THE ARGUS.

Published Daily and Weekly at 1624 Second avenue, Rock Island, Ill. [Entered at the postoffice as second-class matter.]

BY THE J. W. POTTER CO.

TERMS—Daily 10 cents per week. Weekly, $1 per year in advance.

All communications of argumentative character, political or religious, must have real name attached for publication. No such articles will be printed over fictitious signatures.

Correspondence solicited from every township in Rock Island county.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL TRI-CITY

Thursday, April 1, 1909.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

City Attorney—Albert Huber.

Police Magistrate—Charles J. Smith.

Aldermen — First ward, John Holzhammer; Second ward, C. L. Speckhart; Third ward, S. A. La Vanway; Fourth ward, Henry J. Frick; Fifth ward, William Cochran; Sixth ward, P. F. Meenan; Seventh ward, James Warner.

Assistant Supervisors—James Davis and Joseph Grotegut.

Assessor—John C. Auld.

Collector—David Biswinger.

Justices of the Peace — Oscar Wahlund, John McShane, Stephen Stader and William Eaton.

Constables—Mike Mintz, Henry Hueck, Henry Brunel and George Christianson.

Are the people really surprised at the revelations being brought out in the tariff discussions

Mr. Roosevelt denies he was attacked by a fellow passenger. Evidently the Ananias club is still in existence.

And now a scientist says musical instruments breed disease. True. Haven't you often wished to kill yourself when the "musician" finished?

A North Carolina school enthusiast endeavored to interest students in manual training and offered a prize of $10 for the best ax handle made by a pupil. The prize went to a girl, who was the successful contestant out of over 400 pupils. The making of a good ax handle is a test of the woodworker's skill, and about as severe a one as it can be put to. Residents of the Tar Heel state are responsible for the saying that to chop of itself an ax must have a handle made by a left-handed fiddler.

Ford county in the eastern part of the state has taken an advanced step in the appointment of a probation officer. The board of supervisors has named Miss Vina Cool, and she will have charge of all the probation work emanating from the juvenile court. Her special mission will be to keep in touch with boys and girls under 18 years of age, and on her recommendations those who neglect to attend school or engage in useful employment will be sent to state or other training schools. It is believed that she will be particularly successful in dealing with delinquents.

Home-seekers will be greatly encouraged by the announcement that the interior department will soon throw open for settlement about a million acres of land which formerly belonged to the Crow Indian reservation in Montana. Opportunities to secure homes by entering upon government lands are growing fewer as the country fills up, says the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin, and in a comparatively short time the land rushes will be reminiscences to which future "old-timers" may point as experiences that will never again be enjoyed by newcomers.

Pure Food and Adulteration.

At a meeting of the Associated Clubs of Domestic Science held at Hotel Astor, New York city, strong addresses were given on the general subject of pure food and adulteration, from which it developed that the present serious food situation does not grow out of a mere difference of opinion between the referee board and Dr. Wiley, the head chemist; but that it is the outcome of a guerilla warfare of years' standing. Manufacturers who fought the passing of a national law against preservatives are now making the death struggle for their commercial life in putting forth bad food chemically preserved, by seeking support from experts.

Boiled down to common sense, it is a question of food versus drugs. Food is food, and chemicals and poisons are drugs, and the line of demarcation never should be crossed without a doctor's prescription.

It is certain that the public has a right to strong state and national protection in the food products it consumes by the ton, and the club referred to the above and made a strong protest against action on the part of the federal and state authorities which will permit the mixing of drugs of any kind, with the people's food supply.

Mrs. Winnifred Harper Cooley, state secretary, declared, "The most vital and far-reaching accomplishment of this association, is the formation through the untiring enthusiasm and labor of one of our officers, for an organization of great manufacturers who have proved by their own business experience that chemical preservatives are unnecessary for the proper preparation and commercial success of canned products. This band of men, although trade competitors, have united for the sole cause of waging war against adulterators until the public shall be permanently protected against poison."

Paul Pierce, editor of the National Food magazine, gave an address upon food legislation, the most salient points of which dealt with the finding of the referee board, which has recently brought in a report, the adoption of which has partly nullified the work of Dr. Wiley and seems to be inimical to the very law which was passed to protect the consumer, after years of struggle to defeat it, on the part of conscienceless adulterators.

He made it plain that repulsive and obnoxious material is concealed by the use of chemicals, dyes, stains and most of all benzoate of soda.

"As most of the first class manufacturers are putting up food without the use of artificial preservatives," he said, "it is outrageous for the reactionary ones to attempt put back the country 50 years, and leave defenseless thousands again a prey of poisons."

Strong resolutions were passed urging the people of the United States to curb the subtle attempt of commercial interests to remove Dr. Wiley and nullify the food and drugs' act.

Committees were appointed for local work, such as investigating food factories, hotel kitchens, underground bakeries and meat markets, and the New York milk supply.

England in Africa.

The new South African commonwealth is soon to become an accomplished fact. Today, according to cable dispatches from Cape Town, the parliaments of Cape Colony, the Transvaal, Natal and the Orange river colony will take action on the constitution recently formulated by a special body of representatives. Next June the union convention again will meet to put the finishing touches to the plan of government, when they will be brought to London for imperial approval and for the king's signature.

Indications are that the new government will be strongly centralized. It will follow the Canadian rather than the American or Australia plan in reserving all powers not specially delegated to the provinces. Practically all the interests and affairs of the provinces are placed in the hands of a central parliament, the purely local and administrative business of each province only being in the hands of a provincial council, which also is subject finally to the authority of the central parliament. This plan is a radical departure from the methods of the home country and of the other colonial federations and was decided upon evidently with a view to avoiding the confusions, the contradictions, and the frequent arbitrary effects of party government.

The suffrage in the new commonwealth is to be exercised throughout, in all elections, local and general, and in the secondary elections for members of the upper house of parliament, in accordance with the principle of "proportional representation with the single transferable vote." By this principle a voter, for instance, in the Transvaal, with 36 representatives, could vote either one for each candidate or give two votes for the 18 he should select. The result would be that no considerableminority would be without representation fairly proportioned to its strength.

The principle of equality in the upper house, as in the United States senate, is applied in the South African constitution, but not completely. Each of the four provinces chooses eight senators through the vote of its provincial council and its members of the assembly, or lower house, and to these are added eight senators nominated by governor general in council. The members of the house of assembly are chosen by the provinces substantially according to the adult male European population. The natives who now have the vote are not to be deprived of it, but none can attain it in the future, and they are not eligible to the parliament.

The constitution is necessarily in the form of an act of the British parliament, but amendments to some of its provisions may at any time be made by the parliament of South Africa, and any of them may be changed at any time by a two-thirds vote of the assembly and senate in joint session. Both English and Dutch are made official languages. All laws and documents are to be published in each alike, and either may be used in debates or court proceedings.

The parliament will meet in the assembly building at Cape Town. The government offices are to be at Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, while the supreme court and other high courts will be established in the chief city of the Orange river colony, Bloemfontein. The railroads, seaports, etc., are to be managed by a commission at cost and foreign commerce is to be apportioned; the Transvaal, through Delagoa bay, getting 50 per cent, Natal 30 and Cape Colony 20.

JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT GOES OVER TILL 1910

(Continued from Page One.)

ed deposits in banks revert to the county treasury.

By Erby, providing that deposits in banks unclaimed after 30 years shall revert to the county treasury.

By Faby, fixing regulations for police pension fund.

By Fieldstack, providing for the election of the members of the state board of agriculture.

By Galligan, requiring that the date of canning be placed on all canned or preserved fruits, meats and vegetables.

By Galligan, requiring electric roads to install bells and whistles.

By Gray, providing for the condemnation of lands for dams for power plants.

By Holaday, providing that the payment for music in parks can be paid by the park officials from public funds.

By Hull, providing for the establishment of free employment agencies in cities of 150,000.

By Hutzler, making it unlawful to use or issue coupons, stamps, tickets, redeemable in money or goods, without the consent of the person or corporation issuing the coupons or stamps.

By Kannally, enabling cities to create a fund for the erection or enlargement of waterworks.

By Lantz, prohibiting the publication of a false prospectus or business statement of financial condition.

By McConnell, requiring the removal of overhead trolley wires in cities of 100,000 or over by July 1, 1909, and placing them under ground.

By McLaughlin, limiting membership on the state board of agriculture to persons living in the district which they represent.

By McNichols, prohibiting the employment of children on the stage.

By Scanlan, requiring county recorders to keep a mortgage index and to submit the same yearly to the assessors.

By Scanlan, providing that unclaimed funds left in the hands of administrators and executors shall be turned over to the county treasurer.

By Stearns, providing that all articles placed in cold storage warehouses shall be stamped with the dates on which they were packed and received.

By Sullivan, requiring the removal of overhead trolley wires, including telegraph, telephone, electric light and power wires, in cities of 50,000 inhabitants or over by July 1, 1909.

By Werdell, amending the local option act.

By York, to compel the recording of a release on coal or oil lands when a lease has been forfeited.

By York, prohibiting foreign fire insurance companies from writing insurance policies in the state.

By York, appropriating $5,000 for the widow of Royston Grimes, who was killed at Chester penitentiary.

By Allison, legalizing elections in villages which have not filed record of first election with the county clerk.

By Zinger, barring sale and shipment of game in closed season.

By a rising vote the house adopted a resolution to the memory of Irwin S. Ellsworth of Ottawa, who was a member of the 37th, 38th and 39th general assemblies.

Session of the Senate.

Among the bills introduced in the senate was one by Jones granting equal suffrage, but subject to the "deadly" referendum. It was sent to the Chicago charter committee.

Bills introduced in the senate were as follows:

By Hostlaw, requiring corporations to pay wages weekly, but reserving right of private contract.

By Humphrey, for state live stock commission.

By Helm, providing for forestry department in state university.

By Humphrey, providing for the establishment of forest preserves in every county.

By Gibson, authorizing organization of burial societies without cash capital stipulation.

By Pemberton, giving state ownership of cash left in banks for more than 10 years.

By Potter, appropriating $5,000 for the relief of cyclone sufferers of Williamson county.

By McElvain, appropriating $494,700 for the needs of the southern Illinois penitentiary.

By Hurburgh, by request, fixing salary of the secretary of railroad commission at $5,000.

By Glackin, providing that Chicago may use sinking funds to pay off bond issues.

By Landee, for establishment of a state board of education.

By Downing, amending the act regulating mills and dams.

By McElvain, conferring the right of eminent domain upon electric companies.

By Jones, for the regulation of private employment agencies.

By Barr, providing that sheriffs shall receive $4 per day for attendance at circuit court.

Two new rules were adopted, one substituting typewriters and printing for engraving work, and another providing that a motion is not in order between the calling of the roll and the announcement of the vote.

The senate passed the following bills:

House bill 244, appropriating $15,000 to investigate submerged lands.

Senate bill 154 (by Juul), providing for a county tax levy.

Senate bill 50 (by Funk), raising the sum for burial of indigent soldiers from $35 to $50.

Senate bill 216 (by Clark), allowing park boards to extend bathing beaches.

Senator McKenzie's resolution calling upon congress to place a duty on zinc ore was adopted, as was Senator Isley's resolution calling for the election of United States senators by popular vote.

All the news all the time — THE ARGUS.

THE SPIRIT OF THE WOODS

BY S. Y. GILDER.

WHO hears what the branches are saying?
Who knows what the new blossoms dream?
What painter is skilled in portraying
The broad leaves with sunlight agleam?
What player can render the measure
Of songs that the June forests sing?
Or who can interpret the pleasure
Of trees in the spring?

WHAT know we of life, of the gladness
Of woods in midsummer? Our bliss
Beside that full joy tide is sadness;
Its magic enchantment we miss.
The thrill of new buds that are swelling,
Leaves spreading their hands to the breeze—
What language is equal to telling
The rapture of these?

WHEN dawn on the treetops is burning
Go out with the heart of a boy,
In moods of the woodlands discerning
The deep variations of joy.

Be taught by the things that are growing,
The spirit constructive, and see
God's love for his creatures by knowing
The love of a tree.

WHO fosters the groves and the flowers,
Thus bringing fresh charms into birth;
Who changes the wastes into bowers
And adds to the joy of the earth,
Who lends to the landscape new beauty,
Has aided the infinite plan,
Fulfilling a love imposed duty
To God and to man.

THEN plant till the groves reach toward heaven,
Restoring the world to its youth,
And man is by Nature forgiven
For sins against beauty and truth;
Plant trees till the world is a garden
Where we have created a dearth,
And Eden, a sign of man's pardon,
Returns to the earth.

The Argus Daily Short Story

THE GOOD THE ILL WIND BLEW---By Virginia Blair.

"Nothing could be more unfortunate," said Miss Cynthia.

Mazie agreed dejectedly. "If she had come at any other time."

"She will expect to be entertained," Miss Cynthia chimed in.

Mazie, tying on her veil before the mirror, decided: "We can have some good times with the girls. But there won't be any men, and Constantia can't exist without men."

"Nonsense," said Miss Cynthia. "She'll have to when she comes to Hilton."

Mazie talked the situation over later with Serena Sears.

"You see, I met Constantia at the seashore the summer I went with the Merrills, and I had lovely clothes, and we lived at the best hotels and did everything in the most approved way.

"I told Constantia that when I was at home with Aunt Cynthia I didn't have all the advantages and that my outing with the Merrills was just their farewell treat before they went abroad. But Constantia can't understand what life at Hilton is, and she will expect a gay time."

"Well, it's an ill wind that blows nobody any good," said Serena sententiously. "Perhaps she will liven us up a bit."

"Constantia could liven up a nunnery," Mazie told her, "but Hilton is hopeless."

Letters coming from Constantia told of her preparations.

"She is getting lots of pretty clothes," Mazie reported to Serena, "and where is she going to wear them?"

But Serena, true to her name, would not worry. "She will delight our eyes with them," she said. "I haven't seen an up to date gown for so long that I'd rather gaze on it than on a Rembrandt."

The day of Constantia's arrival Mazie put the big old fashioned house in order, while Aunt Cynthia baked delectable things.

Serena Sears came in the afternoon. "If Constantia hasn't the good taste to enjoy this lovely old room and Aunt Cynthia's tea and muffins and cocoanut cake she's a benighted individual," said she.

"But think of Constantia trailing pale blue broadcloth on this old rug!" wailed Mazie.

Mazie walked to the station, but she brought Constantia back in the only cab the town afforded. It was shabby and ramshackle, but the little horse was plump, and so was the driver.

"We feed people and animals well in Hilton," Mazie explained to Constantia. "Eating is our only diversion."

Constantia dimpled. "I think Hilton is dear," she emphasized.

But after they had driven a little way she said suddenly, "Mazie Langley, I don't believe I have seen a single man since we left the station."

"There aren't any," Mazie informed her. "I warned you. I told you in my letters that Hilton was deadly dull."

Constantia's laugh rippled. "Oh, you goosie," she said, "as if I cared! It will be a rest, if the girls are nice—a sort of bachelor girls' paradise."

Mazie nodded. "There is nothing for men to do in these Hampshire hills," she said, "and except a few merchants and the minister and the doctor there aren't any."

"Well, I wish Bobbie Dwyer could hear that," Constantia murmured.

"Who is Bobbie Dwyer?" Mazie demanded.

"Bobbie," Constantia explained, with elaborate and strangely earnest scornfulness, "is a lord of creation. I was engaged to him until one day he tried to dictate to me! Then, of course, I broke it off and told him there were some worse things than being an old maid, and he flung back at me that he should live single, for he could never trust a woman again, and then I told him that an old maid was happier than a bachelor, and he said if I tried it I'd find out, and, oh, I wish you had heard us!" And in spite of the tragedy of her recital Constantia laughed. "And I'm glad there aren't any men here—I hate them!"

Mazie's face glowed. "We will have a lovely time if you feel that way," she said.

Just then the ramshackle cab rounded a curve, and there was the old house, with Aunt Cynthia at the window and the light shining out behind her, and they went in and had tea and muffins and little cakes, and Mazie feasted her eyes on the picture Constantia made in her modish gown.

The next day Serena Sears came over.

"Mazie told me how pretty you were," she said quaintly, "and I told her I'd rather see you than a picture, but you are better than a whole art gallery."

And that afternoon a lot of girls came, pretty and fluttering creatures, who hung about Constantia admiringly.

"I love girls," she said when they had gone away.

That night more girls came, and in the afternoon there was a girls' tea, and at night a feminine galaxy came over and sat around the fire and popped corn and sang college songs.

When Constantia and Mazie went to bed that night the pretty guest remarked, "I love girls," but her voice lacked eager enthusiasm.

Several days later Serena Sears gave a dance.

"Of course there won't be any men," she said, "but we can all dress up and dance with each other, and the girls are crazy to see that white chiffon of yours, Constantia."

But when Constantia was arrayed in all her glory she surveyed herself thoughtfully in the mirror. "It seems a bit wasted," she murmured. "Bobbie always liked me in white."

The dance was not a great success. It lacked something, and that something Constantia said equivocally was men.

In the days that followed the girls still fluttered and admired, but Constantia looked at them with speculative eyes.

"It's a pity," she said over the tea-

(Continued on Page Six.)

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

OUR MASTER.

We bow before the goddess Chance.
We may not like her manner
Or care to take our place in line
And march beneath her banner,
But very little pick we have
Or choosing of our courses
To say which way our steps shall lead,
For she commands the forces.

We lie awake the night before
And plan the day succeeding.
Lay out a course that to success
In lines direct is leading.
But when we come to execute
The skillful plans provided
We find that chance has come along
And with our schemes collided.

We plan to be a merchant prince,
An artist or a drummer.
Chance comes along and makes of us
A very useful plumber.
We mark out ways which, followed, must,
We figure, lead to riches,
But nimble chance gets in its work,
And we are digging ditches.

And so we blunder on through life,
A football and a buffet,
Instead of Easy street for ours,
We find we have to rough it.
Chance makes us rich or makes us poor
Or gives us joy or sorrow.
We know about our yesterdays;
Chance fixes up tomorrow.

Destroying His Enemy.

"I hear Jenks has inherited a fortune."

"Yes, I was with him when the news came."

"What did he do when they told him."

"Danced a jig for a minute and then went over and smashed the alarm clock."

Paradox.

"My work just makes me sick."

"Where do you work?"

"In the department of health."

Definition.

"What would you consider an ideal woman?"

"One who knows when and how to hand out to a man all that is coming to him"—

"Well, I declare"—

"And never does."

Unexpected Might Happen.

"Waiter!"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you expect tips at this restaurant?"

"No, sir; no, sir; but we is always living in hopes."

The Usual Woman.

"Oh, forget your troubles."

"Forget my troubles?"

"Yes."

"For mercy sakes! What would I have to make a fuss about?"

Different.

"Death loves a shining mark."

"Can't be related to most of us, then."

"Why?"

"We love an easy mark."

Maybe.

"Why does a woman yearn to look younger than she is?"

"So she can seem younger than the rest of her set."

Slight Mistake.

Here is a case in which they have
The definitions wrong.
Strong drink if taken in excess
Won't make a fellow strong.

Mean Insinuation.

"He is an actor."

"An actor?"

"Yes."

"Excuse me, but how does he earn his living?"

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

If silence is golden, where can it be cashed, please?

If you expect nothing, all you get is so much velvet.

He who can read the signs of the times should know all about patent medicines.

It may be possible to succeed without a press agent. We are open to conviction on this point.

Sense that can be converted into cents is the real article.

Wisdom cries in the streets when it has fish to sell.

When in doubt as to the merits of a joke, try it on a dyspeptic.