

We Treat You 30 Days FREE



Blood Poison can never be cured with mercury... The Obbaac Treatment does not drive in the blood...

Blood Poison

but drives it out. It positively contains no mineral poisons... 30-Day Treatment FREE

You want to be cured and cured quick—not poisoned with mercury and other poisons... Great Obbaac Treatment

THE OBBAC CO.

1852 Rector Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

Why Not Have the Best? The MEEKER has all the new appliances of merit.

Meeker Nothing like the Meeker Laundry In the state.

Original Notice. State of Iowa, Marshall county, ss. To Roy H. Fitz and Theresa M. Fitz his wife, et al.

You are hereby notified that there is now on file in the office of the clerk of the district court of Marshall county, Iowa, the petition of B. S. Gilson, in which he states, that on or about the 22d day of October, 1907, Susan E. Gilson died single and intestate, leaving as her sole and only heirs at law, B. S. Gilson and T. R. Gilson her sons, E. E. Fitz and Roy H. Fitz her nephews, and Elizabeth M. Wulff her niece; seized of the following described real estate to-wit:

The north one-half (1/2) of lots ten (10), eleven (11) and twelve (12) in block five (5) in the original town of Marshall, Marshall county, Iowa.

And alleging that the plaintiff B. S. Gilson and defendant T. R. Gilson are each the owners of an undivided one-third (1/3) of said real estate, and that the defendants E. E. Fitz and Roy H. Fitz and Elizabeth M. Wulff are each the owners of an undivided one-ninth (1/9) of said real estate, and asking that said shares be confirmed, and that partition of said property be made, and that if the same can not be equitably divided that it be sold and the proceeds be divided in the proportions above set out after paying the expenses of partition and for further particulars you are referred to said petition, and that unless you appear therein and make defense thereto on or before noon of the second day of the next term of said court, to be held and holden at Marshalltown, in said county, on the 14th day of March, 1910, your default will be entered and a decree rendered against you as prayed.

Jan. 25, 1910. J. L. CARNEY and E. C. OGG, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Many Taxicabs in London. A recent consular report from London throws light on the rapid rate at which the horse-drawn cab is giving place to the public motor car in the streets of the metropolis.

According to figures given by the British home secretary, the number of licensed horse cabs on July 1 was 4,652, a decrease of 1,290 in one year, four-wheeled cabs, 2,375, a decrease of 553; motor cabs, 2,274, an increase of 1,559. It will thus be seen that in one year the number of taxicabs has more than doubled.

ames-republican

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No. 110 Theobroma Secretary

THE MILK MEN'S BLUFF.

The milk men of the town of Newton are trying to run the same bluff on the city council that has been attempted in other places. Because the city council proposes to require milk to be free from tuberculosis germs the milk men threaten to quit furnishing milk. To those who are familiar with the experience of other cities the milk men's bluff is a joke.

The tuberculosis test on the general average rejects only four per cent of the cows examined and of the four per cent rejected the loss is not total so that the actual loss to milk men as a class will not exceed three and one-half per cent of their herds.

In return the public is not compelled to pour milk from tuberculin cows into their babies and seek the sanitariums ten years later. City councils which have not nerve enough to require the tuberculin test as a protection to the public health should send to some catalog house for a spine.

Milk men will always sell milk so long as they can make money at it. If the tuberculin test adds three and a half per cent to their original investment in cows and the per cent per annum is a fair return upon capital so invested, milk would go up one third of one per cent of its former price or from six cents to six cents and two hundredths of one cent per quart. The people would gladly stand it.

Out at Council Bluffs the milk men hired a lawyer and fought the city council in court. They proved that the city council could legally require the tuberculin test but had no authority to collect a license of \$1 per cow which the council proposed to do to cover the cost of the veterinary's examination. The city council then complied with the court's decision by dropping the license but requiring the tuberculin test at the expense of the milkman for veterinarian's service. The milkmen's lawyer collected his fees and laughed. The time has come when milkmen should fall in line for the tuberculin test. In the vicinity of towns that have it the farmers are voluntarily testing their herds and ridding the country of infected animals. However, the public health is entitled to first consideration always. The milkmen's bluff should be taken for what it is at all times.

TREAT THE INVESTIGATION JUDICIOUSLY

The investigation of Secretary Ballinger, now in progress, should be considered judicially by the newspapers and the people generally. It should not degenerate into a fight between factions and parties and persons. It is absolutely necessary to the integrity of the inquiry that neither Ballinger nor Pinchot nor Glavis be more than incidental. Blind partisanship of either side of the case will go far to destroy the usefulness of the investigation. In the last analysis this trial is before the court of public opinion and the public should retain its judicial poise as equally as possible. The dramatic persons are least of all to be considered. They must have a square deal but the vital spot of this investigation is whether or not government has been justly administered or subordinated to special interests, traded for power, sold in the market. And this is not to be arrived at by jumping to conclusions but by the evidence.

But there must be no further attempt to divert or essentially limit the inquiry. All this talk of putting "Glavis on the Grill" thru the efforts of the California statesmen whose names have been connected with the scandal is of a piece with intemperate demand against Ballinger and the president. This is an investigation as to facts whether they prove Ballinger unfit for office, congressmen knaves or Glavis and Pinchot liars, and cabal making traitors. If Ballinger is guilty, if the congressmen have done wrong, they will not greatly help their case by "grilling" Glavis. Glavis is not on trial. He is a witness who is supporting his testimony with corroborative reports, telegrams, and letters. The party must be incidental to this inquiry, both parties. What we want is the truth, whether it makes discredit for the one and offers apparent advantages to the other or not. The republicans will not aid their party by seeking to cover up illicit acts nor will the democrats aid theirs by seeking occasion to invite comparison. This investigation touches the honor of the country. It is a case where parties and men may well be forgotten.

If there is one thing more than another desired by the average voter and citizen it is that this investigation may hew to the line of truth, heedless into whose yard the chips may fall. The newspapers which are attempting to discredit the proceedings into a personal squabble between men and departments, are doing an unworthy and dangerous thing.

HOW ABOUT THE COOK?

Archbishop Ireland has a word to say on the cost of living and it is well to listen when that wise prelate speaks. Dr. Ireland is quoted as deploring not alone the high price of meat but extravagance and waste of American housekeepers and their ignorance of the neglected art of cooking. Nor does the archbishop confine his complaint solely to the rich, whose extravagance is often descanted upon with all manner of variations and embellishments. People of moderate and even scanty means are among the worst sinners. They do not know how to purchase economically, or do not care to do so, and they do not know how to make the best use of that which they do purchase.

The first thing the housekeeper is likely to do is to resort to recrimination, should the housemaker pass on Dr. Ireland's views by word of mouth. She is likely to point out the monthly cigar bill or any other of a dozen ways money goes glimmering. Perhaps she may not feel herself blameless but she certainly will not let him get away unscathed. And ninety-nine times out of 100 he deserves all he gets.

But when this sort of argument is all over neither has "got anywhere." The cold facts remain that Dr. Ireland was right and that the lady who talked straight to her husband knew what she was talking about.

Perhaps, were the home economy inquired into with the same zeal with which prices are investigated, were wife to consider her administration of the house and the husband his foolish expenditures, there would be more bank accounts.

Topics of the Times

Quite a tangled web, that of the interior department. It goes to show that the old saw about what happens when we begin to deceive is still true.

Perhaps if we didn't buy so many hawks' bells and beads we'd have more money left for meat.

Increased use of pearl jewelry and novelties has lifted the price of oriental mother of pearl from \$890 a ton to \$1,000 and \$1,100. The mussel shells from American rivers have nearly doubled in price in a year, being quoted at from \$20 to \$25 a ton. A few years ago they could be bought for \$2.50 a ton. The use of large buttons on the sweater, a garment that is being increasingly worn, is responsible for some of the demand. So it goes. We can't even have large pearl buttons for our sweaters without contributing something to the increased cost of living.

It remains to be seen whether this Mabray defendant is to go Scott free.

The governor of Missouri thinks the way to bring down the cost of living is to keep a cow and chickens. An automobile might be cheaper.

If you can't go back to the farm, or think you can't, you might figure on a little garden in town this spring. It might not be very profitable, but it would help you forget your troubles.

Don C. Seitz, publisher of the New York World, declares that the postal deficit will be \$40,000,000 instead of \$17,000,000, as at present, if the department, backed by congress, does not go out after business like an up-to-date business house would do. He characterizes the postal service as a great organization, but said that not enough advantage was being taken of the opportunities. He thinks the government should establish a parcels post and give the rural carriers more to carry than a few letters and at the same time afford the government additional revenue. Not much politics in that line of talk.

They are putting 2,000,000 feet of lumber into an automobile track in California. Another grind in the cast of living.

Salt is 6 cents a pound and sugar 12 cents in Italy. We'll be bound that the salt trust and the sugar trust have known about that for a long time.

We read that New York audiences are crowding to hear Slink at \$5 a seat, and wonder if a well directed boycott wouldn't bring it down to \$4.89.

If Iowa land would only have the good manners to climb down to about \$50 an acre, we have faith to believe the cost of living would not be so great.

Folks who supposed that football had been abolished are invited to behold the matter of fact way in which the schedules are being arranged for next fall.

IOWA OPINIONS AND NOTES.

This is not the first time in the history of politics when so called party leaders have to punish men for carrying out in good faith party promises," remarks the Brooklyn Chronicle. "If republican success next fall should become impossible it will not be the fault of those who are now called insurgents."

"There are just two periods when all men are equal," affirms the Tama News. "At birth and death. In the interim there is a mighty difference between men."

"Popular boycott of the meat barons is a somewhat new departure but we can't see the philosophy of the thing except it be for the purpose of making a name for the party," says a long admission that the people no longer are in this country, that trusts still have the throttle hold on the throat of

the consumer," says the Ottumwa Register (democrat). "Better the government perhaps it might be as well to advise the election of a democratic congress for a chance. That's the way to cure a national evil."

"We think if there were fewer empty whisky bottles scattered around the Valley would be more full of it," and families would have to suffer less for the necessities of life," says the Corwith Hustler.

The Eldora Ledger asserts "About the worst insult a man can receive in this territory is to call him 'Balingher'."

"If we are going to quit eating meat in order to reduce the price of that commodity, why not quit naked and reduce the price of cotton and woolen goods. There is no use of doing that," suggests the Estherville Republican.

Replying to the T-R suggestion "How would it work if a list of government licenses were by law to be posted in the postoffice," the Valley Junction Express says "It would be a double-edger, especially in prohibition districts. It would expose who is responsible for sales and it would furnish the uninitiated with a ready knowledge of the persons of whom and the places where the 'stuff' could be bought."

GENERAL EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Prices have gone down a bit, but the dealers attribute the decline to the weather and not to the consumers' attitude. The consumer never gets any credit for anything, except a week or two before election.—New York Mail.

Maybe ex-Banker Walsh, who whistled on his way to the penitentiary, took lessons from his creditors, who whistled for their money.—Dallas News.

Cannon says he will never voluntarily quit under fire. Why qualify the statement that he will never voluntarily quit?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The insurgents seem to have given up the war dance for the party cocillon.—Washington Post.

By comparison with the awful Paris floods our Christmas blizzard was a mere love tap.—Philadelphia Record.

The question of the hour at Washington is, "What is a republican?"—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

But even yet the drop in food prices has not been marked by any dull sickening thud.—Indianapolis News.

Pull on Railroad Profits.

[Chicago News.] Everybody knows that the Pullman company is a profitable concern. Its net earnings are very large. In order to dispose of the surplus it is found necessary to make a dividend. There was such a disbursement in the form of a stock dividend in 1906, the sum involved then being about \$26,000,000. The close of the last fiscal year showed a surplus above regular payments of over \$7,000,000. Reports are in circulation that another "dividend" is to be cut by the Pullman company in the near future.

Recently the public has had striking proof of the large earnings of express companies in excess of that of regular dividend payments to stockholders. Not long ago one express company made disbursement of a surplus amounting to 300 per cent on the capital stock.

Sleeping car and express companies make it their business to take over certain functions of the railroad companies. They render a service which the railroad would be obliged to perform directly if they did not farm it out to other agencies. The enormous profits of the express and sleeping car companies, therefore, represent excessive charges for forms of railroad service. Perhaps a reference should be made in this connection to the private car service furnished by concerns like the large packing firms, which supply refrigerator cars and receive compensation for their use.

When the attempt is made to reduce railroad business is not as profitable as the public is led to believe. Perhaps one explanation is that the cream is skimmed off the business by affiliated corporations—that in the past escaped public scrutiny.

Hereafter government in its attempts at railroad regulation should treat the business as an entirety, taking cognizance of the corporation rendering public service in connection with the railroads, like the express and sleeping car companies, and the cars, as well as of the carrying corporations themselves.

Looker-On In Iowa

Hampton, Feb. 1.—The farmers of Iowa are very much interested these days in the "meat boycott" now gaining strength in the larger cities all over the country. They feel that this agitation is going to hurt them. The farmers will be the ones to get the lower prices not the packers, the middlemen nor the consumer. One farmer tells this story: "In our town the market man ships in packing house beef. Naturally he has to have a profit, but I object to his paying me 2 1/2 cents per pound for a fat cow and then when I want some fresh meat charging me 18 to 20 cents per pound for the 'best cuts' out of my old cow. I'll admit my old cow when hung up in his shop was just as good meat as the high quarter of that cold cow-called steer—when shipped in as dressed beef from Chicago. The trouble is not that this farmer is getting any more than his stuff is worth for we have to sell everything we raise at any price we are offered. When my hogs are ready to go, I sell them to the local buyer at 7 cents if I can get it, or, if not, I sell them to the packer at 10 cents. These workmen that are boycotting meat, are really taking money out of our pockets."

One day last week a Dea Molnes daily had a sensational article showing that one marketman paid \$40 for a dressed beef that he retailed out for \$19.40 and the inference was, he was robbing the consumer by his outrageous profits. This has stirred up the ire of all dealers in dressed beef. One of these men says supposing these figures are correctly quoted that, marketman is not getting a fair price for his beef, has a big force to run his business, and if he paid \$40 for a dressed

ed beef it cost him \$40 more to sell it. Why in the larger towns some shops keep two telephone girls just to take orders over the phones. It's a common thing for Mrs. Jones to call up the butcher at 11:30 a. m. and say to Mr. Butcher, Charley forgot to order the meat, can you send up 10 cents worth of round steak immediately, so we can have something for dinner? Certainly, certainly, the phone girl answers. And the high priced cutter slices off 10 cents worth, rolls it up in nice paper, ties it up with white string, calls the extra delivery boy which all first class shops now have to keep, and away goes the boy with the horse on the dead run out to 1777 Seventeenth street, two miles away, to get that 10 cents' worth of round steak there for Charley's dinner. Mrs. Jones is out, the hired girl says, and she has no change so the boy comes back and the bookkeeper who costs the firm \$1,000 per year, makes a charge entry. And the end of the week this bookkeeper makes out a bill, the city collector goes out after that 10 cents, comes back, hands it to the cashier, who reports it to the bookkeeper, who balances the account. And remarks the hired girl, "if Charley" and his wife get a very small cut of round steak, they get all that is coming to them."

A grocery man in one of our Iowa towns, one that also had a meat market as an annex, said to the writer, "Do you know I now have more money tied up in fixtures than my stock of business twenty-five years ago? My expenses the first year I was in business were only 3 per cent of my sales. Last year my expenses were 17 per cent of my sales. This means if I sell a dollar's worth of sugar at a figured profit of 10 per cent I lose 7 cents on that particular sale. I am selling this grocery of experience in the same towns, if the meat market men of Iowa are getting rich, the assessor has failed to find it out. If the dealers in fresh meat are making big money, they do not let the public find it out, by building big houses or wearing purple and linen clothing men, dry goods dealers, shoe merchants, even grocery men, apparently are making more money. The sad experience of all consumers is that we are paying twice as much for fresh meats as we did twenty-five years ago. We also notice sales of cows at \$2.40 in Chicago, live weight, and we know we pay 15 to 20 cents per pound for that cow when it comes back to Iowa as packing house beef. Who gets the difference?"

The Tell-Tale Hand. A writer in an English weekly declares that if we want to know what the other person is thinking we must look at his or her hands. Even we know a practiced liar lies, every one knows. Long practice in self-control will enable one to keep one's voice sweetly cordial when there is nothing but indifference or cold dislike behind it. The eye can be made to shoot glances which are not at all a register for the emotions. But the hands, it is asserted, are utterly beyond the control of those to whom they belong. Even people who hardly gesticulate at all—and to keep the hands still is considered by the Anglo-Saxon a most essential part of good breeding—even these people are, it seems, constantly revealing themselves in little movements of the hands. The immortal Mulvaney has put it on record that a woman's truth or untruth can be discerned by the action of her hands. Of course, it takes a practiced reader to interpret what the hands are saying. It is not a case of "he who runs may read."

Missing the Prize. "Yes, it's a pity," remarked the man with the absent hair, who seemed to be thinking aloud. "What a pity!" queried the party with the rubber habit. "That a man can't hear his widow telling her second husband what a noble, kind and generous soul he was, explained the noisy thinker.

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Iowa Newspapers

IN THE NINTH. [Atlantic Telegraph.]

A prominent republican and supporter of Congressman Walter E. Smith has published a strong statement a few days ago: "I will have to admit that if the primaries were held now, Webb Byers would be nominated but I believe the situation will grow better as far as Judge Smith is concerned as the weeks go by." This is certainly a strong admission. However, the friends of Mr. Byers must not be taken off their feet by such statements. The primaries are not until next June and the friends of Judge Smith are exceedingly busy. They already have an organization of postmasters who will not leave a stone unturned. The job depends upon the return of Smith. The proprietors of the Evening News of this city are doing all in their power for the Chases are long headed enough to see that their future depends upon the return of Smith. Efforts will be made to push the names of certain candidates who are for Mr. Byers. They will promise anything and everything if the candidate will forget that he ever had a mind of his own and will "get under the bed" so far as Smith is concerned. The friends of Mr. Byers must not stop. There is but one thing to do, and that is to hunt for votes for Mr. Byers from now on until the polls are closed. If this is done, Mr. Byers will carry this county by a strong majority and we believe the district by a creditable one."

ROAD DRAGS. [J. W. Foster at Guthrie County Institute.] There has been so much written and printed upon the subject of using the road drag that it would seem that everybody everywhere is in favor of it. The road problem in Iowa will be largely solved if we can devise some means whereby the roads between market places can be regularly and systematically dragged. How can this be done? Township trustees when approached about the matter tell us they have no money to drag with. They always think they have no money to do anything with. When did you ever approach a member of the board of supervisors or a township trustee but what he put up the same plea "there is no money." The compulsory drag law requires the dragging of all main traveled roads, including rural mail routes, and provides a penalty for neglect of the same. There are not so many miles of this road that there is any excuse for neglecting them because funds are wanting. The average township in Guthrie county has \$1,000 each year, including poll tax, upon the trustees' fund, or waste, upon the road fund. Suppose \$200 of this was set apart for the purpose of dragging the roads. There is not a township in the county that would require more than this amount to drag its main traveled roads and rural mail routes. The largest township in the county is in Cass, mileage of thirty-eight miles. The least is in Union, which has twenty miles. All of the data gathered, and all of the estimates submitted show that roads can be dragged regularly in an ordinary year for less than \$5 per mile. Here in Valley township last year we did a lot of road dragging at a cost of less than \$200. Jackson township, Hardin county, has the reputation of maintaining the best dragged roads in Iowa and Mr. Ransom, who has been superintendent for a number of years, says that it has cost them on an average less than \$200 per year to drag their roads. It does not cost much to get done upon our roads. How can trustees be induced to spend a substantial part of the road fund for this work? Why not set apart a portion of our levy for dragging purposes, and in a cemetery fund, a library fund, and keep them separate from the general funds? I submit that it is in order to force the officers to use certain portions of their funds for these special purposes. I believe that a law creating a drag fund, that I would like to call it a "drag fund" why maintain a teacher's fund, a schoolhouse fund, a cemetery fund, a library fund and keep them separate from the general funds? I submit that it is in order to force the officers to use certain portions of their funds for these special purposes. I believe that a law creating a drag fund, that I would like to call it a "drag fund" why maintain a teacher's fund, a schoolhouse fund, a cemetery fund, a library fund and keep them separate from the general funds? 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