

THE ARGUS.

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BY THE J. W. POTTER CO.

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Correspondence solicited from every township in Rock Island county.



Tuesday, February 21, 1911.

Study the candidates—study them carefully.

Canada naturally resents the reports that reciprocity is a step toward annexation. Canada hasn't even been "asked."

In any event, the war between Russia and China will have to be postponed until Richard Harding Davis can get there.

The strenuous one has now been termed a seidlitz powder. It would be more appropriate if one of the powders was enveloped in red.

President Taft says he is not in favor of reciprocity with all the world just now, as much light as he has been having rather dazzled him for the instant.

A lady seems to have investigated reports that one may live to be 150 years old if one will take the precaution to avoid the use of heavy underwear. She is likely to get in bad with the wool producers.

One might imagine from the indignation and abuse of the newspapers manifested by a representative of the paper manufacturing trust on the stand before the senate committee on Canadian reciprocity yesterday, that he was about to be robbed instead of insisting on his right to rob.

Quincy Herald: The St. Louis Post-Dispatch yesterday had pictures of ancient footprints, supposed to be of Adam, found in the rock along the river there. Quincy, however, with the grave of Eve, the footprints of Moses and the casket of DeSoto, still holds the edge as a center of historic interest.

Reform in Indiana.

If the recommendations of Governor Marshall, embodied in a bill approved by the democratic caucus, are enacted into law, the constitution of the state is due for some very radical amendments.

Among other recommendations is one providing for the compulsory registration of voters and levying a poll tax. The legislature is to convene for 45 days for the introduction of bills, adjourn for 60 days and reconvene for 60 days for action on the bills. No new measures are to be offered.

The general assembly may adopt recall, initiative and referendum laws on petition of 25 per cent of the voters, but no bill shall be pushed for the recall of the judiciary.

The constitution may be amended if a resolution passed by one general assembly shall be adopted by a majority of the voters at the next general election.

The legislature may provide qualifications for persons admitted to the practice of law.

There are some excellent provisions in this list, especially those which guard the ballot box and place a certain reasonable restriction on legislative sessions. The referendum provision is a reasonable one, and does not go too far. The provision which makes it easier to amend the fundamental law is reasonable.

Honesty Among the Poor.

The loaning in New York of over half a million dollars in small sums during 1910, without security and in many cases without even references from the borrowers, and with a total loss of only a little over \$3,000, hardly more than one-half of one per cent, goes to show that the average of honesty among the poorest residents of the city is higher than among some of their more prosperous fellows, in the opinion of the officers of the Free Loan association.

The association is a philanthropic organization formed for the purpose of loaning small amounts to families that are in dire need through sickness, loss of employment or similar causes. No interest is charged and no security is required. In many cases loans were made to persons who had not been long in the city and who consequently could not even furnish references as to character. The total number of loans made during the year amounted to 19,300, involving \$24,176.

Out of this great total all but \$2,393 was repaid. In most of these cases the officers report that the failure to make payment was due to continued sickness or to death and there has hardly been an instance in which an attempt has been made to defraud the association.

Democrats Favor It.

Harper's Weekly: It is not surprising that the house democrats voted to support reciprocity with Canada. There were voices raised in opposition. That was to be expected, for there are strong special interests, opposed to the freeing of our trade with Canada, which have got into the habit of demanding and

expecting very distinguished consideration from democrats in congress. Those interests demanded such consideration during the debates on the Payne bill, and they got it. One of the strongest of these special interests is southern lumber. It was strong enough in 1909 to make a number of southern senators and representatives repudiate the clearest plank in their party's national platform. It has again been strong enough to make its claim heard; and that claim is a rather specious one. The north, it is contended, enjoyed protection on its timber until most of it was cut down and sold; where is the justice of taking that protection away, now that the south is getting the benefit of it? It is natural, no doubt, for southerners interested in timber to reason in that way. But such reasoning could not prevail against the plainer principle that the right and wrong of high protection cannot be determined merely by considering which part of the country is its supposed beneficiary. If that policy was wrong when promoted by northern interests, it is equally wrong when promoted by southern interests; and neither could such reasoning, such an appeal to the local against the general, prevail over the sense of responsibility and the desire for consistency now so happily prevalent among the democratic leaders at Washington. These men evidently see that to begin now to yield anything whatever to such demands would be fatal.

Their clear-headedness and firmness are the best possible augury for their future performance. For such demands are perfectly certain to continue to be made, whenever and by whomsoever the tariff is in any wise dealt with. They are as certain to be made of democrats as of republicans. They cannot be avoided. They can only be met and denied.

Disappointment in Store.

When the smoke of battle for recognition under the commission form has cleared away there will be surprise and disappointment in store for nearly four scores of men in Rock Island, and it will strike different candidates in different lights. To those who are more or less familiar with politics and have learned all too well that pre-election promises do not mean much, the result will be received philosophically and accepted with good grace. To those who are having their first experience now at running for office and who may fall the result may prove something of a jolt, and it will be difficult for them to realize for the instant that where there were but five offices to fill all of the 84 candidates could not possibly have been elected.

There will appear on the ballot the names of 84 candidates in all. Ten of these are standing for the office of mayor while 74 are running for commissioners. After the first sifting out process in the primaries to be held one week from today, there will remain 10 all told—two for mayor and eight for commissioners. These will go before the people at the general election in the spring and from this list the new mayor and four commissioners will be selected.

All who are candidates should make up their minds in advance to take the situation philosophically when the primary is over and when the election is over, no matter what the result, remembering always that the people rule, and their verdict goes. After the primaries the unsuccessful candidates ought to make up their minds to support the best of those who remain and, actuated by those higher motives that are paramount to personal ambition, seek to accomplish that which promises most for the entire city. Certainly no candidate who seeks preference under the commission law could rebel against its operation after the election. At this it is fair to concede to every aspirant the motive of good faith, and every candidate will be bound by the obligation of good faith after it is over whether he wins or whether he loses.

MRS. TENLEY LOVED CLARK

Witnesses Tell of Infatuation in Will Contest Case.

Galesburg, Ill., Feb. 21.—In the trial to break the will of Mrs. Sarah Tenley, by which she cut her daughter, Mrs. Edith Tenley Norton of Chicago, off with \$500,000 while leaving property valued at \$10,000 to her former son-in-law, George H. Clark, of Beloit, evidence was introduced yesterday through Chicago witnesses to show that the alleged infatuation of Mrs. Tenley for Clark was so complete that he had absolute control over and dominated her.

The first of these witnesses was Dr. Mary Paessler, who testified that in 1908 she had a conversation with Mrs. Tenley in which she confessed her relations with Clark, and wished the witness to effect a reconciliation with her daughter, Edith. According to the witness, Mrs. Tenley said she loved Clark.

Mrs. Mary S. Palmer of Chicago also testified Mrs. Tenley confessed to her infatuation with Clark. Mrs. Elizabeth Jones testified to hearing Mrs. Tenley tell Dr. Paessler that she wanted Mrs. Norton to forgive her the wrong done her. Mrs. Norton being at the time very ill.

KAISER HONORS PLUMBER

Rich Artisan Made Member of Prussian House of Lords.

Berlin, Feb. 21.—Harry Plate, a plumber of Hanover, who was raised to the dignity of life membership of the Prussian house of lords on the emperor's birthday, is the first partisan who ever attained such a position. The new member of this most exclusive body is not a mere theorist but a man who has had to work at his trade for his living and he has passed through every grade.



The Hills of Hope By Wilbur D. Nesbit

"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help."—Psalm cxxi, 1.

The hills of hope are fairer Than any hills that be, And bright with blossoms rareer Than any we may see; We stand and look, and sorrow That they are far away And vow that on the morrow Upon them we shall stay.

The sunset makes them golden, The noontide makes them white, And with a glory older Than they glimmer through the night, For them in you and me, With splendor all sublime— And we shall come unto them, We tell ourselves, some time.

The hills of hope are grander Than any hills that be, Their breezes all are blander And have a crooning key; And reaching ever truly Our road to them goes straight; Each day we fare forth newly From early dawn till late.

Ah, men have fought and tourneyed, And men have dreamed and dared, Have labored and have journeyed As to those hills they fared, Not counting what it cost them, Not fretting for the toll— The hills of hope—who lost them Forever lost his goal.

The hills of hope are greener Than any hills that be; Each day brings longings keener For them in you and me, And more than any others That stand beneath the skies They give us men and brothers And help our souls arise.



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The Argus Daily Short Story

A Modest German—B. L. B. Hitchcock.

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New York society may be typified by the confidence of two streams, the one clear, the other muddy. A member of the upper circles must be rich—not the young people, who may float temporarily on the surface, but the married people, who are regularly in the swim. Both these branches must contain a golden sediment. The clear branch typifies the old New Yorkers of social prominence, who have retained sufficient means to live high. The muddy branch represents the newly born commercial aristocracy.

Ned Van Amsterdam belonged to the clearer of these two branches. His ancestors had brewed the beer drunk ed on making this one over, but he was democratic and used to associate, especially when hunting or traveling, with any one he happened to fall in with. Therefore he failed to notice that his party was made up principally of snobs.

There was one guest, a German, whom Ned had picked up somewhere in the west. In fact, he had just arrived from the land of cattle and wore a costume not much better than that of a cowpuncher. A man is always at a disadvantage as a foreigner, and Carl Schmitt would have received the cold shoulder from Van Amsterdam's guests on this account if on no other. Besides, so fresh an importation was he that he could speak no great amount of English. Ned lent him a yacht suit, and in this he looked as refined as any of the party, but this did not help him with them. As inquiring as to one's pedigree, so did these ignore any one who was not known to possess a big income and who had not been permitted to buy a ticket of admission into the gilded circle.

There was one young lady in the party, Miss Ten Broek, poor, but respectable, who was considered to have received her invitation from being a distant connection of the host. Every one felt obliged to treat her civilly on account of this relationship, but no one wished to take the trouble to do so. It happened that Miss Ten Broek was preparing herself to go to Dresden to study music and was giving a part of her time to making herself proficient in the German language. Great relief was experienced by the guests when Miss Ten Broek availed herself of Mr. Schmitt's presence to practice conversing in German. Since the two occupied each other's time and attention, there was no necessity for any of the party to expend any effort on either of them.

Van Amsterdam was much disgruntled at the treatment of his German friend. In speaking to his guests of Schmitt he said: "I met him out in the wilderness and asked him to go with me on a hunt for grizzlies. I had killed all sorts of game, including bear, but never a grizzly, and was quite anxious to shoot one. They are the worst game to tackle we have in our country, and that's what makes hunting them fascinating. Schmitt agreed to go with me, and it was lucky he did. We found the grizzly, and I poured lead into him. But my bullets had no more effect than hailstones. I had wasted all the ammunition in my gun and had no time to put in any more, for the bear was on me. Schmitt sprang at him with his knife and saved me."

"That was very brave, Ned," said one of the party, "and I don't wonder you feel under obligations to do something for the fellow. But, really, wouldn't it have been better for you to write him a check for a thousand or

so—you could afford it—than to put him in with people with whom he can't assimilate?" Ned looked at the speaker through a pair of honest eyes that bespoke indignation and disagreement, but he was too much of a gentleman to reproach a guest on his own yacht, so without a word he arose and walked away.

The incident was repeated among the party, but it did not improve Mr. Schmitt's position with them a jot. What had they to do with the repayment of their host's obligations? Because an ordinary fellow—a German at that—who had probably come over in the steerage had helped Ned out of a scrape was that any reason why he should inflict the man on them?

Meanwhile Mr. Schmitt and Miss Ten Broek chatted in the German language, the latter deriving much benefit therefrom. She discovered that whatever station he might have occupied in his own country he was very intelligent. But education in Germany is breathed in with the air. Miss Ten Broek told some of the party that Mr. Schmitt knew enough to have been a professor in a university in his own country. The information had no effect whatever. Had he discovered an antidote for the disease most fatal to mankind and given it to the world free the fact would not be a reason why they should make a companion to him.

The days passed, during which the yacht skirted the coast southward and returned to New York. It was agreed that the trip had been an enjoyable one, though the anomaly of the party had been somewhat broken in upon by the presence of at least one person who had no place in it. In parting with his guests Ned told them that he had made a mistake in trying to introduce a foreign element among them, but that he hoped to make amends very soon. He wished them all to dine with him in New York, and they might assure themselves that there would be no one present they would not wish to meet.

The dinner came off at Van Amsterdam's residence, and every member of the yachting party was present except Miss Ten Broek. Her cousin invited her, but she declined. When the guests were assembled and went into the dining room it was noticed at once that the chair next the host on his right was vacant. Several courses had been served, and the guest for whom the chair was intended did not appear.

"Who's to be on your right?" asked one. "Count Ludwig von Gehrenstein," said Ned.

"Why is he not here?" "He is in Washington. He went yesterday to pay his respects to the president. You know, he is on the staff of Emperor William—I mean his personal staff—one of his aids-de-camp. He'll be with us before we finish."

The company looked at one another with congratulatory glances that they were to be honored at meeting so distinguished a person. The conversation turned upon the count, and Ned told them something about him. There was royal blood in his veins, he being a connection of the empress. He was also one of the richest men in Germany. This added a stimulus to the excitement, and when the women were told that he was unmarried each woman present began to cherish a faint hope that she might snare him while exposed to the armies of spinsters in America.

Ten o'clock came, but not the count. Another hour passed, and still the lion to be of the evening had not arrived. Van Amsterdam directed a butler to telephone to the station and ask when the train from Washington would arrive. The answer came that it was just in. It would still be at least an hour before the count could get into evening dress and appear.

"Telephone to him to come in traveling costume," suggested one of the ladies. "Not I," replied the host. "I know him too well for that. On all formal occasions he is a great stickler for etiquette, especially his dress."

So they were obliged to wait. At a quarter past 12 the dining room door was opened, and a butler announced: "His serene transparency Count Ludwig von Gehrenstein."

And, immaculately attired in evening dress, there entered no less a personage than Carl Schmitt. "Stung" said one of the men to his next neighbor. "Not at all," replied the other. "Count Gehrenstein is in America. That I know. And Ned Van Amsterdam would never introduce another in his stead."

The count formally greeted the assembled company. There was no need for a presentation since he had spent ten days in the same yacht with them. Some of them tried to laugh off the mistake they had made, but the count ignored the subject. Some left the table at once, indignant with their host for having taken them yachting with an incognito celebrity. The count maintained his reserve till the last person had gone, then, slipping Ned on the back, said jocosely: "America is a ferry off country, wise po."

MILLIONS WERE KILLED

68,403,000 Animals Handled by Slaughterhouses in 1909.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—Reports to the census bureau from the slaughtering and meat-packing establishments and slaughterhouses of the United States show that during 1909 there were 68,403,000 animals slaughtered for food in those establishments. This total does not represent the entire domestic meat supply of the country, as a large number of animals are slaughtered on farms or elsewhere than in slaughterhouses. In addition there were 411,900 animals reported as having been killed or as dying a natural death and consumed in the manufacture of fertilizers or other products, and many more die on the farms and ranges.

This information appears in a preliminary report which was transmitted today to Census Director Durand by Chief Statistician William H. Stuart.

Reports were received from 26,424 slaughterhouses which include the large wholesale slaughter and meat-packing establishments, as well as the abattoirs, rendering or incinerating establishments, and fertilizer factories where dead animals are consumed.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 28th day of February, A. D. 1911, in the city of Rock Island, Ill., an election will be held for the purpose of nominating candidates for mayor and commissioners of the city of Rock Island.

Which election will be opened at 6 o'clock in the morning and continue open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day. Places for registration and voting will be as follows: First ward, second precinct—413 Fourth avenue. First ward, second precinct—628 Eighth street. Second ward, first precinct—1014 Third avenue. Second ward, second precinct—919 Sixth avenue. Third ward, first precinct—County jail building, Third avenue and Fourteenth street. Third ward, second precinct—1434 Seventh avenue. Third ward, third precinct—1101 Fifteenth street. Fourth ward, first precinct—1914 Third avenue. Fourth ward, second precinct—Trinity church vestry, rear 1818 Third avenue. Fifth ward, first precinct—Hose house on Twenty-second street. Fifth ward, second precinct—Schmidt's store, 823 Twentieth street. Sixth ward, first precinct—Hose house on Twenty-sixth street. Sixth ward, second precinct—Rear of 2700 Seventh avenue. Seventh ward, first precinct—3110 Fifth avenue. Seventh ward, second precinct—Peterson's carpenter shop, 510 Fort-yfifth street. Seventh ward, third precinct—Gannon's paint shop, Fourteenth avenue and Thirty-ninth street. M. T. RUDGREN, City Clerk. Rock Island, Ill., Feb. 3, 1911.

Humor and Philosophy

By DVNCHAN H. SMITH

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

NOTHING distresses a woman more than to have a style go out just as she has saved up sufficient money to get an article of the sort that has been the darling of her desire.

Marriage may be a failure, but there isn't likely to be any money in it until alimony is collected.

When the entire family employ themselves in telling Alice Maude what a nice fellow Tom Green is it is a sure sign she is going to marry Billy Smith.

A girl admires a man who doesn't smoke, drink or swear, but she usually goes to the dance with a man who does all three.

The man on a diet likes to go away from home to have an excuse for a square meal.

If your prospective father-in-law is enthusiastic over gold mines don't try to convince him that orange groves are a better investment.

If their bachelor uncles were to leave them a fortune some folks would see their complaint because they would have to die rich.

The small boy is glad when his sister has a beau who likes chocolate cake.

It is sad to see a man try to look gay and happy while a No. 9 shoe hugs his No. 10 foot.

Washington.

First in war and first in peace—May his fame increase!—And, again, First in the hearts of his countrymen. Considerable first, you bet—About as first as they get. But, you may recall, He deserved it all. Say, Licking the British was no child's play. It wasn't just saying "Whoo!" Those redcoats, if you want to know, Had guns. And tons Of ammunition and yards of braid. For fighting was their trade. But George He sauntered down to Valley Forge And crossed the Delaware And flustered here and there Till they were ready to quit And acknowledged him it. He called them blue-birds, And they were glad enough To drop the stick and flit. With quite enough of it. Yes, George was some. Pumpkins and a crumb Or two of cake. He kept the British awake And standing on their ear While they were here. He never told a lie; But, my, How he did wink! At his men and make the British think He was miles away. Just when mischief was to pay! He came out of the woods With the goods. Made a few spurts, And King George got his deserts. Some George was he! Look in the book and see.

Just Like a Woman.

"She wants an auto." "She does?" "Yes."

"What for?" "Why, good gracious, just because she's happened to notice that she hasn't got one."

Rivalry.

"What made Carrie break her engagement with Harry?" "Carrie's father didn't like Harry, so he offered her a curly poodle if she would break with Harry."

"Oh, yes; Harry's hair is straight."

Certainly.

Feb. 21 in American History

1548—John Quincy Adams, sixth president of the United States, died; born 1757.

1890—The city of Manila fired by insurgents; fighting in the streets between United States troops and natives.

1908—Harriet Hosmer, noted sculptor, died; born 1831.

1909—Carroll D. Wright, statistician and educator, died; born 1839.

Abandon Polar Search.

Berlin, Feb. 21.—Dirigible ballooning is not yet sufficiently advanced to justify an attempt to reach the north pole by this means. This is the conclusion reached by the Zeppelin expedition to Spitzbergen, according to a report made by Professor von Drygalski, a member of the expedition, to a Berlin scientific society.

The expedition, which included Prince Henry of Prussia, went to Spitzbergen to investigate the possibility of reaching the pole in a Zeppelin dirigible.

Some very enterprising citizens always like to find you out when they call.

"Nonsense!" "It is a fact, though."

"Then they can't be enterprising!" "But they are."

"Who?" "Burglars."

Explained.

"The real estate dealers are asking. Why pay rent?" "I can tell them."

"Well?" "It is cheaper than hiring a van."

Hollow Pleasures.

The fellow who a girl must shove In teaching her to skate Is pretty deeply gone in love Or else he's dazed the date. A lump of sweetness in a sigh May be the only one. But when she takes him for a day Then it's to break and run.

As to the pond you lead your pet The other fellows scoff. And soon you find, to your regret, The place where you get off. For when she takes you for a chair And springs your arm and knee You wonder if she is so fair As she appears to be.

Advertisement for Needham's Extract Red Clover Blossoms. Text: "Needham's Extract Red Clover Blossoms. For All Blood and Skin Diseases. Not a Patent Medicine—But Pure Red Clover Medical experts everywhere recognize the blood-purifying properties of Red Clover Blossoms. Pure Clover means perfect health. Get some and stay well by using this simple remedy that purifies the blood. Let us send you a booklet giving experience of people who have used Needham's Extract for Constipation, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Weakness, Cough, Salt Deposits, Eczema and other diseases of the blood. Ask your druggist for Needham's Extract. Sent today for five booklets. D. NEEDHAM'S SONS, Leaside, Ontario, Chicago."