

THE ARGUS.

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BY THE J. W. POTTER CO.

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Wednesday, October 7, 1914.

Only a few low-rolling politicians are kicking against the war taxes.

The censor might also stop those improbable and freak war stories, but he doesn't.

Two feet of snow and still falling in Alberta, Canada. Glad you have your coal in, are you not? Or have you not?

Even the water wagon is in bad, it is said, with the temperance people of Kansas City. This is a hard world to please.

Time was when an earthquake which killed 2,500 would be looked upon as a great calamity. Nowadays it is merely an incident in the day's news.

It is easy to imagine what might have happened to the leaders of the constitutional conference if they hadn't refused to accept Carranza's resignation.

La Follette has refused an independent nomination for governor of Wisconsin. Evidently he does not consider his political situation so desperate as that.

Now that proceedings have been undertaken to collect on Jack Johnson's bail bond, it is becoming evident that the colored champion also trimmed Uncle Sam before he departed for Europe.

Another illusion shattered. The deadly gas with which French shells are charged is not made from turpentine but is named after a Frenchman who doesn't care what kind of a monument he erects for himself.

The sultan of Turkey, having been unable to see an opening by which he stands much of a chance of getting anything for himself, has decided to take it out on the Khedive of Egypt.

If we are to believe all the stories of the marvelous financing of the present chairman of the board of supervisors, which are being printed these days, why go to all this trouble to finance county improvements? Why not let George do it?

An Illinois man has set out for Europe to gain impressions of the war with the object of writing a book. If he could be content with impressions obtained from this side of the ocean his chances of surviving to do the writing would be a great deal better.

And now come Gallinger of New Hampshire, and Smoot of Utah, survivors of that notable political era when certificates of deposit nestled under senatorial dinner plates, fanning the air with charges of "graft" in the river and harbor bill. Why, the word was invented when they were running the government!

Next Friday the state fire marshal has designated as prevention and clean-up day. He has issued a proclamation asking that the people observe this day by a general cleaning up and removal of rubbish, trash and waste from premises, and all heating apparatus and chimneys should be examined on this day. He has asked that local authorities call on the people to observe this day.

Orders signed within the month by Secretary Lane have opened to settlement and entry under the enlarged homestead law, 3,600,000 acres of land in California, New Mexico, Colorado and Washington. Under the enlarged homestead act lands in the west are examined by the geological survey to determine whether there is any available water supply by which they may be irrigated. If not, they become subject to entry by settlers in tracts of 80 acres each, as against 160 acres under the original homestead law.

The National Implement and Vehicle association has sent out 30,000 letters to bankers and dealers' organizations urging reasonable extension of credit, asserting that "credit, confidence and courage" are all that is necessary to set the wheels of industry in motion. This is the view of a non-political organization actuated by nothing more questionable than a desire to share in the prosperity which it is satisfied will follow if its pleas are heeded. How does this strike the G. O. P. calamity howlers?

TO SMELT OUR OWN TIN.

Probably one of the best illustrations of America's opportunity to develop new industries is afforded by tin.

The benefit which the United States may obtain from the present situation is the establishment of a tin smelter in this country in which to smelt Bolivian tin ores and such small output of American ore as is produced. The tin concentrates reduced last year in the United States were all shipped to British smelters.

At the present time between 30,000 and 40,000 tons of tin concentrates, carrying more than 20,000 tons of metallic tin, are shipped each year from Bolivia to Europe for smelting. The United States imported several times that amount of metallic tin last year and would easily absorb all the tin smelted from the Bolivian ore. The smelting of Bolivian ores presents no difficulties that American metallurgists cannot readily overcome, and Bolivian ores will now be easier to buy. If ships can be found to carry the ore an opportunity seems to be presented for Americans to begin purchasing ores that have hitherto gone to Europe.

RICHMOND AS FINANCIER.

Without imposing a cent of added burden upon the tax payers of Rock Island county we are calmly assured that George H. Richmond, as chairman of the supervisors, has in five years wiped out a county debt of \$160,000—compelled the county, as it were, to lift itself by the bootstraps out of the financial mire.

And now the inner circle of the republicans, as a recognition of this marvelous achievement, have prevailed upon him against his will to run for sheriff, thus, if elected, taking him out of an office in which he has done what no man ever did before and no man can ever hope to again accomplish to place him in a position where his peculiar abilities must lie dormant—a dead loss to the county.

If George Richmond can save \$160,000 in five years as chairman of the board why not let him stay where he is?

Furthermore, if he has done all this why is it necessary to bond the county and levy an additional tax to build bridges or a jail. There is no reason, if these statements are true, why he cannot save enough in five years more to make all these improvements without adding anything to the rate of taxation.

But the trouble is that Mr. Richmond's achievements have been, like the story of Mark Twain's death, "greatly exaggerated." He didn't save the county \$160,000 in five years, and furthermore, the county is not now wholly out of debt, though it is in a fair way to become so in a year or two more, if the present rate of revenues to expenditures is maintained.

The truth of the matter is that Mr. Richmond was largely instrumental in putting before the people previous propositions for bonds to refund the county's floating debt and improve the jail and they were lost. When it was realized that the people would never vote to accept this obligation officers of this county joined with those of other counties similarly situated with relation to finances and the passage of an amendment to the Judicial law was put through the legislature enabling counties to greatly increase the rate of taxation. As soon as this act was in force county taxes here were raised from 53 or 54 cents to approximately 75 cents per \$100 assessed valuation.

Out of the surplus thus created the paying off of the accumulated indebtedness was begun.

It is a fact that Rock Island county is virtually solvent and in the opinion of county officers will be enabled, with the increase in assessed values under the rerating to take place next year to get entirely free from debt in a couple of years.

It will thus be seen that the improvement in financial condition has resulted from an increase in revenues and not from a decrease in the expenditures. There was nothing remarkable about that sort of financing.

TIME TO AID INVENTOR.

War news of great importance to the United States is the statement that Mr. Edison has dealt with the shortage of important carbolic acid by making a better quality at a lower cost. Carbolic acid is used in so many industries that an American supply will be of value not only for the home use but for export if the manufacture of a sufficient quantity can be quickly developed.

Other American inventors would soon imitate Mr. Edison's example if they received proper encouragement from manufacturers. Meanwhile it is high time congress gave serious consideration to a reform, long overdue, in our patent laws. The intolerable delays in patent litigation should be rendered impossible, and provision should be made similar to that in the German law, by which a patent unused or insufficiently used for three years may be revoked.

Under our present laws, which encourage monopoly and the long purse, while starving the inventor, a manufacturing monopoly can look up an American patent unused for years, while making the same article abroad under a similar patent, or simply to prevent improvements in a standardized product.

Patent laws ought to encourage and not penalize American invention and progress.

Epidemic in War Zone.

Paris, Oct. 7.—In a dispatch from Rome the correspondent of the Havas Agency says it is reported there from Vienna that an epidemic of dysentery has broken out in Bohemia and Moravia.

Achievements of the Democrats

Although President Wilson has determined not to make stump speeches in the campaign this fall, he retains, as he says, he will "stay on the job," he retains the prerogative of letter-writing and personal endorsement of candidates.

The democratic national committee has issued as a campaign document the "record of achievements" of the first year and a half of the Wilson administration. This document will receive wide distribution in doubtful states this fall. Since the first edition was issued, the following items have been added:

The policy of "watchful waiting" in Mexico, widely condemned six months ago, is now hailed as vindicated and an asset.

War emergency measures are featured, including the prompt issue of emergency currency, new shipping laws, the proposal to establish a government-owned merchant marine for emergency use, the war risk bill, and emergency appropriations for the relief of Americans abroad.

The negotiations of 18 peace treaties.

The diplomatic handling of the Japanese, Mexican and Panama tolls questions.

Death blow administered to "dollar diplomacy," and substitution thereof of a policy of mutual consideration and help.

Peace restored in Santo Domingo.

Passage of the anti-trust laws.

Passage of the Lever agricultural extension act.

Preparations to fight hog cholera, including an appropriation of \$500,000 for that purpose.

Bill appropriating \$25,000,000 for good roads passed the house, and declared certain to become a law at the next session of congress.

Grain and cotton standards legisla-

tion advanced, and trading in cotton futures practically abolished.

Conservation program agreed upon, including general dam bill regulating sale of waterpower and federal regulation of radium-bearing ores.

Meat inspection placed under the pure food laws.

Rural credits system strengthened by federal reserve act, and additional legislation on that subject prepared.

Industrial peace promoted by executive participation in settlement of difficulties between western railroads and their employees, and by frequent conferences with business and laboring men.

Public neutrality urged by president in present war crisis.

Frankness with the press made part of "open door" policy.

New York, New Haven & Hartford case started toward settlement.

Postal surplus of \$3,800,000 last year.

Farm-to-table service added to parcel post policy.

Deposits made by treasury to facilitate crop moving.

Modified self-government established in the Philippines.

Improved marketing system on scientific basis taught farmers.

Favoritism in Indian administration wiped out.

Rural and industrial education encouraged by department of interior.

Over 8,000,000 acres of public lands restored to entry, economies of administration established, and geological surveys hastened.

Reforms in land office indicating economy and efficiency.

Commerce encouraged and developed by creation of commercial attaches abroad and establishment of new offices in leading cities at home.

The document concludes with a series of editorials commending the president.

FATHER OF LEN SMALL IS DEAD AT KANKAKEE HOME

Kankakee, Ill., Oct. 7.—Dr. A. L. Small, one of the best known of the pioneers of Kankakee county, father of Len Small and Judge John Small of this city, died last evening following a brief illness due to his advanced age. He was 84 years old.

Mr. Small was the oldest of a family of nine children. He was a native of Wayne county, Indiana. He was born Sept. 5, 1830. He was one of the first graduates of Rush Medical college, Chicago, graduating in the early '60s. Following graduation he came to Kankakee county and commenced to practice in Rockville and Bourbonnais townships, before the city of Kankakee was founded. After years of practice of medicine he came to Kankakee and engaged in horticulture and agriculture.

Besides his son he is survived by three daughters.

Alaska Mineral Output.
The mineral production for Alaska in 1913 had a value of \$19,413,004, according to the United States geological survey. Of this amount \$15,626,813

is to be credited to the gold mines. This makes the total value of gold production of Alaska, up to the close of 1913, \$228,592,540. In addition to this nearly \$17,000,000 worth of copper and over \$2,000,000 worth of silver has been produced in Alaska. The above figures are taken from the advance chapter of a report issued by the survey, entitled "The Mineral Deposits of Alaska and the Mining Industry in 1913," by Alfred H. Brooks.

In addition to presenting the figures on mineral production, this report also summarizes the distribution and occurrence of the mineral deposits of Alaska. It shows that gold is very widely distributed in the territory, that there are a number of important copper deposits, and also some valuable coal fields. This publication is the first report issued which covers all of the mineral deposits of the territory of Alaska.

Indict Girls as Slayers.

Dixon, Ill., Oct. 7.—The two Byers girls, Mrs. Lee Hutton and Lillian Byers, were today indicted by the Whiteside county grand jury for the murder of their brother, Emanuel Byers, last August on his farm.

HEALTH TALKS

William Brady, M.D.

Varicose Veins and Ulcers.

A varicose vein is one with weakened, dilated walls. The actual cause of the trouble is not clear. That is, we don't understand why one individual will suffer from varicose veins under certain circumstances while another will not. Perhaps there is poor material used in the manufacture of the bloodvessels.

Varicosity is most frequently present in the inferior hemorrhoidal veins, constituting piles or hemorrhoids. Varicose is another very common and usually harmless form of dilated veins. The most troublesome situation of varicose veins is in the thighs and legs. Here the weight of a heavy column of blood aggravates the tendency to venous stretching or dilation every minute the individual is on his or her feet—most often her feet.

We don't know a cure for varicose veins in any situation except the removal of a portion of the vein. This is a sure cure for piles, varicocoele and varicosities of the veins of the legs. It is by no means necessary for everyone who has a dilated vein, but it is advisable for every sufferer whose varicosity disables him or her frequently and thus reduces efficiency. At any rate it is a safe procedure.

Why Varicose Ulcers Occur.

The tissue is poorly nourished in a leg whose veins are weak and dilated. There is a chronic state of bad nutrition attributable to the passive congestion. This renders the tissue more vulnerable than it should be, and hence a very slight blow or abrasion or injury of the leg is liable to become infected, there being insufficient fresh blood serum supplied the tissue to ward off bacterial infection. Infection means inflammatory reaction. This inflammatory reaction still further chokes off nutrition, and ultimately an area of skin and subcutaneous tissue sloughs, in one mass or by molecular disintegration and discharge in a fluid form. The raw base left after the death of overlying tissues is an ulcer.

The conditions are obviously bad for healing. But in every case, without exception, a leg ulcer can be completely healed by intelligent and systematic treatment. Salves applied by rule of cure-me-cure-all my friends, do not do. The patient has to be considered as an individual problem, and the local and constitutional treatment determined according to peculiar indi-

cations in each case. A wash or poultice or ointment or powder which would be good in the case of a sluggish, poorly granulated ulcer might do much harm in a case of actively proliferating granulation tissue. Some ulcers must be dressed every few hours; others should not be dressed oftener than every four or five days. But let no one suffer needlessly discomfort from a varicose ulcer, because every case will respond to good scientific treatment. Not salve. There is no sure cure to be had. It is as foolish to treat these ulcers on the experimental plan as it would be to apply some famous recommended salve to a fracture or dislocation and expect Nature to do all the rest.

Questions and Answers.
Secretary inquires: Just what influence on public health does the carcass of an animal have if left unburied until it becomes offensive to smell?

Reply: Except in fly time, none. A live animal can spread disease. A dead one can't.

Miss E. K. asks: What causes me to have spells of shortness of breath lasting ten minutes or more when I become excited? There is a pain over the heart at such times, too.

Reply: Probably more nervous weakness. But don't worry about it. Go to your doctor and find out.

Mrs. L. G. asks: Is there any cure for enlarged and broken veins in the leg in a person under 25?

Reply: It depends on your health and your occupation. An elastic stocking may be necessary, but doesn't bring wearing one unless it is. First obtain the advice of your doctor.

R. B. M. inquires: What benefits to health, if any, are derived from drinking sour milk or buttermilk?

Reply: The lactic acid bacilli, which causes souring, is a normal inhabitant of the alimentary canal. In health its growth tends to prevent the free growth of harmful bacteria—such as those of the colon bacillus type. By feeding on live cultures of lactic acid bacilli (soured milk or country-style buttermilk) you simply seed your garden with clover seed and keep back the dandelions. Metchnikoff asserts that lactic acid germs prevent the formation of toxins in the intestinal canal, and so postpone old age.

CHORDS AND DISCORDS

THAT threat of Mr. Glynn that he alone will be the governor of New York must sound almost like treason to those folks in the Empire state who have grown accustomed to the old order of things.

DESPITE what we may believe to the contrary, the world is getting better. A Chicago woman has just received from California the first installment of a bunch of jewelry stolen from her home by a chauffeur who had been in the employ of the family. The chauff says in a note that the rest of the loot will come along later. Nice of him.

RAYMOND Robbins believes so thoroughly in everything that the colonel is and does that he has now gone and lost his voice in order to keep in tune with his chief.

How Publishers Build Brown Stones.

Evidently all the suckers in the newspaper business are not dead yet. Here is a copy of a circular letter that has just been sent out by an Iowa seed concern. It's likely a stunt that the house pulls each year, and it must work in some quarters or it would not be continued:

"We are now arranging to do a liberal amount of advertising of our farm and garden seeds through the local papers of your state the coming season as a tryout.

"Herewith enclosed is copy print from electrolyte which we wish run as a reader advertisement eight weeks, commencing about Jan. 1, and run each consecutive issue each issue after the first.

"We will furnish an electrolyte plate and for this service will allow you \$2 worth of seeds, either farm or garden seeds of your own selection and will mail you an electro plate in time for starting the same. Will also mail you a copy of our illustrated seed catalogue as soon as in print about Jan. 1, from which to choose whatever selection you wish to make.

"If this arrangement is satisfactory kindly let us hear from you by return mail as we are now making up our list, and we will book your publication and send you an electrolyte in good time for starting same. Enclosed find self-addressed envelope for reply.

"Very truly yours,"

THOSE Chicago judges are real punsters. One of them has just given an interview to a newspaper in which he makes the statement that he has discovered that the police have been giving protection to pickpockets. Marvellous, Watson, marvellous.

IN Freeport district court a divorce has just been granted Mrs. Roumaine Lovarow from Julius Lovarow. Might have been expected.

Ed Royal Entertainer.

(Iowa City Reporter.)
Camp Ridge, Oct. 3.—C. R. Chown, C. C. Chown and wife and Mrs. Kate Spaulding, the latter of Wilton, spent Wednesday at the home of the writer. Melvin Forbes was over near Nichols after cabbage Tuesday.

L. D. Chown and family of Nichols were Sunday callers at our home.

Ben Boyd was a caller at our home Thursday morning.

Charles Forbes and family Sundayed in Sandmound recently.

SECRETARY McAdoo has demanded that all us financiers quit hoarding our money. Are you with him? So are we.

Zero in Boys.

(Chicago Tribune.)
Rome, Oct. 6.—The king and queen now have four children—four girls and a boy.

ONE of Marshall Field's grandchildren yesterday was led into court by his attorney and handed nearly a half million as the first slice of his share of the late merchant's estate. Yet we hear folks talking about hard times, idle gossip. Nothing to it.

It All Depends.

When James A. Garfield was president of Oberlin college, a man brought for entrance as a student his son, for whom he wished a shorter course than the regular one.

"The boy can never take that in," said the father. "He wants to get through quicker. Can you arrange it for him?"

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Garfield. "He can take a short course; if it all depends on what you want to make of him. When God wants to make an oak He takes a hundred years, but He takes only two months to make a squash."

A DISPATCH relates that a French surgeon has 97 wounds and expects to live. He deserves to.

A Clean Getaway.

(Sterling Gazette.)
A drunken driver of an auto run into a telephone pole near the Davidson home on First avenue Friday night and the pole was broken off short. The driver got out of his car and it was not so badly mangled but what he got out of town without leaving nothing to tell who he was.—Prophetstown Correspondence.

Hen Hicks Says—

Sum married folks seem ter fertigt that luv doesn't thrive on absent treatment.

If they were not used so often as gold brick substitutes kindness and peritiveness would be appreciated more.

It would require a chemist ter analyze the makeup of sum wimmen.

J. M. C.

The Daily Story

Found on the Battlefield—By F. A. Mitchell.
Copyrighted, 1914, by Associated Literary Bureau.

I was born at the time of the war between the states, but what year? I have never known till recently. My earliest remembrance is being in a founding institution in Harrisburg, Pa. How I came to be there I could never find out, for it was, judging from my age, toward the close of the war and when everybody and everything was in a state of commotion. I left the asylum when I must have been about sixteen years old. At any rate, the inmates were not kept there after sixteen, and since there was a record of the books in 1863 of "a female baby apparently about a year old" that was called Betty or Hetty or something like that—the first letter was blurred—and I was called Betty it was assumed that the record pertained to me.

At leaving, being old enough to understand the importance of learning as much as possible about my antecedents, I made every inquiry concerning them, but all I could learn was the above. The clothes in which I was brought to the institution had been preserved, but the only thing on them for identification was the letters "H. C." which were carefully embroidered. On leaving the asylum I went to serve as nursemaid with a lady in Philadelphia. She and her husband were refined persons and on hearing my story took an interest in me, expressing themselves ready to help me to find my parents.

One day Mr. Sawyer, husband of the lady by whom I was employed, returned after an absence.

He told me that he had been in Harrisburg and while there, being interested in my case, had gone to the asylum where I had been brought up to make inquiries concerning me. Being a man of affairs, he was more success-



"I AM THAT BABY"

ful than I had been. He had got from the records the names of persons who were connected with the asylum when I was sent there and had advertised for several years in the country not far from Harrisburg answered the advertisement. Mr. Sawyer learned from her that she was at the asylum from 1862 to 1864; that during that time a girl baby was brought in by a Union soldier. That was all she could remember, for she had left the institution soon after the child was received.

I think Mr. Sawyer took more interest in the matter than I. Perhaps it was a detective instinct in him that led him to busy himself about it. At any rate, his curiosity was aroused, and he kept thinking about it much of the time.

"You're a war baby, Bet," he would say to me. "I have an idea that you got lost somehow during the war. Maybe your father was a soldier and got killed and a comrade took his little girl and not being in a position to care for her left her at the asylum. This theory is supported by the fact that about the time you were taken there General Lee invaded Pennsylvania, and every citizen who could carry a gun turned out to oppose him. We will establish your identity and don't you forget it."

When the war ended, everybody, both north and south, had enough of it. About fifteen years after its close those who were interested in it began to talk about it and write about it and discuss who should have the credit of this and who was to blame for that and all the prominent Union and Confederate officers who were living found an opportunity to explain their records. As to those who had died in the struggle, they had nothing to say and were lucky if they didn't have to bear the brunt of blunders committed by those who had lived to tell their stories.

It was about this time, I believe, that people began to take an interest in the battlefields which now are made national parks. When I was about ten years old there was a gathering of veterans on the field of Gettysburg, and Mr. Sawyer proposed to his wife that they make an excursion and visit the field themselves. Mrs. Sawyer would not go without taking their son, Tommy, now four years old, and that involved taking me along to have the care of him while his father and mother were visiting the scenes of the different fights on the battlefield.

So we all went down together on one of the anniversaries of the struggle, and since Tommy manifested a desire to go about with his father and mother, I had an opportunity to go too. The veterans we saw moving about in groups locating different scenes of those exciting days of 1863 were so old

men they are today. Many of them had fought as mere boys, and they were the looking middle aged men.

One Union veteran—he was between thirty-five and forty years old—a friend of Mr. Sawyer, took charge of our party and showed us over the field, telling us in a very interesting manner when this and that engagement had taken place, Little Round Top, Cemetery Ridge and other interesting points, pointing out where his own regiment had fought without claiming that it had won the fight or, indeed, saying anything about its or his achievements.

There was something in his appearance that attracted me, and this restraining from making claims for his regiment or himself added to my admiration for him. I had become my humble position, but now it was doubly hard to bear, for I could not but think that, though he was courteous to me as to the others, he must look down on me as a simple nursemaid.

After we had seen the scenes of heroism of others I asked our guide to be more exact in the matter of his own participation in the battle. Yielding to my solicitations, he told his story, which was interesting, though he refrained all through it from claiming to have done anything very brave.

After driving about the field we stopped at a farmhouse not far from the dinner. A woman who served us seemed interested in our chat about what we had seen and, being asked whether she had lived there when the battle took place, said:

"Yes, I lived here, and I wish I hadn't, for there is a matter connected with the battlefield that has been a regret to me ever since and always will be. A lady had come from the city of Philadelphia to be in the country for her health. She boarded with my mother, who lived in a house where part of the fighting took place. We country people didn't know that there was to be a battle here and were not prepared for it. There were lots of soldiers gathering here, and we were all much excited over the coming. This lady from Philadelphia had a baby and had brought a nurse with her to take care of it. The nurse was taken sick and went home. Then the lady hired me to take care of her child. "One morning I wanted to go to see my aunt, who lived across the field where the soldiers were to fight, and I thought it a good plan to take the baby with me in her little carriage. So I put the bottle in her mouth and started. I was passing along quietly when I heard a lot of firing all about me, and it seemed as if a dozen thunderstorms had broken out at once. I was scared to death."

The woman seemed to live again in the scene she was describing and trembling.