

IOWA NEWS

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An action for divorce in which the amount of alimony asked is \$30,000 has been assigned for hearing in the Keokuk county district court at Silsby. The plaintiff, Eliza McClure, alleges cruel and inhuman treatment. She also avers that the defendant, Alexander McClure, is worth \$60,000.

According to the report of an expert engineer, engaged by the city council at Perry to go over the water plant owned by the city, it will take \$60,000 to put it in running order. The engineer suggests the rebuilding of the entire plant, and the purchase of much additional machinery.

Two youths have been arrested and another from Washington township is sought by officers at Centerville on charges of having conspired to assault criminally a young girl. It is claimed one of the youths has been her escort home from church after the assault had been prearranged.

Judge Kelley in the district court at Mason City sentenced Louis Prescott, who shot and killed his wife at Clear Lake on June 1, to the penitentiary for life. He was found guilty of murder in the second degree.

Wilson Prall 74 years of age, one of the pioneers of Cass county, and one of its largest landholders and most successful farmers died peacefully of pneumonia. Mr. Prall lived in that county for sixty years.

Mrs. Mercy L. Starr, Tabor's oldest citizen, is dead at the home of her son, O. C. Starr. She was in her nineteenth year and is buried by her children. The children are 73 years old and the youngest 55.

William Hesse, who has been on trial at Albia, was found guilty of manslaughter for the death of Mrs. John Carson near Lovilia on December 12, 1912. The testimony was entirely circumstantial. Reese Griffin, who was jointly indicted with Hesse, will be tried later.

Commissioner of Pensions, C. M. Saltzberger, has officially notified Dr. J. V. Breen and Dr. L. D. James, members of the local board of pension examiners, of the termination of their services as members of the board.

Postmasters in Iowa recently appointed are Craig, Plymouth county; Henrietta, Boone county; and C. L. Brooks, resigned; Neshoba, Sac county; Fred W. Mack, vice J. Cash Fuller, resigned.

Thirty-eight fat cattle, raised on the farm of R. H. Della, near Perry, brought the owner the top price. The cattle average 1,521 pounds each and brought a total of \$5,002, or \$131.65 each.

The fifty-ninth annual convention of the Evangelical Lutheran synod of Iowa takes place in Des Moines beginning Oct. 16 and continuing until Oct. 20.

Charles E. Robinson, of Coralville, for fifty-five years a resident of Johnson county, died recently, aged 84 years.

Herman Scherholtz, for fifty-five years a resident of Allamakee county, died at his home at Lansing, recently. He was a veteran of the civil war and is survived by his wife and one sister.

Mrs. Minnison, living near Oskaloosa, fell through a platform over a well and hung suspended by one leg over twelve feet of water for two hours until rescued.

Joseph Sullivan, son of a local patrolman, was struck by an Illinois Central train in the Dubuque yards and instantly killed.

The Iowa grand council and the Sixty-sixth convocation of Royal Arch Masons closed its meeting at Oskaloosa after an enjoyable session. Among the officers elected are: W. M. Morris of Manchester, most exalted grand master; Wm. D. Irvine, of Sioux City, deputy; Charles A. Dewey, of Washington, conductor; A. A. Holt, of Waterloo, treasurer, and Alf Wingate, of Des Moines, recorder.

In the district court at Le Mars, Mrs. Ed Pendleton pleaded guilty to a statutory charge and was sentenced to six months in the county jail and to pay a fine of \$150. Mrs. Pendleton, who is the wife of a well known farmer living near Akron, and the mother of six children, eloped three weeks ago with James Robinson, who took her to his home at Vall, where they were arrested.

A runaway engine in the Rock Island yards at Iowa Falls put the city gas plant out of business. A switch engine rushed down a loading track, crushed the bumper and pushed two box cars across a street and through the building, demolishing three walls of the structure and wrecking the plant's machinery, leaving patrons without gas.

Dr. C. S. Chase and Professor R. E. Heilmann, of Iowa City, will go to Atkins, Benton county, on Oct. 17 to hold a rural conference. At this meeting the representatives of the university will outline the up to date methods of self-betterment for the smaller rural villages of the state. Illustrated lectures will be given.

"Prof. B. Marfux, manager of the Sioux City Business College, and his assistant, L. B. Thomas, are wanted by the police for the charge of conducting a fake commercial school. The two men left the city after collecting \$45 in advance from a number of students for 'life membership' in their college."

The hospital committee at Decorah, has purchased a site for the building from Mr. Toyen, 350 feet by 150 feet, on Broadway and State, at a cost of \$2,500. It has been decided to continue the subscription until \$10,000 more is raised, making a total of \$12,500.

H. F. Healey, of the Manson Electric Light & Power plant, is laying the cables for sixteen new electric lights to be placed in two blocks of Main street in that place. The electric lights were purchased by the Manson board and presented to the city.

Demands have been made in open letters upon the city commissioners by labor unions at Mason City for public scales. The demands formally make a public scale, and master, a public market, market square and a municipal ice house.

"German day" was celebrated at Schleswig, Manning and Manila, with Delson, an enormous crowd being present. German organizations from local lodges took part in the parade. There were many floats representing the business houses.

Movements for the consolidation of schools in various parts of Cerro Gordo county have been started. Special sections are to be called at Plymouth, Hanford and Centerville soon. A consolidated school has been established at Rock Falls.

Tony Barillo, 23, is dead and Frank Rucci, 25, is in the hospital with a fractured skull. The accident occurred when the two men were playing pool in a saloon at Centerville. Both are Italians and the trouble started over a card game.

This week the Milwaukee railroad will complete cutting in the 150 miles of newly constructed double track line. The line will leave on the 200 miles of single track between Council Bluffs and Dubuque.

A successful business man of Newton, Iowa, relates that three years ago a Jasper county farmer sold his farm at \$10 per acre and moved to California. Today the same farm is worth \$200 per acre.

State Warden Hinshaw is replenishing Clear Lake with fish, a large number being sent from the bayous in and around Sabula. All are game fish. Okoboji and Spirit lakes will be similarly treated.

The last square of cement has just been laid on the mile of concrete road near Mason City. The pavement is sixteen feet wide and is laid by the county, except \$2,500 privately contributed.

The fish car "Hawkeye," deposited in Clear Lake last week more than 50,000 fish taken from the hatchery near Sabula. The fish were carp, sun fish, cat fish, pike and pickerel.

The two branches of the Norwegian Lutheran church were ordered united by a vote of the synod of the Lutheran church at a recent meeting held at Decorah.

The sixteenth reunion of the Fortieth Iowa Infantry held at Knoxville had a total of sixty-five survivors present from a half dozen different states.

The proposition to erect a new \$15,000 cement bridge to span to Des Moines river at Eastville was carried by a vote of the board of directors. William Galloway, of Waterloo, is going to dispose of his fine stock at public sale on October 28-29.

At a special meeting of the Jefferson County Old Soldiers and Sailors association, the annual reunion was arranged to be held Oct. 17, at the public library in Fairfield.

In a race and collision of trolley cars on the suburban out of Sioux City to Leeds a score of passengers were hurt. Amos J. Cole and A. E. Praser were most severely injured.

Ben Yeager was seriously injured when he fell against a running saw that severed the lower bow of the back, while at work on the Lat-farm southeast of Logan.

The Western Implement and Motor company of Davenport has been forced into involuntary bankruptcy by the action of creditors, who secured the appointment of a receiver from Judge Smith at Davenport. The company is valued at \$100,000 and has \$50,000 assets.

Options have been secured on 500 acres of land lying five miles west of Mason City on both sides of the Interturban as a site for the home of the epileptic colony of Iowa. It is offered the state as an inducement to place the colony near that city.

An election will be held in McGregor on Monday, Oct. 20, to decide the question of granting a twenty-five year franchise to the McGregor Electric Light & Power company to maintain lines for the transmission of electric current to Monona and villages and farms along the way.

There has not been enough cold weather in Iowa to check hog cholera, Dr. James L. Gibson, state veterinarian, said. The losses from this disease have been more this year than last, when the total exceeded \$12,000,000.

MOVING A TOWN IN THE PATH OF THE PANAMA CANAL



Gorgona, the largest community in the Panama canal zone, occupies a site which will be covered by the waters of Gatun lake. Buildings are being moved piecemeal, as shown in the illustration, to Balboa and Empire, other zone towns.

SAVE ITS BUILDINGS WHY TEETH DECAY

England Will Preserve Its Historic Structures.

Commissioner of Works to Prevent the Destruction or Sale of Relics—Will Thwart the Collectors of Ancient Edifices.

London.—The session of parliament which recently closed enacted one law which meets with universal approval. It is called the "ancient monuments act," and the credit for its passage is due to Lord Beauchamp.

In the future, says the Times, there is no reason why such a building as Tattershall castle should be despoiled if the first commissioner of works, with whom rests the power of putting the new law in motion, acts with energy and promptitude. A simple order of the commissioners of works will make any injury of such a place as a defense; time will then be given for deliberation on the future of the building, and its fate will in the last resort be determined by parliament.

The late Lord Avebury led the way in bringing the subject to the notice of parliament, and in 1882 Mr. Shaw Lefevre (now Lord Eversley), as first commissioner of works in Mr. Gladstone's government, passed the first ancient monuments act. It extended only to monolithic and other prehistoric remains, and was purely permissive in its character. The owner of such a monument might place it in the guardianship of the commissioner of works, and it then became an offense on the part of anyone (including the owner) to injure or deface the monument. In 1900 these provisions were extended to any "structure, erection or monument of historic or architectural interest," with the exception of a structure occupied (otherwise than for dwelling) as a dwelling house, but the application of the act still depended upon the consent of the owners of monuments.

Lately the specter of the wealthy American prepared to give fabulous sums for the power to tear down and transport it across the Atlantic has been conjured up in order to raise the market for ancient monuments, and a much more serious risk has arisen in the shape of persons desiring in valuable fitting and movable details of old buildings. For the purpose of this trade the structure is bought, and the artistic work that it contains is torn out and sold for use in modern buildings.

It is obvious, says the Times, that in relation to such traffic the mere scheduling of monuments or any other arrangement devoid of such machinery for arresting destruction merely attracts the destroyer. Hence the extension of the royal commissioners, which have been at work for the last five years examining and scheduling the places of historic interest in England, Scotland and Wales, and which have already made valuable reports, is an additional reason for protective legislation. At the same time the commissioners form a nucleus for an authoritative advisory body to share with the commissioners of works the responsibility of restrictive action.

These considerations have been in the minds of the framers of the new act, which not only amends but consolidates the existing law. In the first place, it authorizes the purchase of monuments either by the commissioners of works or by the council of any county or borough, or the common council of the city of London, but such a purchase can be carried out only by agreement with the owner. The gift of a monument to the same bodies is also authorized.

The alternative machinery of guardianship is then provided, as in the existing acts, and the effect of guardianship is explained.

By constituting the commissioners of works or the local authority guardians of any monument the owner does not divert himself of any right of property except that of destruction, active or passive; in other words, the guardians of the monument may restrain the owner from injuring it, and may, concurrently with the owner, do what is necessary to maintain and protect it.

So far the act follows on previous lines, and can only be applied with the consent of the owner. On this stem is grafted the compulsory machinery of the act. An ancient monument, representative of the three historic monument commissions, the societies of antiquaries of London and Scotland, and other artistic bodies, is to be constituted by the commissioners of works, and on their report that any monument is in danger of destruction, removal or damage, and that the preparation of the monument is of national importance, the commissioners may make a preservation order, placing the monument under their protection, and while such an order is in force the monument can not be demolished, removed, added to or altered without the consent of the commissioners.

Head of New York Reform Commission Loses Mustache During Experiment at Auburn.

Auburn, N. Y.—Thomas Mott Osborne, chairman of the state commission on prison reform, entered Auburn prison to serve a short term, self-imposed, for the purpose of studying the effect of the prison system on the mental and physical condition of a man. He was assigned to the "idle gang," has a cell in the south wing and will live the life of a convict in every detail while in prison. His mustache was shaved off, but his hair, normally cropped closely, was not touched. He wears a convict's uniform. The primary purpose of Mr. Osborne is to ascertain the psychological effect of prison confinement upon a man. Mr. Osborne outlined his purpose to the convicts and justified it in this statement: "I have the feeling that after I have really lived among you, marched in the morning looked at God's sunlight through those same iron bars—that then, and not until then, can I feel the knowledge which will break down the barriers between my soul and the souls of my brothers."

"I expect to serve my sentence this week at hard labor and am coming to live like one of you, to be housed, clothed, fed and disciplined like one of you."

Mr. Osborne was asked if he would accept dungeon punishment if he broke a rule and replied that he expected no consideration if he was guilty of any infraction.

Declared Dead by Court; Returns.

Newark, N. J.—Declared dead by a court ten years ago, John H. Boyce has just returned to his home here.

PICKLED WHALE MEAT GOOD

Ship Returned From Arctic Regions Brings Ten Barrels of the Marine Viand.

San Francisco.—There is something new for dined appetites, and may become a dish to set before the king. The steam whaler Gayhead, which arrived from the far north, brought ten barrels of pickled and salted whale meat.

It is predicted by Captain Porter of the Gayhead that the meat will become a delicacy.

The officers and men of the whaler said they preferred it to anything they had aboard. Two barrels of it were consumed by them on the way down from the Arctic.

This is the first introduction of whale flesh to the epicure.

Several barrels have already been ordered by wire for eastern restaurants.

It was brought to San Francisco as an experiment, but if there is a demand for it for table consumption the Gayhead will be fitted out to return north for a cargo of the meat.

The Gayhead left this port for the Arctic on December 28, 1912. It brought back 1,000 barrels of sperm oil.

Blind "Hello" Girls Satisfy Patrons.

Baltimore.—Six blind telephone girls are working with boards in city streets giving satisfaction.

They were taught to operate at the Maryland School for the Blind.

Sentence Man to 150 Years.

Estancia, N. M.—Probably the longest sentence ever meted out to a murderer in a New Mexico court was imposed by Judge Edward L. Medler in the district court here when he accepted Justano Moya's plea of guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced him to the state prison for not less than 150 years and not more than 160 years.

Moya killed his paramour at Willard three months ago, crushing his victim's head with an ax.

Thyroid Gland Has Much to Do With Their Quality.

What Can Be Accomplished by the Use of Substance Obtained From Animals—Views of an Eminent British Dental Authority.

New York.—More important than all the dentists and their new fillings and methods is the mystery of why teeth decay. An eminent British dental authority believes that a certain ductless gland in the neck, known as the "thyroid," largely controls the destiny of our chewing apparatus. Of course, no one doubts that cleaning the mouth, selecting proper food and general care of the teeth aid in keeping the teeth sound, and lack of these things contributes to their breaking down. But, these are not the only causes nor the main ones.

In spite of neglect and ignorance, some people have absolutely no trouble with their teeth, while others brush and clean and yet spend small fortunes with the dentist. "A polished tooth never decays," they say, and this is probably true, but it is equally true that nobody can keep every corner of every tooth polished all the time.

"The lungs and the liver and the heart and other organs are supposed to take care of themselves without any personal attention," says this doctor, "but that is nature's business. If nature does not attend to her business, we ought not to be perpetually dusting and sweeping and cleaning up after her, as if she were a careless housemaid, but should call her to account."

Good health was early recognized as one of the foundations for good teeth. But many cases of excellent general health show poor teeth, so we must conclude that there are various kinds of good health, some which include good teeth and some which do not. Also many patients of very feeble constitution for some reason have no need of the dentist.

Among all the varying causes of health and disease is found one common factor. When there is trouble with the thyroid gland there is trouble with the teeth.

All over the body, in nooks and corners, are found all sorts and sizes of glands. Some of these are well understood, such as those that secrete saliva for the mouth or tears for the eye. These have outlets called "ducts," which supply their products where they are needed. There are also other kinds of glands which have no outlet. These are called the "ductless glands," and whatever they secrete goes right into the blood itself. The thyroid is a blind, ductless gland. It is in the neck, and when enlarged causes the disease known as "goiter."

The thyroid does several wonderful things for the body, of which we know and doubtless several others unknown. The entire process of growth and development of a body into a full grown adult depends on this small body hidden away behind our neck.

When a baby is born without an adequate thyroid it becomes what is known as a "cretin." The cretin is not likely to be more than four feet tall, probably less. His intellect hardly progresses at all, often remaining so childish that he is absolutely dependent on others all his life. The cretin lives a dull, vegetable-like existence and takes note of very little that goes on around him.

Cotton Mattresses Barred at Vassar.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The authorities at Vassar college have decided that cotton mattresses are unhealthy. Butter is also barred from the table as unsanitary.

\$150 Diamond Found in Chicken Crop.

West Orange, N. J.—In preparing a chicken for the dinner, Mrs. G. McLaughlin of this town found a diamond, valued at \$150, in its crop.

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WEALTH NOT GRASPED

MEN WHO OWNED OIL LANDS LOST OPPORTUNITY.

Boston Man Writes Entertainingly of the Early Days Before the World of Natural Oil Was of Common Knowledge.

Lately the Transcript published news of a proposal to erect a monument to Edward L. Drake, who was one of the earliest to strike oil in Pennsylvania. It recalled incidents of my early life that may be of interest to others. I have a letter written by a brother of my mother from Canaan, Pa., in 1824; he was a contractor on one of the canals that were being constructed at that time. He gives a sketch of the times and customs and tells of the various canals being planned at that time, and concludes by saying: "If all the canals are built, it will be a great thing for the world, but it will become quite a city."

Owing to this knowledge my uncle—Henry Burleigh Smith—obtained in this work he advised his brother—St. John Smith—to go into the wild land speculation that was about that time. The firm (Smith & Brown of Portland, Me.) had already dipped in pretty deep by buying wild lands in eastern Maine. However, they bought a few townships in what afterwards proved to be the heart of the oil region. They sent one of their friends, who had just failed in business, to look after the property. His wife accompanied him, and their life was of the most primitive kind. Half a flour barrel served as a washbub; the broad stump of a tree was the bench. She wrote home to her friends that "water was plenty and very nice for washing, but there was a greasy sum on the top of it in places."

The German women told her to boil her clothes in such water—it was very white. The speculation bubble burst and the firm sold their land in a few years; scarcely was it out of their hands when the value of the oil was discovered. However, they had the comfort of not losing by their speculation. If they had kept the land they would have netted millions. My uncle—St. John Smith—subsequently started an oil refinery which was very profitable for many years. As he left a million acres to his widow and to his children he had no need to mourn.

"The lungs and the liver and the heart and other organs are supposed to take care of themselves without any personal attention," says this doctor, "but that is nature's business. If nature does not attend to her business, we ought not to be perpetually dusting and sweeping and cleaning up after her, as if she were a careless housemaid, but should call her to account."

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PEOPLE MOST TALKED ABOUT

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