

DOLLIVER will speak in Denison on Wednesday, Sept. 12th

Aldrich Chas, Curator, Historical Dept.

THE DENISON REVIEW

HEAR the new senator next Wednesday evening, Sept. 12th

SIXTEEN PAGES A WEEK—SEMI-WEEKLY.

DENISON, IOWA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1900.

VOLUME XXXV—NO. 73

1,500 DEAD AT GALVESTON

May Exceed This Figure When Wreckage is Explored.

PARTIAL LIST OF VICTIMS.

City is a Mass of Ruins and a Water Famine is Threatened.

President McKinley Orders 10,000 Tents and 50,000 Rations to the Stricken City.

Soldiers Among the Dead—Reports From Interior Confirm Loss of Life.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 11.—From estimates made by reliable persons who have just come from Galveston, it is believed that not less than 1,500 and possibly as many as 5,000 persons were destroyed.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 11.—The first reports from the appalling disaster which has stricken the city of Galveston do not seem to have been magnified.

The following partial list of known dead was given to the Associated Press last night by the Galveston News: Stanley G. Spencer, Wallace, Charles L. Keller, Richard Lord, W. L. Daly, Richard Johnson, Alfred Day, Miss Mabel Stickle, John Engelke, wife and child, Wensmere family, Mrs. W. J. Wenman and two children, Mrs. Jack Delaney and two children, Mr. Magia, two daughters and a son, Miss Ida Schofield, Mrs. Baxter and child, Mrs. Dudley Bell and child, Will J. Rice and child, Mrs. Claude J. Fredman and sister, Miss Helen Somers, George S. Well, mother and sister, Mrs. Michael O'Keefe and brother, Mrs. J. B. Treadwell and infant, Mrs. C. T. Clark and infant, Mrs. A. Longnecker, Mrs. Beveridge and two children, Mrs. George M. Schroeder and four children, Mrs. Amundson, Joseph B. Agullo, Charles Rust, John R. Davies and wife, two children of Captain Ellison, Mrs. W. B. Jones and child, Mrs. Clarence Howth, Mr. and Mrs. Schuler and five children, Mrs. Motter, and two daughters, Mrs. Davis Wakelee, C. H. Fix, W. F. Fisher and family, Mrs. John F. Germand and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Compton, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Broecker and two children, Thomas Webster and family of four, Mrs. J. R. Correl and family, Mrs. John Bowe and three children, Walter Betts and wife, Police Officer Howe and family, B. T. Masterson and family, Police Officer Charles Wolfe, Police Officer Trovan, Police Officer Richards, the family of Police-man Rowan, the family of Police Officer Bird, Richard D. Swain, Captain R. H. Peck, wife and five children, Mrs. J. W. Munn, Sr., Mrs. Charles Walter and three children, Mrs. Barbon, Edward Webster and two sisters, Mrs. J. H. Harris, Mrs. Rebecca Harris, Barney Kelly, Willie Kelly, Bessie Quester, Joe Schwartzback, Mrs. W. Quester, son and daughter, J. F. Roll, wife and four children, Joe Hughes, Mrs. Kate Evans and two daughters, Charles Sherwood, J. B. Palmer and baby, Mr. and Mrs. Gary Burnett, Mrs. Mollie Parker, Miss Hattie Woodward, Harmon Plitt, Mrs. Peter Hamburg and four children, Murray Roudaux, Leslie Davis, Mamie Quest, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Mamie Smith, Jos. Labbatt, Mrs. Dorin, Miss Jennie Dorain, John Gernaud, wife and two children, Mary Ann Wilson and baby, John Lynch, Miss Bessie Cramer, Mrs. Charles Schaler and four children, Mrs. Abe Gordon and five children, Miss Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Jones and daughter, Mrs. M. Burrows, Miss Annie McCanley, Mr. and Mrs. Sharp, Miss Annie Sharp, William O'Harrow, Mr. and Mrs. Schultz, W. H. Lisbony.

The above list is only a partial one and the names of all who perished in Saturday's great storm will never be known.

At the army barracks near San Antonio a report is current that more than 100 United States soldiers lost their lives in Galveston.

Yesterday a mass meeting was held and liberal contributions were made for the immediate relief of the destitute.

Governor Sayers appealed to President McKinley for aid. This appeal was met by a prompt response from the president, who stated that 10,000 tents and 50,000 rations had been ordered to Galveston.

Governor Sayers also addressed an appeal to each municipality in the state, asking for prompt assistance in caring for the sufferers.

Telegrams of inquiry and sympathy have been pouring in throughout the day and night from every state in the Union, and in almost every instance substantial relief has been offered.

The stricken city is in imminent danger of a water famine and strenuous efforts are making here to supply the sufferers. Relief trains are being organized and will leave here at an early hour tomorrow.

Reports from the interior confirm the loss of life and destruction of property reported in yesterday's dispatches.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

Site of the City a Scene of Awful Destruction.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 11.—Richard Spillane, a well known Galveston newspaper man, and correspondent of the Associated Press in that city, who reached Houston yesterday, after a terrible experience, gives the following account of the disaster at Galveston:

"One of the most awful tragedies of modern times has visited Galveston. The city is in ruins and the dead will number probably 1,000. I am just from the city, having been commissioned by the mayor and citizens' committee to get in touch with the outside world and appeal for help. Houston was the nearest point at which working telegraph instruments could be found, the wires, as well as nearly all the buildings between here and the Gulf of Mexico being wrecked.

"When I left Galveston shortly before noon Sunday the people were organizing for the prompt burial of the dead, distribution of food and all necessary work after a period of disaster.

"The wreck of Galveston was brought about by a tempest so terrible that no words can adequately describe its intensity, and by a flood which turned the city into a raging sea. The weather bureau records show that the wind attained a velocity of 84 miles an hour, when the measuring instrument blew away, so it is impossible to tell what was the maximum.

"The storm began about 2 o'clock Saturday morning. About noon it became evident that the city was going to be visited with disaster. Hundreds of residences along the beach front were hurriedly abandoned, the families fleeing to dwellings in higher portions of the city. Every home was opened to the refugees, black or white. The wind was rising constantly and it rained in torrents. The wind was so fierce that the rain cut like a knife.

Water Blown Over Island.

"By 3 o'clock the waters of the Gulf and bay met and by dark the entire city was submerged. The flooding of the electric light plant and the gas plants left the city in darkness. To go upon the streets was to court death. The wind was then at cyclonic velocity, roofs, cisterns, portions of buildings, telegraph poles and walls were falling and the noise of the wind and the crashing of the buildings was terrifying in the extreme. The wind and waters rose steadily from dark until 1:45 Sunday morning. During all this time the people of Galveston were like rats in traps. The highest portion of the city was four to five feet under water, while in the great majority of cases, the streets were submerged to a depth of ten feet. To leave a house was to drown. To remain was to court death in the wreckage.

"Such wind has seldom been equalled. Without apparent reason the waters suddenly began to subside at 1:45 a. m. Within 20 minutes they had gone down two feet and before daylight the streets were practically freed of the flood waters.

"Very few, if any, buildings escaped injury. There is hardly a habitable dry house in the city. When the people who had escaped death went out at daylight to view the work of the tempest and flood they saw the most horrible sights imaginable. In the three blocks from Avenue N to Avenue P, in Tremont street, I saw eight bodies. Four corpses were in one yard.

"The whole of the business front for three blocks in from the Gulf was stripped of every vestige of habitation, the dwellings, the great bathing establishments, the Olympia and every structure having been either carried out to sea or its ruins piled in a pyramid far into the town, according to the vagaries of the tempest.

Helpless Suffer Most.

"The first hurried glance over the city showed that the largest structures, supposed to be the most substantially built, suffered the greatest. The orphan's home fell like a house of cards. How many dead children and refugees are in the ruins could not be ascertained.

"Of the sick in St. Mary's infirmary, together with the attendants, only eight are understood to have been saved.

"The old woman's home on Rosenberg avenue collapsed, the Rosenberg school house is a mass of wreckage. The Ball high school is but an empty shell, crushed and broken. Every church in the city, with possibly one or two exceptions, is in ruins.

"At the forts nearly all the soldiers are reported dead, they having been in temporary quarters, which gave them no protection against the tempest or flood.

"No report has been received from the Catholic orphan asylum down the island, but it seems impossible that it could have withstood the hurricane. If it fell all the inmates were no doubt lost, for there was no aid within a mile.

"The bay front from end to end is in ruins. Nothing but piling and wreck of great warehouses remain. The elevators lost all their superworks and their stocks are damaged by water.

"The life saving station at Port Point was carried away, the crew being swept across the bay, 14 miles, to Texas City.

LIKELY TO LEAVE CHINA.

United States May Act Independently of Powers.

LI HUNG CHANG IN POWER.

Imperial Edict Authorizes Him to Negotiate Peace Terms—Rumors That Germany and England Have Joined in an Agreement to Remain in Peking.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The developments of the day in the Chinese situation still point to a speedy withdrawal of the United States troops from China. General Chaffee has added the weight of his opinion to that already entertained by many officials here. It is probably significant that the general's statement on this point was given publicly by the administration. No confirmation is at hand of the report that Great Britain and Germany have joined in an agreement to remain together in Peking, regardless of the other powers. This being the fact would doubtless hasten the rearward movement of the American troops, for there is a firm determination to avoid being involved in any clash between the powers, such as might reasonably be expected to follow the execution of this reported British-German program. If there have been further responses to the Russian note relative to evacuation, their purport cannot be ascertained. This delay no longer interferes with the execution of the American policy. The state department has a reasonably accurate understanding of the attitude of even those powers that have not made formal responses to the Russian note, so that the mere written record of their views is not of importance. It is entirely possible that it may be regarded as necessary, if any of the allies refuse to leave Peking and persist in a war of conquest, that the interests of the United States in the matter of trade of the "open door" and of all rights now guaranteed to us in China by treaty be made a special matter between the United States and those warring powers. It does not follow that because the United States troops are to be withdrawn this autumn from China that our interests will be left completely at the mercy of the other powers.

On the contrary, such disposition will be made of those troops that they, if necessary, can be returned to China in short order. To this end the entire army of General Chaffee will be quartered in some of the pleasantest and most salubrious portions of the Philippines. If they are wanted again in China they can be transported inside of a week, thoroughly refreshed and fitted for effective action.

It is believed that a prompt answer will be made by the state department to the latest imperial edict appointing Li Hung Chang as plenipotentiary with absolute power to negotiate terms of peace. So far as the personality of Li Hung Chang is concerned, it is not believed there will be objection to him by our government.

British Occupy Two Points.

London, Sept. 11.—Lord Salisbury will return to London Friday, when some fresh developments in the Chinese situation is expected. Beyond Japan's reply showing her intention to continue to occupy Peking, there is little to throw further light. From Shanghai comes a report that Li Hung Chang has dispatched an urgent telegram to the empress dowager at Tai Yuen Fu, announcing the purpose of the allies to advance to Pao Ting Fu and perhaps even further. The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Daily Mail asserts that everybody in Peking is living on "bully" beef and hard tack.

Three Conventions at Denver.

Denver, Sept. 11.—Three state conventions met here yesterday—Democratic, Silver Republican and Populist. An effort will be made to effect a fusion. This is understood to be favored with practical unanimity by the delegates to the Silver Republican and Populist conventions. Among the Democrats, however, there is a division on the subject. A state ticket is to be chosen, but the greatest interest is felt in the effect the result of these conventions will have on the race for the United States senatorship.

President at Somerset.

Somerset, Pa., Sept. 11.—The president's trip from Washington to Somerset was without special incident save for the enthusiastic greeting given the president at Cumberland, the home of Senator Wellington. Short stops were made at Hancock, Meyersdale, Rockwood and Martinsburg, where the president shook hands with as many of the assembled crowds as he could reach during the few moments the stops were made.

Mrs Selby Says It Was a Fake.

New York, Sept. 11.—Mrs. Norman Selby, wife of Kid McCoy, in an application for divorce from her husband, confirms by affidavit the statement made recently by Mrs. J. J. Corbett that the fight between Corbett and McCoy Aug. 30 was a fake. Mrs. McCoy charges her husband with having sold out his friends in the fight.

Port Arthur is All Right.

Port Arthur, Tex., Sept. 11.—The great storm which so nearly destroyed the city and port of Galveston did practically no damage at Port Arthur. Houses in the lower grounds were injured by back water coming into the floors from one to five inches deep. The wind blew a gale, but not a house was moved from its foundation.

Train Robber Must Die.

Clayton, N. M., Sept. 11.—Tom Ketchum, better known as "Black Jack," the noted leader of a gang of outlaws that terrorized the southwest for several years, was yesterday convicted of train robbery, the penalty for which in New Mexico is death.

MAINE ELECTION RETURNS.

Republicans Carry the State by Plurality of 33,000.

VOTE NEARLY AS HEAVY '96.

Republicans Lose About 10 Per Cent While Democrats Gain About 18 Per Cent. Roosevelt Addresses Two Big Meetings at LaCrosse.

Portland, Me., Sept. 11.—Carrying out its traditions of many years, with but one break, Maine went Republican in the state election yesterday by a good old-time majority. The Republican state ticket was elected, with all four congressmen and a majority of the legislature. There was every incentive for voting. The campaign had been a spirited one, but the vote was not quite as heavy as in 1896, but exceeded that of 1898 by thousands, and the managers of both parties, when the returns from different towns came in, felt that they were fully repaid for their strenuous efforts of the past four weeks. The Democrats gained considerable satisfaction from the returns, showing as they did a gain in four years of from 18 to 20 per cent. This increase over the 1896 vote did not apply to any particular locality, but seemed to be general throughout the state.

The Republicans elected their state ticket by a plurality over the Democratic candidates of about 33,000. The vote was almost as large as four years ago, and the returns, compared with 1896, show Republican losses of about 10 per cent, and a Democratic gain of about 18 per cent.

Roosevelt at LaCrosse.

LaCrosse, Wis., Sept. 11.—The train bearing Governor Roosevelt and his party left for Fargo and the west at 11 o'clock last night. There were two meetings yesterday, one beginning at 2 o'clock for those outside of the city and one at 8 o'clock for the inhabitants of LaCrosse and immediate vicinity. Special excursions were organized from distant parts of the state. Both meetings were held in the Empire rink, an immense building, which was crowded to its fullest capacity. The number outside exceeded many times those able to get in. It was a most flattering demonstration, not only in numbers, but in feeling and enthusiasm.

Confesses an Old Murder.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Peter Austin, the farmer of Stormville who has been in jail since Friday on suspicion of having killed Charles Brower, his farm hand, 14 years ago, confessed yesterday that he killed Brower, but says that he did it in self defense. The crime was brought to light through the finding of a skeleton in a well on a farm formerly occupied by Austin, which was identified as the remains of Brower by a shin bone which was known to have been broken and not properly set. Austin has stoutly protested his innocence until yesterday, when his wife was induced by District Attorney Wood to go before the grand jury and tell what she knew of the murder.

Sons of Veterans Meet.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Delegates have arrived here from all sections of the country to attend the 19th annual national encampment of the Sons of Veterans, which opens here today. The Iowa and Maryland divisions are each working hard to secure the national university, which is to be established by the Sons of Veterans, and which will cost \$2,000,000. Mason City, Ia., and Washington are the two cities for which these divisions are working.

Snake Eater Leaves His Pets.

Fort Dodge, Ia., Sept. 11.—A find which has startled the whole city was made yesterday morning on Central avenue. While searching among the straw which had been left by a snake-eater "freak," which was one of the attractions of the recent street fair, some boys discovered nine live young rattlesnakes.

Charged With Serious Crime.

Atlantic, Ia., Sept. 11.—Robert Brown and Rees Hoyt, two young men of Cumberland, were arrested and brought to the county jail yesterday, charged with being implicated in the death of Hattie Spies, a 15-year-old girl, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Spies, old residents of the county, living north of Cumberland.

TELEGRAMS TERSELY TOLD.

Advices received from St. Johns report the loss of three fishing schooners off the Labrador coast. Ten men were drowned.

J. S. O'Brien, known to horsemen all over the country, was ruled off the Harlem racetrack Monday for using abusive language to the judges.

Allan Hay, one of the organizers and the first president of the West Shore railroad, died at his residence in New York Monday night from complications resultant from advanced age.

Before the mother's eyes an infuriated bulldog tore an infant to pieces at Prospect, Ky., Monday. The mind of the mother, Mrs. Orlando, has given away from the horror of the sight.

Zed Floyd, a negro, was taken from jail at Wetumpka, Ala., Monday night and hanged. Floyd had entered the sleeping room of two young women and when discovered jumped from a window.

The window glass cutters' league, by an overwhelming vote, Monday decided to adhere to its original demand for the turning over of all cutters of Knights of Labor assembly 300 to the league and a fight between the organizations, as well as the manufacturers, is now on.

Leave to Attend Wedding.

Washington, Sept. 11.—President McKinley and party left here in a special train over the Baltimore and Ohio for Somerset, Pa., where they will attend the wedding of the daughter of the late Senator Wellington.

GENERAL WHEELER RETIRES.

Wade Will Have Temporary Charge of the Department of the Lakes.

Chicago, Sept. 11.—General Joseph Wheeler, considered one of the most picturesque figures in the United States army, retired to private life yesterday, having reached the age limit of 64 years. General Wade will be temporarily, in charge of the Department of the Lakes until General Otis, appointed to the place, arrives. General Wheeler will go to his home in Alabama and from there he and his daughter will take a trip abroad.

PATCH UP MILES' CASE.

Brothers Agree That No Further Attempt Will Be Made to Break the Will.

Kansas City, Sept. 11.—Joseph H. Miles, the millionaire of Falls City, Neb., who was a defendant in the sensational suit to break the will of his father, Stephen B. Miles, is in Kansas City en route home from Colorado, where he spent most of the summer. He told of the reconciliation which has taken place between him and his brother, Samuel A. Miles, who had attempted to break the father's will.

J. H. Miles received the bulk of his father's great estate, valued at \$3,000,000. Samuel A. Miles, his brother, received comparatively a small portion of it. In the suit which was brought to break the will the claim was made that a later will had been discovered. This was not proved to the satisfaction of the court and the suit was recently decided in favor of J. H. Miles. A notice of appeal was given, but the appeal has not yet been made.

"My brother and I recently had a long talk about the whole case," said J. H. Miles. "He told me that the fight would be dropped and that he is anxious to have the estate settled so that he can get the share bequeathed to him."

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FARMER BROWN AT SCHOOL.

RAILROAD MEN PROSPERING.

Facts and Figures From the Records in the Office of the Commission.

When Farmer Brown and his son left the office of the commissioner of labor statistics, John said to his father, "There is, perhaps, no class of laboring men in whom the people of the state should be more interested than in the employes on our lines of railroad. These men not only engage in the most arduous work, but they are required very often to risk life and limb in their line of duty, therefore, in addition to being perfect men physically, they must be brave even to rashness, and especially must they be trustworthy. In perhaps no other calling is it so necessary that a man should be honest in the broadest sense of the term. Let me give you an example, father. Suppose on a line of road the track has been put in bad condition by rains; the trackmen are sent out to inspect the track and until they have completed this inspection and reported it in good shape trains are compelled to run over it slowly. One of these trackmen, a man who perhaps gets \$1.10 per day, goes out to inspect a section of the track in the night, among the hills where the curves are dangerous and sharp and where damage from the rains is to be expected. He goes carefully along inspecting the track from side to side until when on a long curve among the hills he hears the rumble of the train behind him. The track is all right, but the engineer does not know it. He is coming along carefully, but as the track man hears him he hastily climbs the embankment so that the light of his lantern may be seen by the engineer in his cab. Then he gives the signal to go ahead, 'high ball' the railroad men call it. The engineer sees it, he puts implicit faith in what this man's lantern tells him, although he cannot see the man himself, and ten chances to one would not know him if he should meet him in broad daylight. But he knows that that man is an employe of the company. He knows that he is an honest man and he further knows that when that brave but perhaps illiterate track-walker, that man getting \$1.10 per day, waves his signal to go ahead he can do so and with added steam pressure that train rushes ahead, while beyond the small space of track revealed by the glare of the headlight the engineer has nothing to go by except the honesty and integrity of that man who stands upon the embankment waving his lantern. So you see, father, the railroad man must be a man of courage and of thorough honesty. These men appreciate good government. They are accustomed to obeying implicitly orders given them relative to the movement of trains and they are very quick to realize the necessity of these orders being in every way absolutely correct. It is this feeling of confidence in the integrity of the methods of each co-ordinate branch of the railroad service which makes the boys feel strongly the necessity of right methods as applied to governmental affairs. You will remember that the railroad men of the country were four years ago a practical unit in behalf of sound money. The man who says that they voted in this way because their superiors told them to certainly belittles the American railroad men. They voted for sound money because they believed in sound principles. They believed in the application to governmental affairs of the same accurate methods that are required in the management of the details of their business. But, father," continued John, "I have given you quite a discourse on the subject of the railroad men. I believe everything that I have said is true and I said it because I wish now to take you to the office of the railroad commissioners of Iowa so that you might learn by the records therein kept how the boys are prospering this year in comparison with their condition in 1896 and other years previous."

At the office of the railroad commissioners Mr. Brown met the secretary of the commission, and after John had introduced him with the explanation that he was seeking information concerning the condition of the railroads and the railroad men of the state the secretary took from his desk some of the advance sheets of the report of the commission to be issued the latter part of this year and said: "You will find here a summary of the reports which we have received from the different railroads of our state. These reports give a fund of information which will probably answer any questions you might desire to ask upon that subject."

The secretary then turned to the tables given in this report and continued: "The mileage of the railroads of Iowa at the close of last year was 8,514 1/2 miles. While it is true that the mileage of the Iowa roads has not been increased very greatly for a number of years up to this year, the reason for this probably is the fact that the

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