

Times-Republican

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Faith. The clouds pass, they came again; and we, Are we, then, less than these to God? O! for the stout heart of the tree That drops its small seeds to the soil, safe in the hollow of God's hand, And knows that perchance from the loam It shall not!

A NOTABLE OMISSION. A very notable and accidental omission from the editorial mention of those who have given more than ten years of their lives and services to the Times-Republican and who are entitled to large credit for the development of the newspaper was that of the name of George F. Thayer. Mr. Thayer served the T.-R. as traveling man in his youth as traveling salesman for the job department when this paper had such a department many years ago. He renewed his connection some dozen years ago, beginning as subscription solicitor on rural mail routes. He is present business manager and secretary of the company.

THE REAL REASONS.

Rev. Thomas Osborn, D. D., pastor of the First Methodist church at Fairfield, falls to agree with the pastor of Grace Methodist church, Des Moines. In his communication to the T.-R. Mr. Osborn puts forth "reasons for the Shankland bill" as follows:

First—It is becoming increasingly difficult to secure "reputable persons" to certify saloon petition signatures. There should be some way to obviate the difficulty. The ballot as proposed would do that.

Second—The margin between the "wets" and "drys" is rapidly approaching the point where it is about equaled by the "withdrawals." It is essential to have a plan which provides for no "withdrawals." The ballot proposed would do that.

Third—The strength of the "drys" is coming perilously near being equal that of the "wets" in present saloon territory. It is advisable to make it easier to get the saloons in, and if possible to increase the handicap of the "drys" in getting them out. The bill does this by providing the "un-American" petition plan for revocation.

Fourth—It is desirable to have some plan to make sure certain strategic points for statewide distribution of litigation may arise in the hope that some new decision may materially assist the "wets." The proposed bill would certainly do that.

Fifth—Nearly every detail of procedure as provided by the present law has been passed on by the supreme court. It is highly desirable to have some new laws enacted over which litigation may arise in the hope that some new decision may materially assist the "wets." The proposed bill would certainly do that.

Now abide these five reasons for the adoption of the Shankland bill—they are all "wet" reasons.

THOMAS OSBORN, Fairfield, Iowa.

Mr. Osborn's reasons are logically stated and constitute the real reasons behind the urgency with which the measure is being urged. They are the practical reasons. The annoyance caused by petitioning pro and con and the "un-American" method of petitioning as contrasted with a secret ballot are incidental to the reasons given above. Mr. Osborn has it right. The real reasons for the Shankland bill so far as immediate and practical results are concerned "all wet reasons."

Now a wet reason has its right in the court of public opinion as much as another. If the majority of the people of the state favor the real reasons it should pass. If, on the contrary, the sentiment of the state favors restriction that restricts the Shankland bill should include the vote of every person over 21 or be smothered.

A FITTING PASSING.

Taft's is a fitting passing. He will go out of office tomorrow unregretted and unwept. He will carry with him the burden of the rebuke of both house and senate in the passage of a law over his veto by a vote which so far as its effect and expression are concerned might have been unanimous.

Taft came to a great opportunity. He was the legate of a retiring president whose popularity was such that his party readily accepted his nominee. Taft came into the west profuse of promise and pledge to progressives, knowing that progressives would make the nomination. He got it. He was elected as a progressive. His immediate move was to ally himself with the men who had laughed at him as an imitation statesman and who, with Aldrich, called him a fat wit, and to alienate the progressives who had accepted the Roosevelt recommendation and the pre-convention and pre-election pledges of Roosevelt's candidate. He would and he wouldn't. He did and didn't. And when he ceased hopping clumsily back and forth he sat and sulked.

Perhaps the nation was never so utterly sick of a president as it is of Taft. It has been angrier at other executives, resentful and fearful of their power and ability. The sentiment toward Taft is not anger. Somewhat of resentment it contains but mainly it is contempt. It is sick of him, sick

to death of him and glad that it is to be rid of him.

The opportunity was great. Much was expected. Here were mighty problems which had been decided. The rate law was in effect, the law which had brought Dilliver out into the highest prominence and which was approved by the people north, south, west and east. The route had been decided upon. There was needed a leader, not a great constructive statesman, but a conservator of what had been gained. The nation accepted Taft as trustworthy, faithful, efficient. It saw a cabinet in full sympathy with reaction. It was astonished to find progressive senators and congressmen fighting to amend a presidential measure which would have repealed the rate law and amazed to hear the president had elevated demand that this reactionary measure should be passed line for line and word for word. As the character of the administration developed anger gave way to disappointment and disgust followed disappointment. The leader whom the people had accepted was not a leader but a vacillating personage who promised one thing and did another or failed to do anything; who smiled fatuously or sulked.

BUSINESS FEATURES.

Reports from the leading trade centers continue very satisfactory in most instances. There is a large distribution of the principal products and sustained activity in retail trade, particularly in the sections which have favored with good weather conditions. Out side of those markets, which, by reason of their larger and more sensitive speculative organizations, have been directly affected by the important events happening in various parts of the globe, business sentiment, if not buoyant, at least maintains a steady, conservative attitude, even on the eve of the first change in the political control of our government in sixteen years.

Average daily bank exchanges continue to show expansion and for February gained 10.6 per cent over 1912 and 10.3 per cent over 1911. The railroads, which are about to arbitrate their differences with the firmen and are still buying heavily of needed supplies in the iron market, gained 3.2 per cent in gross earnings during the first three weeks of February.

The exceptional activity in iron and steel is fully maintained. The copper market, however, is depressed, with production outstripping demand. In textiles there is a large movement of merchandise in the various divisions of the cotton and woolen trades, notwithstanding labor troubles and prospective changes in the tariff. The silk trade is increasingly active. The shoe trade is also experiencing a fair degree of activity and the New England mills continue to be busy with supplementary orders. Sole leather is firm, but uppers are easier, and hides are generally weaker. Winter wheat has been benefited by a fall of snow, but prices are firmer because of a improved export demand and lower estimates of the Argentine crop.

The market for securities has again been more or less unsettled. The interest and dividend payments due March 1 are estimated at over \$14,000,000 more than last year, the increase being mainly in industrials. Time money continues to be firmly held, but European gold demands are lessening. Our foreign commerce continues to establish a large balance in this nation's favor. During the latest week the total commerce at the port of New York amounted to \$37,844,864 against \$36,504,514 in 1912 and \$30,738,945 in 1911. There was a moderate increase over the two preceding years in both exports and imports.

Retailers of dry goods are buying freely in the distributing centers and are re-ordering steadily from road salesmen. Preparations for early deliveries are active and the movement of merchandise continues large. Immediate activity is confined to wash goods.

The activity in the iron and steel trade is due to the rapid consumption of products in all directions and the mills are still under pressure to make deliveries as desired. The scarcity of crude steel is somewhat less pronounced and finishing plants have been enabled to increase operations, but prompt shipments remain difficult to obtain. Appearance of inquiries from agricultural implement and machinery interests for their bar requirements during the second half of the year is a significant development, as this business does not usually come on the market until April.

Topics of the Times

The Iowa legislature is likely to run overtime. Legislatures usually take time and a half to do a day's work in.

Iowa democrats should not miss the inauguration. It's a long time between drinks in Iowa.

The republicans never saw the inauguration of a democratic president with less chagrin and remorse. There are worse things than a democratic president who gives promise of the square deal.

Another excellent thing about Wilson is that he hasn't a smile which won't come off.

President Wilson comes like Taft to a great opportunity for himself and

his party. It remains to be tested whether he will desire or be permitted to make good. It is now up to him and his party for at least two years.

The idea is to quit patching the roads and make a road, stop dribbling our taxes away and put the money into something that will not require the same amount of expenditure next year. That's good sense, isn't it?

About all the legislature is being asked to do is to give the man who wants to pay for a good road the chance to build it any pay his just share toward its cost. Why not?

George Dewey's dog bit a man and thus brought into small type a name which a few years ago called for the tallest letter in the composing room. So quickly a mighty deed and a great man drop to lower case.

IOWA OPINION AND NOTES.

The Burlington Gazette says: "When a farmer first moves to town he first wears out all his old farmer clothes before he buys new ones."

The Shenandoah World has its doubts "If the twelve apostles" could have sat on a council and escaped being lashed most of the unpleasant names that go with crookedness, inefficiency and selfishness.

"The legislators had better put their ear close to the ground on the permanent road question during the vacation," suggests the Boone News-Republican.

The Perry Chief says: "The bull-baiters over the state are already beginning to jump on to Governor George W. Clark, accusing him of sins of omission and commission. It was ever thus. No hammer is too big nor no knock too vigorous for the disappointed or the defeated."

"Having avoided being frozen to death during the recent cold wave, Iowans journeying in northern California now have a narrow escape from being drowned in the floods. Anyway, it is about time for them to be looking up their return tickets," advises the Sioux City Journal.

"It is a little early to begin finding fault with the legislature, perhaps, but it does not seem to be accomplishing much for the good of the state," says the Sheldon Sun.

"Maybe it would be a good thing for the nation and for the states if the law made all legislative sessions short," suggests the Cedar Rapids Gazette.

"Passing the roads bill recommended by the joint roads committee of the legislature would simply be arresting the development of Iowa two years more in almost every line of material progress," says the Waterloo Courier and wants to know "What have the 'Greater Iowa' people to say to this?"

Iowa Newspapers

WHEN JOHN WENT WILD. (Sioux City Journal.)

It was bad enough when the suffragettes attacked the mail boxes, but John Bull completely lost his temper when they got after his golf links and tennis courts.

MR. MURPHY'S EXCUSE. (Waterloo Times-Tribune.)

Mr. Murphy declares he entered the building in Cedar Falls in the night-time because he was drunk. "This is probably the case. But we hope the plea will not become general among the fellows who enter buildings in the night time or that they'll expect 'to get away with it.'"

BETTER RURAL SCHOOLS. (Vinton Eagle.)

There will probably be no new normal schools ordered by the legislature this winter. The trend of the legislative mind is the building up of the common schools. Independent rural districts will probably be done away with and the township will be made the unit with a board of five members to operate the schools of the township. Normal training, vocational, manual training and domestic science will be placed in the high schools. Elementary agriculture will also be given a place in the town and country schools. The people of Iowa are giving more attention to the practical side of life. The teacher of five years from now will be an altogether different character than the teacher of today. The boy or girl who leaves the rural township will be an altogether differently equipped person than the one who has left the rural township in the past.

"SANDING THE TRACKS." (Sioux City Tribune.)

With the mercury lingering in the neighborhood of zero every day, frequent snowfalls and icy tracks, the Sioux City boy riding homeward on a street car from the business center of the city may notice the motorman "sanding the track" when they reach the steep grades, and therefrom they may extract a valuable lesson.

Life is a period made up of seasons. In the springtime of youth and in the summertime of early manhood, progress may be made with comparative ease, but experience of the past and information gained from those who have traveled the road before, teaches that there comes to every pilgrim steep, icy and difficult heights to climb.

That person who in boyhood and in early manhood has laid in a supply of sand, by industry and economy, will find it much easier to climb the hills of adversity than another who has not prepared for the perilous, discouraging stages of the journey of life that come to all. Persons who succeed in life are the ones who are prepared to "sand the track."

CHRISTIANITY AND BUSINESS. (Sheldon Sun.)

A St. Louis pastor has asked the embarrassing question: "Can a man be a christian and succeed in business?" It depends upon what is meant by succeeding in business. If by order to be reckoned a successful business life is allaying by a modest cumulated several millions, then he can not be a christian; but if being satisfied with a fair profit and in the course of several years' business life laying by a modest fortune for old age, and if in the present world's chess game he is a christian. Being a christian means something, and the man who leads a true

christian life comes in contact with many temptations that serve as a test of his christianity. No real christian can become immensely wealthy. True christianity makes one charitable, and suffering humanity appeals so strongly to the christian that he will give away his wealth about as fast as he accumulates it. Millionaires who pose as christians may deceive themselves, but they do not deceive the world. The giving of dishonestly gained millions will not secure pardon for the sins committed while acquiring them. The man is no less a thief because he gave to a church the dollar he stole from his neighbor. Modern business methods are not based on christianity. It is a scramble for wealth, and the man with money gets more, while the poor man barely exists. The man who does an honest business, is charitable, provides for his family and lays aside a little for his old age, is a successful business man, and he is also a christian.

CITY RETRENCHMENT.

(Des Moines News.) The city council has undertaken the job of teaching Zell G. Roe retrenchment and reform. Very good. He needs it. The council needs it too.

It is appropriate for the council, individually and collectively, at this time consider the subject of waste as a general proposition, applied to all. More than one councilman, but principally Superintendent Roe, uses an automobile, at city expense, for private purposes. The cost of housing around at the municipality's expense, with all those incidentals like wear and tear, chauffeur, etc., paid by the city, is becoming too common.

Most anybody can afford a machine if relieved of the expense of incidentals. That is why machines driven by members of the city council are common.

The street car system, even if it is not as it should be, answers all demands for which city-owned machines are now used.

Also, city-owned machines are now used for private purposes practically every day of the week.

This is only one angle of the proposition of city retrenchment and reform. There are numerous other ways in which the council can save city taxpayers money if it desires. Where is a better point of beginning than the place where unnecessary extravagance starts?

The council may rave and tear its hair about reform, but as long as the useless automobile expense continues, people will continue to wonder: "Is the retrenchment sincere, or is it politics?"

BLIZZARD DAYS.

(Shenandoah World.) Blizzards are rare occasions to bring out the human nature in all its interesting diversity. As a man sees and feels in his heart, so he generally confesses himself when he comes down a slippery street in the face of north wind and snow storm.

And to the fellow who can sit in an easy chair, with his feet on the radiator, in a procession of interest and instruction.

There is the fellow who comes stamping along, his chest thrown out, a grin on his face, enjoying every snow flake that bats him in the eye. Just behind him comes the man with the scowl, disgust written all over his face, and who takes the whole affair as a pitched look.

Oh, there are a hundred types, all interesting. Illuminating and suggestive to the comfortable observer, the meditative disposition, and as they face the storm, so do they them fight or slip or stumble thru life.

CHEAP EVASION.

(Cedar Rapids Gazette.) The action of the Iowa house in voting to give the state board of education authority to change courses of study at the high schools, when they face the change, is one way to settle the muss that has arisen over the board's action. However, it didn't take much courage to adopt such a measure, which leaves the proposition still somewhat up in the air.

It shifts the responsibility to the governor, who makes the appointments to the board, and who will be besieged by a friends of the state school and asked to name men who are willing to permit the present extravagant and wholly unwarranted system to continue.

The present board has seven members who are enthusiastically in favor of the plan of co-ordination. If the house scheme is adopted, then will come the mess of politics by which the governor will be hounded to appoint men who are opposed to co-ordination, and the matter will become more and more involved in politics.

It is really too bad that the voters of Iowa didn't elect a house, a majority of whose members have "sand" enough to defy a few selfish interests. The action of the house is a confession of legislative weakness.

The legislature should either affirm the board in its management of state education or should legislate the board out of existence.

The Gazette hopes the members of the senate have enough "sand" to take action that will be in accord with common sense and sound business judgment.

After Intervention, What? (New York World.)

Let the valiant swashbucklers who would have us invade Mexico give pause and place ice on their temples while they consider.

If we go to war with Mexico no other nation is going into the war with us. England is urging us on with great fervor. Germany would like it. All would applaud when the first videttes went across the Rio Grande.

W. C. Eustis, Head of Inaugural Committee, and View Of Big Grandstand In Front of Treasury Building.



Almost as weighty as the mapping of administration policies for the next four years, which is President Elect Wilson's job, are the varied duties of William Corcoran Eustis, chairman of the inaugural committee. Mr. Eustis is planning and directing all details of the inauguration parade, actual inaugural ceremony and whatever social functions occur to mark that event. Above is a picture of Mr. Eustis and of the great grand stand in front of the treasury building, upon which several thousand school children will sit to watch the parade.

Important Decision

The following notes of cases are from the West Publishing Company. HOW OLD IS A LEAP-YEAR CHILD? Leap-year girls seem to be the object of attack by the rival sex. Texas, juggling from the cases of Cowden vs. state, 150 Southwestern Reporter, 779, and Tate vs. state, 150 Southwestern Reporter, 781, but it is very probable that prosecutrix is the same person in both cases. However, prosecutrix, it was claimed in both cases, was born on February 29, 1896, and was a leap-year child, as it is termed. The question of her age was a seriously contested issue upon the two trials, the father, mother, sister, and brother of prosecutrix being divided on the age, as to whether she was born on the 29th of February, 1896, or on the 28th of February, 1898. The mother and her son testified that she was more than 15 years of age (the charge being that she was under 15 years) at the time of the alleged offense, while her father and other witnesses would make her only 12 years old. In the second case, above mentioned, prosecutrix herself testified that she almost understood she was a leap-year child, and that she had only two regular birthdays, one in 1904 and one in the year 1908, not having a birthday in 1900 because that year was not divisible by 400. So the trial court was presented with the unusual situation of the immediate members of the family disagreeing as to the age, there being father, in this quandary the court allowed other witnesses, namely, the sheriff and deputy sheriff, to testify that they were acquainted with the general reputation of prosecutrix as to her age, and that it was that she was only 13 years old. Because of admitting that evidence, the Texas court of criminal appeals reverses both cases, holding that prosecutrix's age could not be proved by general reputation, her parents and relatives being alive and testifying differently as to her age.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

In a suit to have a child declared a dependent without the proper parental care, it appeared that pending the suit the defendant mother was permitted to retain possession of the child by being put on parole. In the meantime she removed herself and child from the court's jurisdiction. Thereafter decree was rendered. The mother was an impecunious guardian thereof, and also declared her in contempt of court for improperly leaving the child's jurisdiction. She then wished to bring writ of error to review these rulings. The supreme court of Illinois held, however, that she must first purge herself of the contempt before she could appeal from the decree in regard to the custody of the child, saying that "the suing out of a writ of error is in effect

bringing a new suit in which defendants below become plaintiffs and plaintiffs below become defendants.

So far as (defendant) is concerned, the question must be considered as if she were asked affirmative relief from a court whose mandates she has refused to obey. The weight of authority seems to be that a party in contempt is not entitled to prosecute or defend an action when the nature of his contempt is such as to hinder and embarrass the due course of procedure in the case of enforcement of its decree. So long, therefore, as she remains beyond the jurisdiction of the court and has not purged herself of the contempt adjudged against her, she can not maintain a writ of error to review the correctness of the decree." Lindsay vs. Lindsay, 99 Northeastern Reporter, 608. ETHICS FOR YOUNG LAWYERS. Divorce and attorney's fees comprise the subject-matter of a recent case, Szymanski vs. Szymanski, 138 Northwestern Reporter, 52. Plaintiff commenced an action against her husband for divorce, employing as her attorney one Bronzka, a lawyer of three years' practice. Defendant, upon being served, immediately took steps to effect a reconciliation with his wife, and stood ready "to take everything back and apologize for his conduct." Plaintiff's aid, so the husband and wife settled their differences between themselves. Defendant then offered Bronzka \$75 for his fees, which he refused on the ground that his services were worth more, namely, \$150. Unable to come to any settlement with the attorney, the husband and wife resumed their marital relations, and the wife notified her attorney to disband the divorce suit. He refused to do this, but instead filed the papers against her wishes and applied for and obtained an order requiring defendant to pay him \$150. The supreme court of Wisconsin holds that \$75 was an ample fee, and reverses the order, with directions to enter an order of discontinuance. The court says: "There is some indication in the record that Mr. Bronzka does not quite fully understand the duties of counsel in a divorce case. This must be attributed to his youth and inexperience, not to any fault of character. Such counsel should promote settlement and reconciliation of parties wherever possible, even at the sacrifice of his fees when necessary. He should not unnecessarily make public the domestic discords which are condoned by the settlement. There seems to be apparent in this case, as well as in some others which have come before us, a notion that any young gentleman, two or three years out of a law school, has a right to charge at the rate of \$50 per day for his services because men of age, experience, and established reputation and capacity to perform much legal work in one day, sometimes, or ordinarily, receive that much. But this is not correct. It does not require long time or great skill to hear the story of cruel and inhuman treatment which forms the basis of a divorce suit, nor to draft a summons, complaint, affidavit, and order to show cause in such an action."

AWAKENING OF THE EAST.

Damascus, the oldest surviving city in the world, and the most typically oriental one in these dominions, leads in Turkey in adopting electricity for purposes of light and locomotion. The harnessing of the Barada (the Abana of the Bible) for such ends emphasizes the change which is fast overtaking Ottoman industrial and social life.

IF THEY ONLY WOULD.

If farmers could and would drive horses attached to wagons through the country districts at the rate of 40 or 50 miles an hour, occasionally knocking an auto over an embankment, or making it run away, what a howl the auto owners would make!—Franklin News.

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