sturdy protector of the rights of common humanity.

ADAMS COUNTY, OHIO.

Here's a story from Adams county, Ohio, that bears out the worst that ever has been said against the underlying factor of popular government. A grand jury inquiry, as yet little more than begun, has produced 650 indictments for vote selling. Of the indicted, 114 have come into court and admitted their guilt. That more than two-thirds of the voters of the county have sold their votes at every election for years in the opinion of Judge Blair, who caused the inquiry to be made, is apparent, too—and this bears out the conventional notion of such transactions—it appears that these voters took money from both sides and then went to the polls and voted as they saw fit!

A man who will sell his vote will, of course, double cross the man or the party that makes the purchase. There may be such a thing as a "square gambler," but the elector who sells his vote at the polls never can be depended upon to stay hitched. So far as that feature of it goes, it probably is well. It tends to keep down the traffic generally, altho it seems not to have had that effect in Adams county, Ohio.

The situation in Adams county has been, Judge Blair says, the same for the last thirty-five or forty years. When the bribing started is not known, but it was long before half the men who have been indicted were born. The vote-selling practice, from long usage, probably has become respectable. We may infer this from the circumstance that among the guilty is the Rev. Isaac Hilton, pastor of a flourishing little congregation at Red Brush. This is a real debacle—this Adams county, Ohio, layout. It can not, however be at all typical, at least not so in degree. There is plenty of vote-trafficking outside of this Ohio county, but it is doubtful if even the sums of New York afford another example of it to compare with this Adams county, Ohio, takes the pain in this particular line.

Topics of the Times

One of the crying needs of the world is a pre-digested Christmas dinner.

Ninety thousand dollars it is estimated men spent for Christmas presents. Christmas it thus appears went republican.

When it is all over, if Lafe's sunken boom shall ever be raised it will be found that the scuttling holes were bored from the inside.

Mr. Carnegie is so self constitutedly the custodian of the dove of peace that he objects to anybody else entering a pigeon in the big peace show.

Nine thousand deer were killed in New York state last season. The farmers seem to be more complaisant to deer hunting there than in Iowa.

The Mississippi river is said to be the lowest since 1854. But it's one of those things that can't be said like live-stock and eggs and clothing. Otherwise, it would be in flood.

Two gallons of whisky to every man, woman and child were used in the United States last year. That isn't much for the tanks but two gallons seems to be a big average for the babies.

Anyway they can't take these few glorious days or the salary away from Lafe. Better thirty days of Washington than a cycle of Des Moines.

But think of Illinois waking up on Christmas morning and finding Lorimer fast in her stockings!

Having spent all the money Christmas, it is the part of wisdom to concern ourselves with the business outlook of the new year.

IOWA OPINIONS AND NOTES.

"We sometimes wonder if great editors are so annoyed with jealousies and spite" inquires the Scranton Journal. "Iowa has much regard for Harvey Ingham, and the Journal contributes thereto, but if advice from this quarter was in order, we would suggest that he take treatment for biliousness. We are sure he would see clearer and feel better."

The Iowa Falls Citizen argues that "The parcels post will not only hurt the retailer but it will help him. It will enable him to better compete with the catalog house. It will bring him into closer relation with his country trade. It will increase the volume of business between the local business man and the farmer. There should be nobody fighting the parcels post except the shipping companies and the big business interests affected. This is enough to kill every effort at parcels post for some time."

"What is the use of making a row about it; let papa have it is the argument advanced by Lafe Young, Jr.," asserts the Knoxville Journal. "Ye gods and little fishes what a slogan that is!" exclaims the Journal. "Let papa have it!"

"Here's to Lafe!" says the Humboldt Republican. "Long may he live and may he get out of the senate early to make room for a man who will represent the mind of the people of Iowa."

"There is absolutely nothing the matter with the crops except that as an agricultural state it has all the ailments of the union 'beaten to a frazzle,' so much so that the increase in land values has sent the land hungry to other states to buy farms at much less value than they can be had here," declares the Parkersburg Eclipse, and advises, "Advertise, but advertise intelligently. Hot air won't answer. People want specific facts. Give them the facts and advertising will be the best investment that the people of Iowa as a whole can make."

"Porterhouse steaks and tenderloin of pork are again getting in smelling distance of the average well-to-do citizen, at last," remarks the Early News.

"A million or more voters in 1912 will be influenced by the cost of living between this time and that," says the Davenport Democrat. "This I submit is one of the problems for the majority of the next house of representatives."

"If the senatorial fight this winter," says the Monticello Express, "does not become a reactionary hope, 'expressing no more than break the iron rule of Cummings it will have accomplished a great thing, no matter who may be named for senator.'"

The Charles City Intelligencer believes that no mistake would be made in the advice to Evers to the state's attorney. "It may be true," the Intelligencer continues, "that Mr. Evers would not get Evers' shoes, but that is little matter because nobody would expect a man at the beginning of his congressional career to be as big as at its close. The talk about selecting a man to fill Evers' shoes is all hoax, anyway; what we want is a man who will fill his own shoes."

Outside Point of View

"Cut a slot in the door and have the postman use it," is the advice of the postoffice department. And some doctor adds, "don't put any covering over the slot on the inside or outside." We are accustomed to point out that the yellow race does this backwards, invariably. Get the curtain before the horse, but if ever a nation worked a reform at the wrong end, we certainly are doing it. We are establishing tuberculosis hospitals all over the country, but cutting no slots in the doors. Here and there are open air sleeping rooms, perhaps five in a town of a population of 5,000, but while some one of the family may get the good of such fresh pure air for eight hours out of the twenty-four, the other twelve are spent breathing air that many times has been breathed before. There probably is not in Iowa today a school house, church, an opera house, a railroad depot, or a railroad car that is properly ventilated. But few private residences, store buildings or offices are fit to live in after Nov. 1 each year, this fitness referring to the air breathed in such places. Storm windows, storm doors, double doors, heat registers, eight rooms now are common on and in every well built house. And all of these modern conveniences are the cause of tuberculosis. Even the latest improved blacksmith shops are now ceiled or plastered, such men building such shops forgetting that with the old style of shops, the heat doors open, even on the coldest days, the blacksmith working in his shirt sleeves, and who can give the name of any blacksmith working in the old style shop that died of consumption. And such blacksmiths seldom "take cold." Who ever heard of such blacksmiths dying of pneumonia? The trouble commences when they dislike to wear clothes suitable to the climate we live in. Our women and children will not wear clothes that keep them comfortable when the thermometer goes below sixty degrees. So we put on the storm windows and doors and fix up the furnace, and develop thousands of cases of tuberculosis. There are thousands of women in Iowa at this hour wearing the same clothes that they wore last August, this while doing the housework. Such women when going out put on suitable warm clothes, but soon get into some overheated street car, or hours in an over-heated, non-ventilated store room, visit at some house that is almost airtight, and do not even "take off their things." Our automobiles are the cause of much trouble as well as pleasure, but the present form of being open to the weather is almost providential. At present any one riding in an automobile in Iowa in November or December has to "dress for it." However, we probably will soon have on the market heated and airtight automobiles. "Why men don't go to church" has been the subject of many a newspaper article. And it's a fact that lack of ventilation in our modern churches is a valid excuse for not going. As a rule, the audience rooms of every church should have every door and window open at least half an hour, morning, noon, and night, before services. And while the people are in the room breathing over and over again the air that has entered with the door, the audience rooms of every church should have every door and window open at least half an hour, morning, noon, and night, before services. And while the people are in the room breathing over and over again the air that has entered with the door, the audience rooms of every church should have every door and window open at least half an hour, morning, noon, and night, before services. And while the people are in the room breathing over and over again the air that has entered with the door, the audience rooms of every church should have every door and window open at least half an hour, morning, noon, and night, before services.

SCIENTISTS SAY NO.

Times-Republican: In a recent issue of your valued paper there appeared a dispatch from East Windsor, Connecticut, that "Robert Charles Hanna, of this town, has announced that he is successor to the head of the Christian Science church."

Mr. Alfred Farlow, of Boston, general manager of the Christian Science publication committee, in commenting on this dispatch states: "No doubt the public will recognize the ridiculousness of such an announcement when they consider that Mr. Hanna is not a member of the Christian Science church. Moreover, it should be understood that the Christian Science movement is not a South American republic which is subject to semi-weekly revolutions. It is based upon divine principle and personal leaders are entirely out of keeping with the spirit of Christian Science."

Mr. Farlow's statement covers the matter very thoroughly and we would ask you to kindly publish the same for the information of your readers. Respectfully yours, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marshalltown.

Iowa Newspapers

THE STAR-CLIPPER NEWS. [Traer Star-Clipper].

We remember many years ago when we fought the saloon in Tama county our subscription list suffered heavily. Scores of people would not take the paper, and the trouble commenced when we got out and derided and insulted at every opportunity. But those days are over. We doubt whether there are five families in Tama county today who reject the Star-Clipper because of its position on the liquor question. We are sure our attitude has done us much more good than harm in a financial way, and we know it has done as great good in personal satisfaction and approval of conscience. The sentiment of Iowa on the liquor question has changed wonderfully the past few years, and the growth of sentiment and practice toward sobriety and temperance is growing daily.

WHY HE WOULDN'T SIGN

[Fredericksburg News].

The editor of this little country paper did not sign the petition for good and sufficient reasons to him, but a good friend, who by the way, signed the petition himself, has told us that it has been intimated to him that if he publicly voiced his honest sentiments which are antagonistic to the nefarious business, that we will lose business. Very good, let the business go. We did not sign the petition because we consider the saloon a bad thing in a community. It debases not only manhood but womanhood and does not stand for a single thing that is noble or elevating.

Looking at the business from another standpoint, the saloon keeper and his clerks are allowed to join hardly any of the secret societies. A saloon keeper can not become a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen, Yeomen, and many other lodges—not on account of the men, mind you—but on account of the business in which they are engaged. The members of these lodges have the right to sign a petition for a saloon, and many of them do, but yet the saloon keeper can not join their order, but because a man does not sign the petition and dares to state his position and tell his reasons his business is to suffer at the hands of those who favor the damnable traffic.

Courts, Law and Justice?

[West's Docket.]

"Ay ban poor man," said Yon Yonson quietly, "but Ay tank Ay fight. Yon sue you in de court." Which he did, accordingly.

He brought an action in the district court. "Of course the man broke his leg," said the district judge. "He is entitled to the money."

"Ay tell you so," said Yon Yonson. "What for you make me so much trouble?"

"The case isn't settled yet. We'll see about this," said the United Brotherhood Association; and it appealed the case to the supreme court.

The supreme court listened to the review of the case.

Said the attorney for the association: "The contract which Yon Yonson signed expressly provides that the breaking of a leg is defined to be a breaking of the shaft of the thigh bone between the hip and knee joints, or the breaking of the shafts of both bones between the knee and ankle joints. Now, Mr. Yonson sustained Pott's fracture. That is, he broke one of the bones between the knee and ankle joints; the other bone was broken, but not across the shaft. It was fractured across the head of the bone. This is known technically as the 'malleolus process,' and is in reality a protrusion from the head of the bone. The contract says nothing about the malleolus process. That lets the association out."

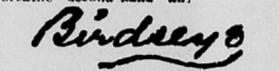
"Your honor," said the attorney for Yon Yonson, "the doctor testifies that there was a complete solution of the continuity of both bones. If that doesn't mean that both bones were broken, I give up the case. What is the malleolus process? The shaft is the shaft. A contract is a contract. The law is the law. Judgment for the appellant."

"I told you so," said the association tauntingly.

"Ay shall learn to read English," said Yon Yonson thoughtfully.

Don't you believe it? See Peterson vs. Modern Brotherhood of America, 101 Northwestern, 283.

warm air. In our big refrigerators, houses, the air is certainly not enough, but such places breed tuberculosis germs by the million. It is not the warm room or the cold room that is healthy or unhealthy. The tuberculosis germ gets in its work, where the air that enters our lungs has been used for breathing purposes until all the healthy life giving and preserving qualities have been used and destroyed. Sleeping or waking we cannot afford to breathe "second hand" air.



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Winter Months on the Farm How to Improve Them How to Care for Manures Methods of Handling, Storing and Applying to Conserve Fertility and Get Most Profitable Results By PROF. E. B. HART Wisconsin College of Agriculture Copyright, 1910, by Western Newspaper Union

The waste of fertilizers through the careless management of farm manures throughout the United States is enormous. The estimated value of manure produced in the entire country from all classes of live stock is \$2,325,700,000. At least one-third of this is totally lost, which means that a value of \$750,000,000 annually drains away from the manure heaps, passes in ammonia vapor into the air, or is otherwise lost beyond recovery. All of this may be prevented by observing some simple principles in the care of stable manure, which will prevent these losses by heating and leaching. The methods of handling manure have improved to a great extent during recent years due to the introduction of improved machinery, such as manure carriers and spreaders, which make it possible to handle manures with less labor. The improvement of sanitary conditions, especially on dairy farms, which require the frequent cleaning of stables and the use of considerable amount of litter has also improved the methods of handling manure. The greatest waste occurs, however, in piling manure carelessly, allowing it to heat, and thus lose the nitrogen by leaching out rains and drainage waters. Our streams and rivers are rich with leached fertilizers. This is impossible to recover. Another great waste, particularly in the United States, is in liquid manures, for which, in many cases, no method of preservation is practiced. In European countries liquid manures are very carefully stored and taken to the fields, being placed in cisterns or absorbed with good absorbent litters. Best Absorbent to Use. The principal value of an absorbent or litter in a stable is to retain liquids and thus keep the animal and the stable clean. A sufficient amount of finely absorbent litter should be used to entirely absorb the liquids and not pack down in a wet soggy condition. A tight gutter with plenty of litter will solve the problem of saving liquid manure without the need of a cistern or drainage pipes, which are difficult to keep clean. When straw is used for bedding it is best to cut it in short lengths so that it moderately to a large area than if it is applied thicker on a small area. Loss from drainage is very heavy where the application is excessive. Storing Manure in Piles. Contrary to the belief of many farmers, it is an easy matter to pile manure in the open in a way that will allow no loss of fertilizing elements. The trick of this consists in making a square or rectangular pile with perpendicular sides and the top sloping toward the center so that the manure will always be kept moist. Only dry manure heats and loses ammonia, moisture counteracting this loss. The pile should be made deep enough, so that the heaviest rains or snows will not wet clear through to the bottom and cause leaching. This is not difficult since a pile three or four feet deep will absorb even the heaviest rains. Such piles may be placed upon a tight board floor or a piece of puddled clay or even ordinary soil without danger of loss. The essential factor is to keep the top of the pile hollow so that moisture runs into the manure, instead of off of it, as occurs in the ordinary cone-shaped pile, which we so frequently see beside the barn. Storage of Manure in Sheds. A combined manure storage shed and shelter for stock may be used to advantage on many farms. Where the manure is so stored it must be kept moist, since drying out will result in fire fangings. A tight floor in such a shed is unnecessary, providing moisture is not excessive, and sufficient litter being used in the stable. Where manure is stored in the stable and becomes dry, it should be thoroughly wet down to prevent further loss of ammonia. There is no damage to the manure from animals walking over it, providing it is kept sufficiently moist. Supplementing farm manures with other fertilizers by mixing them in the stable is very generally practiced with good results. One pound of rock phosphate or bones per day for each animal, sprinkled on the manure in the stable will generally provide sufficient phosphate fertilizer to make the manure ideal for most crops. Other absorbents, such as gypsum or land plaster, are quite generally used, since they add somewhat in absorbing liquids. Avoid Ashes With Manure. Farmers need to be cautioned generally against the use of wood ashes and lime with manure. The ashes and lime produce an alkaline condition, resulting in the loss of the ammonia which carries off the nitrogen. This point has not been sufficiently emphasized, and many well meaning farmers have used ashes and lime with manure to disadvantage. The lime and ashes, if needed by the soil, should be put on in other years than those in which farm manure is applied. On light soils, where coarse manure is likely to make the soil still lighter, or rotted manure should be used. Manure may be rotted under sheds by heaping it always moist. If a feed outfit is available, it should be used to cut the litter, as the manure may be handled easier and its absorbing power will be increased.



Over \$750,000,000 worth of fertility annually drains away from the manure piles behind the barns of American farmers. This loss could easily be prevented by good care.

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What is the secret of success?" asked the Sphinx. "Push," said the Button. "Take pains," said the Window. "Never be led," said the Pencil. "Be up to date," said the Calendar. "Always keep cool," said the Ice. "Do business on tick," said the Clock. "Never lose your head," said the Barrel. "Do a driving business," said the Hammer. "Aspire to greater things," said the Nutmeg. "Make light of everything," said the Fire. "Make much of small things," said the Microscope. "Never do anything off hand," said the Glove. "Spend much time in reflection," said the Mirror. "Do the work you are suited for," said the Flue. "Find a good thing and stick to it," said the Glue. "Strive to make a good impression," said the Seal—Life.



The manure pile should have a hollow top which will hold moisture and keep the pile wet.

It is a good absorbent. Shredded corn stalks are very effective, which is another argument in favor of the use of silage, particularly in dairy cattle. A quantity of the heavy stalks is usually not eaten by the animals and makes the very best bedding. Shavings are quite frequently used and are a good absorbent. Farmers sometimes complain of the bad effects of manure containing shavings upon some crops, and to prevent injury of this character, it is best to thoroughly rot the manure containing shavings. Tight floors are essential to save liquids, but most important is to use plenty of bedding. Haul Manure Daily. The regular spreading of farm manures in the fields daily saves the greatest amount of fertilizers, as there is practically no loss from leaching. Manure should not be spread upon frozen ground unless it is level, or upon billy land where washing rains are likely to carry it away. On a flat level field manure may be spread on snow with no danger of

loss. When applied to the fields manure should be spread uniformly over the land and not in small heaps, as the latter method is wasteful of fertilizer materials. It also involves more labor to spread these piles later in the season, and the pile of manure can never be so effectively distributed as when freshly hauled. The rate of application of manures is frequently too heavy. It is much better to apply a light application frequently and to put the manure on thickly once in several years. Over thick to ten tons should never be used for in such cases a large amount of the fertilizer is lost and is not saved up for future crops. Greater yields will be secured from a given amount of manure by applying

THE LODGES.

MASONIC NOTICES. Hall in New Masonic Temple. Visitors always welcome. MARSHALL LODGE, 106, A. F. & A. M. Work in second degree Friday, Dec. 30, at 7:30 p. m. in new temple. H. S. Lawrence, Secretary. SIGHT CHAPTER No. 28, R. A. M. Regular convention Dec. 19, 7:30, in the new temple. George H. Boggie, E. H. P. I. S. Millard, Secretary. KING SOLOMON Council, No. 29, R. & S. M., Stated assembly, Monday, Jan. 16, 1911, 7:30 p. m. I. T. Forbes, Recorder. A. D. Meeker, T. I. M. St. ALDEMAR COMMANDERY, No. 30, K. T. Stated convales Tuesday evening, Jan. 17, 1911, at 7:30 o'clock. Fred Wallace, Recorder. CENTRAL CHAPTER No. 67, O. E. S.—Special meeting Wednesday evening, Dec. 28, 7:30 p. m., new temple. Mrs. George Downing, W. M. Edna C. Fulerton, Secretary.

defeated such petitions, and in view of the unquestionable growth of popular sentiment in favor of the change, it seems certain that the amendment will be submitted and equally certain that it will be adopted by the necessary number of states. If the amendment were submitted to popular vote in the different states at this time there is hardly a doubt that it would receive majorities, even in those states that are pronounced in their conservatism. But the very fact that popular opinion on the subject is practically one-sided at this time presents a possibility that might lead to the defeat of the proposition later. Public sentiment has been tending for some time toward change. There is a demand for radical innovation. Argument on the other side has been so unpopular that the judicious have held it in reserve. To say that it will not be drawn out in case the proposal for changing the method of electing United States senators is put forward would be to assume that the conservative element in American citizenship has been driven to permanent silence. This, of course, is not the case. And it is well that it is not. The other side should be heard. In this particular instance it will be heard. There is plenty of time for debate. And when the arguments on both sides are all in, the popular opinion on the subject of it stands is losing supporters or holding them.