

VOL. 50

DENISON, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1915

No. 2

## CRAWFORD ASSESSORS MEET

Hold Meeting at Court House Last Wednesday to Discuss 1914 Assessments—of Present.

### ASSESSORS ARE TO TAKE CENSUS

Board Grants 50 Per Cent Increase in Their Pay for Additional Work in Taking Census.

As required by law, the assessors were called to meet at the county auditor's office in the court house last Wednesday for the purpose of coming to some understanding as to the method to be used in assessing for the year just passed. Thirty-one assessors were present at the meeting, which was held in the superintendent's assembly room on the ground floor of the court house.

County Auditor P. J. Portz called the meeting to order and it was moved and seconded that H. B. Johnson, of Union township, act as chairman and Mr. W. H. Gibson, of Dow City was made secretary.

Auditor Portz addressed the assessors, and gave them some ideas as to their duties this year and explained in detail the taking of the census, which will be a part of their duties. Mr. Portz talked at some length and explained everything in full.

### Land Values Increased 50 Per Cent.

After the talk by Mr. Portz the assessors discussed the assessment of lands in the county. Two years ago when the assessors had made their assessments of lands in the county the state executive council raised the assessment in the county 42 1/2 per cent. A motion was made that the assessors made in other counties in the state. After quite a discussion in regard to land values in this county a motion was made to raise the land valuation 50 per cent above the assessors' figures of 1913.

### Town Property Received Boost.

The matter of assessing town property held the attention of the assessors for some time and there was considerable of a discussion before the matter was finally settled, but not until several motions had been made and voted down. Two years ago the executive council raised the valuation of town property 10 per cent over the figures of the assessors. A motion was first made to raise town property 10 per cent and this was voted down.

Another motion was put to leave town property as it was two years ago, but this motion failed to carry, as did a motion to raise it 12 1/2 per cent over the 1913 assessment. The matter was finally disposed of when a motion that town property be raised 17 1/2 per cent over the 1913 assessment was passed.

### Assessors Receive Increase in Pay.

A motion was made that the chairman appoint a committee of three to meet with the board of supervisors and ask that a 50 per cent increase in pay be allowed the assessors for taking the state census. The motion was carried and the chairman appointed G. B. Goin, Thomas Lechan and H. A. Norman to prepare the matter before the board. It was then moved and seconded that personal property be assessed at its actual value. The committee that had been appointed to confer with the board in regard to the additional compensation for taking the census reported later that the supervisors granted the 50 per cent increase that had been asked for. The meeting then adjourned.

### Assessors Present.

Those who were present at the meeting were:

- J. A. Rule—Arlon.
- Chas. Speck—East Boyer.
- P. J. Lawler—Jackson.
- A. Sederberg—Kiron.
- Edward Keim—Willow.
- H. A. Norman—Denison.
- Stanley Brown—Deloit.
- John Arndt—Canaanville.
- Tom Meahan—Hayes.
- Patrick Keeney—Vail.
- Jurgen Koch—Charter Oak.
- Fred Jacobs—Morgan.
- August Maack—Hanover.
- J. H. Kruse—West Side.
- W. M. Myers—Milford.
- W. B. Gibson—Dow City.

efforts James Faust—Manilla, railroad, F. McCracken—Nishnabotny, both ex H. Miller—Paradise, up chief, B. Johnson—Union, the hart, F. Staller—Washington stock and B. Goin—Charter Oak, Yeen de H. Honesal—East Boyer, member of yo Hollander—Schleswig, sition to E. Dorale—Soldier, nage, shore Bair—Douglas.

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## PROBE'S SUDDEN DEATH

Harrison Coroner Investigates Cause of Brakeman's Demise.

Logan, Ia., Jan. 9.—The sudden and mysterious death of Earl Knight at Modale sometime between 12 and 1 o'clock Thursday morning is being investigated by County Coroner W. H. Case. Earl Knight, aged 28, was braking on a freight train between Sioux City and Council Bluffs. He left the way car at Modale and walked forward and when near the engine he was observed to collapse. Though the trainmen went to his assistance, he passed away without regaining consciousness sufficiently to explain the cause or nature of his injury. Dr. Cooper, of Modale, was summoned but the young man died and his body was taken on to Missouri Valley.

Dr. Cooper, of Modale and Dr. Hise, of Missouri Valley gave internal hemorrhage as the cause of Mr. Knight's death. The body was returned to Sioux City and then to Indiana for interment.

## HIGH PRICE FOR RABBITS

Boys Who Shot Cottontails Without License Pay \$17.50 A Piece For The Game They Took.

Ten young men residing between Carroll and Templeton were recently hunting rabbits and secured a few of the bunnies, but they had to pay very heavily for their game. None of the ten had provided themselves with hunter's licenses and their violation of the law came to the knowledge of the game warden who had eight of them arrested and brought before Justice Dunck, of Carroll, who imposed fines and costs that made the total penalty amount to \$17.50 each. It is expected that the other two will also be arrested and will be similarly fined, making a total of \$175 paid for something like half a dozen rabbits. A number of those arrested were mere boys and the penalty seems pretty severe for the killing of animals which constitute a pest by reason of the damage they do to orchards in the winter season and to growing crops in the summer. There are those who believe that the state would be wiser to pay bounties for the killing of rabbits than to impose fines on those who do it.—Carroll Times.

### SECOND LARGE DONATION TO GERMAN RELIEF FUND.

Davenport Committee Sends Draft for \$5,000, Making \$13,000 In All.

Davenport, Ia., Jan. 9.—A draft for \$5,000, Davenport's second contribution to the German relief fund raised under the auspices of the German-American Alliance, was sent to the German and Austro-Hungarian ambassadors at Washington yesterday. The first draft for \$6,000 was sent to Congressman Henry Vollmer and was turned over by him to the representatives of the two foreign governments. The total raised here for the German relief fund is nearly \$13,000. In addition to this several thousand dollars were raised for the Red Cross and Belgian relief funds.

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### Fifty-seven Ships in Canal Procession.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Fifty-seven naval vessels will make up the fleet which will go to San Francisco by way of the Panama canal next March, according to announcement made today by Secretary Daniels. There will be twenty-one battleships, headed by the dreadnought Wyoming, Admiral Fletcher's flagship; twenty-three torpedo boat destroyers and thirteen auxiliary boats, including colliers and supply vessels. At Cristobal, on the Atlantic side of the canal, the fleet will be joined by the famous old Oregon and Dewey's flagship at Manila, the Olympia, both of which are being fitted out for the cruise, the former on the Pacific coast and the latter at Charleston, S. C.

President Wilson will sail from Hampton Roads on the battleship New York on March 5th, 6th or 7th, the exact date remaining to be fixed.

### NEW SALOON FIGHT OPENS

Each Signature to Go on Separate Sheet.

Waterloo, Ia., Jan. 9.—The campaign for a new saloon petition will be commenced Monday. It will be continued for thirty days and be canvassed by the county board at the January term, in adjourned session.

The petition will be in the form of the one recently called insufficient by the supreme court, each signature on a separate sheet. In the verification of signatures every voter who signs will be identified. This will obviate the throwing out of any one canvasser's lists. It was this feature which defeated the last petition.

The campaign will be lively throughout. Those back of the petition will work hard for its success while the temperance people have opened campaign headquarters. It is said the county board will probably place the date of its canvass about ten days from the time the statement is filed with the county auditor.

Many people are unable to save money in winter, as there are fuel bills to pay, and they can't save any in summer because no fuel is needed then.

## REPORT ON COST OF IOWA LIVING

Department of Agriculture Completes Survey of Forty-six Farms in Montgomery County.

### AMONG BEST FED IN AMERICA

Consumption of Food Largest and Family Best Housed—Home Production Is Neglected.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—A survey of forty-six farms in Montgomery county, Iowa, has been recently completed by the United States department of agriculture, in order to ascertain how much the average farm contributed to the family's living in the form of products grown and consumed directly on the farm. There are two ways of obtaining the necessities of life—raising them one's self, and raising something else to sell for money to buy them with. Successful farming, say the experts, depends upon the proper combination of the two methods.

The investigation found that in the area studied in Iowa the cost of board and lodging on the farm for each individual was on an average \$221 a year. This sum included food, fuel, house rent, oil and house labor, the items being as follows:

Food	.....	\$105.57
Fuel	.....	14.23
Oil	.....	1.31
House rent	.....	36.99
House labor	.....	64.00
Total	.....	\$221.21

This is higher than any of the figures obtained by similar surveys in New York, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Kansas, Ohio, Georgia, North Carolina and Texas. The general average for all the areas studied was \$176. If we judge by the money value of the things at his disposal this means that the farmer in the Iowa area lived better than elsewhere. He ate the most food and burned next to the most fuel; the most work was done in his house to add to his comfort and the house itself was exceeded in value only by those in New York and Ohio.

### Labor Has a Cash Value.

Only a small part of what he had was paid for in money; in the case of the house labor for example, no more than 1 per cent, the rest being performed by members of the family. Had they done this work for somebody else, however, they would have been paid for it, and if it had been performed by somebody else they would have had to pay. In other words, this labor has a cash value and since it adds to the comfort of the family, must be included in the revenue from the farm.

The charge for rent must be considered in much the same way. The value of the farm house is usually included in the value of the land, and the whole regarded as the capital which the farmer has invested in his business. If this is done, however, it is only fair to credit the farm with having furnished its occupants with shelter, which, as every city worker knows, has a high cash value. On the Iowa farms included in the investigation the average annual value of this shelter—in other words, the house rent was estimated at \$158 a year, a figure which included interest, depreciation and repairs.

The great factor in the cost of maintaining life, however, is food. Of this the average family in the Iowa area had \$445.71 a year, or \$106.67 for each person. The consumption of food per person was the largest of any of the areas, but if the family he taken as the unit, Kansas, Texas and Georgia rank higher. Sixty-seven per cent of the food was home grown, the rest purchased. This compares favorably with the general average for all the areas of sixty-three and in this respect Iowa, like Kansas and Ohio, stands midway between such extremes as New York where the farm produced only one-half the food consumed upon it and North Carolina, where the average family spent only \$71.28 on food in the entire year.

### Farmer Buys His Vegetables.

From these and other figures published in Farmers' Bulletin 635 of the United States department of agriculture, "What the Farm Contributes Directly to the Family Living," it appears that the Iowa farmer did so well largely because of the animal products his farm furnished his table with. They formed in value 61 per cent of his diet—a greater per cent than in any other state—and only 4.3 per cent of them were bought. On the other hand the vegetable garden was badly neglected. Although vegetables formed 11 per cent of the diet—about the usual proportion in other areas as well—only 47 per cent were home grown. This is extraordinary for the consumption of vegetables is usually determined by the extent of the home supply. In Georgia, for example, they formed 17.2 per cent of the food supply and 98 per cent were home grown. But for some reason the Iowa man who supplies his family abundantly with animal products from his own place preferred to buy his vegetables.

What he did raise, however, is raised in plenty. The average man in the Iowa area consumed more home-raised pork than in any other state save Ohio and more home raised beef than in any other state save Kansas. In the course of the year he ate fifty-eight dozen eggs, the man in Vermont seventeen dozen. He drank sixty-three gallons of milk, more than in any other area, save Ohio.

His fuel cost him \$14.23 or, for the entire family, \$59.77. This is more

## FAVORS MANY NEW REFORMS

Governor Clarke in Strong Message to Members of 36th General Assembly, Says Term of 4 Years.

### REDUCE THE LEGISLATIVE BODY

Inaugural Services at Usual Time—For Repeal of Non-partisan Judiciary Law.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 12.—(Special.) Governor Clarke delivered his biennial message to the 36th General Assembly at a joint session of that body, held in the house chamber this afternoon. The message which was of considerable length, covered all the state's activities, the institutions under the board of control and the state educational affairs. The governor also dwelt at some length on matters of reform in state government. He did not favor the recommendations made by the committee on retrenchment and reform, putting the state on a commission basis of government, but recommended that the term of governor be extended to four years, and that the governor be made ineligible to re-election. He declared that a four year term and ineligibility to a second term would enable the governor to be all his energies upon his duties as a public servant, studying the business of the state, the needs of the state in all her diversified interests with nothing "to molest or make him afraid."

He declared the non-partisan judiciary law had not proven to be of any benefit to the state, and recommended its repeal. He argued for a change in the methods of procedure in our courts and favored a saner treatment of our criminals. Along this line he spoke earnestly in favor of the custodial farm proposition.

He favored the constitutional amendments for direct taxation for raising state revenue and for woman suffrage.

He recommended a reduction in the number of members of the general assembly from 50 in the senate to 25, and from 108 in the house to 50. He also favored a more economical management of the legislative assembly. He declares some of the help employed by the assembly is absolutely needed, but much of it is in the nature of pure unadulterated graft.

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## FEEDING OUT THE SILAGE

Many of the Farmers of Crawford County Have Built and Are Using Their First Silos This Year.

### MAY NEED SOME SUGGESTIONS

Wallace's Farmer Prints the Following and Same May Be Read by Non-Readers of That Paper.

A great many of our readers have this year built their first silos, and they may need some suggestions as to the way to feed out the silage. Some of them are likely to be disappointed with the results. They may expect too much to begin with. If disappointment comes, however, it will not be because of the silage, but because of the mistakes they have made either in the construction or filling of the silo, or in feeding out the silage.

Some of them may have built the silo too wide for its height, and hence there is not the pressure there would be if they had made it narrower and higher. When silos were first built, farmers thought the silage ought to be weighted down with stone or something else. They found out by experience that if they built them high enough and not too wide, the silage would furnish its own weight. Some of them may have built the silo too large for the amount of stock they have to feed, and hence can not take off enough from the top each day to keep the silage in good condition.

Some of them may have put in corn too dry, or frosted. They may not have used enough water to make up for the lack of moisture in the corn. Some of them may not have distributed the grain equally, so that the silage may be rich in some places and poor in others. These are some of the mistakes which they may have made, some of which can be corrected easily another year, and some not.

Even if no mistakes have been made in the construction, there are likely to be some made in feeding out the silage. There will inevitably be a lot of poor silage on top when the farmer first begins to feed out of the silo. He may undertake to get the value out of it by feeding to stock. Don't feed spoiled silage. If the silage has been well tramped, has been covered with burlap or straw with oats, or protected in some way, there would not have been so much waste. Throw away what is on top, and feed only the good silage.

Next, be careful not to feed too much of it at first. It is never wise to give any animal a full feed of any grain or forage, not even grass. The system must become used to it, and this can be done only by degrees. Don't feed too much at first. Never feed more than the animal eats up clean.

Begin with your dairy cows. By and by you will get them up to a point where they will consume thirty pounds a day some big cows twenty-four. Don't assume, for a moment, that silage is a balanced ration. It is not. There is nothing more in the silage than there is in the corn or sorghum that went into the silo. There is really not as much, for fermentation always means more or less deficiency in plant food. Silage, however, is the best, and in the end the cheapest, for feed you can get. Therefore, you can bank on it.

What feed must be given to balance up the silage? That depends on what you have and what you are feeding. Alfalfa is the best balance, because it contains the flesh formers, while silage is a fattening and heat producing feed. Clover hay is the next best. Eighteen to twenty pounds of clover hay, or fifteen to sixteen pounds of alfalfa, and thirty to forty pounds of silage, would make a proper balance for the dairy cow. Timothy hay is probably the poorest balance for silage, because it is too much like corn in its composition. Cowpea hay or soy bean hay will rank close to clover. The same may be said of sweet clover. If you are feeding dairy cows, and don't have any of these, you had better sell your timothy hay or your wild hay and substitute oats or barley. The best substitute will be cottonseed meal, which is likely to be cheaper this year on account of the misfortunes of the cotton farmers of the south.

Go a little slow about feeding silage to horses. A few pounds once in a while will be all right, but be sure that it is not moldy. Silage is not of much use for hogs. They can't hold enough of it. You can use it to good advantage with your cattle. Give them silage and corn fodder or shredded fodder, and enough fresh farmers to balance that, and you ought to be able to keep young cattle or stock cattle through the winter cheaper than you can in any other way, and still keep them growing.

We shall have to learn by experience. We can not learn to farm or feed live stock altogether out of books or agricultural papers or bulletins. These will give you facts, knowledge, but not wisdom. Wisdom is simply knowledge worked in, and you must do the work. Close observation will help you get practical wisdom, or laces Farmer.

There are some men who would be willing to attend church occasionally were they not saving up their strength for "Go to church" Sunday.

## INDIANS IN IOWA

Five thousand Sac and Foxes were said to be dwelling upon the banks of the Mississippi in 1820; two Sac villages at the mouth of the Rock and the Des Moines rivers in Illinois, and three Fox villages at the Iowa country.

The five lodges of Foxes stood opposite Fort Armstrong, twenty lodges at Dubuque's lead mines, and ten near the mouth of the Wapishnicon river. During the trade year of 1819-20 they had five traders who employed nine clerks and interpreters, with annual salaries ranging from \$200 to \$1200, and forty-three common laborers whose individual wages amounted to from \$100 to \$200 per year. These traders secured from the Indians in the very shadow of the walls of the government trading house at Fort Edwards 880 barrels of all sorts of furs and peltries valued at \$58,800. The tribesmen who did not hunt their chief game resort was the Iowa country, dug and smelted from the four to five hundred thousand pounds of lead per season, and also made mats. The lodges at that time had villages on the Des Moines and Grand rivers.

From the October number of "The Iowa Journal of History and Politics," published by the State Historical Society of Iowa.

Now they're talking about Mr. Taft for college president, in spite of the fact that he knows nothing about football.

The routers for the basket ball team will never back up any player who does his slugging when the umpire is looking.

The great difficulty the men encounter in sending acknowledgements for Christmas presents is to remember what the gifts were anyway.

After denouncing the business community for not doing more to promote prosperity, some business men will go down to the office and turn off part of their sales force.

Superintendent H. V. Scarborough, of the state sanitarium for tubercular patients at Oakdale, near Iowa City, has filed a report asking for an appropriation from the legislature of \$118,950 for additional buildings and improvements at that institution. During the past year the superintendent reports that 597 patients were admitted to the sanitarium and 539 were discharged, and when the report was made 106 remained in the institution. The appropriations asked for include: A new wing and administration department for the advanced hospital, \$50,000; eighty acres of land, \$12,000; gold storage plant, \$5,000; green house, \$1,500; addition to kitchen,

\$2,000; addition to building for employees, \$2,000; two cottages for married help, \$4,500; silo and addition to dairy barn, \$4,000; improvement of sewage disposal plant, \$1,400; equipment, furniture and furnishings, \$4,000; books and periodicals, \$250; lectures and amusements, \$200; contingent and repair, \$3,000.

Ends Long Service.

After a service of nearly nineteen years as railroad commissioner of Iowa, Colonel David J. Palmer retired from official life at the beginning of the year. It was in 1896 that Colonel Palmer who was then serving in the state senate, as the member from Washington county, was appointed the state railroad commissioner by Governor Leslie M. Shaw. Terms after term following that appointment he has been re-nominated and re-elected. Last year he declined to be a candidate for another term. At the annual encampment of the National G. A. R. at Detroit last fall he was elected to the post of department commander and is now devoting his entire time to the duties of that position. Colonel Palmer leaves behind him in the office of the railroad commission a splendid record of good service for the state, and he retires to private life with the admiration and respect of everyone. He is succeeded on the commission by James H. Wilson, of Menlo who is entering upon the duties of the office determined to keep up the good record of his predecessor.

### Fight Over State Printer.

In spite of the fact that the committee on retrenchment and reform in their report declared against the abolishment of the offices of state printer and state binder, it seems certain that the matter is to come before the assembly again for settlement. The fight against these offices this year is led by James M. Pierce, editor of the Iowa Homestead. Mr. Pierce has issued a circular letter addressed to the members of the legislature and to state officials and employees in which he declares that the "manner in which the present state binding and printing are handled is nothing more nor less in some respects, than a steal from the state treasury." Mr. Pierce declares the state could save money by having its printing and binding done by contract, and that a great deal of time could be saved in having the work turned out more promptly than is possible at present. In contrast with this claim of Mr. Pierce, the attorneys of the state are asking the legislature to provide that the supreme court reports, now printed under contract, be taken from the contractor and placed in the hands of the state printer so as to assure more prompt delivery.

### Capitol Extension Cost.

That there will be no backward step on the matter of capitol extension has been made plain by the leading members of both houses of the general assembly. The threat that has been made by foes of the plan during the past two years that the whole act would be repealed by the 36th General Assembly and an order issued to resell the purchased property, has found no sponsor among the membership of the legislature. The work of purchasing the additional land for capitol improvement has been practically completed by the executive council. In fact of all the blocks and lots included in the proposed purchase only three or four lots, and these of residence property, remain to be contracted for. The total cost of the project to the state, including an estimate of the probable cost of the lots yet remaining to be contracted for, and the interest accumulated and to accumulate on the warrants outstanding is figured by the executive council as \$1,037,102.79. To this is to be added the cost of the condemnation jury recently convened to determine what a few certain pieces of real estate should sell at, amounting to \$297.50 and the cost of warrants drawn for the payment of insurance on certain parts of the property, \$55.56. These amounts will bring the total outlay for the state to \$1,037,455.85. Of this the state has already actually paid out for purchased property \$915,219.79 and has contracted for other property amounting to \$70,650. The interest on outstanding warrants is figured as amounting in total to \$51,233. The expenditure of the amounts given here, has been made on statements executed by the governor and secretary of the executive council, as the extension act provides, while claims allowed by the executive council for labor, labor, insurance and a few miscellaneous items have been charged to the capitol grounds account.

### Sanitarium Asks Big Sum.

Superintendent H. V. Scarborough, of the state sanitarium for tubercular patients at Oakdale, near Iowa City, has filed a report asking for an appropriation from the legislature of \$118,950 for additional buildings and improvements at that institution. During the past year the superintendent reports that 597 patients were admitted to the sanitarium and 539 were discharged, and when the report was made 106 remained in the institution. The appropriations asked for include: A new wing and administration department for the advanced hospital, \$50,000; eighty acres of land, \$12,000; gold storage plant, \$5,000; green house, \$1,500; addition to kitchen,

President Wilson's demand to the Britishers concerning shipping is called a "note". It seems to promise to pay them back.

Why is it that a man always takes to his wife those calendars with sedate pictures of farm houses with snow on the roof, while the girl in the doleful dress he keeps for the office?

In an exchange published in a moderate sized city, nine churches are using display advertising of their Sunday services. Apparently also they do not pay for it by sending the editor an invitation to come to their fairs and patronize the booths.