

Evening Gazette

PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE COMPANY.
Entered at the Postoffice at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.
In Iowa 3 Mo. 1.50
In States bordering on Iowa 3 Mo. 1.75
In Canada 3 Mo. 2.00
In Foreign Countries 3 Mo. 2.50
All other rates and U. S. 3 Mo. 1.50
Foreign Postage 3 Mo. 1.00
Foreign Insurance 3 Mo. 1.00
Per month, 50 cents; one year, \$7.00, if paid in advance.

Advertising Representatives:
CHICAGO: ALLEN-KLAPP COMPANY, People's Gas Bldg.
NEW YORK: ALLEN-KLAPP COMPANY, 180 Fifth Ave.
Full Second Wire Report of The Associated Press.
Full Second Wire Report of The Associated Press.
The Complete Daily Report of The Associated Press.

TOTAL DAILY DISTRIBUTION 21,225
FOR MAY 20,807
DAILY AVERAGE PAID Circulation for May, 1925

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"Trouble is a thing that will come without our call; but true joy will not spring up without ourselves."
—BISHOP PATRICK.

A MAN'S ALTERNATIVES.

A man who was one of the greatest dramatic artists that America ever produced and who perhaps was unrivaled as an interpreter of Shakespeare's plays, died a few days ago. Had he chosen the footlights of the stage, instead of the limelight of the political forum for the expression of his genius, Robert La Follette probably would have achieved world-wide fame. He had the physical qualities, the voice, aptitudes and genius for a great stage success. As an orator he had few if any equals. He chose politics perhaps because the pioneering hardships of his childhood gave him his intensely serious mind and stirred him with an ambition to serve the people. Had his early circumstances been other than they were, he probably would have become a dramatist. During the last thirty years, Senator La Follette found his greatest happiness in reading Shakespeare to his friends. On the platform, his remarkable dramatic powers revealed themselves in his voice, gestures and methods of presenting an argument and making an appeal.

There is no doubt that circumstances have been a greater factor than personal choice in determining the careers of men. The theory that each person is born for one definite sphere of activity, for one specific calling or vocation, is not convincing. Senator La Follette is a typical example of a man who gained distinction and power in a sphere which the psychologists would not have indicated for him.

When one takes into consideration the millions of human beings, it seems to be inevitable that the majority of them largely should be creatures of circumstance in the matter of careers. Nature produces abundantly and endows each of us with various gifts. Society is too wide to adapt itself to the aptitudes of each of us. As a practical solution, it seems best for each man to make the most of what opportunities he may be able to grasp.

The historian was right who said that few men find the sphere of life that brings out their highest genius and gratifies their deepest impulses fully. It probably is true, in a large measure, that Senator La Follette's characteristic views of political questions had the disadvantages of belonging to a sphere of thought and action to which the fighting senator's deepest impulses had to bend themselves. He enjoyed his political career, but found a keener happiness in the drama. If a man's best work is done in the field that brings him the keenest, pleasurable reactions, it seems clear that Robert La Follette in spite of his creative ability, never really followed his "native bent."

GIVING CHILDREN WHAT THEY WANT.

A Des Moines educator says that children should be given what they want and that it is useless to teach children things that do not serve their present needs. It is true that we grow best when we do the things that we enjoy doing. It also is true that children do not study enthusiastically such subjects as algebra and history. Telling children that these subjects will be valuable to them later in life does not arouse much enthusiasm. It is difficult to appeal to a child's sense of his future needs. In fact it often is difficult to get a child to respond to his present needs. Always it is easy to interest a child in his wants.

If the easiest and best way to bring up a child is to minister to his wants, the problem of child-rearing seems to be to create in his mind and heart the right wants. Everybody knows that the gratification of desires is a tremendous motive. A perennial problem is the cultivation of right desires in children and, incidentally, in adults. How can this be done without keeping up the age-old struggle to get people to desire what they need? There is a great truth in what the Des Moines educator says, but if society yields fully to the whims and desires of children, how will they develop self-restraint, faith in the judgment of parents and discrimination between things that are good for them and things that are not?

The immigration authorities are refusing to admit into this country any persons suffering from heart disease. More than ever, this country is the home of the brave.

Tama ingeniously calls itself the buckle of the corn belt, which gives some other town the chance to call itself the whiskers of the corn.

William Allen White thinks that a catfish is merely a cultural excuse for wasting land. Watch the Walmatons give him the hook.

A Kansas editor observes that taxes were lower when legislators wore long whiskers. Wonder what he thinks of bobbed hair?

The political-tax clutch seems to be in the reverse gear.

PRAYING AGAINST SCORPIONS.

The newspapers are carrying stories about the Mexicans praying for deliverance from scorpions. Several districts have been invaded by scorpions, worms that are native to tropical climates. As many of the Mexicans live in adobe brick and unplastered houses, plagues have broken out among the people. In their distress they are assembling in their churches to pray for deliverance.

It would be easy to assume that the Mexicans are superstitious, ignorant and unscientific. But their prayers may be answered. The answer may not come as some expect, but Mexicans are repeating the history of other peoples. They are calling on their religion to lead the way to social betterment. The very fact that they are praying will solidify public sentiment and stimulate the desire to be delivered from the plagues. It is a safe guess to predict that a better housing movement will develop in Mexico and that vigorous efforts will be made to improve sanitary conditions. Scientists may prove that science is a co-worker of religion by discovering a serum to fight the plagues.

It is an utter misunderstanding of religion to suppose that when a man prays, he is expecting the Almighty to do something without human aid. Experience teaches man that he must work out the answers to his own prayers. It also shows that a praying man is one who works for his own betterment and the improvement of society.

Before we laugh at the Mexicans and call them an ignorant, superstitious people, let us remember that a few years ago we were praying for victory in a World war and using every sort of means to answer our prayer. There is not so much difference between Mexicans and Americans, or Englishmen and Germans, in respect to the uses to which they put their religions.

In spite of evolution, a good many Americans like to trace their origin back to the Mayflower. That apparently was the largest ship that ever set sail.

A New York physician advises all persons to have a medical examination twice a year. Well, most of us have our nerves tested daily.

One thing the discussion of evolution and religion has decided is that some men have not enough religion to discuss it intelligently.

Our politicians have put across a good many stunts, but what the public needs is safe crossings.

One may always recognize his Monday newspaper by the number of accidents that it records.

A scientist says that humanity is going crazy. He seems to be ahead of his times.

The wool growers find that senators fight shy of anything that is fleeced.

A man who attends to his knitting often gives an old yarn a new twist.

Some autoists junk their cars and some junk their spooners.

An earnest amen always is a good omen.

Pursuing the Dawn

By DR. FRANK CRANE

A MAN could start and follow the dawn westward after it had gone he could run fast hoping to catch it again. But he will save time and trouble if he will just stand still. Within twenty-four hours the dawn would come back to him.

Much pleasure that we chase we could get much more quickly by standing still and waiting till it comes back.

There are misguided youths who leave school in order to make money. It is commendable to want to earn your own living and get off other people's backs. It is a commendation to be wished by every one. But it can be done too quickly. It is better to get all possible preparation before we do it.

Those who quit school in their teens because somebody makes them or circumstances compel them are indeed unfortunate. Those who quit because they want to are just plain fools.

There is such a thing as chasing fame unduly. Fame should be the shadow of what we are. The darkness of the shadow depends upon the solidity of the person. If we seek fame directly and follow after it, it is like a man chasing his shadow. But if we stand still and attend to our own business fame comes at the proper time.

There are those who seek popularity when it would be better to devote all one's energies to being worth something, and popularity would come of itself.

A saying of Emerson's is that if a man makes a better rat trap than anybody else, the world will find the path to his door.

Lincoln's advice to one seeking the presidency was that he should devote all his energies to making himself worthy to be president. Whether he would be chosen president or not was largely a matter of luck and circumstance.

In religion there are many people who seek its advantages by seeking direct experience. They go to the mountaintops or to the seas searching for that joy that is only the reflection of good well done. The efforts of religion are not to be had directly, but indirectly. We are to devote our energies to thinking, speaking and doing what is right. When we have done this there comes a glow of self-satisfaction that can only come from good well done. This is the best kind of religious experience.

Those who are chasing health directly are sitting on the front porch of sanatoriums. The real healthy people are those out in the playground and in the street who never give a thought to their physical condition. The dawn comes to them.

In the same way there is a good deal of bunk about the various systems of mental training. Those who go in for training their minds usually become unbalanced. Those who are busy working their minds at some valuable task get their training indirectly.

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It's Right of Ways.

Why does not the traction company, when it abandons the electric line, turn the right of way into a private motor road? It would require very little work to make the old roadbed into a good road and it would be the private property of the traction company. No others could operate over it and the company would not be forced to ask the permission of the public service commission because the law is written to cover only public highways. The company could operate the bus at any rate of speed which they wished except where that speed is governed in passing through towns. They would have the advantage of other automobiles at road crossings. They would be as independent in the bus business as they now are in the other—Anderson (Ind.) Herald.

STOWAWAYS IN AN AIRPLANE.

Some measure of the distance the science of air-flight has gone since the Wright Brothers scooted along the sands of Kitty Hawk, is afforded by the fact that the big Army bombers sent to Minneapolis for their continental hop to coast stowaways at some of the stops en route. These huge "aerial box cars" actually afforded crannies where a stowaway could hide in the hope of stealing a ride to Minneapolis. Where in the ordinary airplane of yesterday or today could such a hiding place be found?—Minneapolis Journal.

Robert Quillen's Paragraphs

Debt isn't the only thing the democratic party is out of.

Natural equipment means little. The strafe does no necking.

Some of the new sport garments indicate that war has no monopoly of atrocities.

Dangerous questions: "How fast will she go?" "Is it important?" "Will you marry me?"

Most of hiking is now done from the parking place to where you are going.

One objection to the chap with personality-plus is that so many of his friends are minus.

Too frequently, having the interior of the house done over means having it overdone.

Yet any man can be a good citizen without knowing anything about 75 per cent of the laws.

The President's name is being used to advertise a number of things, including New England.

An increase in pay makes very little difference, soon or late your wife will find out about it.

It isn't comparison with others that gives a man the most, but comparison with what he was.

Intellectualism: A critic, intolerant of ignorance, causing people because they are intolerant of ideas.

The idea of a six-wheel bus is that four wheels are too many, but passing over a pedestrian without finishing him.

It is easy to condemn them for getting a divorce, since you didn't have to live with either of them.

We are becoming so sophisticated that only a drunk man will cheerfully pay \$13.50 to have a spark-plug tightened.

The tongue serves in many ways. It serves, for instance, to refute the saying that a vacation is essential to health.

We are a patriotic people, but not quite patriotic enough for government to get along on a collection-plate basis.

Statistics inform us that half of the people entertain foolish beliefs, but this estimate obviously does not include statisticians.

Correct this sentence: "She lives in Boston," said the publisher, "and the Negro dialect of her stories is very convincing."

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICE

By WILLIAM BRADY, M.D., Nurse, Physician and Author

BITES AND STINGS.

A vacation doesn't seem quite regular unless one gets bitten or stung by something or other. Some motive no doubt inspires the artist who gets out travel and resort literature.

What to do when one is bitten or stung.

1 Resort literature—plan a walking trip for next summer.

2 Dog—if skin is broken have doctor treat the wound, but if no doctor is available, immediately wash the wound with tincture of iodine and treat as any other wound. If there is any question of rabies, the wound should be immediately cauterized with hot iron or nitric acid, or pure phenol (followed by alcohol), and the animal confined for two weeks under observation of a veterinarian. If the veterinarian can give the animal a clean bill of health at the end of that period, forget and forgive.

3 Snake—Immediately incise the skin where the fang marks show making a deep cut, but not cut through the wound. Immediately cauterize with a sharp pocket knife, show deep enough to insure bleeding, then suck the wound for a minute or two, then apply, or if possible inject around the wound, a weak solution of potassium permanganate, and the emergency kit should contain a few five-grain tablets of the potassiumate for this purpose. The leg or arm above the bite should be constricted with a twisted bandage or tourniquet, which should be loosened for a minute every five minutes. Stout shoes reaching well above the ankles or leggings are advisable for campers and hikers, for protection against snake bites.

4 Scorpion sting—apply the same treatment as for snake bite. Hot wet compresses relieve the intense pain at the point of puncture, and weak ammonia water for other alkaline solutions more or less neutralizes the irritant.

5 Bee sting—Immediate application of hydrogen peroxide, removal of the sting, and hot wet compresses of relief, even better, if you let go of the sting, or a freshly cut potato. Wasp or hornet stings are more troublesome; weak ammonia water or tincture of iodine is a relief.

6 Flea, bed bug or other minor bites—peroxide dabbed on or applications of vinegar or weak ammonia water or any soothing ointment such as old dose salve in the emergency kit. Mosquitoes—rub the spot gently with wet soap, or bathe with a tablespoon of household ammonia in a cupful of cool water or the same amount of salicylic acid. Rub the wheel with glycerin or with peroxide or with tincture of iodine.

7 Ants—the bite is a hypodermic injection of formic acid, which is exceedingly irritating. The remedy is any alkali, such as ammonia water, lime water, salutaris, magnesia, even soap.

8 Chaps—otherwise known as sand flea and Pulex pennsylvanicus, tropical fauna the female penetrating the skin and producing severe inflammation and swelling, perhaps accompanied by a blood poisoning due to means of a heated needle in the wound treated as any infected wound. Various other fleas and ticks are dubbed "chiggers" in the United States, such as the wood tick, which may leave its proboscis in the skin if forcibly removed—it is better to dampen the wood tick's body with a drop of turpentine or peppermint oil or tobacco juice, when it will let go, another popular "jigger" in Canada and the United States is the harvest mite, almost microscopic in size and red in color, abounding in the late summer in harvest fields, berry patch weeds and grass. The bite does not burrow in the skin like a true chigger, but lodges in the opening of hair follicle or sebaceous

Cole And Larabee Visit Farms In Switzerland; Scenes Are Unlike Iowa

By CYRENUS COLE.

MONTREUX, Switzerland, June 7. It is a beautiful Sunday, a haze on the lake and a fog on the mountains. But the sun is shining finely. Early in the morning Fritz Larabee and I with a chauffeur and an interpreter, six-legged up a mountain road, two thousand feet high and descended in the same way into a valley. We went to see a typical Swiss farm with Erlbourg cattle on it. I am writing you a note of it this afternoon, while the facts and figures are all fresh in my mind. I took no notes, as I seldom do. I trained my memory as a reporter.

The Erlbourg cattle are one of the three major Swiss breeds, perhaps, the least of the three. We found fifty head on one farm. To me they looked like a derivation of Holsteins. They are black and white, though not as finely marked as the Holsteins. They are large, seven hundred kilos weight, they told us. That is around 1,500 pounds. They stand up well on their legs. One, five feet eight. But she was the mogul cow of the herd, near Fort Dodge. He said the cows were well kept from America for their legs. But I was not impressed by the figures that a French woman gave us, ten liters at a milking, or twenty liters a day. A liter is slightly less than a quart. The milk is not bad, as the milk is rich in butter fat, we were told.

The farm was typically Swiss, but a little old, as to buildings. At least, not modern. The barn with the house attached, was a vast structure of stone. The rooms for the cows were on the first floor. The stone floors and stone vaulted ceilings, not high. They need the stables for cows for some years ago, into which hundreds of tons can be stored without filling it. On an inclined driveway the loads are driven into the loft.

The fifty cows were all in stalls, and the doors were closed. I wondered why, while so much beautiful sunshine and fresh air from the mountains were blowing in, we were kept in the dark. The doors were closed, I would put the fine cows outside, at least during the day. American sanitation would require it. The windows, I do not believe I saw any in the barn. There are few windows in France also. They are used to tax them, and they do still, I think. So they put no windows in their houses. That was a bit of a surprise. The only unsanitary tax in the world.

All the cows of Switzerland are thus kept in barns. We did not see an animal, in a pasture, except four white goats, in all our drive of sixty miles. Land produces more food, cutting the waste, by letting the cattle nibble it themselves. The flowers that literally color the



CYRENUS COLE.

meadows on the mountain sides, and some rank weeds, affect the milk in both taste and color. That is another reason for keeping the cows in. They are fed some hay and some green grass.

The cows also receive rations of ground feed, the found many kinds, in sacks. In one sack, labeled "farine" we found corn meal. They could not tell us where it came from. It was imported, I judged. It came from America for it was yellow and the corn of the Argentine, I believe, is white flint corn.

The price received for milk is quite uniform. They have a "comity" association, a co-operative of which all the farmers in the district are members. The price fixed in this comity was, in American money, six cents a liter, and as a liter is a little less than a quart, the price is about 25 cents a gallon, or \$3 a hundred pounds. That is about the same, I believe, as American prices. Perhaps, a little lower than our higher prices. There are regulations that govern the sale of milk as to time. A farmer may not keep it too long for they want to make "fresh" butter and cheese, and that of a uniform standard.

But the Swiss farmers pay more

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUNTER.
(Copyright 1925.)

THE MOTHERS OF THE MINISTERS.

The mothers of the ministers, how happy they must be. For they have realized the dream of every mother held for me. They have the joy they hoped for, and the good for which they've prayed. And the wish that every mother of a baby boy has made.

I never see an acrobat go tumbling through the air. But what I think some mother's little minister is there. When Ty Cobb hits a homer and the crowd applauds the "peach," I wonder if his mother wouldn't rather hear him preach.

Above my little cradle in the days of long ago. A great cathedral hovered and the bells swung to and fro.

And every Sunday mother heard the chimes and seemed to see the worshippers assembling there to listen unto me. But, oh, I took to writing, for I was a willful lad, and the minister she dreamed of, was a job she never had.

For my brothers took to business and I chose to serve the Press. And I robbed my little mother of her dream of happiness.

Yet what if every mother had her fondest dream come true? And every mother's son should do the work she'd have him to; the world would team with ministers, there'd be so many here, couldn't get a plumber when the faucet's out of gear.

For their ground feeds. Their land is so higher priced. The farm we visited consisted of 150 acres, a large farm. The interpreter figured out for us that the place was worth about \$80,000 in American money, including the buildings, which is more than \$500 an acre. There is cheaper land and some that is dearer. It was hard to get information for sales are not frequently made in Switzerland.

The hogs, confined in small pens in the same barn, also under unsanitary conditions, were white. We have nothing just like them. They are ratty, as the Chester Whites used to be before they were converted more into a lard breed. We run all our American breeds into lard, sooner or later. The live animals were worth about two francs and a half a kilo, corresponding to about 20 cents, a pound American. That is higher than American prices. But these hogs are fed largely on imported meal, mixed with the remnants of milk, after the butterfat and casein have been extracted. I think they also put a few potatoes in the hogs' mixtures. But they do not feed many hogs here. Just about enough to utilize the parts of the milk that would otherwise be wasted.

The calves and younger cattle, I should explain, are not kept in the barns. They told us they were spending the summer season in the mountain pastures. That is where they acquire health and strength that even years of confinement afterward does not seem to impair, for the hogs and

cows in their confined quarters looked wonderfully well.

WE ASKED them about farming conditions, past, present and future. They told us the farmers were now making some money. Before the war many fell into debt. During the war prices went up and up. Both the French and the Germans were lousy buyers at any prices. The Swiss farmers were wise enough to pay off their debts during those years. The war lifted them into freedom.

Prices of land and also of cattle went up enormously. A good cow was worth, during the war, 1,500 or more francs, \$300, or more, American. Before the war the same cows had been worth only 700 francs, or \$140. They are now priced at around 1,000 francs, or \$200.

I asked them about "deflation" after the war. Did prices go down after the war, Fritz repeated in his French-Fort-Dodge brogue. "Mon Dieu," they exclaimed, man and wife and hired girl and hired man. Let me inject, before I forget it, that a hired man, a milking man, gets from \$24 to \$30 a month and his keep. He gets up at three or four in the morning. Sleeps a while after his milking, and gets up again around three o'clock in the afternoon. An ordinary farm hand gets less, 80 francs or \$18 a month. Of course, these are approximate

(Continued on Page Five.)



\$100,000

The Carlton Apartments

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June 15, 1928 \$4,000
June 15, 1929 \$5,000
June 15, 1930 \$6,000
June 15, 1931 \$7,000
June 15, 1932 \$8,000
June 15, 1933 \$9,000
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The many attractive features concerning this loan may be briefly enumerated as follows:

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LEGALITY: All legal matters have been passed on by George Rutledge, Esq., of O'Brien, Rutledge & Hays, Attorneys.

These bonds are offered when and as issued, approved by counsel and received by us.

JOHN H. BRENNAN & COMPANY, 30 NO. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

Descriptive circular upon request. COTTON Messrs. John H. Brennan & Co. 30 No. La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois. Gentlemen:

Without obligation to me, kindly send me your circular dated June 15, 1925.

The above information has been obtained from sources which we believe to be accurate and reliable.

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