

Times-Republican

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BEING DIFFERENT. "It is not at all necessary that there should be a striking difference between Mr. Young and Mr. Kenyon, although the one may hold somewhat different opinions on some questions. Strange as may seem to the Marshalltown editor, Lefe Young was no enemy of the public good. He is an Iowa man who has been devoted to the welfare of Iowa. He is a moral man, an intelligent man and there is as much patriotic blood in him as there is in the Marshalltown editor. Senator Kenyon is not so narrow as to believe that he has to be merely different from ex-Senator Young."—Cedar Rapids Republican.

On the contrary, for Mr. Kenyon to retain the loyalty of northern Iowa which elected him it is necessary for him to be exceedingly different from Mr. Young politically and he made a very good start when he lined up for recognition of the progressives on senate committees. Young would have voted directly opposite.

WHERE COULD YOU DO BETTER.

In ten years the value of farm lands and buildings in the middle west has doubled. In Iowa the value has more than doubled. In Colorado the value of buildings has nearly tripled and the average acre price has nearly tripled. Massachusetts values have increased about 25 per cent and Connecticut about 29 per cent.

This means in effect that the Iowa farmer who has made a living on his farm for the last ten years has been paid back for every acre every cent he paid for it if he hasn't made a cent any other way than by the rise of his land values. It also means that if he has made enough to pay for improvements that he has buildings worth twice the value of those he bought standing on this land. It means that his \$50 an acre land of ten years ago is worth \$100 if he cares to sell it, his \$75 land worth \$150.

Talk of opportunity? Where has been greater opportunity than Iowa has offered during the past decade? The 160-acre farm has added an increment of \$5,000 to \$12,000 in that time. In the advance there has been no element of speculation. It has been a straight, legitimate additional valuation, natural, inevitable and permanent.

He can't get the added valuation in cash if he doesn't sell? But he can. If he is to stay he must. He is raising more corn on \$150 land than ever the \$40 acre dreamed of. If he is farming up to the age he is getting returns from the new valuation. One good Iowa farmer, a corn and hog farmer, says he has been getting returns which would justify a \$200 per acre price for Marshall county lands. And the limit of production is still far in the future.

QUIT CLUBBING AND TRY HOLDEN.

When Professor Holden said—if he did say—that in event Ernest Moore, of Linn county, should be a candidate for governor he would run against him he took a narrow view of the controversy. The row so far as it is personal between Moore and Holden is of small interest except to themselves. Neither Moore nor Holden is in the minds of any considerable number of voters as gubernatorial possibilities. Neither ever had much more than the legal opportunity of all constitutionally eligible citizens to be governor. About the only bearing the muss has on the governorship is that if Mr. Moore ever had more than the constitutional opportunity referred to, the Holden row is in the nature of frost. In short while a personal grievance may limit it never enlarges opportunity. It is ridiculous to imagine the governorship as a bone of contention between Moore and Holden.

But Holden has been of large actual service to the state. He has accomplished things in his line. He has earned the right to square treatment in Iowa.

The square thing to do is for the educational board to investigate Holden at once if it intends to do so at all. Newspaper attacks are not the proper method of trial. Just at present the Cedar Rapids Republican is busy as a cranberry merchant trying Holden. Mr. Moore lives in Cedar Rapids, Mr. Trewin and Mr. Boyd, of the educational board, live in Cedar Rapids. Perhaps the accident of residence has nothing to do with the activity of the Republican. Nevertheless the thought outrages that the place to try Holden is not in the newspapers and especially not in the Cedar Rapids Republican.

The Moore-Holden affair is one for an open mind and the evidence in the case. Fairness is all either side or faction can justly demand. Holden is an enthusiast and enthusiasts are the

godfathers of mistakes as they are of accomplishment. It would not be astonishing had Holden made mistakes; he may be all Moore says he is; but any attempt to club him instead of investigating him will be resented by the farmers whom he has served.

Topics of the Times

Lafe's Des Moines booster speech in the senate is not the only pebble on the beach. The "Washington Bureau" of the Des Moines Register and Leader wires that Senator Kenyon is advising President Taft to take a vacation at Okoboji. See what geographical location comes to? . . . . .

Why is it after thirty years of importation of draft horses that we can not supply our own demand for high class breeders? Why is it necessary to bring stallions from France? Can't we breed them here from our imported animals? Please explain.

Kansas can produce corn for \$9.18 an acre. In Iowa it costs \$7.76 exclusive of rent and interest. In Maine \$24.55. When you receive one of those pamphlets offering cheap farms in the east paste the figures above on its front page. . . . .

It's a question whether or not the extra session is worth the time and the cost. . . . .

The habeas corpus proceedings in the case of Tilden were more of the nature of a revivify. . . . .

Don't be content with your lot. Build a house on it. . . . .

A Mexican revolution is like a Mexican dollar. It looks big, clanks loud but it doesn't get much. . . . .

The Waterloo Times-Tribune says Professor Holden "doesn't have to defend himself from the attacks made on him." Perhaps not, but it is due the state, the school and himself that he shall defend himself. Perhaps it is also coming to Moore. . . . .

Senator Sammie's little public utilities joker was not a good lead in the play for congressional preference. It ought to be put out of politics definitely and finally. . . . .

The Dubuque Times-Journal is still "pounding Columbus." It is a harmless amusement. . . . .

IOWA OPINIONS AND NOTES.

"Huh!" exclaims the Mason City Globe-Gazette, "the old settler has seen it a good deal worse than this on the sixth day of May and that was the year of the biggest crop. Iceless as thick as your leg at the ankle and snow deep enough to stall a double team of horses with empty wagon. Huh! Talk about this being cold on the first day of May. Why didn't you live here a few decades ago?"

Noting that Des Moines person has preached a sermon in favor of the harden skirt the Burlington Gazette trusts it will cause no split in his congregation.

"The state, however, is not concerned about who gets the glory just so the work is done," says the Boone News-Republican, referring to the Casson-Thorne controversy.

Noting that Des Moines Burns assures the unions he is a friend to organized labor, the Keokuk Constitution-Democrat asks, "Were you ever told in the woodshed it was for your own good?"

"True the way in which Senator Loring of Illinois got into the capital is a time-worn subject, but like some of the favorite plays it is bound to have a long run," says the Davenport Democrat. "Something new has been developed every day since the first disclosures were made. And what has been divulged so far hints rather broadly at more to come."

"Now that the senate committees have all been chosen and the same is set, the senators will take a few days' respite to get ready for the big re-election exhibition, which promises to be complete with corking base hits, sensational slides, and home runs galore," says the Mason City Globe-Gazette. Kenyon—at the expense of Baseman Cummings and Shortstop Kenyon for pretty plays."

"Professor Holden," says the Waterloo Times-Tribune, "doesn't have to defend himself from the attacks made on him. He has a planted too many good seeds in Iowa."

The Webster City Freeman-Tribune complains that "there are a few politicians in Iowa who would work harder to bring an enemy than to defend a friend. Such politicians are dangerous propositions when in public office. To accomplish the humiliation of an enemy they would not hesitate to vote against good measures in the interest of the people. What we need are legislative positions are men broad enough and big enough and honest enough to stand for the right no matter in what company that stand takes them and no matter whether the measure are fathered by friend or foe."

GENERAL EDITORIAL COMMENT.

We shall not worry about the meaning of the Texas maneuvers as long as the strawberry shortcake season lasts.—St. Louis Times.

The first Florida peaches have been received, and are what is left of the Georgia crop will be in our midst.—Atlanta Journal.

Now comes that period so dreaded by hookworm victims and others, when the worming and the furnace-tending seasons overlap.—Syracuse Herald.

No patriotic Columbia beauty will be "at home" to a young man who rings the bell when not wearing a Columbia host's button.—Columbia (S. C.) State.

When a girl has a man to dinner her mother's only idea seems to be to make him ashamed of himself for not being in the family.—New York Press.

The way the negroes are hiking out of Mississippi and Texas to the Dominion proves that they don't mind a little

thing like Canadian frost.—Washington Post.

An Inquirer wishes to know where the chorus girls spend the summer. In homes for the aged, most of them.—Charleston News and Courier.

Two Points of View.

It is instructive to contrast the point of view from which its advocates and opponents regard the policy of reciprocity with Canada. One point of view is natural; the other is local and parochial. In recent speech in the house of representatives Mr. Hinds, of Maine, stated the argument against reciprocity in its narrowest and most localized form. He said that the farmers of the United States were now more in need of protection than ever before. He said that, because after suffering for many decades from an oversupply of cheap leads in the west they were just beginning to reap the advantages of an extinction of that oversupply, as witness the notable advance in the prices of agricultural products in the last decade and the increase in the value of farm lands and buildings between 1900 and 1910, which has ranged from 35 per cent in New England to 100 and 200 per cent in the great agricultural states of the west.

Without accepting Mr. Hinds' estimate of the consequences of the proposed arrangement with Canada, we may fairly say that the gist of this argument is that the prices of food products in this country should be kept as high as they are and even forced higher, as our population increases, by the exclusion of all foreign food products. Mr. Hinds probably regrets that the thirteen colonies ever permitted the northwest territory to be carved into states and its land opened to cultivation. He must also look upon the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, Florida and Texas as an economic misfortune. He must deplore the extension of American sovereignty from ocean to ocean, for all these successive enlargements of our boundaries increased the available supply of food products and put upon the farmers of the original union an increasing burden of competition. It might or might not have been more profitable for the farmers of the thirteen colonies if they had been left to furnish the food supply of a nation isolated by iron bands within the boundary lines of the United States as they existed after the conclusion of the treaty of peace with Great Britain. But what would have been the status of this continent or in the world of such a nation? The question answers itself, and also the argument that the economic policy of the United States should have been governed from the first or should be governed now by the same consideration of furnishing a closed market for a single class of its products.

Contrast the narrowness of view with President Taft's broad gauged statesmanship. In his speech in this city on Thursday last he said: "The question which we now have to answer is whether we are to erect a wall across the country 3,700 miles in length and of indefinite height to prevent the natural trade that would flow between two great nations of people of the same language, of similar character, traditions, habits and mental endowments, when the removal of the wall would furnish to each country the economical advantage of its corresponding enlargement of prosperous population and territory without the added responsibility of government and political control."

What is the spirit in which the statesmen of the past worked who looked to the upbuilding of the nation in all its parts and were not afraid to wish its borders to the Mississippi and then to the Pacific? Who now regrets that the hardy old settler of New England, a very common specimen fifty years ago, certainly was conspicuous for a peculiar mental condition not noticeable in others under the influence of other intoxicating liquors? The writer can speak so positively of the immediate use of claret and sherry, but has had abundant chance to watch and notice the peculiarities of the hardy old settler, and all of it would go to verify this laboratory result.

Dr. Whitney has been experimenting to find out whether there are essential components than alcohol in ordinary liquors, or whether liquors containing the same amount of alcohol are equally injurious, and finally to determine whether the most injurious are entirely harmless. He used some small water-living animals called rotifers in his experiments. He placed varying amounts of the different liquors into the water in which these animals lived and noted in what percentage of alcohol they could live thirty minutes and also in what percentage of alcohol they could live two or three days and produce young. Tests were made with wines such as claret, elder and sherry; with malt liquors such as beer and ale; with distilled liquors, such as whisky, brandy and gin, and with pure alcohol.

The results of these experiments proved when the alcoholic contents of all liquors were reduced to the same percentage that ordinary hardy claret and ale are the most poisonous beverages and that brandy, gin and whisky are the least poisonous. In other experiments, in which sherry and claret were evaporated and their residue put into water, it was found that the most poisonous beverages were even more poisonous than the same percentage of pure alcohol.

In summary of his report, Dr. Whitney says: "It is readily seen that the percentage of alcohol in malt liquors stand second in point of toxicity and lastly the distilled liquors are the least toxic of all the beverages. The value of these experiments is to show that in the three main kinds of alcoholic beverages there are other important toxic ingredients than ethyl alcohol and also to demonstrate that the various alcoholic liquors, when reduced to the same percentage of alcohol, differ widely in their point of toxicity."

The results perhaps explain why different alcoholic beverages have such

different effects upon the drunkard even to the equal intoxication is produced. It is generally recognized that brandy produces a certain type of drunkenness and that elder produces another type widely different. Many of the other liquors also produce a particular type of drunkenness, the characteristics of which are typical for each liquor. These types of drunkenness are doubtless partly caused, at least, by the non-alcoholic ingredients in the liquors."

It would seem we must revise our school books. Not only do malt and distilled liquors contain alcohol, injurious to the stomach, but they are also poisonous to the human stomach, but they also possess other poisonous qualities distinct and positively injurious. To offset this we have eminent medical authority that the moderate use of alcoholic and malt liquors is frequently beneficial in their practice. The medical profession, as well as all intelligent persons, do not disagree on the abuse of liquor. This discussion is along the line of the use of intoxicating liquors. The laboratory experts have ordered a new formula. It is this: Remove all alcohol from all malt liquors, all kinds of wine and distilled liquors, and they are still injurious.

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Washington, May 2.—William E. Chandler, formerly senator from New Hampshire, spends his winters in Washington, and loves to meet up with his old cronies in the senate and tell stories.

"I will remember," said Senator Chandler, "that I was considerably in the limelight when Tillman, Bailey and myself were made the charter members of the Ananias Club by the late lamented T. R."

"I was up at Tillman's apartments one night when a couple of southern fellows came in considerably excited. 'Senator,' they said to Tillman, 'we've just heard of an outrageous scheme on the part of this man Roosevelt. There is a vacancy on the interstate commerce commission. There is considerable agitation about the segregation of the whites and negroes on trains running thru southern states. Unless the right kind of a man gets on that commission this question may be taken up and decided contrary to the wish of every southern gentleman.' 'What can I do about it?' asked Tillman.

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which begins near a point opposite Jefferson Barracks. Once started, the noise always continued until the boat was at the wharf, and then died in a gasp to assure the farthest listener that anchor had been cast.

The distance lends enchantment to the night, and the moon's light, floating across a quiet city from a steamboat coming upstream, there used to be in it a suggestion of beauty which we can not, by any force of imagination, detect in it in a circus parade. And why, to put the question back to the asking of which this article was begun, should the callopp be with us still and the steamboat gone? Or, why should the callopp have been taken over by the circus as its peculiar property after the steamboats were no more? The strange fate, the callopp, refusing to give up the ghost, has taken to the circus as a protector and friend. Long live the circus. It is a friend to everybody. But the voice of the callopp, heard clear at hand, sounds to us as the voice of Rachel weeping for her lost steamboats and refusing to be comforted because they are not. And of late there has come into the callopp's music an intermezzo or undertone of hope which suggests an expectation that the boats are coming back. Surely the trinity will be broken until the boats, the circus and the callopp are together again.

Outside Point of View

We are told in the Hartford Courant that after a comprehensive investigation of the problem and observation of the effects of de-alcoholized liquors upon low forms of animal life, Dr. David D. Whitney of Wesleyan's biological department has reached two rather startling conclusions: "The harmfulness of intoxicants is not removed with the removal of alcohol from their composition."

"With their alcoholic contents reduced to the same percentage, ordinary hardy claret and ale are the most poisonous beverages and brandy, gin and whisky are the least poisonous." Dr. Whitney's work in the Wesleyan laboratories has been to investigate the report of a committee of fifty experts made some time ago on the liquor problem. The committee stated that alcohol is the only poisonous ingredient of liquors and stated that if all liquors were reduced to the same percentage of alcohol, their injurious effects would be equal. A method of de-alcoholization has been discovered in England by which it is possible to remove all the alcohol from the beer and still leave it practically the same in taste and in color as the ordinary beer. This new kind of beer is said to be as good as the original as far as satiating as the regular kind.

Accepting these statements at face value is a blow at the theory of the use of wine and malt liquors as beverages only harmful according to the percentage of alcohol they contain. The hardy old settler of New England, a very common specimen fifty years ago, certainly was conspicuous for a peculiar mental condition not noticeable in others under the influence of other intoxicating liquors. The writer can speak so positively of the immediate use of claret and sherry, but has had abundant chance to watch and notice the peculiarities of the hardy old settler, and all of it would go to verify this laboratory result.

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nor of South Carolina, and the incident was closed." . . . . There are two democratic members of the Indiana delegation who do not speak when they meet in the house or at the hotel in which they both live. It is an unfortunate affair but it makes peace negotiations difficult and embarrassing. Representative William A. Cullop, of the Second Indiana district, has long been known as the double of J. Pierpont Morgan. This statement, of course, conveys the impression that Mr. Cullop has an abnormal nose. Mr. Morgan is said to be sensitive about his nose. So, too, is Mr. Cullop. When Representative Cline was sent to congress to represent the Twelfth district he was invited to dinner by Mr. Cullop. Mr. Cline was thinking deeply about the new burdens imposed upon him by his district and swears that he was gazing into space. While thus pre-occupied he was interrupted by Mr. Cullop. "I know what you are thinking about," said Cline suddenly. "What?" asked Cline. "You're thinking about what a big nose I have, and you're wondering why I've got it."

"You do me a great injustice," declared Mr. Cline. "Don't protest," shouted Cullop. "I know."

"I do protest," said Cline. "Never mind," said Cullop. "I've got a big nose, and I'll tell you how I got it. I've got it because I have kept it out of other people's business, and gave it a chance to grow."

Martin W. Littleton, who defeated "Farmer" Cook in the Roosevelt district on Long Island, came to the house of representatives with the reputation of being one of the best orators in the United States. He likewise came with the reputation of being one of the best lawyers in the country. His fame as an orator became established when he nominated Alton Parker for the presidency. His ability as a lawyer was recognized in the Thaw case and later in connection with the case of Charles W. Morse.

With such a reputation Littleton was looked upon as one of the scholars. He unconsciously disabused the minds of members who believed him to be a scholar, in the general acceptance of that term. Littleton was endeavoring to describe his sensations as a new member of the house.

"This all seems mighty strange to me," he said to a group of democrats before Champ Clark was elected speaker. "I don't quite know how I can describe the feelings of a man who had not dreamed of becoming a member of such a great body, and of becoming a member of a club; or joining the bar, or entering the court room in a great murder case. I must confess that I am at a loss to describe my sensations. It seems like some festive occasion."

"I know what you are getting at," interrupted a democrat. "To a new member it's like graduation day." "Graduation day," echoed Littleton. "I can't compare my sensations to graduation day because I never graduated from anything. I just picked up my education on the fly."

Is there anything in all this world that is of more importance to you than good digestion? Food must be eaten to sustain life and must be digested and converted into blood. When the digestion fails the whole body suffers. Chamberlain's Tablets are a rational and reliable cure for indigestion. They increase the flow of bile, purify the blood, strengthen the stomach, and tone up the whole digestive apparatus to a natural and healthy action. For sale by all dealers.

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nor of South Carolina, and the incident was closed." . . . . There are two democratic members of the Indiana delegation who do not speak when they meet in the house or at the hotel in which they both live. It is an unfortunate affair but it makes peace negotiations difficult and embarrassing. Representative William A. Cullop, of the Second Indiana district, has long been known as the double of J. Pierpont Morgan. This statement, of course, conveys the impression that Mr. Cullop has an abnormal nose. Mr. Morgan is said to be sensitive about his nose. So, too, is Mr. Cullop. When Representative Cline was sent to congress to represent the Twelfth district he was invited to dinner by Mr. Cullop. Mr. Cline was thinking deeply about the new burdens imposed upon him by his district and swears that he was gazing into space. While thus pre-occupied he was interrupted by Mr. Cullop. "I know what you are thinking about," said Cline suddenly. "What?" asked Cline. "You're thinking about what a big nose I have, and you're wondering why I've got it."

"You do me a great injustice," declared Mr. Cline. "Don't protest," shouted Cullop. "I know."

"I do protest," said Cline. "Never mind," said Cullop. "I've got a big nose, and I'll tell you how I got it. I've got it because I have kept it out of other people's business, and gave it a chance to grow."

Martin W. Littleton, who defeated "Farmer" Cook in the Roosevelt district on Long Island, came to the house of representatives with the reputation of being one of the best orators in the United States. He likewise came with the reputation of being one of the best lawyers in the country. His fame as an orator became established when he nominated Alton Parker for the presidency. His ability as a lawyer was recognized in the Thaw case and later in connection with the case of Charles W. Morse.

With such a reputation Littleton was looked upon as one of the scholars. He unconsciously disabused the minds of members who believed him to be a scholar, in the general acceptance of that term. Littleton was endeavoring to describe his sensations as a new member of the house.

"This all seems mighty strange to me," he said to a group of democrats before Champ Clark was elected speaker. "I don't quite know how I can describe the feelings of a man who had not dreamed of becoming a member of such a great body, and of becoming a member of a club; or joining the bar, or entering the court room in a great murder case. I must confess that I am at a loss to describe my sensations. It seems like some festive occasion."

"I know what you are getting at," interrupted a democrat. "To a new member it's like graduation day." "Graduation day," echoed Littleton. "I can't compare my sensations to graduation day because I never graduated from anything. I just picked up my education on the fly."

Is there anything in all this world that is of more importance to you than good digestion? Food must be eaten to sustain life and must be digested and converted into blood. When the digestion fails the whole body suffers. Chamberlain's Tablets are a rational and reliable cure for indigestion. They increase the flow of bile, purify the blood, strengthen the stomach, and tone up the whole digestive apparatus to a natural and healthy action. For sale by all dealers.

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