

NINTH DISTRICT ELECTION

Republican Leaders in Des Moines Confident of Victory for Green.

DEMOCRATS FAIL TO RAISE ISSUE

Talk of Fight Against Reciprocity with Canada as Disastrous to Farmers Is Received with Indifference.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

DES MOINES, June 4.—(Special.)—That Judge W. R. Green of Audubon county will be elected to congress in the ninth district on Monday is the confident belief of representative republicans who have familiarized themselves with the situation. While the district is somewhat removed from this political center a great many republicans here, especially among state officials, have gone into the district, and by correspondence secured inside information as to conditions in the various counties, and the general impression is that the district will remain, as for many years, in the republican column.

"The controlling element," said one state official who has been in the east end of the district, "will be the fact that Judge Green is personally and in his political life an ideal man to send to congress. He has the confidence of the people to an unusual extent. His service on the bench in all but two of the counties of the district has given him a very wide acquaintance and all helps, for he has made no enemies. He has always been a staunch republican, a man believing firmly in republican principles and in congress he could be depended upon to do the right thing. This is the factor that is going to make for his election. The only question that is now before the voters of the district is to get out a reasonably full vote."

The democratic committee is not as confident as it was at the start. It had great hopes of the success of raising an issue on reciprocity, but it seems that the issue has dwindled before the larger prospect of having the district so long represented by Judge Walter I. Smith represented by a democratic member. All reports agree that there is no talk at all about reciprocity, that the people are not excited about it, that the farmers are indifferent and that they are rather very anxious to defeat it nor fearful of results. It is found that among both democrats and republicans, especially among the farmers, there is wide difference of opinion and that most of the farmers are now admitting that with their present knowledge they are hardly prepared to decide the question as to the pending bill in congress.

Democratic Change Plans. There is some evidence of a change of tactics on the part of the democrats from the fact that in the rural districts they are resorting to personal attacks upon Judge Green. The campaign is so short that it is figured the facts cannot very well be made to cover the entire term. Senator W. P. Cleveland, the democratic candidate, is a man of great ability and he has the confidence of the democratic voters as shown by the fact that he held up the vote high last year when there was a general slump all over the state. But Cleveland lacked nearly 4,000 of the highest democratic vote of the district which had been cast a dozen years ago. He did not receive as many votes as did the democratic candidate for congress in the same district three years ago. The low vote for the republican ticket last year was due to a large stay at home republican vote largely due to the unpopularity of the republican state ticket.

There is, of course, on the part of both parties a fear that there will be a light vote because of its being a special election. There are nearly 50,000 votes in the district when all are cast, but if there are 25,000 cast it will be a surprise. For one thing, the weather in the western part of the state has not been as favorable for corn cultivation as in the central part of the state. It has been wet and the weeds have got a good start and this will induce the farmers to remain at home that they may be working in the fields, as every hour is precious at this season of the year.

The fact that Judge Green has been for fifteen years on the bench has made it impossible that he should take any part in the factional troubles which have disturbed that district as much as any other. He has simply gone on with judicial work and left political matters alone, but it is known that he has been keenly alive to political issues and is unusually well equipped for a political career. But his enforced inactivity in the past will be an asset in the present campaign.

State Bankers' Meetings. Senator Kenyon is expected to address the State Bankers' association at Mason City, which convention commences June 15. C. H. McMiller will deliver the address of welcome, which will be replied to by George R. Parker of Sioux City. President McHugh will deliver the address of address. Prof. J. Laurence McLaughlin, of the University of Chicago; Emerson Dupuy of Des Moines, Charles D. Ellis of Charles City, G. L. Tremains of Humboldt, J. E. Henriques of Sioux City, James G. Berryhill of Des Moines, Charles R. Frost, secretary of the Minnesota Bankers' association, and George Reynolds of Chicago, are all down for addresses.

Many Young Speed Horses. The fact that a great many horses are being reared for the race tracks in Iowa and adjoining states is shown by the fact that 244 colts were entered in the state races for the state fair next fall. The purses run from \$500 to \$1,000. A dozen states are represented in the list of entries, which has been closed. Probably half of them will actually start in the various state races.

Best for Rural Schools. State Superintendent DeWitt will go to Ames this week to hold a conference of the county superintendents of the state and the officials of the state college and to discuss how best to put into effect the new Iowa laws, which compel the teaching of agriculture in the rural schools. The work of starting normal instruction in various schools of the state is also to be undertaken very soon. The educators of the state are preparing for a great boost for the rural schools.

Great Hospital Work. The greatest clinical hospital in the United States is designed for the State University of Iowa by the board of education. With a new \$100,000 wing nearing completion, plans already are under way for another extension of the hospital to the eastward, which will give dimensions of 500 feet east and west by 200 feet north and south, three and four stories in height. The homeopathic hospital and a private hospital are closely affiliated with this one.

Farm Names Conflict. The official naming of farms has provided the community about the Iowa lakes, with a perplexing problem. With the Iowa great lakes having over fifty miles of shore line it is readily seen many farms are close to the water. Every farm owner wants to get the word "lake" into his title. After "Lake Side," "Lake View," "Lake Park," and a few other names have been exhausted, the farm owner has a hard problem to solve. Every day the county recorder of Dickinson county is returning names to farmers, because a similar title has been filed by another.

Leading Life Insurance Man to Address Underwriters

Henry J. Powell, president of the National Association of Life Underwriters and general agent of the Equitable Life for Kentucky and part of southern Indiana, was born at Henderson, Ky., forty-four years ago of distinguished pioneer ancestry. He started life with a boy in mercantile business on his own account, but at 21, was warned by his physician to take open air employment or he would die. At that time Colonel Woods, Ohio general agent of the Manhattan Life, was visiting in Henderson and suggested life insurance as a fine open air occupation. Mr. Powell went to work as a local agent for the Manhattan just twenty-one years ago in connection with George H. Madden. Mr. Powell was so successful that the firm of Madden and Powell was formed and the general agency of the Manhattan for Kentucky was given him, with headquarters at Louisville. Mr. Madden soon afterwards withdrew to enter politics and was connected with the clerkship of the court of appeals. Mr. Powell's activities were directed mostly from Cincinnati. In 1899 he became a member of the firm of Dillard & Powell, Equitable agents for Kentucky. Mr. Dillard withdrew in 1902, and since then Mr. Powell has been sole general agent. During the depression following 1906 he went into the field himself, animating and helping his agents, and his agency was first on the Equitable list. He is a large personal producer, always counting on himself for about \$50,000 a year.



HENRY J. POWELL.

SOLUTION OF RACE SUICIDE

Excessive Mortality Due Primarily to Ignorance and Improper Care.

VIEWS EXPRESSED BY DR. BAKER

Says with Campaign of Prevention, Carried on by Medical Science, Many Deaths Can Be Prevented.

NEW YORK, June 4.—(Special Telegram.)—Dr. S. Josephine Baker, chief of the division of child hygiene of the Department of Health of New York and one of the best known women physicians in the country, made the statement today that the waste of life among children which she has demonstrated in a manner which is well-nigh criminal, is the real "race suicide." She says: "In conserving the resources of a nation it seems to me that we ought to start at first in the conservation of human life rather than the conservation of the more material resources.

"The problem of infant mortality is one of the most difficult we have to meet in the division of child hygiene of the Department of Health in the city of New York. I believe that the excessive mortality is due primarily to ignorance and improper feeding and care. This fact applies to all the cities in the United States. The death rate of infants throughout the country generally has decreased 33 per cent in the last three years. This is due to the campaign of prevention, so-called, that has been carried on by medical science, and is due really to the knowledge we have acquired that the large part of these deaths are absolutely preventable.

Two Things Needed. "The two things needed to prevent the large infant mortality is the education of mothers in the providing of prepared food for the babies, where the mothers cannot nurse them.

"In this country the federal government has not taken up the question of infant mortality, but practically every large city has, because they realize the enormous detriment to the community itself that this tremendous waste of life should go on. We who are really engaged in this work know that fully 90 per cent of this mortality can be prevented.

"As the greatest proportion of infant mortality is due to ignorance, therefore the most important means taken to prevent it must be education. It is necessary in this kind of educational work to make the personal appeal to the mother.

"Infant mortality as a movement has originated in the division of child hygiene in the department of health of New York City which has attracted a good deal of attention and which in my opinion is one of the greatest factors in the campaign. This is the establishment of our Little Mothers' leagues. We find in this, as in every city in the country, that in large families the care of the babies is delegated in most instances to an older child.

Taught to Care for Babies. "Last year 181 doctors in this division gave lectures in New York City to girls over 12 years of age on 'How to Care for Babies.' Then they formed in every part of the city, where it was evident that the girls did look out for the babies, these Little Mothers' leagues.

"The children were taught at their school meetings exactly how a baby should be dressed, bathed and the easiest way of preparing baby's bed. We have seventy-one of these leagues with a membership of 23,000 girls. They are not only a help to the babies who are taken care of by these girls, but when they have their own children they will know how to take care of them. I think this is one of the most valuable parts of this work.

"We need not get excited in this country over the possibility of a decrease in the birth rate so long as we view with complacency an indefensible death rate among the babies, and it is just a question of the importance the country attaches to this child problem as to whether or not it shall be solved. It rests with the people themselves. The minute they are willing to make a provision for saving of life, as they are for the prevention of crime, just so soon will they find the death rate among these preventable diseases being reduced to a minimum."

MILLION A DAY FOR ROADS

Every State in Union Aroused to Importance of Work.

MORE THAN EVER IN HISTORY

Director Page of United States Office of Public Roads Tells of Result of the Great Campaign.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, June 4.—(Special Telegram.)—A million dollars a day in the road work will be established throughout the United States as the expenditure for improving and maintaining public roads. Never before in the history of the country has there been such interest in the improvement of highways and with the legislatures of the states appropriating millions of dollars for this purpose, the good roads movement has received its greatest impetus since the foundation of the republic.

The money that will be expended on the roads of this country during the next six months will be more than ever before in the same period of time. In 1904 the total expenditure for the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges in the United States amounted to about \$80,000,000, but the expenditure for this purpose in 1911 will aggregate about \$140,000,000. Exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, the outlay for roads will amount to \$1,000,000 a day during the present road building season. This includes all moneys raised by local taxation, bond issues, state appropriations and private subscriptions.

Every State Aroused. "Every state in the union," said Logan Walker Page, director of the United States office of public roads, in telling of the results of the great campaign for good roads, "seems at last to be thoroughly aroused to the benefits derived from investments in good highways. In California the state has issued \$15,000,000 in bonds with which to build a system of state highways. This work will begin during the present season. In the state of Connecticut about \$2,500,000 will be expended this year out of the state treasury for trunk line and state aid roads. Of the \$5,000,000 bond issue recently authorized in Maryland over \$1,500,000 will be available this year for trunk line and state aid roads. Massachusetts will expend over \$2,000,000 in state aid for the construction and maintenance of state roads.

Five Millions in New York. "It is expected that at least \$5,000,000 will be expended on state aid roads and on trunk line systems in the state of New York. In addition to \$7,000,000 raised by local taxation. More money is being devoted to road improvement in New York than in any other state in the union, and the percentage of improved roads in that state has increased from 7.9 per cent in 1904 to 9.9 per cent in 1909.

"Over \$2,000,000 is available in North Carolina from bond issues in the various counties for road improvement this year, and the legislature has authorized the construction of a road from the Atlantic ocean to the Tennessee line, a distance of 425 miles.

"In 1910 thirty counties in Ohio voted \$2,500,000 in bonds to be expended this year. Ohio will also expend about \$500,000 from state revenues for road improvement. In Pennsylvania the state-aid appropriation will probably amount to over \$1,000,000 and a \$50,000,000 bond issue is being considered. Various counties in Tennessee will expend \$1,500,000 from bond issues. Over \$1,500,000 will be expended from bond issues in various counties in Texas. In Virginia \$2,000,000 has been authorized by various counties to be expended this year, while over \$200,000 has been appropriated in the state of Wisconsin in accordance with the state aid system.

The prospect for a complete system of public roads through the United States is better now than ever before in the history of the country, and a uniformity of recent good road laws gives promise that this country will eventually take its place with France in having the most sensible system of road supervision and maintenance."

Foley Kidney Pills contain just the ingredients necessary to regulate and strengthen the action of the kidneys and bladder. Try them yourself. For sale by all druggists.

Detailed Census of Nebraska Counties.

Table with 4 columns: County Name, 1910, 1900, 1890. Rows include Greeley County, Clayton precinct, Cedar precinct, etc.

SURPRISED AT INTEREST

Drummer Finds States Paying Great Attention to Booklovers' Race.

WOULD ENTER ANOTHER HIMSELF

View of Man Who Comes in Contact with People in All Towns of This Section and Feels Their Pulse on Topic.

"It is surprising the amount of interest that is manifested in the Booklovers' contest," remarked a traveling man Saturday afternoon. This drummer has been traveling over the western states and comes in contact with people in all the towns. "In nearly every town in this state there are a certain number of people who are busy with the puzzles. I found the same interest manifested in Wyoming and South Dakota. People ask me if I know the titles to the books. I am able to tell a few, for other people have told me what names they put down for certain books, so I just give the titles I have been told. I tell you this contest surely is a good one. If there ever is another I am going to enter it myself.

Few Catalogues Left. There still are a few catalogues left. These will be sold within the next few days. Many were disposed of this week. Mail orders for these books were large, many people in other states sending in their remittances.

There will be seventy-five pictures in all. No. 62 is printed in this issue. The last puzzle will appear June 15, and the contest will close July 2, this date being the last on which answers may be sent to the contest editor.

Prizes Aggregate More Than \$5,000.

The first prize in the contest is a magnificent Apperson "Jack Rabbit" touring car, which is exhibited at the Apperson company's sales rooms, 1324 1/2 Farnam street, and is valued at \$2,000. It is one of the best cars made and is good for both road and special work. The Apperson car is enjoying great popularity right now. The second prize is a fine \$750 Kimball player-piano, which is at the A. Hope store, 1513 Douglas street, where it plays in concert every afternoon from 2 to 3 o'clock.

As the third prize a building lot in A. P. Tukey & Son's 11th addition is offered. This is located in one of the best sections of the city and is an ideal site for a home. This lot is valued at \$500.

The fourth prize is a grand Columbia Grafonola "Regent," which is worth \$300, and \$50 worth of records. This machine plays in concert every afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock at the Columbia Phonograph company's agency, 1211-13 Farnam street.

A Leading California Druggist.

"Pasadena, Cal., March 9, 1911.—Foley & Co., Gentlemen: We have sold and recommended Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for years. We believe it to be one of the most efficient expectorants on the market. Containing no opiates or narcotics it can be given freely to children. Enough of the remedy can be taken to relieve a cold, as it has no nauseating results, and does not interfere with digestion. Yours very truly, C. H. Ward Drug Co., C. L. Parsons, Sec'y and Treas." Get the original Foley's Honey and Tar Compound in the yellow package.

Nebraska Graduate at Oberlin.

BERLIN, O., June 4.—(Special.)—The annual commencement of Oberlin college occurs June 2. Among the prospective graduates are: From the College of Arts and Sciences, Jacob Homer Doell, Henderson, Neb.; Doris Caroline Stevens, Omaha, and Mary Lavina Alter, Omaha.

Desperate Shooting

pains in the chest require quick treatment with Dr. King's New Discovery. Prevents pneumonia. 50c and \$1.00. For sale by Beaton Drug Co.

Stopping Light Stops Decay



Light starts decay even in pure beer. Dark glass gives protection against light. Schlitz is bottled in a brown bottle to protect its purity from the brewery to your glass.

In the Schlitz Brewery, some say, protection against impurity is carried to an absurd extreme. We don't think so.

We have adopted every idea, every invention to attain and preserve purity.

We scald every tub, keg and barrel—every pipe and pump—every time we use it. We wash every bottle four times by machinery. Even the air in which the beer is cooled is filtered.

It is aged for months in glass enameled tanks. It cannot cause biliousness. It will not ferment in your stomach.

If you knew what we know about beer, you would say, "Schlitz—Schlitz in Brown Bottles."

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