

Times-Republican

Published Daily By The TIMES-REPUBLICAN PRINTING CO.

TERMS: Evening Edition by mail \$5.00 By the month by mail \$1.50 Delivered by carrier by the month \$1.00 Later edition for morning circulation \$1.00 Twice-a-Week edition, per year \$1.00

Entered at the postoffice at Marshalltown as second class mail matter.

PART OF THE FAMILY RECORD.

If twenty-five years is a long time to be married—and it is—it is a much longer time for men to work in one employment and for one firm. This is suggested by the fact that A. S. Richards, foreman of the Times-Republican composing room, is today celebrating his twenty-fifth anniversary of employment with the Times-Republican by making up a little better newspaper than he did yesterday and a very different newspaper than the one "AI" stuck type on twenty-five years ago.

W. B. Wildman, now news editor of the T.-R., was foreman of the "floor" when Mr. Richards took up his job. "Louie" Vitek, present and permanent pressman for this paper, had been messenger and mailing boy two years then. A. P. Thayer, still going up and down seeking what he may of cash, subscriptions and matters of interest in Iowa, was then as now subscription solicitor. Two months or so later "Steve" Parks, still copy cutter and general factotum of the composing room, came to the Times-Republican. It is history which speaks well for all concerned in it.

Changes have been comparatively few in the force which makes the Times-Republican. Rodney C. Wells, now city editor, began carrying a route and entered the inside service of the paper twenty years ago. D. W. Norris' service began as advertising solicitor in 1897. F. A. Moscrip is serving his fourteenth year with the paper. Harry J. Rodgers has been with the paper more than a decade. In the business office Ralph Wildman, cashier, grew up under the tutelage of Theodore Johnston who retired last year after a quarter century of service. In the composing room Billy Long, machinist and operator, took his first lessons in that department, and Carl Everist another operator began as galley boy. Pat Burke, Emil Seleine and a half dozen others have years of service with this newspaper behind them.

The T.-R. confesses that it is proud of its family record. It is one of long service acceptable as honest. It is probable that in no office of its pretensions so much brotherhood exists between the men of all departments and the newspaper is attributed much of its notability of success to the character of those who have been so long identified with its fortunes and its responsibilities and labors.

VOTE LIKE A MAN.

The action of the house of representatives upon the board of education matter reduced to net results means that the house would dump the entire load of responsibility upon Governor Clarke. Altho the board consists of nine members, six of whom voted for the plan of re-ordination, the house passed a bill requiring the board to vote on the plan again and making a majority of seven out of the nine necessary to carry out the change. Had there been an affirmative vote on the board of seven the house bill would probably have required a new majority of eight or had the board voted only five for the plan the house bill would probably have called for a new vote of six. The house was essentially a legalizing act designed to fit this one case only.

But the terms of four out of the nine members expire soon so that Governor Clarke, in his appointments to the vacancies, must color the vote of the next board and thus has the house dumped on to the governor a load which had become extremely unpleasant for the legislature to carry. Already the newspapers opposed to the board are demanding that Governor Clarke "stand with the people for a square deal."

Such a policy as contained in this bill is an evidence of cowardice and exhibits a sad lack of strong leadership in the lower branch of the legislature. If our state educational system is to be managed by a board of education for the special purpose of giving to such management a degree of intelligence and detailed information which a biennial assembly of constantly changing membership is incapable of acquiring a bill designed to block a two-thirds majority of the board by setting up unreasonable and impossible majority requirements can be nothing but cowardly meddlesomeness. It is akin to the vote of a board of directors to reduce the salary of a manager in the hope that he will quit when the board did not have the nerve nor the justification to call for his resignation.

When this bill comes before the senate it should be promptly displaced by a straightforward and manly vote upon the real proposition to sustain the board or not to sustain it. Let the bill read definitely to re-appoint and reverse the board's action which is the real issue and then call the roll and have it over with. A legislature which is afraid to face an issue and hopes to unload responsibility upon the governor ought to quit and go home. Committees of three previous legislatures

composed of the strongest men our Iowa politics have ever known are on record in favor of permitting a board of education to manage the state schools and if this legislature is going to reverse these men let's call the roll and do it.

CHARACTERISTIC OF TAFT.

Taft vetoed the Webb or Kenyon bill, withholding his veto to the last day of ten allowed him. The senate urged by Kenyon promptly passed it over his veto by a vote of 68 to 21. The house is expected to give the bill similar attention.

This was about the last chance that the president had to leave a bad taste in the mouth of the country, and with characteristic aptitude he took it. Characteristically, also he took such advantage as he could by waiting until the last day in the afternoon. The senate took the view that he had delayed his veto purposely in order to embarrass the law-making body. That view assisted to make the rebuke handed back to Taft more impressive.

President Taft, perhaps, was of opinion that the law would not stand up before the supreme court. Perhaps that is why he vetoed it. However, he is not called upon to exercise the duties of that court and the bill, passing as it did with empressment thru both houses carrying the approval of legislative branches both strong in good lawyers and jurists might have appealed to a different man as worthy an appearance before the supreme court for a final decision as to its constitutionality. Taft vetoed it in the Taft fashion which is bull-headed where it is not vacillating, vacillating where it is not bull-headed.

The liquor interests have confidently predicted the veto. The liquor dealers associations thru their active press bureau have asserted positively that the president would veto the bill. Assuming that they had no advance information or assurance the least that can be said is that they are might good guessers.

The consensus of the best thought and opinion thruout the country favor this law. If the veto sticks in the house and the bill fails the passage of the same or a similar law is delayed. It is generally accepted that a state should have control of its own business of liquor restriction. Those who are of the other side are those to whom restrictive laws are barriers to a vicious business which returns huge profits.

Taft goes out of office characteristically. And few mourn his departure.

HAVE YOU A "FIRE TRAP"?

When from a dozen to 100 persons are burned to death under circumstances of the greatest horror in a hotel or a factory the newspapers report that the building was "a veritable fire trap" there is outcry for a few days on the part of press and public against crowding people into these potential crematories and then the owner and the landlord who pays him rent set other "veritable fire traps" for a new catch.

The heirs and dependents of the persons who died in the Omaha fire should be able by law to collect actual and punitive damages from the city of Omaha. It is idle to rail at the greedy property owner who puts his profit above human life or at the landlord who must pay the rent and his guests. The great responsibility in this awful disaster rests on the city. The criminal careless which took such fiery toll of life is the city's and those whose duty it was to see that ordinances are enforced and public safety secured are as criminal as the train dispatcher who neglects his train sheet.

The newspapers will tell the story and about the warning as before: the groups of horrified citizens will discuss the calamity with white faces and in the next block another fire trap will remain, full set, ready to spring. The ordinances will be suspended, the citizens go on about their business, until the time comes and the horror is repeated.

How many buildings in Iowa towns fail to comply with the state law regarding fire escapes? Will some person, sufficiently horrified by the news of the Omaha holocaust inform himself in his own town? Do the buildings where the picture shows hold forth comply with the statutes and the ordinances? Are the school houses in compliance with the state statutes and the laws of common precaution? What of the public halls? How about the hotels in your own town? Unless the death list of the "veritable fire trap" suggests these questions and brings answers to them calamity has failed to teach its lesson.

IOWA OPINION AND NOTES.

"Whatever one may think of the probable attitude of the women of Iowa on the temperance question, there is no doubt that the liquor interests are the backbone of the opposition to the suffrage legislation now pending," says the Marengo Republican.

"Whether it is well to leave the matter open as proposed by the house bill is a question which the senate will be called to pass upon shortly after the close of the recess," says the Sioux City Journal. "Most of the arguments against the Jacobs commission solution were based on the plea that it would injure the schools to keep them in politics with their scope subject to fluctuation. Whether the change from legislative to gubernatorial politics is worth making is a question that may be further debated. The whole problem involves one of the most complex and genuinely two sided propositions ever

offered to the legislature for demonstration. Perhaps it is hardly fair to criticize either house for reaching even a temporary solution that gives promise of pleasing part of both sides."

"Representative Shankland of Polk county is likely to earn a reputation as a joker if nothing else," says the Madrid Register-News. "The other day he came out squarely for equal suffrage, speaking favorably of the proposition in unmeasured sentences. Mr. Shankland should have incorporated the idea into his famous bill providing for a voting system to settle the fate of saloons. Are the women not as competent to vote on the temperance question as on any other?"

Observing that some editors are writing sarcastic paragraphs because Mr. Taft's salary as a professor of law at Yale is to be a trifle less than he paid her football coach. Well, ge-whizz! exclaims and explains the Webster City Herald, "good football coaches are scarce."

"If members of a corporation are to be penalized for conspiracy in restraint of trade, why overlook the shrewd attorneys who aid in concocting the plans?" inquires the Sioux City Tribune.

The Cedar Rapids Republican says that for the road bill now pending in the legislature it may be said that the legislature need not waste any time discussing it, or time and printer's ink passing it. "The bill is really not worth that much effort," the Republican continues. "It will be the same as nothing and it will be cheaper to leave things, as far as roads are concerned, in statu quo—that is, as they are. After all the talking there has been on this subject it looks as if we have come out at the point of a sublime nothing."

"This filibustering over woman suffrage in the Iowa legislature," says the Ames Times, "has the appearance of simply being boys' play. Pass it or kill it. Don't be afraid to show your hands. It would appear that about four-fifths of these members are figuring more or less on how they can be transacting the business they were sent there to transact."

Iowa Newspapers

POOR BUSINESS JUDGMENT.

The Iowa legislature demonstrated poor business judgment the other day when it passed a law cutting off newspaper passes by abolishing the newspaper passes were always accompanied with reading notices with request for publication, and the newspaper man out of the goodness of his heart published about ten dollars worth of advertising in exchange for the courtesy. The notices will be paid for in the future, if they are printed, Iowa newspapers have been doing, the greatest assets of the big Iowa show, a fact which the legislature apparently did not recognize.

GRADUATING CLOTHES.

Some Iowa schools are making a good money by abolishing the foolish competition in expensive graduating gowns and are ordering regulation cap and gown costumes. These costumes can be rented for about one dollar for the evening or can be made and owned by the school at a cost of from \$6 to \$10 and the latter proposition is what some of the school boards are doing. It is time to call a halt on the unnecessary extravagance that falls heavy on the majority and drives some worthy young women from the schools before they have graduated as their personal pride and vanity will not permit them to tell the plain truth that they can not find the means to dress as fashion decrees on these occasions. Our school board could not appropriate \$150 to a better cause than this.

DUMPING IT ON CLARKE.

Governor G. W. Clarke, as did every other candidate for governor previous to the election, stated that he was against the proposition of the state board of education in its attempt to disrupt the present system of the state colleges. Under the action of the legislature yesterday it will be up to Governor Clarke to make good. He will have the approval of three or four members of the board during his first term of office.

Governor Clarke knows that the people of Iowa, almost unanimously, are against the action of the board, and the fact that the legislative committee, loaded with sympathizers of the board, does not change matters a particle. We believe that Clarke will stand with the people for a square deal.

A VOTE FOR THE CROW.

Referring to the proposed bounty of 10 cents a head for the killing of crows proposed by the state legislature, J. C. Hartman, editor and all-around gunner, marksman, and man familiar with all manner of birds, fish, and game of every kind, says in the evening Courier: "The legislature of the great state of Iowa might indeed put in its time better than voting rewards upon the heads of creatures which do as much or more good to the crops of the farmers than harm."

It is surprising that so intelligent a body of men as the state legislature is credited with being, should be so lame in knowledge of birds of the air, creatures of the field, waters, etc., as to place the crow in the undesirable and destructive class.

THE DAYLIGHT SALOON.

There is a bill pending in the Iowa legislature which seeks to regulate the saloon to daylight hours only. The bill should become a law because it will be a help the saloon, whose owner is obeying the law in that the bad type of saloons will have to go out of business. Also will keep the lower type of humanity from making the saloon a gathering place and will tend to give the saloon keeper less trouble.

We recall a conversation with an Omaha saloon man following the enactment of the Nebraska daylight bill. He told us that at that time the liquor men had fought the bill but after they had seen it in operation for over a year they preferred it to the old plan. He gave the reasons outlined above as to his change of heart. Under the daylight law the saloon that was defying the law by the means of several side lines, or joints, had to quit

business, and the saloon men were relieved of the trouble that always followed a crowd of drunken bums.

A POOLISH MEASURE.

Of all illogical bills before the Iowa legislature, the Chase bill for a woman's suffrage referendum, recently passed by the senate, takes the cake. It provides for the election shall be held at which the women of Iowa may express themselves on the subject of suffrage.

Senator Allen declared it was a question of whether suffrage was a right or a privilege.

If a right, then it would make no difference how many or how few women want it; those that want it should have it, and the result of this special women's election would make absolutely no difference. A right is a right.

"In '76 the colonists declared their right to representative government by the white men were later given the ballot not thru consideration of how they would use it, or how many wanted it, but because it was recognized as their right under free institutions.

"Even if the ballot be regarded as a 'privilege' to be given or withheld, it still seems quite wrong to withhold even a 'privilege' from one woman because her sister does not want it.

There is no doubt that this scheme is a frame-up to stem the tide toward suffrage and divert the argument from the real question in dispute to the transient question of how many women would vote after the franchise was given.

If the legislature wants some guide, let it take the result in Grinnell the other day, when, at a sort of special election of the women, the vote was 663 to 75 for suffrage.

SHOWING THEIR HAND.

The bridge contractors, supply men and others who have anything to do with furnishing materials for road work or bridge work under the present system of letting contracts, should be getting busy in opposition to the agitation for road construction in Iowa that will be under the supervision of a central and expert authority.

At a meeting alleged to be for the purpose of boosting good roads, held recently in Boone, Iowa, resolutions were presented declaring, among other things:

"We lament that after men have sacrificed time and money, often donating their best efforts many times, that there should be so little appreciation of their work, and that they should be denounced as schemers by those who never gave anything in time or money, and whose stock in trade now is to deny the work of the county supervisors and township trustees, and ask that they be allowed to show how the business should be managed. Instead of by good example showing how the work should be done."

The demand for a change is not based on the assumption that all supervisors are dishonest, not at all. The fact that certain supervisors at Clinton were compelled to disgorge something like \$21,000 that was deposited in an old fund of the county funds, is an incident of the present system, but not proof that there is a waste of money everywhere. The point is that it is easier for a contractor for bridge materials, for instance, to get higher prices, on an average, by dealing with man boards than when dealing with an individual man that can afford to employ experts to study qualities of materials, plans of construction and the like and who can stay on a job and insist that the specifications of the contract be carried out to the letter.

Here is another paragraph from these "Bridge resolutions": "We do not object to being taxed for good roads, but we do object to any law that will tax us and not give us power to say how the money shall be spent."

That very thing is being done in the state of Iowa over and over again. The board of education, the board of education, the executive council and other departments of state government are spending money secured by taxation and the counties are not allowed to dictate, except thru the legislature, how that money shall be spent. The system has been found effective and is generally approved.

Instead of attacking those who are advocating good roads and who are making suggestions, it will be the better part of wisdom for those who claim the present system is the best to get out the facts and figures, show what is done, the prices paid and the expert employed. If the present system is good, it ought to be easy to convince any body of men by presenting the kind of data that a business man demands when a proposition is presented to him.

Road building ought not to be a matter of politics. It is a business and the expert should be called. But the people in any county who let a bunch of contractors lead their supervisors around by the nose and get them to take the lead in "good roads meetings" such as that held at Boone, Iowa, are having the wool pulled over their eyes.

Perhaps we all thought the present system of road building was good when it was devised, and it probably did fit the conditions then prevailing, but times change, and newspapers, realizing that only fools and dead men and the expert employed, have been appealing to the people of Iowa to view the road problem just as they would view any other business undertaking. The people of Iowa must put brains, not prejudice, into road building if they wish to reduce the expense of marketing the products of the farms. This is an era of transportation development, and while the steam and electric lines are adding facilities everywhere the construction of good roads remains where it has been for years.

For Sunday Reading

All Sorts of Opinions A Nonsectarian Church. (By Lee Shipley)

churches, some of which is decently supported. For this reason an experiment being tried in Alma, Mo., a village with a population of 319, is of large interest. In Alma four congregations—Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Christian—have united in a nonsectarian church, and have employed a minister to preach the gospel with no sectarian bias. Persons who join the church are allowed their choice of procedure. Those who believe in immersion may be immersed, while others may choose the form of ceremony they prefer. Members of the church are not required to give up their allegiance to any other church, and if they leave Alma will be given "letters of recommendation" to the church they prefer. The most impressive fact about the Alma experiment is that it was launched in December, 1912, and already five other Missouri towns have the same plan under consideration.

Passing of the Infidel.

There was a time when few sermons left the infidel unmentioned. His argument may have been brought up to be refuted, something in his life may have been used to point a serious moral; but, at any rate, he figured large in the vocabulary of the cloth; he was "easily recognized, and his social and religious outlines were unmistakable." He could be "called names without offense," as John Richard Brown reminds us in The Standard. (Chicago.) "He could be prayed for with precision, and his special shortcomings of faith and life were public property; they were sometimes a source of instruction to the community. But, observe this writer, the race seems to have died out—"to lie in the grave with the ichthyosaurus and other horrible creations of the fossil past." Of course there is a modern infidel, but, we are told, he "does not make the flesh-and-blood appeal of his departed ancestor. He is a ghost, and even unpalatable to the implications of what he believes. He prefers a fair—and the fine leaves of a new and subtle vocabulary cover it." So that the old infidel being dead, is coming into a new appreciation, and "the churches are sorely missing him."

"He was a great inspirer of ministerial copy; he was responsible for many forms of ecclesiastical intelligibility. The infidel Goliath was a man of some intellectual dexterity, who could interest light-minded persons and lewd fellows of the baser sort by a recital of the 'Mistakes of Moses,' the 'Banality of the Bible,' and the 'Imperfection of the Saints.' It was a profitable exercise into the realm of holy things—ears were tickled at 50 cents a head; it was a mildly exciting adventure into the peace of believers—the lectures were generally the theme of numerous pulpit answers for three months afterward; it was a totally irrelevant way of dealing with the problems of the time for the arch infidel was never taken seriously by lovers of men. The new fighting goes on behind ramparts with the use of disappearing guns. The old infidel boldly—and profitably—dragged his gun across the field in front of the believers to draw their fire—he always succeeded in doing it. But this antagonist has no true successors. He has become a memory. Lectures on selectible audiences, even when the handbills are featured with the promise in large type 'No Collections.' Infidelity as a paying investment is not listed on the stock exchange of men's best hopes."

Breches Bible Discovered.

A few years ago the following appeared in the Boston, Mass., Post: "Rare old book comes to light. Copy of Breches edition of Bradford Bible is unearthed. By the Associated Press."

"Plymouth, Mass., Jan. 3.—A copy of the Breches edition of the Bradford bible, which is said to be the earliest of this state of Massachusetts, came to light today when it was presented to the Pilgrim Society by William L. Davis of this town. Since 1845, when the bible was known to be in existence by Mr. Davis, the whereabouts of the book has been kept secret. The rare volume is now held in a safe in a bank here. A special safe will be made for it, and it will be placed on exhibition in Pilgrim hall, just as the Bradford manuscript is kept at the state house. The Bradford bible was printed in London in 1592."

It is interesting to know that the Breches bible now in the library of the Columbia Institute antedates the Bradford edition above referred to by ten years, this edition bearing the date of 1582, published by W. Groshop.

The Breches bible is so called from the peculiar rendering of the seventh verse of the third chapter of Genesis, using the word "breches" instead of aprons, as in modern versions. Many suppose the Geneva bible to be the first English Scripture using this peculiar phraseology, but this language is used in the English translation of the Golden Legend, being the principal part of the Pentateuch and Gospels, from the Latin of Jacob Veyragine, first printed by William Caxton in 1482.

Another exceedingly valuable bible is an edition of the Dutch bible, published in 1590. This is a stolid looking and substantial volume, 8 1/2 x 6 1/2 inches, in heavy leather binding, and the showing its age by the color of its leaves is nevertheless in perfect condition.

There is also in this collection a very early edition of the Geneva bible, which became the model of all translations thereafter until that of King James in 1611. The Geneva bible was published in 1559 by the refugee reformers at Geneva, who fled from the persecutions of "Bloody Mary."

Telltale Figures.

A plea for accurate registration of births and deaths by every state in the union is made by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents. A study of diseases and deaths made by this association shows that nearly half of the deaths in this country are due to preventable diseases. These can be reduced to a minimum only thru thorough and efficient registration of vital statistics, it is asserted.

When deaths are promptly registered epidemics and pestilence in a certain district can be nipped in the bud by the health authorities, it is pointed out. Slovenly registration of deaths may give the epidemic time to spread. In the case of typhoid fever alone, 175,000 cases were traced to preventable causes. Efficient registration of vital statistics would have greatly minimized the ravages from this disease.

It is astounding that such a plea should have to be made. No private business concern would tolerate slovenly bookkeeping for a moment. Efficiency and exactness are the watchwords in every industry or business. Why should the various state govern-

ments tolerate the inefficient management of the state's business? The nation should demand as good and efficient service as it demanded by a private employer.

Regulating Poolrooms.

Mayor Harrison has revoked the licenses of two poolroom-keepers whose places were held to be disorderly. The police are conducting a rigorous campaign against such resorts, and their efforts are finding encouragement and support in the municipal court.

It is well known that some of these places of amusement when frequented by minors are veritable schools of crime. "Poolroom gangs" are readily formed and they are responsible for much lawbreaking. Poolrooms are public places, as are the saloons, and the tough poolroom, like the tough saloon, can be suppressed by revocation of its license.

Government is organized for the prevention of crime as well as for the detection and punishment of the criminals. The field for prevention is constantly expanding, and it is fortunate that the courts recognize wide powers in this respect. Public resorts that tend to encourage vice, crime or idleness should be closed or reformed. Careful regulation is especially needed of all resorts that cater to the young.

Pledge of Civic Loyalty.

The College of the City of New York is contriving ways of making its activities more directly related to community uplift. To this end it is devising ways of enlisting its teachers and its students, mainly Jewish, in concrete forms of social service, by methods that extend collegiate influence far beyond the college walls. Up on all persons receiving a degree from the college that denotes complete academic work there is now laid the duty of subscribing to an oath which reads thus:

"We will never bring disgrace to these arms of the city by any act of dishonesty or cowardice. We will stand desert our suffering comrades in the ranks. We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city, both alone and with the many. We will reverence and obey the city's laws, and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in those about us who are prone to forget to do our whole duty as citizens, and thus, in all these ways, to transmit the city not only not less, but greater, better and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us.

Having taken this oath, the graduate forthwith is reckoned as a "Son of the City" and is given a check on which the city arms are worked.

Civic pledges, like those of matrimony, religion and finance, are subject to occasional discount. But in each realm a vow has more value than the word ordinarily spoken. The city of Athens, where an oath similar to the one above quoted marked the advent to civic service of Greek leaders, prospered in a direct ratio because of the custom. It is more difficult to be recreant to duty after a solemn promise that obedience shall not be lacking. The ritual of the process of becoming a citizen may well be developed in America. Hitherto the state has been remiss in this field, and it is significant that a college taking the matter up and committing itself to an annual ceremony of enlistment. Initiated, this rite of civic oath-taking may have a tonic effect upon many youth who need just some such touch of the romantic and chivalric to enlist them as local patriots.

Searching for Substitutes.

Many things that enter necessarily and prominently into manufacture and construction are substitutes for original materials. Brick was one of the earliest to be employed. In these latter years there are numerous substitutes for this substitute. Men are constantly in search of material that can be handled more readily and more economically than that in common use. Altho there are millions of wooden houses, however, and altho there will soon be millions of cement houses, and altho steel and terra cotta have largely supplanted stone and brick in various forms of heavy construction, stone and brick will nevertheless survive. There are not rags enough in the world to meet an infinitesimal fraction of the demand in these days for paper; yet rag paper is still much sought by those who look for quality rather than quantity. Substitutions have been as imperative and as numerous in other lines as in the paper-making industry in order that the growing demand of the world might be supplied, but the paper-making industry affords, perhaps, one of the best examples of dearth of basic materials and of the

corresponding increase in the discovery and invention of substitutes. When the rags fall short of meeting the demand—and the world was searched for them—flax, cotton and other fibrous plants were called upon to supply the deficit. But this meant costly production, and the trade developed something that would be more plentiful and a great deal cheaper. Then wood pulp was invented, and the forests of America and other lands being, as the thought was, "inexhaustible," the paper makers felt that the future was secure. With the cheapening of paper came a tremendous increase in its use. Paper was immediately substituted for board in box-making, for lathing and plastering and flooring in house building; it was requisitioned by the cabinetmaker, the hatmaker, the shoemaker and the toy-maker; and in the meantime the demand for newspapers and books multiplied so rapidly that whole forests were literally mown down by the cylinder press. Now the United States government, thru the department of agriculture, is searching for a wood-pulp substitute. It has been discovered that the forests are not inexhaustible. This story might easily be duplicated in the entire domain of human activity. Original materials are becoming scarce, substitutes must be found. Still, we know of no recorded instance of a failure of discovery or invention. Not always the thing sought is found, but, rather, searching for new paper fibers, for a composition that will take the place of rubber, in common use as well as in the laboratory, and for an explosive fluid that will render gasoline unnecessary, very likely will find things they were not looking for, but that will turn out to be much more desirable than the things they sought.

Town Crier Has Fertile Mind.

The town crier of Polkston, England has found a novel way of solving a difficulty arising in a quarrel with the lord who owns the town. The lord forbade the shouting of the crier on the beach, and the crier, who loves his profession, bought a boat and a megaphone, and now shouts his announcements from the crest of the waves to the assembled people on the beach.

Many a Suffering Woman

Drags herself listlessly thru her daily tasks, suffering from backache, headache, nervousness, and loss of sleep, not knowing her ills are due to kidney and bladder troubles. Foley Kidney Pills give quick relief from pain and misery, a prompt return to health and strength. No woman who suffers can afford to overlook Foley Kidney Pills. McBride & Will Drug Company.

The Blessed Old Maids.

No women have done more for humanity and for the individual than the old-maid reformer and the old-maid aunt. There is none to whom we owe a deeper debt of gratitude, and none whom we could not better spare, says a writer in the Cosmopolitan. For be sure of this: God sends old maids into the world to do the work that the rest of us leave undone.

Pneumonia Follows a Cold

but never follows the use of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. It stops the cough, heals the sore and inflamed air passages, and strengthens the lungs. The genuine is in a yellow package with beehive on carton. Refuse substitutes. McBride & Will Drug Company.

Sting Him Up.

When you call the average young man honest he is likely to feel a mild sort of gratification. When you call him competent his chest begins to bulge. When you call him a heart-breaker he slaps you on the shoulder and gives you to understand that he considers you a person of remarkable perception and unerring judgment.

A La Mode.

"What was the chief food of the woodchoppers in whose camp you spent your vacation?" "Fork and potatoes, served in the form of chops and chips."—Christian Science Monitor.

World's Meanest Man.

We have just heard of the world's meanest man. He doesn't like his wife's red hair, so he is trying, by filling her days with care, to cause it to turn white.

That Peculiar Lightness and Flavor

Noticed in the finest biscuit, rolls, cake, etc., is due to the absolute purity and the accurate combination of the ingredients of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER. The best things in cookery are always made and can be most readily made with the ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Hence its use is demanded in the most celebrated restaurants, in the homes of the people, wherever delicious, wholesome food is appreciated. Its sale and use extend to every civilized country in the world.

The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar. NO ALUM NO LIME PHOSPHATES. Includes image of a tin of Royal Baking Powder.