

HINT TO LEGISLATURE BY SUPREME COURT

SUGGESTION BROADLY CONVEYED TO LAWMAKERS IN EARL JONES CASE.

LAW TO LIMIT WORK OF GRAND JURIES WANTED

Attorney General's Preparing Bill For Presentation to Legislature Providing For Meetings Only Once Each Year, Prosecuting Attorneys to Handle Criminal Cases.

Special to Times-Republican.

Des Moines, March 1—It is not often the supreme court gives out a hint as to legislation, but it did not escape the attention of some of the legislators that the court in passing on the Jones case, gave something more than a hint as to the proper policy to be pursued in regard to reform in matter of indictments. Not only was the law upheld as to the right to prosecute accused persons on information by a county attorney, and with it the regularity of adoption of the amendments twenty years ago looking to such reform, but the court declared that the law had justified itself and that it would be better if a great majority of the prosecution would be upon such informations rather than grand jury indictments.

Accordingly a bill is being prepared by Assistant Attorney General Fletcher to be presented to the legislature to do that very thing. It will provide that as to grand juries the law will require only that a grand jury meet and organize at the first term of each year, and to perform the various duties of a grand jury other than that of inquiring into crimes and ferreting out offenders, and that the grand jury need not meet at each subsequent term of court during the year, save upon an order of court. In very many of the counties of the state there is said to be small reason for a meeting of the grand jury four times a year. In counties where there is real need of grand jury inquisitions often the courts will so order.

This will leave to the county attorney, under control of the district court, the major part of the work of accusation to bring persons to trial.

The regularity of the constitutional amendment under which the information system is substituted in part for the indictment system was attacked on the theory that in the amendment that was submitted to a vote of the people and approved there was said to be more than one subject, namely, that of prosecution on information, and that of reduction in size of a grand jury. The supreme court passed over this by deciding that the one foundation subject of the entire amendment was that of prosecution of offenders against the law and by going back to this topic it is found the amendment is good.

The problem of nepotism is to be attacked in the legislature and a bill is in preparation, so it is stated, that will forbid the employment by anyone in authority of any relative.

This is to strike especially at some of the boards and commissions where it is declared that nepotism has been favored. Instances of employment of relatives in the state offices are very rare, and generally the persons employed are competent. But it is declared that there are places in the state where the favoritism has worked to the injury of the public service. There have been a number of instances of legislators employing relatives, or securing for them places but those are not common now.

A joint committee of the legislature has been appointed to go over the state house and state property. There have heretofore been a number of bills introduced to care for the same. It is possible this committee will recommend that there be placed at the command of the executive council a contingent and repair fund to carry on the work needed to prevent deterioration in the state's property. It will be recalled that when the capital commission was organized some years ago it found the state had suffered much loss by reason of long continued neglect of its property. A business institution would hardly leave a \$4,000,000 plant without provision for repairs and betterments. The state house needs new floors and there is constant need of paint and varnish. Some changes effected at the heating plant have proved of great value to the state in economy and other improvements are needed. The lighting and ventilation of the state house are as yet far from perfect. The committee will soon go over this entire matter and make a report.

Iowa Falls Items. Special to Times-Republican. Iowa Falls, March 1—A debating team from Ellsworth College consisting of James Hunter, Frank Wall and Cyrus Albertson, went to Alden Friday.

NEIGHBORLY ADVICE.

Freely Given by a Marshalltown Citizen.

When one has suffered tortures from a bad back and found relief from the aches and pains, that person's advice is of untold value to friends and neighbors. The following neighborly advice comes from a Marshalltown resident.

Mrs. William Lage, 406 South Fourth street, Marshalltown, Iowa, says: "I suffered greatly from backache and weakness of the kidneys. The kidney secretions were unnatural and plainly showed that my kidneys were faulty. Having read of Doan's Kidney Pills highly recommended, I had my husband get a supply for me at the McBride & Will Drug Company. The first few doses brought relief and continued use improved my condition in every way. I can now do my usual work and my kidneys are healthy. Doan's Kidney Pills are the best I have ever used. They are sold by all druggists. Price, 50 cents, at all dealers. Don't accept cheap imitations. Doan's Kidney Pills are made by Doan Bros. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y."

night to debate the question of permanent possession of the Philippines by the United States before the Alden Lyceum. The Alden team was P. J. Hanson, Rev. A. Haeussler and Rev. Northrup.

James Huston, a son of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Huston, former residents of this city, and Miss Bessie Wood, were married at Alden. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Wood, of Alden. The couple will live on a ranch near Las Animas, Colo., for which point they left Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Bingham were called to New Hartford the last of the week, to attend the funeral of a cousin.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Gardner expect to leave Wednesday for California, where they will visit until about May 1. They will visit San Diego first, and then go to Los Angeles for a month, that city being their former home.

J. J. Sharpe, formerly of this city, who is now county attorney of Franklin county, is after the combination pool halls and barbershops, in his county. He holds that minors entering the barber shop to have their hair cut is a violation of the law forbidding minors to enter pool halls, and proprietors are being arrested and fined for such violations.

PREDICTS EXODUS OF GERMANS.

Commissioner of St. Cloud, Minn., Tells of Prohibition at Davenport.

Davenport, March 1—That the state of Iowa will lose a considerable part of its German population due to the repeal of the malt tax and that Minnesota will be the gainer thereby is the opinion of L. J. Rocholl, commissioner of St. Cloud, Minn., who is in Davenport for the purpose of inspecting the water works system. Commissioner Rocholl called upon City Clerk Hugo Mueller and other officials at the city hall, and during the course of his conversation, threw some additional light upon the prohibition question. "When the first prohibition laws went into effect in the inland part of Iowa, there was a general exodus of German farmers to Minnesota," said Mr. Rocholl. "In fact, there is a regular colony of Iowa Germans near St. Cloud. They came up there because they believed in personal liberty and did not care to have a few so-called law makers dictate their course of conduct and manner of living."

"These Germans are numbered among our best citizens," continued Mr. Rocholl. "Every year they celebrate what they term an 'Iowa day.' They charter a special train and have a grand reunion, with an all-Iowa picnic and all accessories thereto. It is a big picnic."

"With the repeal of the malt tax we look for a still bigger exodus of Iowa Germans to Minnesota. Iowa will be the loser and we will be the gainer."

POCAHONTAS WINS CUP.

High School Debaters Defeat Rolfe Team For County Championship.

Special to Times-Republican. Pocahontas, March 1—The Pocahontas high school debating team defeated the Rolfe team at Hronek's opera house, in this city, Friday evening, winning the county championship and the Gilchrist cup. The trophy won by the local team is given by Hon. Fred Gilchrist, to be permanently owned by one of the high schools of the county if won by them three successive times. It is one of the finest trophies in the state.

The Rolfe team was composed of Donald Cornell, David McCray and Clyde Charlton. The Pocahontas debaters were Helen Thornton, DeWitt McIntire and Claude Gilchrist. The teachers of the high school invited the patrons and scholars to reception for the visiting debaters, at the Odd Fellows' hall, following the debate. Refreshments were served by the teachers.

RIFLE RECORDS BROKEN.

Donald Price, of Iowa City High School, Hurls Up Remarkable Score.

Special to Times-Republican. Iowa City, March 1—Rifle shooting records at Iowa City, duplicated the 100, again. Donald Price, shooting with one hand—lacking the other entirely—has made a score of 100, out of a possible 100, in standing shooting. This has never been done before in high school circles in Iowa, and rarely in the United States. Price also made a score of 100, this coming within a point of a perfect score, something never made by high schoolers, also two members of the Washington state college team accomplished the feat in a recent shoot, the first time it has been done in intercollegiate circles. George Lee, of Iowa City, duplicated the 100, but he made his 100 prone, and lost the point-standing.

BUTTER EXHIBIT LARGE.

Buttermakers Enter 525 Tubs for National Exhibition at Mason City.

Special to Times-Republican. Mason City, March 1—Five hundred and twenty-five tubs of butter are here to be entered in the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association meet to be held March 9, 10, 11. The entries were practically closed tonight. More than the expected in this expected is now here. L. L. Flicker, superintendent, speaks very highly of the exhibit. Prof. G. H. Bakendorf, Madison, Wis.; O. A. Storvick, St. Paul, Minn., and J. J. Ross, Iowa Falls, are the judges.

Beamman News Items.

Special to Times-Republican.

Beamman, March 1—The main topic is where the public roads are and so far the answer has been about one foot below the surface. The roads are simply impassable and business is at a complete standstill.

Mr. Koput has gone to Northwood to look after his land interests. He bought a farm last summer that is worth \$20 more per acre today than he paid for it.

Nominations are made for three school directors to be elected Monday. So far George Hitchcock, D. B. Simms and Frank Myers are candidates, Mr. Simms to succeed himself.

Consolidated school agitation is coming up again and to all appearances it will carry. The people are just beginning to realize that a \$10,000 gift is not picked up every day and are going to make an effort to win. The prospects are very flattering at the present time.

Mrs. C. E. Newville, who went to Iowa City for the removal of a kidney has been brought back to the home of her daughter at Waterloo, her condition being such that the surgeon did not think she could undergo an operation at this time.

PLAN TO SIMPLIFY RAISING OF TAXES

ALL MILLAGE TAXES MAY BE LUMPED IN ONE GENERAL LEVY.

DEFINITE AMOUNTS YEARLY FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

Suggested Law Would Limit Amount Available For State Support—Readjustment Aimed to Simplify Matters—One Law For All Colleges and Universities—Reform Idea Finding Favor.

Special to Times-Republican.

Des Moines, March 1—All millage taxes to be lumped into one general tax levy or to be abandoned entirely and included under one state tax levy, is a program toward which many of the leading members of the legislature are working right now. And these are not the radicals with an attitude of rabid hostility toward all millage taxes; but are the conservative business men who have come to believe that one good place for starting reform is right in the legislature at the point of distributing the proceeds of general taxation.

The state institutions are now the beneficiaries of five separate millage levies aggregating 1.5 mills. The 1 mill goes to the educational institutions; the 1/2 mill to the board of control institutions. On the basis of the present valuation of Iowa property, these levies as fixed by the legislature, will yield \$1,300,000 a year. On the same basis the present state tax levy will yield about \$2,000,000 a year. There is no account of the small levy for use in completing the capitol extension improvement.

May Limit Institutions.

The bills introduced propose to cut down the special levies and limit the amount which can be used as to some of the institutions. One bill has passed the house which proposes a material limitation in the building levies at the colleges. There has been talk of limiting all the levies. But it is found that when the levies are made smaller and maintained as separate levies, there is such a running into fractions as to be quite embarrassing. The county auditors have had enough time now to keep straight with all the dinky levies. One suggestion which has been made, and is being considered, is that all the institution levies be lumped into one, and then the amount available for each institution be defined by law. This mill levy would probably be quite large enough, and it would simplify matters a great deal.

An alternative suggestion which is receiving great consideration in the appropriations and ways and means committees, is that the legislature define definite appropriations and then that all the money raised by direct taxation be included in the general state tax levy. It is figured that when this is done the tax levy for state and institution purposes probably would not be over 4.5 mills and might even be as low as 4 mills.

Senators Savage and Larrabee, of the senate appropriations committee, went to Ames Saturday to go over the matter of the needs of the state colleges with the officials, and probably there will be members of the appropriations committee who will visit Iowa City and Cedar Falls. The matter of making the change has already been taken up with the board of control and the board of education in extended conferences.

Would Simplify Matters.

The readjustment of these millage taxes for the institutions would solve the problem as to other proposed millage taxes. For instance, a millage tax is proposed for the fund for the teachers' pensions. A millage tax is proposed for equipment of the epileptic colony. There is one of the millage taxes—the one for the Iowa City subject—by Ames—that was for only two years and will either expire or be renewed.

Another reform that is in contemplation is that for grouping all the support and contingent funds for the educational institutions into one law, a codification of all the laws on the subject. Investigation shows that the auditor of state draws warrants for these educational institutions by and under authority of a total of forty-nine separate laws. He must keep an account with each of these allowance sums placed to the credit of the institutions. One of the bills for support at the colleges simply re-enacts and puts into one law all these forty-nine separate provisions for funds.

The boards and heads of institutions affected by the proposed changes are said to be favorable, keeping in mind only that the main thing is to provide sufficient support, and not do any injury in the matter of readjustment.

A bill is before the legislature to abolish the separate treasurers for each of the educational institutions, and to have warrants issued upon the state treasury for each separate item. This is the plan for the board of control institutions. It is, however, only a detail of business and does not go to the root of the trouble as to the confusion arising from so many laws and the various millage levies.

Members of the legislature who are urging the change take the position that the people of Iowa are safe and sensible, that they will accept the changed situation when it is explained to them, and that better results will be secured by the policy of direct and specific appropriation of all funds.

The Pugilist Abroad.

This one is told on a certain pugilist, who is far better acquainted with the big names of fistie chronology than with those in the school history books. Having reached England in the course of his pugilist travels, he was untroubled by a nobleman with sporting tastes. A week-end visit to the country estate was in order. The gentleman personally conducted his guest about the mansion, and when they arrived at a certain pretentious bedroom he said with pride: "Here, sir, is where the great Nelson slept."

SERBIANS FIGHTING FOR REHABILITATION AND SLAVS OF HUNGARY

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

Kragujevac, Serbia, Feb. 10—The distressing feature of the situation in Serbia is the difficulty of rehabilitating the hundreds of thousands who were obliged to abandon homes and lands that became battle areas during the Austrian invasion. Officers of the Serbian government see no reason why the people should not return, but the difficulty lies in providing them with grain for replanting and feeding them until new crops are harvested. This task has been undertaken but the government is handicapped by a lack of railway facilities and the almost impassable roads. Help abroad is being sought by the government for this agricultural rehabilitation.

Societies that have operated in former years to instruct the rural population in methods of intensive farming have been demoralized by three wars in such rapid succession. Therefore, despite all the government is seeking to accomplish a visitor's apt to get the impression that nobody in Serbia is doing anything that does not pertain to the support of the army. Women and children have to be sacrificed to the needs of the grown male population who must be kept in fighting trim and in the fighting line at any cost.

Everywhere in Serbia the Associated Press correspondent heard the patriotic plea that the country "is fighting not only for the maintenance of her present area, with its population of over four millions, but for the liberation of the Slav states of Austria-Hungary." If she succeeds, some eleven millions will be added to her population and every one realizes that to fight such a task, even with Russia's aid, cannot be accomplished without supreme sacrifices.

The Serbians are accustomed to poverty and hardships, but there are said to be a million persons really suffering distress for lack of food and clothing. "Do you think Belgrade is not a destitution before?" And the Serbians are contented with so little. The army lives chiefly on bread and soup and most of the peasants, even in normal times, do not eat meat except on fast days. Help from the Slavs in America, liberal though it has been, is not adequate to meet the situation. Everywhere here is pinning his hope for life upon America's philanthropic resources. The government issues a loaf of bread a day to every destitute family, but this is far from sufficient in many cases.

There are some six thousand wounded soldiers now and medical supplies are still in the hands of the people. Reserve hospital are a party of English nurses, who were brought here at the beginning of the war with Madame Slavko Grouitch, the American wife of the Serbian under-secretary of foreign affairs. Madame Grouitch also helped by the Red Cross work at Belgrade and it was her advice that the American Red Cross Mission was placed at Belgrade. All this work and the fact that she has gone to America to seek additional aid to relieve the suffering of Serbia, has made her name and that of American doctors and nurses well known in the Balkan peninsula. There are several other American women married to Serbians—one to a member of the royal family, another to a Serbian minister in Paris—and this is cited as a reason for the United States doing for Serbia what she is doing for Belgium.

At this city, until 1870 the capital of Serbia, is at present the headquarters of the army, there is not much that a foreigner can see except life in the streets and cafes. Cabinet meetings are held in strictest secrecy as are all the deliberations of the chiefs of the army. There is a great magazine of arms and munitions in the city, the only one in the Balkans, and thousands of men are working night and day to keep the army fully equipped. Soldiers are constantly marching and counter-marching in the streets. In their idle moments they sit in the cafes, drinking Turkish coffee or the wine of the Balkans, and discuss the future plans of the army or the scenes of the last battle.

General Mishitch, commander of the first army, who has been raised to the rank of field marshal, is the hero of the day. He is a fine, soldierly figure, described as a man of few words, but with wonderful military knowledge. General Mishitch is a veteran of all the wars that Serbia has fought for the last fifty years. He was second in command of the staff during the two Balkan wars. He knows every inch of ground over which his troops have to fight and he has been often under fire on his trips out to point in his automobile or on horseback.

Field Marshal Putnik, commander-in-chief, who it will be remembered, was arrested in Austria while on his way home from that country at the outset of the war, is in poor health, due to rude treatment he received from Austrians at the time of his detention. Some say, but it seems more probable that his advanced age and the fatigues of the last two campaigns have told upon him.

The Associated Press correspondent dined at the invitation of a Colonel at the officer's mess at the military club, formerly the Turkish palace. He found them keen for news of what was taking place in the other European fronts, of which they knew little.

Fresh from their own successful strategy and determined offensive in driving the Austrians back, they could not understand the comparative slowness of the movements on the west European front. Russia, they know, has many of their own difficulties of insufficient transportation for her forces but they cannot understand why England and France with every mode of transport at their convenience with an abundance of supplies and equipment of every kind, should not have made greater headway against the Germans.

"We hope some day," an officer said, "that the allies will have so far advanced that we can join forces with them, but at present we are keeping to our defensive without regard to their CATARRH LEADS TO CONSUMPTION"

Catarrh is as much a blood disease as scrofula or rheumatism. It may be relieved, but it cannot be removed by simply local treatment. It breaks down the general health, weakens the lung tissues, and leads to consumption.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is so successful in the treatment of catarrh that it is known as the best remedy for this disease. It purifies the blood. Ask your druggist for it.

HOUSE WRECKED BY ZEPPELIN BOMB AT YARMOUTH AND ONE OF THE UNEXPLODED AERIAL PROJECTILES



DAMAGED HOUSE AT ST. PETER'S PLAIN, YARMOUTH.—OFFICER WITH UNEXPLODED BOMB.

As a result of the question, "What good did the Zeppelin raids on England do the Germans?" the fact remains that considerable damage to private property and loss of life among civilians will likely occur again in future raids. In the recent aerial attack on Yarmouth and other towns great havoc was wrought by the bombs dropped from the airships. One of these pictures shows how a house in St. Peter's Plain, Yarmouth, was torn open from top to bottom by a bomb, demonstrating the destructiveness of the aerial weapons.

The chief constable of Yarmouth is also shown looking at a bomb which did not explode. A lot of these were found. They were heavy, proving that they must have been dropped from a Zeppelin at a great height.

he found the latter lolling on his back under a tree. "What does this mean?" asked the employer. "I thought you were a man who never got tired?" "I don't" calmly replied the tramp. "This doesn't tire me."—Sacred Heart Review.

plans. All our time will be spent in reforming our army which is naturally somewhat shattered by the great trial through which it has passed. Now that we have plenty of ammunition and better equipment, it will not again be so easy for the enemy to advance into the heart of our country."

"Do you think Belgrade is now safe?" the correspondent asked.

"Yes, unless the Austrians send overwhelming forces against it. In war, numbers must always tell up to a certain point, but the Austrians will not win without severe losses to themselves as well as to us. Our courage and purpose are in no way lessened, as you may well imagine by the fact that we have twice been victorious over the enemy. He began the war, but it is not in his power or ours to end it. We shall stay by our Russian and French allies to the very end. And, indeed, since Serbia has Macedonia as a region to fall back upon, it seems very improbable that she will ever be conquered again as she was once by the Turks."

"We are thinking of going to Furnes for the afternoon, just for a joy ride. We have been hard at it for nearly a fortnight without a break, so we think of going in. You have no idea what a pleasure a trundle into Furnes is, when you have not done a thing but remain in two smelly, dingy posts, day in and day out. I will tell you what the pleasure consisted of: Getting into a motor ambulance that has seen its best days, and trundling over broken, holey roads that nearly jolt one's inside out; more, sticking in the deep mud, and all having to get out and push and shove to get the car out, and eventually arriving at Furnes and having a mad rush round the shops and grabbing all stores we can find, but it all seems so new and interesting after a desolate town."

"When a mad rush back again, over the same bumpy, holey road and home to our tumbled-down cottage. Yet you have no idea what a great treat it seems to us."

Veracity. A farmer in the country last autumn gave a job to a seedy-looking individual who had applied to him, and who assured him that he never got tired. When the employer went to the field where he had put the tramp to work

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been a favorite with the mothers of young children for almost forty years. For sale by all druggists.—Advertisement.

Har Fault. "Yes, I tried the experiment of an office girl instead of an office boy. She didn't whistle or smoke, but she failed to please the office force."

"Why was that?" "She could never learn to go out and get the correct score."—Kansas City Journal.

KEEP LOOKING YOUNG

It's Easy—You Know Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets

The secret of keeping young is to feel young—to do this you must watch your liver and bowels—there's no need of having a sallow complexion—dark rings under your eyes—pimples—a bilious look in your face—dull eyes with no sparkle. Your doctor will tell you ninety per cent of all sickness comes from inactive bowels and liver.

Dr. Edwards, a well-known physician in Ohio, perfected a vegetable compound mixed with olive oil to act on the liver and bowels, which he gave to his patients for years. Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, the substitute for calomel, are gentle in their action, yet always effective.

They bring about that exuberance of spirit, that natural buoyancy which should be enjoyed by everyone, by toning up the liver and clearing the system of impurities. You will know Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets by their olive color. 10c and 25c per box. All druggists.

The Olive Tablet Company, Columbus, O.

FISK TIRES At New Low Prices FISK TIRES are demonstrating greater worth than ever, and yet they NOW cost you less—much less! Built on a GOLD standard they are now sold on a silver basis. This is The New Standard For Values. Table with tire sizes and prices. 'If You Pay More Than Fisk Prices You Pay For Something That Does Not Exist'. BIG PRODUCTION, with our ever increasing distribution, makes the reduction of price and the maintenance of quality possible. You profit both ways. You Can Buy Fisk Tires At All Dealers. THE FISK RUBBER COMPANY OF N. Y. Home Office Chicopee Falls, Mass.