

ILLINOIS CENTRAL HOSPITAL SERVICE

Road to Care for Injured Employees
—Men to Contribute Monthly
50 Cents.

To better safeguard the health and safety of their employes the Illinois Central Railroad has established a department known as the hospital department, the object of which is to care for the sick and injured employes but with no gain or profit to the railroad company.

The department is to be maintained by the trust fund solicited from among the employes some time ago. Petitions were sent out among the employes explaining the object of the proposed department, and every member by contributing no more than fifty cents a month became a member of the department, entitled to all its privileges.

The railroads will arrange with hospitals in the different towns for the accommodation of their injured men. Any employe of the road taken sick or injured will be treated immediately by the district surgeons and if the case is of a serious nature the patient will be removed to the hospital where all expenses will be paid by the road. Board and nursing will not be furnished outside of the hospital. In all cases of death as the result of accidental injury or while employe is under care of the Hospital Department, surgeons, contributors will be entitled to benefits in the department for burial purposes, not to exceed thirty dollars in medical cases and fifty dollars in surgical cases. In a case where an employe is injured and the department surgeon is not available other competent physicians are to be summoned and the road will pay for the services of the physician out of the regular hospital fund. At times when the expense of the department exceeds the amount contributed by the employes the railroad will contribute the remainder of the sum and at no time shall an employe be requested to contribute more than from forty to fifty cents per month.

The benefits derived by the employes from the company by this department are manifold, the small sum of fifty cents contributed by him each month will undoubtedly come back to him some time in the form of a receipt for a fifty dollar hospital bill. The hospital department went into effect the first of July all over the entire system.

Waste in Automobiles.

Cedar Rapids Republican: The Marshalltown Times-Republican in commending the new law which forbids children under fifteen from running automobiles in Iowa, unless accompanied by their parents, calls attention to a point that has often occurred to all thoughtful persons. It is as follows:

"There is still another danger in entrusting automobiles to boys under 15 which can never be safeguarded by law. It is the breeding of disregard for expense and the insidious cultivation of extravagance which unrestrained indulgence with an automobile is sure to cause. An automobile is an expensive machine. It costs generally from \$1,000 up, and it wears out terrifically fast in proportion to its use. Counting gasoline, repairs and wear, a big car will cost 10 cents per mile to operate. A boy with an automobile and nothing else to do but ride around will reel off ten miles in twenty minutes just driving up one street and down another. He has burned up \$1 for nothing. More than he could earn if he worked all day. And yet he thinks nothing of it for dad pays the bills and dad lets him burn it. In the course of a single day of just riding around, this same kid can burn up \$4 to \$5 or the wages of a full day's time for a skilled mechanic."

The Marshalltown paper puts the cost of operating an automobile very low. No big car can be operated, including repairs and depreciation, for as low as 10 cents a mile, unless the owner is willing to use it year after year, thus absorbing the depreciation gradually. But where

a car is exchanged, or sold at the end of the first or second season, the cost will be nearer 15 or 20 cents a mile. The ease with which money is "burnt up" by some fellows is appalling to thoughtful observers. And the worst of it is the effect upon the youngsters themselves. The wear and tear on their sense of thrift is even worse than the wear and tear on the machines. A boy who spends in a few hours as much as an able bodied man can earn in a day is in a bad way of deterioration morally. The effect of that has to be taken into consideration.

Real Estate Transfers.

Maggie B. Snyder and husband to Bertha M. Allen—wd—lots 6, 7, 8, 9, blk 2, D. J. addition, Jewell—\$1,200.00.

R. T. Johnson to Addie Allinson—wd—lots 10 and 11, blk 17, 2nd addition, Williams—\$1,200.

W. S. Allen and wife to Theodore Jacobson—wd—lots 6 and 7, blk 2, D. J. addition, Jewell—\$1,200.00.

J. H. Adams to Arvilla E. Adams—wd—lots 1 and 2, blk 13, W. F. & Co's addition, W. C.—\$100.00.

H. M. Sparboe, guardian to William Callies—prob d—n 1/2 ne 1/4 sw 1/4 17-89-25—\$1,300.00.

M. B. Pringle to Ada E. Pringle—guardian deed—undiv 4-81 lots 2, 16, 17, blk 5, Shipp's addition, W. C.—\$100.00.

J. H. Richard to Caddie Lyon Maxon—gcd—lots 2, 16, 17, blk 5, Shipp's addition, W. C.—\$100.

Hannah S. Barstow and husband to H. B. Sellick—wd—part sec—30 and nw sw nw—29; 30 and 29-89-25—\$1.00.

Dianno G. Twogood, et al to O. W. Bige—wd—e 1/2 nw—e 1/2 sw—nw ne 5-88-26—\$26,500.00.

Back to the Farm.

Does the agricultural college graduate go back to the farm? This is a much discussed question. There are many who claim that the college educates the young men away from the farm. That this is not true of the graduates of the animal husbandry department of the Iowa State College at Ames has been amply proven. Sixty-six men have graduated from this department during the years 1910 and 1911. They are engaged in the following lines of work:

Farming 52; college instructors 8; agricultural journalism work 3; teachers of agriculture in high schools 2; dairy test work 1.

Practically every one of these young men could have accepted teaching positions or other salaried positions at from \$1000 to \$1800 per year if they had so desired. This department has during the past ten years placed men in twenty-eight different state colleges and universities, twelve foreign colleges, three secretaries to pure bred record associations and on about twenty agricultural papers.

Humanity and the Heat.

Springfield, Mass., Republican: Such a heat wave as has swept over the whole country is quite as deadly as a battle, and the number of its victims could almost be computed from a study of the weather bureau reports from day to day. No doubt many of these fatalities are unavoidable. To the frail and susceptible, who hold feebly to life, a period of extraordinary heat may be just enough to turn the scale. Others are due to the stress of poverty, which forces men to keep on at work which is unsafe in very hot weather, and does not allow them the comforts and precautions by which the risk may be minimized. But many cases of fatal stroke or heat prostration are certainly due to rashness and ignorance. There are people who take a foolish pride in showing how much they can stand—a vanity harmless enough in cold weather but dangerous in hot. The wise man takes no needless chances with stroke. The rules of hygiene for hot weather are clear and well known, but they cannot be followed by all. The world's work must go on, whatever happens to the thermometer. The next step should be to discover what individuals are specially susceptible and induce them to take special precautions at such times. It is to be hoped that scientists may make a study of such an exceptional heat wave, collecting and analyzing all the data possible in regard to deaths and prostrations, such as age, occupation, condition of health and the circumstances preceding the attack. It would be interesting, for example, in view of the theory that tropical light is fatal to blonds, to learn the proportion of dark and fair persons among the victims. It has been held that some races endure heat better than others, and carefully collected data might help to test the soundness of this theory. And specially should it be shown what part age plays as an element of risk.

WEBSTER CITY IS SURELY LOOKING UP

Lots of Building but Houses Cannot be Found to Supply Demand of Newcomers.

The demand for dwelling houses in Webster City still continues. There are many people moving to this city or contemplating moving here and real estate men have been rushed the past few weeks trying to find houses for sale or rent to accommodate newcomers.

Quite a number have called at the Freeman-Tribune office within the past several days, asking assistance in securing suitable dwellings. In the face of this scarcity of houses, there are more new residences being built this summer than for many years. The city seems to be experiencing an era of growth and houses cannot be erected fast enough to supply the demand. Every carpenter and contractor in the city is very busy. Let the good work go on.

Stone Pile Would Help.

Jefferson Bee: The Webster City Freeman-Tribune is of the opinion that some other scheme ought to be devised to break up the tramp oligarchy rather than simply requiring them to "move on." A stone pile in every town and village would do the business. If there is anything a tramp dislikes it is work and anything that will bring upon him such an affliction will serve a valuable purpose. There is no need of any one being out of work these busy days. When a scarcity of help on the farm forces women and girls to go into the fields it ought to suggest heroic treatment for the lazy louts who go up and down the country begging for a handout. And then there is another class that needs some wholesome disciplining and that is the fellow who loafs about the streets of the average town while his wife takes in washings to support the family. Such fellows ought to be given courteous guidance to the harvest fields and made to relieve the women and girls who are on duty.

Will Curb Bootleggers.

Bootlegging will not be the business it once was if the new law works out as anticipated. The Beebe law went into effect July 1 and it is this law which is expected to help eliminate the practice of dealing in liquor illicitly. The bill provides that once in three months it shall be the duty of the county attorney to secure from the office of the revenue collector the names of all persons living in the county where he holds office, who have paid a government liquor tax. If it appears that anyone has secured a receipt for a government liquor tax who is not licensed by the county to sell liquors this fact shall be prima facie evidence that such a man is guilty of selling contrary to law and the county attorney will proceed against him. Should he fail to do so he will be liable to removal from office under the provisions of the Cosson act. About the only way to beat the new law is to fail to take out a government license, but this is risky business and any who do not want trouble with your Uncle Samuel will hesitate about it a long time.

Negro Who Took the High Road

Times-Republican: Laurence Jones, a young colored man who is regarded with much local interest because he is a graduate of the Marshalltown high school, is an example of the man who finds his work and does it. Jones was a bright student, and went out of the Marshalltown school well educated. His education was his own. He had worked for it and earned his way by hard work. He was bright enough to have succeeded at the law. He might have been a popular preacher to any church of his race. There were measurable ease and such success as a colored man may attain in this country of the free before him in directions which promised more of personal result than the road he chose to take. But Jones took the high road.

Down at Braxton, Mississippi, in the center of the black belt and in the midst of negro ignorance and need, Jones is building an industrial school for members of his race. It started with an old log cabin contributed by an ex-slave and began with small donations from a few interested persons, both white and colored. There he gathered about him a few of the local youths of his race and began the apparently hopeless task of making citizens out of the rough and growing citizenship in the shadow of a dilapidated negro cabin. The old hovel took on a different aspect. The few acres of

ground cleared from the piney woods were an object lesson of thrift and aroused hope and emulation. The boys and girls worked days and studied nights. Little and common industries were developed. The school became the center of the community, the leading star of negro hopelessness out of the self imposed bondage of ignorance. It is growing, teaching, leading. From it radiates the remedy of the conditions in the black belt.

Perhaps Jones is an imitator of Booker T. Washington. Perhaps he is an imitator in a small way with limited facilities and a little school. But every man who lives for his race is a follower and all who spend their lives for others have a greater leader than either Washington. The little school is the greatest. Not Yale or Harvard but the innumerable little colleges, which live at the price of struggle are the salt of education. Not Tuskegee with its marvelous success and its wealthy and powerful patrons is the hope of the black belt, but the seed it has sown to spring up all over the south as the little school in the piney woods at Braxton.

It is to these schools rather than to Tuskegee that the contributions of the helpful and interested should turn. There is the need. It is better that a half million negro children should know the multiplication table than that ten should enter the mysteries of the higher quadratics. It is better that a million ignorant black people should learn the first lessons of thrift than that we may point to a negro millionaire.

Jones has done well. He has taken the rough road but the high road.

Road Development.

Better roads are near for Iowa. There has been a wonderful crystallization of sentiment, within the past few years and the sentiment is all for highway improvement. Everywhere enthusiastic men may be found planning for a betterment of this or that road route. Every town has picked out some highways which above others need immediate attention. Nearly every town has some organization at work "boosting" a good roads movement. To say that the automobile has furnished the impetus for this recent rush of good roads sentiment is but to put in words a fact that must be apparent to everyone who is at all familiar with the situation. People could get along somehow when they had to be content with old Dobbin, but it is altogether a different question now with a \$2,000 rubber-tired machine that will run 50 miles an hour to be reckoned with. Fortunately, the farmers are finding themselves as able to purchase these conveyances as their city cousins, and the country need for them is no less than the city. The automobile is a great purse opener. It will make a spender of a tightwad just a little bit quicker than anything else ever invented. Iowa with its rapidly increasing number of automobiles, its prosperity and its steady development, is on the verge of becoming a great community for good roads.

Fears Drugs; Takes Life.

Cedar Rapids, July 28.—Unable to conquer his craving for drugs, Frank A. Underwood, 35 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Underwood, took two ounces of carbolic acid here some time Monday. His body was not discovered until last night when occupants of same house found the dead man in an upstairs room. Underwood was married a year ago at What Cheer to Minnie Forney of Cedar Rapids. His father is a prominent attorney at Ames.

Lets Auto Run Over Him.

Mason City, July 28.—Seeing he could not avoid an approaching auto, which had suddenly turned a corner in the street, W. H. Warren, 76 years old, a well known fruit grower of Clear Lake, fell to the street and allowed the machine to pass over him. He escaped with only slight bruises of the hip and head, made by the low hanging gear shield of the car. The car was operated by F. E. Miller, a local grocer, and was immediately stopped.

Loses Life in Machine.

Fairfield, July 28.—Simon Tompkins, 42 years old, a laborer at the Raney tile factory, was killed instantly yesterday morning, when caught in the cogs of a dirt mixing machine. Tompkins had climbed to the top of the machine to replace a belt and called to the operator to start it, but it stopped again almost immediately and the unfortunate man was found dead.

Justice Beranek Injured.

Iowa City, July 28.—F. A. Beranek, justice of the peace at Morse, Johnson county, is suffering from the effects of a fractured thigh. He made a misstep, fell down stairs and broke his right leg.

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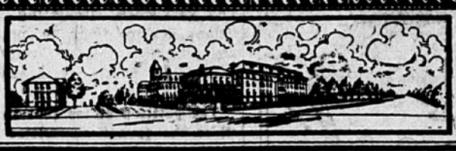
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