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Scott's Emulsion, which is Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites in easily digested form, is the greatest strength-builder known to medical science.

It is so easily digested that it sinks into the system, making new blood and new fat, and strengthening nerves and muscles.

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# Poland China Sale!

Ten choice recorded Thoroughbred Boars for sale at

Public Auction,

At Laub's barn, Denison,

## Saturday, Dec. 7,

At 2 o'clock p. m.

A fine opportunity to improve your herd at your own price.

### A. WHITEING & SON.

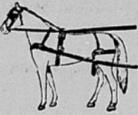
## Choice Plymouth Rock Cockerels and Pullets FOR SALE.

Having sold my place I will sell my entire stock of Plymouth Rocks.

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## FOR SALE.



Choice lot of thoroughbred

## Poland China Boars

Spring stock. Long heavy boned and long.

FRED R. MARSHALL, one mile northeast of town, or

FRANK LESHNER, at ice house. 37

### NOTICE IN PROBATE

STATE OF IOWA, SS: In Probate Crawford County, Iowa, in the matter of the estate of John O'Connor late of Crawford County, deceased.

Notice of Appointment of Executor. To Whom It May Concern: You are hereby notified that on the 20th day of November, 1907, the undersigned was duly appointed Executor of the above entitled estate, and all creditors of said estate are notified to file their claims in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, in and for Crawford County, Iowa, within one year from the date of this notice, according to law, and have the same allowed and ordered paid by the said court, or stand forever barred therefrom.

Dated November, 23rd, 1907. M. J. FARRELLY, Executor.

### Notice of Appointment of Administrator

STATE OF IOWA, SS: In Probate Crawford County, Iowa, in the matter of the estate of Christina Saggan late of Crawford County, deceased.

Notice of Appointment of Administrator. To Whom It May Concern: You are hereby notified that on the 30th day of October, 1907, letters of administration were issued to the undersigned, as Administrator of the above entitled estate, and all creditors of said estate are notified to file their claims in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, in and for Crawford County, Iowa, within one year from the date of this notice, according to law, and have the same allowed and ordered paid by the said court, or stand forever barred therefrom.

Dated October 30th, 1907. Peter Jepsen, H. Joels, Administrator.

### THEODORE WALKER.

ABSTRACTOR, Denison, Iowa. Office Abstract Room Court House

### GRAND ARMY MEETING.

John A. Logan Post G. A. R. meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays in each month at 2 o'clock P. M. in McHenry Hall. W. W. Rhodenbaugh, Commander

John L. Richardson Adjutant.

For Rent—120 acres, also 60 acres corn fodder for sale.

41-tf. Mrs. G. Schafer.

The committee has made very satisfactory progress. Antiquated practices and bureaucratic ways have been abolished, and a general renovation of departmental methods has been inaugurated. All that can be done by Executive order will be put into effect in the near future. The work of the main committee and its several assistants has produced a wholesome awakening on the part of the great body of officers and employes engaged in Government work. In nearly every Department and office there has been a careful self-inspection for the purpose of remedying any defects before they could be made the subject of adverse criticism. This has led individuals to a wider study of the work on which they were engaged, and this study has resulted in increasing their efficiency in their respective lines of work. There are recommendations of special importance from the committee on the subject of personnel and the classification of salaries which will require legislative action before they can be put into effect. It is my intention to bring to the Congress in the near future a special message on those subjects.

### to Campaign Expenses.

Under our form of government voting is not merely a right but a duty, and, moreover, a fundamental and necessary duty if a man is to be a good citizen. It is well to provide that corporations should not contribute to Presidential or National campaigns, and furthermore to provide for the publication of both contributions and expenditures. There is, however, always danger in laws of this kind, which from their very nature are difficult of enforcement; the danger is best left to be obeyed only by the honest, and disobeyed by the unscrupulous, so as to act only as a penalty upon honest men. Moreover, no such law would hamper an unscrupulous man of political means from buying his way into office. There is a very radical measure which would, I believe, work a substantial improvement in our system of conducting a campaign, and which would also serve to familiarize themselves with such a proposal as to be willing to consider its adoption. The need for collecting large campaign funds would be obviated if Congress provided an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each of the great national parties, an appropriation ample enough to meet the necessity for thorough organization and machinery, which requires a large expenditure of money. Then the stipulation should be made that no party receiving campaign funds from the Treasury should conduct a campaign for any individual, but that a fixed amount should be paid to each party, and the necessary publicity for receipts and expenditures could without difficulty be provided.

### The Biological Survey of

The Biological Survey is quietly working for the good of our agricultural industry, and is an excellent example of a Government bureau which conducts original scientific research the findings of which are of much practical utility. For more than twenty years it has studied the food habits of birds and mammals that are injurious or beneficial to agriculture, horticulture, and forestry; has distributed illustrated bulletins on the subject, and has labored to secure legislative protection for the beneficial species. The cotton boll-weevil, which has recently overpread the cotton belt of Texas and is steadily extending its range, is said to cause an annual loss of about \$3,000,000. The Biological Survey has ascertained and given wide publicity to the fact that at least 43 kinds of birds prey upon this destructive insect. It has discovered that 57 species of birds feed upon scale-insects—dreaded enemies of the fruit grower. It has shown that woodpeckers as a class, by destroying the larvae of wood-boring insects, are so essential to tree life that it is doubtful if our forests could exist without them. It has shown that crows and orioles are the natural enemies of the pestiferous caterpillars that destroy our shade and fruit trees; that our quails and sparrows consume annually hundreds of tons of seeds of noxious weeds; that hawks and owls are the natural enemies of the few that kill poultry and game birds; are markedly beneficial, spending their lives in catching grasshoppers, mice, and other pests that prey upon the products of husbandry. It has also conducted experiments for the purpose of devising and perfecting simple methods for holding in check the hordes of destructive rodents—rats, mice, rabbits, gophers, prairie dogs, and ground squirrels—which annually destroy crops worth many millions of dollars; and it has published practical directions for the destruction of wolves and coyotes on the stock ranges of the West, resulting during the past year in an estimated saving of more than a million dollars.

It has inaugurated a system of inspection at the principal ports of entry on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts by means of which the introduction of noxious mammals and birds is prevented, thus keeping out the mongoose and certain birds which are as much to be dreaded as the pestiferous insects. It has introduced English sparrows and the house sparrow and mice. In the interest of game protection it has cooperated with local officials in every State in the Union, has striven to promote uniform legislation in the several States, has rendered important assistance in enforcing the Federal law regulating interstate traffic in game, and has shown how game protection may be made to yield a large revenue to the State—a million dollars in the case of Illinois in a single year.

### The Biological Survey of

The Biological Survey has explored the faunas and floras of America with reference to the distribution of animals and plants; has defined and mapped the natural life areas—areas in which, by reason of prevailing climatic conditions, certain kinds of animals and plants occur—and has pointed out the adaptability of these areas to the cultivation of particular crops. The results of these investigations are not only of high educational value but are worth each year to the progressive farmers of the country many times the cost of maintaining the Survey, which it may be added is exceedingly small. I recommend to Congress that this bureau, whose usefulness is seriously handicapped by lack of funds, be granted an appropriation in some degree commensurate with the importance of the work it is doing.

### Wants Improvement in the

### Ocean Mail Service.

I call your special attention to the unsatisfactory condition of our foreign mail service, which is the best of our American steamship lines is now largely done through foreign lines, and which, particularly so far as South and Central America are concerned, is done in a manner which constitutes a serious barrier to the extension of our commerce.

The time has come, in my judgment, to set to work seriously to make our ocean mail service correspond more closely with our recent commercial and political activity. It is to be noted that it was made by the ocean mail act of March 3,

1891, but even at that time the act was known to be inadequate in various particulars. Since that time events have moved rapidly in our history. We have acquired Hawaii, the Philippines, and lesser islands in the Pacific. We are steadily prosecuting the great work of uniting at the Isthmus the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific. To a greater extent than seemed probable even a few years ago, we may look to an American future in the Pacific. The tradition of our past, as the first step in that direction, and the step most feasible at the present time, I recommend the extension of the ocean mail act of 1891. That act has stood for some years free from successful criticism of its principle and purpose. It was based on the obligations of a great maritime nation, undisputed in our own land and clear to the world. It is a simple and beginning of steam navigation. Briefly these theories are, that it is the duty of a first-class Power so far as practicable to carry its ocean mails under its own flag, that the steamship companies and their crews, required for such mail service, are valuable auxiliaries to the sea power of a nation. Furthermore, the construction of such steamships insures the maintenance in an efficient condition of the shipyards in which our battleships must be built.

The expenditure of public money for the performance of such necessary functions of government is certainly warranted, and it is necessary to dwell upon the incidental benefits to our foreign commerce, to the shipbuilding industry, and to ship owning and navigation which will accompany the discharge of these public duties, though they, too, should have weight.

The only serious question is whether at this time we can afford to improve our ocean mail service as it should be improved. All doubt on this subject is removed by the facts of the Post-Office Department. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, that Department estimates that the postage collected on the articles exchanged with foreign countries other than Mexico amounted to \$6,573,043.48, or \$2,637,226.81 more than the net cost of the service exclusive of the cost of transporting the articles between the United States exchange post-offices and the United States post-offices at which they were mailed or delivered. In other words, the Government of the United States, having assumed a monopoly of carrying the mails for the people, is making a profit of \$2,637,226.81 by rendering a cheap and inefficient service. That profit I believe should be devoted to strengthening our maritime power in those directions where it will best promote our prestige. The country is familiar with the facts of the great and impotent in the harbors of the great and friendly Republics of South America. Following the failure of the shipbuilding bill we lost our only American line of steamships to Australia, and the loss of the Pacific has become a serious embarrassment to the people of Hawaii, and has wholly cut off the Samoan Islands from regular communication with the United States. In the next year, the United States has lost over half (four out of seven) of its American steamships trading with the Orient.

We now pay under the act of 1891 \$1 a statute mile outward to the 20-knot American mail steamer, and according to naval plans, available as cruisers, and manned by Americans. Steamships of that speed are confined exclusively to trans-Atlantic trade with New York. To establish a line of 16 knots or over \$2 a mile can be paid, and it is in my opinion this speed and type which are needed to meet the requirements of mail service to South America, Asia (including the Philippines and Australia), I strongly recommend, therefore, a simple amendment to the ocean mail act of 1891 which shall authorize the Postmaster-General in his discretion to enter into contracts for the transportation of mails to the Republics of South America, Asia, the Philippines, and Australia at a rate not to exceed \$1 a mile for steamships of 16 knots speed or upwards, subject to the restrictions and obligations of the act of 1891.

### Asks for Increase in

### Army Appropriations.

Not only there is not now, but there never has been, any other nation in the world so wholly free from the evils of militarism as is ours. There never has been any other large nation, not even China, which for so long a period has had relatively to its numbers so small a regular army as ours. Never at any time in our history has this Nation suffered from the danger of suffering from militarism. Never at any time of our history has the Regular Army been of a size which caused the slightest appreciable tax upon the tax-paying citizens of the Nation. Almost always it has been too small in size and underpaid. Never in our entire history has the Nation suffered in the least particular because too much care has been given to the Army, too much money spent upon it, or because it has been too large. But again and again we have suffered because enough care has not been given to it, because there has not been sufficient preparation in advance for possible war. Every foreign war in which we have engaged has cost us many times the amount which, if wisely expended during the preceding years of peace, would have insured the war ending in but a fraction of the time and but for a fraction of the cost that was actually the case. As a Nation we have always been short-sighted in providing for the efficiency of the Army in time of peace. It is nobody's special interest to make such provision and no one looks ahead to war at any period, no matter how remote, or how possibly, while an improper economy, or rather a neglect, can be practiced at the expense of the Army with the certainty that those practicing it will not be called to account therefor. In the case of a man who happens to be in office when a war does actually come.

I think it is only lack of foresight that troubles us, not any hostility to the Army. There are, of course, foolish people who denounce any care of the Army or Navy as "militarism," but I do not think that these people are numerous. This country has to contend now, and has had to contend in the past, with many evils, and there is ample scope for all who would work for reform. But there is not one evil that now exists, or that ever has existed in this country, which is, or even has been, owing in the smallest part to militarism. Declaration against militarism has no more serious place in an earnest and intelligent movement for righteousness in this country than denunciation against the worship of Mammon. It is a declaration which never has existed in this country, and which has not the slightest chance of appearing here. We are glad to help in any movement for the betterment of our country, but it is because we sincerely believe that it is our duty to help all such movements provided they are sane and rational, and not because there is any tendency toward militarism on our part which needs to be cured. The evils which have to be fought are those in connection with industrialism, not militarism. Industry is always necessary, just as war is sometimes necessary. Each has its price, and industry in the United States

now exacts, and has always exacted, a heavier toll of death than all other wars put together. The statistics of the railroads of this country for the year ended June 30, 1906, the last contained in the annual statistical report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, show that on that one year a total of 108,324 cars were loaded to persons, of which 10,618 represent the number of persons killed. In that wonderful hive of human activity, Pittsburgh, 1906, were 919, the result of an accident in mills, mines or on railroads. For the entire country, therefore, it is safe to say that the deaths due to industrial accidents aggregate in the neighborhood of 10,000 a year. The record makes the death rate in all our foreign wars utterly trivial by comparison. The number of deaths in battle in all the foreign wars put together, for the century and a quarter, aggregate considerably less than that one year's industrial record for our industries. A mere glance at these figures is sufficient to show the absurdity of the outcry against militarism.

### The Army Medical Corps

### Should be Much Larger.

But again and again in the past our little Regular Army has rendered service literally vital to the country, and it may at any time have to do so in the future. Its standard of efficiency and industry is higher now than ever in the past. But it is too small. There are not enough officers; and it is impossible to secure enough enlisted men. We should maintain in peace a fairly complete skeleton of a large army. A great and long-continued war would have to be fought by volunteers. But months would pass before any large body of efficient volunteers could be put into the field, and our Regular Army should be large enough to meet any immediate need. In particular it is essential that we should possess a number of extra officers trained in peace to perform efficiently the duties urgently required upon the breaking out of a war.

The Medical Corps should be much greater than the needs of our Regular Army in war. Yet at present it is smaller than the needs of the service demand in peace. The Spanish war occurred less than ten years ago. The chief loss we suffered in it was by disease among the regiments which never left the country. At the moment the Nation seemed deeply impressed by this disaster, and it has already been forgotten, for not the slightest effort has been made to prepare a medical corps of sufficient size to prevent the repetition of the same disaster on a larger scale. If we should ever be engaged in a serious conflict, the trouble in the Spanish war was not with the then existing officials of the War Department; it was with the representation of the people as a whole, who, for the preceding thirty years, had declined to make the necessary provision for the Army. Unless ample provision is now made by Congress to put the Medical Corps where it should be put, it is not likely that it will be there when the next war is inevitable, and the responsibility will not lie with those then in charge of the War Department, but with those who now decline to make the necessary provision. A well organized medical corps, thoroughly trained before the advent of war in all the important administrative duties of a military sanitary corps, is essential to the efficiency of any large army, and especially of a large volunteer army. Such knowledge of medicine and surgery as is possessed by the medical profession generally will not alone suffice to make an efficient military surgeon. He must have, in addition, knowledge of military administration and sanitation, of large field hospitals and camps, in order to safeguard the health and lives of men entrusted in great numbers to his care. A bill has long been pending before the Congress for the reorganization of the Medical Corps; its passage is urgently needed.

But the Medical Department is not the only department for which increased provision should be made. The rate of pay for noncommissioned officers, though increased, there is no higher type of citizen than the American regular officer, and he should have a fair reward for his admirable work. There should be a relative increase in the pay for the enlisted men. An special provision should be made for establishing grades equivalent to those of warrant officers in the Navy, which should be open to the worthy men who serve sufficiently long and who do their work well. Inducements should be offered sufficient to encourage really good men to make the Army a life occupation. The prime needs of our present Army is to secure and retain competent noncommissioned officers. The difficulty rests fundamentally on the question of pay. The noncommissioned officer does not correspond with the best type of workman or to the subordinate official in civil institutions. Wages have greatly increased in outside occupations in the last forty years and the pay of the soldier, like the pay of the officers, should be proportionately increased. The first sergeant of a company, a good man, should be one of such executive and administrative ability, and such knowledge of his trade, as to be worth far more than we present pay him. The same is true of the regimental sergeant major. These men should be men who had fully resolved to make the Army a life occupation and they should be able to look forward to ample reward, while only men properly qualified should be given a chance to secure these final rewards. The increase over the present pay need not be great in the lower grades for the first one or two enlistments, but the increase should be marked for the noncommissioned officers of the upper grades who serve long enough to make it evident that they intend to stay permanently in the Army, while additional pay should be given for high qualifications in target shooting, marksmanship, and other special duties. The position of warrant officer should be established and there should be not only an increase of pay, but an increase of privileges and allowances and dignity, so as to make the grade open to the most capable officers capable of filling them desirable from every standpoint. The rate of desertion in our Army now in time of peace is alarming. The deserter should be treated by public opinion as a man guilty of the greatest crime; while on the other hand the man who serves steadily in the Army should be treated as what he is, that is, as pre-eminently one of the best citizens of this Republic.

After twelve years' service in the Army my own belief is that the man should be given a preference according to his ability for certain types of office over all civilian applicants without examination. This should also apply, of course, to the men who have served twelve years in the Navy. A special corps should be provided to do the manual labor now necessarily demanded of the privates themselves.

### Would Weed Out the

### Unit Among the Officers.

Among the officers there should be severe examinations to weed out the unfit up to the grade of major. From that position on appointments should be solely by selection and it should be understood that a man of merely average capacity could never get beyond the position of major, while every man who serves in any grade a certain length of time prior to promotion to the next grade without having the promotion to the next grade should be forthwith retired. The practice marches and field maneuvers of the last two or three years have been invaluable to the Army. They should be continued and extended. A rigid and not a perfunctory examination of physical capacity has been provided for the higher grade officers. This will work well. Unless an officer has a good physique, unless he can stand hardship, ride well, and walk fairly,

he is not fit for any position, even after he has become a colonel. Before he has become a colonel the need for physical fitness in the officer is almost as great as in the enlisted man. I hope speedily to see introduced into the Army a far more rigid and thorough-going test of fitness for all field officers than at present. There should be a Chief Cavalry just as there is a Chief of Artillery.

Perhaps the most important of all legislation needed for the benefit of the Army is a law to equalize and increase the pay of officers and enlisted men. The Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue Cutter Service. Such a bill has been prepared, which it is hoped will meet with your favorable consideration. The next important measure is to authorize a number of extra officers as mentioned above. To make the Army more attractive to enlisted men, it is absolutely essential to create a service corps, such as exists in nearly every modern army in the world, to do the manual labor of the Army, inseparably connected with military administration, which is now exacted, without just compensation, of enlisted men who voluntarily enter the Army to do service of an altogether different kind. There are a number of other laws necessary to so organize the Army as to promote its efficiency and facilitate its rapid expansion in time of war; but the above are the most important.

### President Sees the Need of

### Largely Increased Navy.

It was hoped The Hague Conference might deal with the question of the limitation of armaments. But even before it had assembled informal inquiries had developed that as regards naval armaments, the only ones in which this country had any interest, it was hopeless to try to devise any plan for which there was the slightest possibility of securing the assent of the nations gathered at The Hague. No plan was proposed which would have had the assent of more than one first class Power outside of the United States. The only plan that seemed at all feasible, that of limiting the size of battleships, met with no favor at all. It is evident, therefore, that it is folly for the Nation to base any hope of securing peace on any international agreement as to the limitation of armaments. Such being the fact it would be most unwise for us to stop the building of our Navy. To build one battleship of the best and most advanced type a year would barely keep our feet up to its present force. This is not enough. In my judgment, we should this year provide for our battleships. But it is idle to build battleships unless in addition to providing the men, and the means for thorough training, we provide the auxiliaries for them, unless we provide docks, the coaling stations, the colliers and supply ships which they need. We are extremely deficient in coaling stations and docks on the Pacific, and this deficiency should not longer be permitted to exist. Plenty of torpedo boats and destroyers should be built for the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, fortifications of the best type should be provided for all our greatest harbors.

We need always to remember that in time of war the Navy is not to be used to defend harbors and sea-coast cities; we should perfect our system of coast fortifications. The only efficient use for the Navy is for offense. The only way in which our own coast can be protected against the coast of a foreign navy is by destroying that foreign navy. For defense against a hostile fleet which actually attacks them, the coast cities must depend upon their forts, mines, torpedoes, submarines, and torpedo boats and destroyers. All of these together are efficient for defensive purposes, but they in no way supply the place of a thoroughly efficient navy capable of acting on the offensive; for carrying never won a fight. It can only be won by hard hitting, and an aggressive sea-going navy alone can do this hard hitting of the offensive type. But the forts and the like are necessary so that the Navy may be foolproof. In time of war there is sure to be demand, under pressure of fright, for the ships to be scattered so as to defend all kind of ports. Under penalty of terrible disaster, this demand must be refused. The ships must be kept together, and their objective made the enemies' fleet. If fortifications are sufficiently strong, no modern navy will venture to attack them, so long as the foe has in existence a hostile navy of anything like the same size or efficiency. But unless there exists such a navy then the fortifications are powerless by themselves to secure the victory. For of course the mere deficiency means that our resolute navy can do its leisurely combat all his forces upon one point with the certainty that he can take it.

### Gives Reasons for Despatch

### Of Fleet to the Pacific.

Until our battle fleet is much larger than at present it should never be split into detachments so far away from each other that in event of emergency they could not in event of emergency be speedily united. Our coast line is on the Pacific just as much as on the Atlantic. The interests of California, Oregon and Washington are as emphatically the interests of the whole Union as those of Maine and New York, of Louisiana and Texas. The battle fleet should now and then be moved to the Pacific, just as at other times it should be moved to the Atlantic. When the Isthmian Canal is built the transit of the battle fleet from one ocean to the other will be comparatively easy. Until it is built I earnestly hope that the battle fleet will be equally shifted between the two oceans every year. The marksmanship on all our ships has improved phenomenally during the last five years. Until within the last two or three years it was not possible to train a battle fleet in squadron maneuvers under such conditions, and it is only during these last two or three years that the training under these conditions has become really effective. Another and most necessary stride in advance is now being taken. The battle fleet is about starting by the Straits of Magellan to visit the Pacific coast. Sixteen battleships are going under the command of Rear-Admiral Evans, while eight armored cruisers and two torpedo destroyers will meet him at San Francisco. Whether certain torpedo destroyers are also going, no fleet of such size has ever made such a voyage, and it will be of very great educational use to all engaged in it. The only way in which a navy can ever be made efficient by practice at sea, under all the conditions which would have to be met if war existed.

I bespeak the most liberal treatment for the officers and enlisted men of the Navy. It is true of them, as likewise of the officers and enlisted men of the Army, that they form a body whose interests should be close to the heart of every good American. In return the most rigid performance of duty should be exacted from them. The reward should be ample when they do their best; and nothing less than their best should be tolerated. It is idle to hope for the best results when the men in the senior grades come to those grades late in life and serve but a short time in them. Up to the rank of lieutenant-commander promotion in the Navy should be as now, by seniority, subject, however, to such rigid tests as would eliminate the unfit. The existing promotion of lieutenant-commander, that is, when we come to the grade of command rank, the unfit should be eliminated in such man-

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