

STARR

Times-Republican



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OUR NEXT EXCURSION TO SOUTH DAKOTA IS JULY 5 \$10 For the Round Trip

We have some of the best lands in the state, good black loam soil, clay subsoil and practically clear from stones. An investment in these lands is bound to make you money.

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JOHN COBURN Real Estate, Insurance

I have several good bargains in city property. Write fire, lightning and tornado insurance. Sell surety bonds. Rent and collect rents. Negotiate loans, etc. Give me a trial reference. Office over Stricker clothing store. *Phone 566.

Fire, Lighting and Tornado Insurance Written at lowest rates. AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE SURETY BONDS Farmers see me about HAIL INSURANCE On Growing Crops. W. M. CLARK Room 10 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

Probate Notice. Office of the clerk of the district court, State of Iowa, Marshall county, District court August term, A. D. 1910.

To Whom It May Concern: You and each of you are hereby notified to appear at the court house in Marshalltown, Iowa, in said county, at 9 o'clock a. m. on the 23rd day of August 1910 to attend the proof of probating an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of James W. Montgomery, late of Marshall county, Iowa, deceased, at which time and place you will appear and show cause, why said will should not be admitted to probate.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the district court, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1910. F. M. Haradon, Clerk of the District Court.

READ THE T-R WANT ADS.

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THE BATTLE OF THE BALTIC.

At the battle of the Baltic, we were two. A little old, old fellow and a lad of derring-do. The snare drums beat to battle with a rattle, rattle, rattle. With a rattle and a grumble. And a thrumble, thrumble, thrumblum. And then the ships were ready, and they set to work with glee. At the battle of the Baltic on the waves of rainbarrel sea. We were at the light together. In the swirl of rainbarrel sea. With our hearts as light as feather Under skies of April blue!

IS DAVENPORT A HELL HOLE?

The Des Moines Capital is hurt and dependent over the returns which show that George Cosson carried Scott county for attorney general. It can not see how or why he was permitted to win as "author of a half dozen laws which are peculiarly obnoxious to a vast majority of Davenport voters" unless because his name was first on the ballot. And upon that it blames the primary law. The Capital is bleeding internally. The Carroll managed to scrape thru by the mere skin of his teeth, the Capital is flustered and troubled within its viscera. Hull is simply the hull of his former usefulness and availability to the Capital and its political blood brotherhood. On top of that Cosson, and Thorne, and there are other rents where passed the dagger thru. So from time to time it emits low yelps of pain and whines of lamentation. When it realizes that the convention is safely progressive it howls aloud. Indeed, that is the main seat of pain. The convention is standing on its tail. But is the Capital right about "the vast majority of Davenport voters"? George Cosson is "author of a half dozen laws" which simply insist on law enforcement and upon common decency in office. Is the Capital right when it insists that a vast majority of a city like Davenport desire to perpetuate "Bucktown" with its unspeakable dives? One of the Cosson laws makes it dangerous for the property owner who is willing to partner in a flaunting and wide open den of prostitution and has gone far to eliminate this open shame from Iowa. Isn't the Capital likely to be mistaken when it classes the vast majority of men over 21 in Davenport as supporters of the brothel and advocates of prostitution? Other laws insist that county attorneys and sheriffs shall do their sworn duty. They make it dangerous for these officials to serve the coterie of law defiers and defy the men, who elected them; provide for the removal of drunkards and libertines from office. They do not interfere with any man's legal rights. They simply insist on legal rights for every one, for equality under the law. Isn't it possible that in a community like Davenport—which is not the human hell that the Capital inferentially proclaims it—that a "vast majority of votes" may favor law enforcement? The Capital is disappointed and sore. It appears to have misjudged Iowa decency and to have assumed that Davenport prefers to be governed by gamblers, is lonely without brothels and opposed by nature to government. The shock of discovery has been great. Moreover there has been loss of political asset. The solid booze and brothel vote is sold no longer. The fact is that Davenport is not a hell hole with an asbestos fence around it but an industrious German commu-

ity which has notions about beer but is rife with decent citizenship which will resent the imputation that it can be depended upon to rise at the call to arms of the underworld. Not Davenport but the Capital's eyesight is crooked. Thru tears of rage and disappointment that esteemed newspaper gets a retraction. "Pity the sorrows of a poor old man!"

MAJOR PHILLIPS, OF OTTUMWA.

Mayor Phillips, of Ottumwa, must stand trial for removal from office. A petition filed by the attorney general and signed by the requisite number of citizens accuses Phillips of corruption in office. It is also alleged that he has permitted saloons to operate in Ottumwa contrary to law; that he had knowledge of gambling houses being operated in violation of the law; that he has licensed, permitted and authorized gambling houses in Ottumwa; that minors have been permitted to enter pool and billiard rooms. Also that he has refused and neglected to stop the conduct of houses of ill-fame; that since his election and qualification he has repeatedly been in a state of intoxication; that on April 30, 1910, he peared on the streets in a state of intoxication; and at said time he was boisterous and disorderly; using loud and profane and obscene language.

Now this is a long roster of allegations. The charge of intoxication is under the circumstances among the minor charges, for it is said that since the Cosson laws went into effect the mayor has not been seen on the streets in an intoxicated condition with the one alleged exception. A single jag might, by straining a point, be excused a mayor who was striving to keep decent in fear of the law. But if he has been corrupt in office; if he has permitted and authorized gambling; known of brothels and permitted them to operate; refused to enforce city ordinances against pool rooms and has been profane and obscene on the street, he ought not to last in office as long as a feather in inferno.

There is in this case warning to officials who get drunk in private. The time will come when a foot will slip and trouble ensue. Drunkenness and libertinism sooner or later trips up its practitioner. And then comes open disgrace and shame for the official and worst of all for his friends and his family. The time is at hand when those who desire to live outside the pale of common morality and decency should stay out of representative offices.

KEEP YOUR O. W. N.

It seems to be simply a question of holding one's own. The convention is progressive in the outlook. It should stay so. There is much activity and large business going on by the Jackson-Brant-Long-Lafe Young crowd. If any progressive delegate has a notion toward treachery he doubtless could hear something to his advantage by putting himself in touch with the demand for standpat delegates. Now there is just one thing for progressives and progressive counties to do—take care of their own. Put none but progressives on guard. There will be many men not above suspicion of standpatism, asking to go, some of them have had orders and have been urged to "get on the delegation one way or another." These should stay at home and only the most trustworthy be delegated to take care of progressive interests. Every man who has something to trade will find a customer at the convention. Just take care of your own. Just keep what you have. But keep it. It needs watching. Some shifty porch climbers are abroad.

Topics of the Times

Teddy, of course, will not get it perfectly straight until he hears it from Burket of Nebraska. After that he ought to be prepared for every possible contingency. Well, at least they can't say that Governor Dickerson is a mollycoddle. Over in Illinois, they are demanding the "facts" about Lorimer's election to the senate. Great guns! what more do they want? Reading of the ups and downs of aviation doesn't begot an overwhelping hankering to try it. The flying machine can at least defend itself by comparison. It garners fewer victims in a day than the auto. Frank Gotch says he has quit the wrestling game and henceforth will live the simple life on his farm at Humboldt, Iowa. Meanwhile, however, he is on his way to Reno. The simple life with Frank, as with so many of us, seems to be a furtive futurity. Just at this moment it is well to remember that an essential ingredient of a sane Fourth of July is a sane first of July. If you are a delegate to a county convention of either party, it is as much your duty to be on hand for that event as it was your duty to go to the primary. This thing of being great has its advantages, hasn't it Teddy? A fellow can't even go to Reno. What's the fare to Reno? About one-tenth as much as the fare from Reno. The world awaits the genius who will invent an attachment for the automobile without which it can't move

at all and with which it can't exceed a fixed limit of speed without blowing up, with a written guarantee of six months in the hospital for the man at the wheel.

Young John D. Rockefeller's special grand jury finds that there is no organized white slave traffic in New York City. The young millionaire doesn't seem to be as good a detective as some of the magazine writers.

On his way home from Washington, a Missouri congressman fell victim to pickpockets. Are we to understand that popular suspicion thus finds a new form of expression!

On arriving home from Washington Senator McEmery of Louisiana, died of an indigestion. Probably no wonder after breaking fast at a Washington hotel.

Malignant cholera has appeared in southern Russia. It seems a little odd that the czar's government didn't think to introduce this remedy at Kief.

IOWA OPINIONS AND NOTES.

Frank D. Jackson is flirting violently with the 20,000 delegates to the county conventions in Iowa. Let him flirt, says the Waterloo Courier. "We have a hunch that more than half these delegates are not the kind of 'girls' that can be handled with a pleasant smile."

"Dry farming" is all right until it gets too dry. When it doesn't rain for a month and the wind blows from the southwest not even the mulch of dust on top is going to save the crop. Where it rains, that is the place for us," concludes the Cedar Rapids Republican.

"We do not think that congress is to blame for not having done more good work," says the Nevada Representative. "Conditions at the White House have not been right for good work in congress. The things that have been asked from congress have been cheap, and the result has been demoralizing."

"Eleven employees of the Interior department have been forced out by Ballinger. Fortunate men, to have their honesty and loyalty to the people who pay them thus recognized," exclaims the Dunlap Herald.

To the Clinton Herald it begins to look as if the young Roosevelt had more desire for notoriety than his illustrious father. In starting out on his wedding trip he attempted to travel incognito and on arrival in Chicago registered under an assumed name. Of course his identity was quickly discovered. It has the appearance of making a play for notoriety. There is no occasion for an American to travel incognito and the young man has made at least one bad mistake.

GENERAL EDITORIAL COMMENT

Rhode Island's excess of births over deaths last year, amounting to 5,000, may safely be credited to the so-called foreign population in the mill towns. It is the "foreigner" who keeps the birth rate in New England up where it looks respectable.—Springfield Republican.

Well, why shouldn't Mr. Hitchcock of Washington, be senator from Arizona? Isn't Mr. Guggenheim, of New York, senator from Colorado?—Indianapolis News.

And now the excited town of Reno, shelter of intending divorcees and refuge of the cross-bred boxing match, wishes to be known as "The Monte Carlo of the Mountains." It strikes some persons as being rather "the Port Said of the Western desert."—New York Evening Sun.

J. P. Morgan has received from Harvard University the degree of A. M. The unlearned will naturally suppose that these letters stand for Autocrat of Money.—Philadelphia Record.

The time to subscribe for the sypaper is now!—Washington Herald.

Taft seems to be all kinds of Bills.—Charleston News and Courier.

Des Moines Plan Boiled Down. Five commissioners, only elected officials, govern city.

Mayor, a commissioner, has vote in commission or "council" but no veto. Administration divided into five departments, each commissioner heading one.

All important franchises referred by law directly to vote of people.

All ordinances subject to vote of people by petition.

Any commissioner subject to "recall" and removal by vote of people on petition.

All city officials such as treasurer, police judge, prosecutor, appointed by commissioners.

Civil service board of three appointed by commissioners to pass upon all applications for employment in city departments.

Election absolutely nonpartisan; personality, not politics, counts.

Direct primary for nomination of candidates, who must get signatures of twenty-five voters to run.

Two men receiving highest vote for mayor put on ticket; eight men receiving highest vote for councilmen put on ticket; only one ticket in field at general election.

Heavy penalty for candidate making any promise of job or other reward for support at primary or election.

Nearly seventy-five cities in the United States now are governed under the commission system. At the close of the year the following list of cities so governed was compiled, being the most nearly complete list up to date:

- Texas—Galveston, Houston, Palestine, Waco, Fort Worth, Austin, El Paso, Dallas, Denison, San Antonio, Greenville, Sherman, Beaumont. Iowa—Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, Keokuk. Kansas—Kansas City, Topeka, Coffeyville, Leavenworth, Wichita, Independence, Anthony. Tennessee—Memphis, Bristol, Edgewood, Clarksville, Richard City. Missouri—St. Joseph. Washington—Tacoma. South Dakota—Sioux Falls. Idaho—Boise, Lewiston. North Carolina—Charlotte. Virginia—San Diego, Berkeley, Riverside. New York—Mount Vernon.

The Strawpile

The Hog As a Money Maker.

Seekers of the philosopher's stone; alchemists striving to transmute base metals into gold, never dreamed of the American hog of the twentieth century. Talk about get-rich-quick methods! Converting "valley" corn into pork has them all handicapped. No wonder Offer an investor stock in a manufacturing plant with a dividend paying capacity of 10 per cent annually and he would take its securities avidly at par, but as a manufacturing plant a pasture full of hogs has vastly superior earning capacity. A healthy hog can pass a 50-cent bushel of corn into \$1.25 worth of pork and cash it in at the stock yards without discount or collection expense. It is not necessary for the hog to go to market to find a purchaser, as persistent buyers keep a list of telephone wires, but night and day endeavoring to get possession of him.

Conversion of 50 cents' worth of corn into \$1.25 worth of hog means a profit of 125 per cent. Of course, the hog has not always been equal to his performance, but there is no assurance of permanency of such a profit ratio, but corn and hog markets are in such relative condition at present that growers who had sufficient foresight to stick to the hog two years ago, when those with less acumen abandoned the hog for the grain, are now reaping their reward. It is trade history, however, that the hog has always paid his board. During the period of American agricultural history when corn was barely worth hauling to market and in the same time was used for fuel as an economic measure the hog placidly covered his ribs with meat and did his part in settling up the corn belt. He has built railroads, created wealthy communities, founded banks and enriched the nation in other ways. With the hog the great fortunes amassed by the packers would have been impossible.

An Iowa banker with about \$1,000,000 of deposits in his institution asserted the other day that 75 per cent of it was "hog money," and in the same breath he said that the managers of which could tell the same story.

"When a load of hogs is disposed of," said this banker, "the buyers' check is always deposited by the grower and by keeping track of this money I found that 75 per cent of our deposits represented the sale of hogs. When a farmer sells hogs every cent is gain, while in the case of a load of fat steers first cost of the stock cattle must be deducted. An old fellow who deposits with us returned from Chicago the other day with a check for \$1,600, the proceeds of the sale of a load of hogs.

"Si, how much of that was clear profit, I asked. "Every dern cent," he responded.

"You can't figure it that way," I argued. "Cost of feed and care, the hog with other items of expense must be deducted from gross returns to ascertain net profit."

"Did I have that \$1,600 a year ago?" he asked.

I agreed that he didn't.

"Well I have it now and it didn't cost anything to get it," he riddled with the air of a man who knew what he was talking about.

"I never paid out a cent on 'em. Like Topsy they 'just grewed.' I had to stay on the farm anyway and didn't have the use of 'em while they was around."

Just now an unprecedented condition exists. The country is long on corn and short on hogs. Back in 1902 it was a corn crop failure that boosted the price of fat hogs. Having no feed light hogs and pigs were sacrificed; now pigs are commanding as much, or more money than fat backs.

As a grower said: "Anyone who would sell a healthy pig now ought to have his head examined. A pig on a full feed of corn can make money faster than a slot machine on an excursion boat."

Owing to his phenomenal earning capacity the hog is getting good treatment now. No longer is he the pariah of the farm. It was "Charley Coepper," the Chicago hog sharp, who, rebuking a man who had rode across Iowa and Illinois by day light and declared he did not care for the hog from the car window, said: "You didn't look in the right place. They're keeping the pigs in the parlor and the kids in the yard now." Coepper also asserts that porcine dentistry is practiced, displaying a gold filled equine tusk proof of his astounding success. It is that one of his Kansas acquaintances having a valuable boar sick summoned a veterinarian who decided that a blood-transfusion operation was necessary to save the animal's life. The farmer and his hired man promptly furnished the necessary "juice."

This query is, how long will present market conditions exist? As well try to answer the oft-probounced query as to the identity of the man who struck Billy Patterson. Present prices will not be durable; they are too tempting, furnishing incentive for production that means more hogs in the future. But most trade experts are confident that at least two years must elapse before production can catch up with consumption. The corn belt proper is the home of the hog of commerce. In the wheat belt not enough pork is produced to meet local consumption and the cotton belt buys 7 1/2 per cent of the enormous quantity of hog product it consumes annually of northern packers. A Louisiana man was asked recently why the south did not raise its own pork and feed millions of dollars at home. "Can't," do was his emphatic response. "The colored brother catches the pig and cooks them so that they never get a chance to become hogs."

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri raise the majority of the hogs of commerce, but Oklahoma is rapidly forging in the front. South Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin are also pork producers, but without the crop of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, a veritable famine would ensue. Without the hog Iowa would be impoverished.

Pork is the poor man's meat. With decreasing production of beef mors-

es pork will be eaten as the years roll by. The country is now raising one hog where two could be used at a profitable price to the grower. Once upon a time, not so long ago, either the Chicago market was on a 3 1/2 and 4-cent basis, but that will never happen again. Each year there are more mouths to be fed and while common price of hogs may drop to 7 cents or less, it is considered doubtful if packers' droves will ever be put up at Chicago much below that figure again. Were Horace Greeley alive and dispensing advice to the youth of America today he would be justified in amending his historic injunction: "Get west young man," to "Get a corn-belt farm and raise hogs."

Raise Farm Horses.

The great motive power that manipulates farm operations is the horse, and the noble equine is the great general utility force behind agricultural and industrial expansion. Civilization practically leans on the horse as the single power in directing material developments that tend to ameliorate the financial and social conditions of the world.

In spite of the wonderful increase of motive power in operating street cars, suburban railways and traction vehicles, the horse has lost none of his prestige or general utility attributes. The farmer can utilize the automobile in making his pleasure or business trips to the county seat, but it takes the horse to cultivate the soil and produce the crops on ordinary-sized farms. It is only on the colossal wheat ranches of the northwest, on the level, treeless prairie, where motor plows can be utilized in agricultural operations. In the corn belt and other rich agricultural districts the dependable power in farm operations is the horse. The horse is the great force utilized in the street traffic of cities, and while he is continually multiplying in numbers he is also advancing in value. According to the agricultural department, horses increased 400,000 head and advanced \$12.55 in average value in 1909.

As horses are indispensable in agricultural operations it becomes a matter of choice with the farmer whether they will raise or purchase their supplies. One of the leading features of the Chicago market the current year, from January until May, was the rural demand for blocky chunks valued at \$150 to \$200 and upward. Trainloads of horses were purchased for distribution not only in the undeveloped wheat belt of the northwest, but also in the old improved commonwealths of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan. It is generally admitted that one of the most profitable branches of livestock industry the past decade has been the production of commercial horses. Prosperous farmers should raise their own horses as a matter of economy. A colt can be raised until 3 years old for \$100, and on some farms that are specially equipped for the breeding industry for \$75. The same colt could be easily sold at \$150 to \$175. It is not good economy to buy for personal use what can be easily and economically produced on the farm. The brood mare can perform an ordinary amount of work and raise a foal the same year. If the farmer is obliged to purchase a span of horses at current prices the transaction will represent an investment of \$400. This would take 800 bushels of corn at 50 cents per bushel to make the purchase, thirty-eight tons of hay at \$12 per ton, or 1,147 bushels of oats at 35 cents per bushel. It is too great a drain on the resources of the farm to buy horses for agricultural operations, and every farmer, as a source of business economy, should at least raise enough horses for personal use.

Raising the Calf.

The management of the calf during the first year has much to do

THE LODGES.

MASONIC NOTICES. Hall opened 107 West Main. Visitors always welcome. MARSHALL LODGE, No. 108, A. F. & A. M. Will meet at the Masonic Hall Thursday morning, June 30, 8:30, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Dr. George Glick. R. W. Chamberlain, W. M. H. S. Lawrence, Secretary. SIGNET CHAPTER No. 28, R. A. M. Special convocation July 11, 8 o'clock, work 1 up and most excellent degrees. George H. Boggie, E. H. P. I. S. Millard, Secretary. KING SOLOMON COUNCIL, No. 20, R. & S. M.—Stated assembly Monday, July 18, 8 p. m. A. D. Meeker, T. I. M. I. T. Forbes, Rec. ST. ALDEMAR COMMANDERY, No. 30, K. T., stated convocation Wednesday evening, July 19, 1910, at 8 o'clock sharp. Fred Wallace, Recorder. Fred M. Wilbur, E. C. CENTRAL CHAPTER, No. 67, O. E. S.—Special meeting Wednesday evening, June 29, 8 p. m. Mrs. George Downing, W. M. Edna C. Fularton, Secretary.

with its later usefulness. Plenty of water and salt should be given in clean vessels. Avoid sudden changes of diet and practice regularity in feeding. Provide warm, dry quarters in damp weather. Give plenty of roughage and not too much grain so as to develop a large capacity for handling food as is desirable in dairy animals. When the calf is six months to a year old milk may be omitted from its ration and a full roughage and grain diet substituted.

Farm Notes.

The importance of plenty of shade cannot be over-estimated. Professor Humphrey says. Stock may be housed during the day, if necessary, in darkened stables thru which air may pass where the animals will be less annoyed by flies. An ample supply of water is also an essential, and the water supply should be well protected, even though it costs considerable labor to haul water from a distance. Good food is also essential at this time. Green feed is preferable, although dry hay may be used without serious result.

Now is a good time to cull out the poor animals, as it is no time for "star boarders." Only the very best individuals in herds and flocks should be maintained. It will be better to buy feed to keep the best animals thru a period of drought than to sell the animals and have to buy again for foundation stock at a later time when they will cost more. By providing some soiling crops later in the season, the supply of roughage may be kept up without drawing upon the main forage crop.

For instance, the advance in the cost of farm products has been most marked and is most keenly felt, but we are told that one of the reasons is the shifting of population from food producing to food consuming occupations and localities. No law can stop that. English parliaments tried it centuries ago and failed dismally. We are told that the present ability of the farmers to hold their crops longer than they used to, and market them to the best advantage has a tendency to increase prices. We could not deprive the farmers of that advantage if we would. Whether farm lands are selling for more because of the increased price of crops or the greater value of the lands compels the farmer to demand more for his products does not matter much. The lawmaker can do nothing in either case.

What a Summer Cold May Do.

A summer cold if neglected is just as apt to develop into bronchitis or pneumonia as at any other season. Do not neglect it. Take Foley's Honey and Tar promptly. It loosens the cough, soothes and heals the inflamed air passages, and expels the cold from the system." McBride & Will Drug Company.

TEMPLE OF ECONOMY

Fourth of July Goods for Everybody

Flags, Fireworks, Crackers, Torpedos, Sky Rockets and Roman Candles. We are prepared to help you celebrate the Glorious Fourth in good style. The largest stock at prices that will suit everybody. Don't wait until the last minute, but get them NOW.

Hammocks by the hundreds. All prices and all colors.

Croquet Sets Now is the time to play croquet. We have all kinds—4 ball, 6 ball and 8 ball. Come and see them.

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