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IN shooting a rifle, or in buying clothes the only way to be sure of hitting the mark is to aim at it. It all depends on what you aim at in clothes. If you want best all wool fabrics, correct style and fit, and complete satisfaction in every way, then be sure of

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name in the clothes; and that's merely a way of saying, "Come to us and buy them."

New Styles, new weaves, new colorings and patterns; special things for young men.

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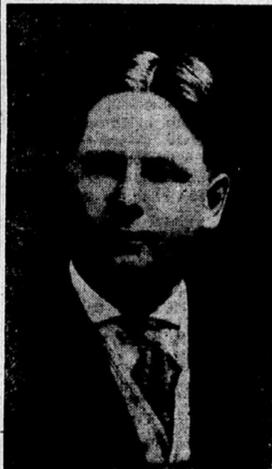
Top and Rain Coats \$15 to \$30



207 1st Main Street.

Business and College Education Makes Frank Shane a Most Valuable Man

A college and business education, supplemented with active service in the government of the city of Eldon makes Frank Shane, the republican candidate for representative in the lower house, the best fitted candidate for that office. Mr. Shane has served on the city council of Eldon and has occupied the mayor's chair. He is now serving his second term on the school board, is justice of the peace and secretary of the Eldon Commercial club. Frank Shane is eminently fitted to serve the county as its representative in the Iowa legislature.



FRANK SHANE.

DEDICATE NEW PLEASURE SPOT

BLAKE PARK, GIFT OF MANNING AND WELLMAN IS FORMALLY OPENED TO PUBLIC.

ADDRESSES GIVEN

Mayor Hartman, Julius Fecht, W. T. Harper and Calvin Manning Make Speeches—Fifty-Fourth Band Leads Big Crowd.

Basking in the beautiful October sunshine and inhaling the pure air which comes from the woods and grasses on the plateau, hundreds of Ottumwans attended the dedication of Blake park, Manning and Wellman's generous donation to the city of Ottumwa, yesterday afternoon. The pleasure of sojourning in Blake's park, a beautiful spot filled with rustic scenery was made more enjoyable by the concert by the Fifty-fourth band. The dedication of the new addition to Ottumwa's park system was a success. The area of twenty-eight acres is one of the prettiest pleasure spots in Ottumwa and will afford a recreation place for thousands of Ottumwans in the future. The park is located along Kettle creek, which winds through Wildwood, affording natural scenery which is most pleasing to the eye.

Addresses Were Given. The dedication of the park was featured by addresses by Mayor S. P. Hartman, Julius Fecht, chairman of the board of park commissioners, President W. T. Harper of the Ottumwa Commercial association and Calvin Manning, one of the donors of the park. The addresses were delivered in an open spot near the bandstand, surrounded by velvety grass and shrubbery. A large crowd listened to the addresses after which they explored the pretty Wildwood along the park and Wildwood country side. Manning and Wellman's new addition to Ottumwa, the large bridge crossing the bubbling brook, connecting Greenwood drive, was viewed by many.

Public Pleasure Grounds. Mayor Hartman made the opening address in which he reviewed the growth of the park system throughout the country. The subject of his address was "Public Pleasure Grounds."

"Fifty years ago" said Mayor Hartman "there were no great public parks in this country and most of the large park systems have been developed within the last twenty-five years. Of the 159 cities of the United States each having a population of 25,000 or more there are 37 that have no public parks. The population of these cities range from 25,000 to 42,000. Forty-three cities with from 30,000 to 100,000 have parks, the smallest park area being three-fourths of an acre, the largest 48 acres, and the average park area for these 43 cities is 10 acres. The number of cities having parks and park systems varying in size from 50 acres up to Greater New York's grand system of parks comprising about 7,000 acres is 79. Up to about 1868 when Central park began to show some degree of finish and beauty under the wise direction of park commissioners of high character and intelligence and the almost magic touch of these great landscape gardeners, Frederick Law Olmstead and Calvert Vaux, public pleasure grounds were generally considered undesirable, if not unattainable luxuries, but at this time the question of park making was not being seriously considered in many cities. Soon after Central park was opened to the public it became immensely popular and was visited by thousands from all parts of the country. From this time municipalities seemed to realize that liberal expenditures for the purchase and improvement of public pleasure grounds were not only legitimate, but were demanded in the interest of the public welfare. In some cities—a few strong men worked persistently for parks, contending in many cases against local newspapers and prominent business men.

Real Estate Values. "But in the end the park promoters were successful; probably not one of the cities that did not take kindly to the creation of public parks but finally accepted the idea, would, if it were possible, part with its parks for twice their total cost. It has been found in some cities that the parks have earned money for the tax-payer, and from a financial point of view are good investments. Attracting people to the city, and for years were obstructive to the extension and material prosperity of many cities, and as these unsightly and waste places were gradually improved and beautified, the value of land in those neighborhoods soon began to rise. Twenty-two officials, representing parks in thirty-three cities state that real estate near their park territory has increased in value greatly beyond the average increase in other parts of their cities. Fifteen years ago the board of park commissioners of Boeblingen reported that the increase in the value of lands near the "Back Bay" system had been over 300 per cent; during the same time the value of lands in the rest of the city has increased 18 per cent. Land values have increased enormously near the parks in other cities and must continue to do so as parks are developed and grow more beautiful. The improvement and beautifying of any section of a city by the erection of handsome buildings, especially when surrounded by beautiful grounds, immediately causes surrounding property to become more valuable, and attractive public-parks in a still greater degree have the same effect. The phenomenal growth of our cities during the last ten years should arouse municipalities to the necessity of setting the most desirable tracts are taken for residential and manufacturing purposes.

ing the community because many who purchase lots will erect homes, and becoming property owners, would evince a greater interest in the city. Tells How Park Came About. Calvin Manning, member of the firm of Manning & Wellman, was the last speaker on the afternoon's program. In thanking the mayor, the members of the park commission and head of the Ottumwa Commercial association, he told of how the project to lay out Wildwood Country side and give twenty-eight acres of land to the city for a park, came about. He related, how, after platting out Blake Park Heights addition, the idea of buying the several hundred acres of land west was conceived. This land was later platted out into acre tracts to furnish Ottumwans a breathing place with plenty of room where they could secure land close to the city and where they could enjoy country life and still reap the benefits of conveniences afforded in the city. In order that the people might come out and enjoy the country air, he and Mr. Wellman had donated the recreation spot known as Blake park. He told of the value of public parks, where the wives and children, the working men and strangers might go out and breathe the pure air and spend the day in nature's beautiful surroundings. After spending a few hours in this natural spot, Mr. Manning declared that workmen could return to their labors in the stores, banks and factories with renewed vigor.

Private Gifts. "Perhaps there is no way in which men of wealth could so directly benefit so large a number of people as by gifts of land for public pleasure grounds. Magnificent sums are given to colleges, libraries, and other public institutions. Why should not money be as freely given to create great parks for the betterment of all sorts and conditions of men? The accumulation of great fortunes has been made possible only through the toil of men who most need the pure air and rest afforded by large rural parks. Many cities in our country have received gifts of valuable tracts of land for park purposes. The largest gifts of land have gone to Los Angeles and Kansas City.

The Value of Parks. "It would be impossible to overestimate the value of public parks to the physical and moral health of the people; the great urban pleasure grounds are coming to be considered as essential to a city's welfare as are pure water, well lighted streets, public baths, and public schools and the park officials of three-fourths of the cities which have public parks say that the greater part of the tax payers favor a liberal appropriation for the purchase of park lands, their improvement and proper maintenance. In many cases large park areas have been secured while funds necessary for the developments and annual maintenance, have been quite inadequate, but fortunately nearly all park boards have succeeded in conducting their departments on a business principle. A very large proportion of the money expended for the improvement and maintenance of parks is used for labor and this labor cannot be honestly and carefully performed when partially under the direction of outside influences.

The Cost of Parks. "Because of the constantly increasing expenses of modern municipalities and through an imperfect and crude understanding of legitimate park needs it is difficult in many cities to secure annual appropriations large enough for anything beyond the bare maintenance of the parks. This condition of things in so many cities should lead to the making of parks where the strong features are quiet landscapes with great stretches of meadow and where the naturalistic planting is restful to all the senses. The cost of developing and maintaining great urban pleasure grounds where the naturalistic planting is restful to all the senses, is much less than for the making of those that are more pretentious and artificial. Park roads and walks must be made and a few buildings erected but the true art limit the number to the bare necessities of the case, and conceals them as far as possible by skillful planting. Rare trees, shrubs and plants in profusion are all costly and too frequently are out of harmony with their surroundings. Large plantings of a limited variety of hardy trees and shrubs, naturalistic in their broad effects, cost very much less to grow and properly care for than the rare and striking ones. In some of our most attractive parks effective plantings of great masses of dogwood and sumac and other native shrubs; these are easily, quickly and cheaply grown and are always pleasing. The parks that the American public enjoy best are those that cost the least to improve."

Fecht Tells of Work. Julius Fecht, chairman of the board of park commissioners, was next speaker. He spoke of the beautiful scenery along the river. He touched upon the advance of civilization and declared that the time had come when it was necessary for the cities to conserve natural spots in its vicinity for a pleasure place for its tired residents. Mr. Fecht told how Blake's park had been secured by the commissioners by assisting in the erection of the bridge across the creek, costing the city only \$1,500. He touched upon the natural beauty of the park and then reviewed the work of the park commissioners of Ottumwa, naming over the various parks which composed Ottumwa's park system. Though, he said, the proceeds of taxation were not large enough for the park commissioners to purchase other recreation spots, it was sufficient to keep up the present parks and for labor. He told of the neglected spots of Ottumwa and declared that people never came here for their vacations, but went to other places where they had parks and pleasure spots.

Parks Are Needed Assets. Following Mr. Fecht, came W. T. Harper, president of the Ottumwa Commercial association who in his opening remarks congratulated Messrs. Manning and Wellman for their fine donation to the city. He told of the great interest they had taken in the growth and welfare of the city and declared they were entitled to great credit. He said the donation of the park to the city of Ottumwa was eloquent testimony to the public spiritedness of the donors. The laying out of the additions into lots at low prices, he said, was a great factor in upbuilding

ing the community because many who purchase lots will erect homes, and becoming property owners, would evince a greater interest in the city. Tells How Park Came About. Calvin Manning, member of the firm of Manning & Wellman, was the last speaker on the afternoon's program. In thanking the mayor, the members of the park commission and head of the Ottumwa Commercial association, he told of how the project to lay out Wildwood Country side and give twenty-eight acres of land to the city for a park, came about. He related, how, after platting out Blake Park Heights addition, the idea of buying the several hundred acres of land west was conceived. This land was later platted out into acre tracts to furnish Ottumwans a breathing place with plenty of room where they could secure land close to the city and where they could enjoy country life and still reap the benefits of conveniences afforded in the city. In order that the people might come out and enjoy the country air, he and Mr. Wellman had donated the recreation spot known as Blake park. He told of the value of public parks, where the wives and children, the working men and strangers might go out and breathe the pure air and spend the day in nature's beautiful surroundings. After spending a few hours in this natural spot, Mr. Manning declared that workmen could return to their labors in the stores, banks and factories with renewed vigor.

EDDYVILLE.

Miss Cecil Bible who has been quarantined in Albia for several weeks on account of a case of infantile paralysis in the home where she was stopping, returned today.

Mrs. Jessie Baldwin leaves tonight for Hermiston, Ore., for a visit with her daughter Mrs. Hazel Waugaman.

Russel Shields who has employment in Peella came home Wednesday for a visit with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Ed Shields.

The Missionary society of the Congregational church was held last night at the home of Mrs. W. G. Bollbaugh and Mrs. Chas. Switzer at the home of the latter. An unusually large crowd was present and a very interesting meeting is reported. Mrs. F. M. Epperson was in charge of the program.

Mrs. Wm. Waugaman leaves tonight for Billings, Mont., to visit her sister. She will visit relatives at other points in the west before returning home.

Johnnie De Tar is quite ill today. Mrs. Dan Whitel and Miss North of town is also seriously ill.

Harry Miller and Miss Bessie Byrum were lately married at the home of the bride Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The choir of which the bride was a member, witnessed the ceremony. Both young people have lived in Eddyville and are well and favorably known.

A number from Eddyville attended the Curtis sale on the Dotts farm on Thursday.

Mr. Vernon returned to his home at Hopkins, Mo., after visiting for several weeks with his daughter Mrs. C. E. Hatchett.

The Baptist Aid society was delightfully entertained Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Henry Pickrell. About forty were present. After dinner the society sang and gave the following responses:

Reading—Mrs. Akers. Instrumental music—E. L. Bay. Reading—Mrs. Geo. Berry. Solo—Mrs. S. Shawvers.

After the program an interesting contest was held.

BLAKESBURG.

Mrs. John Davis and two daughters of Walla Walla, Wash., are visiting at the home of Mrs. Davis' niece Mrs. L. Torrence.

F. M. Tinsley is in Des Moines on business.

Soda Williams is visiting relatives in Ottumwa.

Gene Shaeffer of Ottumwa visited Wednesday at the home of his father here.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Reading, Nelson Derby, Calvin Smith, Benjamin Abegg attended the reunion in Centerville on Wednesday.

Jennie Robinson and Lela Snow were callers in Moravia Tuesday.

Mrs. Malinda Miller has returned from an extended visit in Ladd, Ill., with her daughter Mrs. Leslie Berry.

Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Overturn returned to their homes in Edgar, Nebr., after a visit with relatives here.

Rev. Edmund Brown of Fremont, Ia. is holding a series of revival meetings at the Baptist church here.

Mrs. Ann Abernathy visited the first of the week with her daughter, Mrs. August McCoy near Bloomington.

Mrs. J. T. De Haven is visiting in Albia with her daughter Mrs. Tracy Porter.

FREE TRADE OR PROTECTION

THE CONDITION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE IN THE INDUSTRIES OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA SHOWN IN ARTICLE BY ENGLISH ECONOMIST.

Says J. Ellis Barker, the English economist, now visiting this country: "The average wage of all wage-earners for full employment in the cotton trade in England is \$4.50 a week. In the woolen trade it is the same. In the worsted trade it is \$3.50. In the clothing trade it is less than \$3. These are scarcely living wages. If one compares American and British censuses it appears that for every single woman employed in mill work in America two are so employed in free trade England. Free trade means not only sweating on the largest scale but female labor. It drives the women into the factories and the men out of England.

"Agricultural laborers receive in Great Britain from \$2 in Ireland to \$4.50 or \$4.75 a week in England, and, since you, these atrociously low wages include the full value of all payments made in kind, such as food, fuel, housing and so on. As many farm laborers cannot work when the weather is bad and don't get paid in that event, the sums they draw are really even less than appears. Thus free trade causes mutual sweating in England.

"American admirers of free trade will tell you that Great Britain owes her enormous foreign trade to free trade; but her principal exports are of goods that are made by underpaid labor. These are textiles, and amount to more than \$500,000,000 a year, but the average wage in British textile trades is less than \$4 a week for all workers in full employment. The real wage is much lower because of the great amount of unemployment and of short time.

"Then these American admirers of free trade tell us much about the cheapness of British woolen clothes, but they omit to tell us that these beautifully cheap clothes are made by beautifully sweated labor and largely not from honest wool at all, but from rags, some of which may have formed part of clothes these same Americans had discarded.

"During the last fifty years the consumption of wool in England has doubled, while that of shoddy has grown sixfold. Free trade England has the proud distinction of being the largest importer of rags in the world, bringing in an average of 50,000 tons of woolen rags, and, curiously enough, the bulk of these comes from the greatest protection countries, the United States, Germany and France. Cobden prophesied that England would always remain the workshop of the world. Free trade has made her the rag shop of the world, and the rag pickers of the universe rake over dust heaps for rags to send to free trade Britain to be manufactured into cheap clothes.

"Then there is jam. America consumes a great quantity of jam and marmalade, and American free traders say the United States cannot produce jam and marmalade because sugar is dearer in the United States than in Great Britain. The principal ingredient and the most expensive in jam, as every manufacturer knows, is not sugar but labor. British jam is made principally by women and girls, who are paid anything from \$1 to \$2.50 a week. The report of the Poor Law commission for 1898 said that the aggregation of population into urban centers often provides a large amount of labor, chiefly women and children, willing to take a few weeks or months of employment, and a type of such employment is the jam making, which thrives on the abundant cheap labor of east and south London.

"I think America owes its industrial greatness largely to its protection.

township returned Tuesday from a visit with relatives in Knoxville. Mrs. R. E. Douglas returned Tuesday from Macksville, Kans., where she was called recently by the death of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. L. T. Douglas. Her two little grandchildren, David and Irene accompanied her home and will spend the winter here.

Mrs. Bertha McBride, of Osceola, came Tuesday for a brief visit with her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Beardsley.

Mrs. W. G. Hohanshelt went to Indianapolis for a few days visit with her husband and daughter from Illinois are here visiting his sister, Mrs. Hiram Green.

Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt Walker visited last week with relatives at Iowa City.

Miss Louise (Creamer) of California is here visiting her sister Mrs. Frank Reno.

There is to be a pie supper at the Christian corner school house Saturday night.

A student from Des Moines will preach at the Christian church here Sunday morning.

Mrs. Adella Hasty from near Sigourney is here visiting relatives.

Several young people from this place attended the rally at Agency Sunday night.

Mr. Long and daughter from Illinois are here visiting his sister, Mrs. Hiram Green.

Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt Walker visited last week with relatives at Iowa City.

Why Rent a Farm?

when you can homestead an irrigated farm of your own, under the Government canal, in the

Big Horn Basin

where the annual cost for absolute ownership of the perpetual water right, in ten yearly payments, is less than the cost each year of renting a farm in the central states; where you can raise all kinds of grain crops, root crops, apples and small fruits to perfection on your own land and get the benefit of the increased value that is sure to follow; where you can raise a good crop the first year, in some cases one crop being sufficient to pay the entire cost of the water; where dairying and poultry raising is already successful.

Also Carey Act Lands—only 30 days' residence required. Deeded lands small stock ranches, etc.

GO WITH ME on one of our personally conducted excursions to Powell Wyoming, any first or third Tuesday, where you can meet the Government officials and let them show you the Government irrigated farms around Powell, with their splendid growing crops, as an object lesson of what you can do yourself. Write today for our booklet with large map, telling all about these lands.

D. CLEM DEEVER, General Agent LANDSEEKERS' INFORMATION BUREAU.

1004 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

