

**THE LEON REPORTER**  
 LEON, O. E. HULL, Editor. IOWA

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**  
 One year ..... \$1.50  
 Six months ..... .75  
 Three months ..... .40

Entered as second-class matter at the Leon, Iowa, Postoffice.

**ADMIRAL SCHLEY AND THE FLAG**

"The death of Admiral Schley," said a Lincoln man, "recalls an incident which occurred shortly after the Spanish-American war. The admiral came west to spend a few weeks and stopped off at Omaha. While in the metropolis he was the guest of the late General Manderson, and it was my pleasure to not only meet him, but also dine with him, and it was at the home of the general that the incident above referred to happened.

"The announcement that the hero of Santiago was to spend his time in Omaha at General Manderson's aroused some interest and on the first night of his visit he was greeted by a throng of curious but otherwise enthusiastic patriotic citizens. All wanted to see the officer, and the general opened his home to the people of Omaha. I was there as a personal guest of the host, and while my acquaintance with the admiral was only of short duration, I was much impressed with him. He was most democratic, and his one desire seemed to be to meet all of those who gathered to do him honor. With him it was not only a handshake and a hurried greeting, for he always took time to talk to his new acquaintances. When questioned about the battle in which he played the title role, he would smilingly answer that it was not he who should be congratulated, but the men behind the guns. To them, he said, belonged the victory.

"During the evening a young fellow rushed up to Admiral Schley, and, holding a silk American flag in his hand, asked him to write his signature upon it. 'Young man, I hope that there never will come a time when there shall appear on this flag anything but the stars and stripes. I will readily give you my card, but I could never think of destroying the worth of this beautiful flag with my name.' Whereupon he handed the boy his card, amid an outburst of cheers from those in the room."—Lincoln (Neb.) Star.

**FRIENDS AND FOES.**

We shall not make much progress with the anti-trust law until we distinguish closely between its friends and its enemies.

The best friends the criminal trusts have had have been those who have maintained that the law could not be enforced without destroying all business.

Roosevelt was the view of Theodore Roosevelt when he was president. He aimed that idea into the ears of the people until many of them came to believe it. A few federal judges, justly suspected of a strong bias toward monopoly, made rulings that led in the same direction. The supreme court of the United States in the Knight case was caught napping also.

If the criminal trusts can make it appear that a law aimed only at them applies to business and industry of every description they need little else in the way of defense. Government cannot kill all business and industry.

This is why the recent decisions by the supreme court in the cases of Oil and Tobacco gave the criminal trusts so much concern. These judgments applied to the anti-trust law exactly as reason is applied and always has been applied to every other law. Where reason rules justice prevails. The contention that the law was intended to cover and in fact by its terms did apply to ordinary business affairs was the height of unreason.

It is not true that anything has been read into the law that was not there before. It is true that the supreme court has devised its interpretation of the false and tricky idea that was devised to protect guilt at the expense of innocence.

No more valuable service was ever rendered to the trusts than that which for nearly eight years they received from the voracious Roosevelt. Instead of enforcing the law courageously and intelligently he almost daily proclaimed the false theory that it could not be enforced. Instead of singling out offenders and pursuing them according to law, he made all business nervous and apprehensive by asserting that it was in imminent danger.

Laws that stick must be written in drastic form. It is the duty of executive officers to apply them to offenders. If the courts are honest they will not be injuriously applied to those who are not offenders.—St. Louis Republic.

**ELECTING POSTMASTERS.**

In Kansas a congressman has agreed to recommend for appointment as postmasters in two towns the persons who may be elected by an informal public vote of the inhabitants.

There is a good deal of sense as well as true democracy in a referendum of this kind. So far as the people of most small towns are concerned, the United States government touches them closely only at the post-office. They pay their tariff and revenue taxes at the local stores, but the impost is cancelled in the price of the goods that they buy. The money that they use is issued or guaranteed at Washington, but, except in case of trouble, that does not appeal very strongly to the imagination. They see a peripatetic President occasionally, but, like their own politicians, he is appealing for votes.

If the people in all cases elected their postmasters there would be an improvement in the character of these officials; they would have a greater responsibility and a good many contemptible scandals would be avoided.—Republic.

**HOW TO CURE TRUST EVILS.**

Governor Wilson Says We Must Send "Man Behind the Gun" to Jail.

George E. Miller sends the following from Sea Girt, N. J., to the Detroit News:

If Governor Woodrow Wilson ever becomes President of the United States his message on the subject of trust busting will come to congress with the decisive emphasis of the rifle shots which echo through his library from the range as you sit in conversation with him in the state executive summer home here. They will if the governor retains the opinions he now holds on the illegal things done by the people characterized by Mr. Roosevelt as malefactors of great wealth.

Governor Wilson is no hopeless despondent. He disagrees utterly with those who believe the law cannot be made to reach such as seek to adjust the business machinery of this country so that all the wealth will fall to a few hoppers. His ideas are sharply defined and his plans simplicity itself.

He would send violators of the law to jail.

That is the whole of the antidote he prescribes. Fines, he says, place too much of a burden on the punishment upon the innocent. And he scoffs at the idea that the guilty cannot be detected and convicted.

"The managers of corporations themselves always know the men who originated the acts charged against them as done in contravention of the law; is there no means by which their names may be disclosed to the officers of justice? Every act, every policy in the conduct of the affairs of a corporation originates with some particular officer, committee or board. The officer, the committee, the board ordering an act or originating a policy contrary to the law, or intended to neutralize or contravene it, is a serious offender against society and must be punished if our institutions are to stand.

"It is neither sensible nor effective to attempt to punish the corporation. We do not indict the gun, but the man behind the gun. It is a tedious and unnecessary fiction to treat a corporation as in all respects a legal person. To control such of its acts as are against public policy we must cease to deal with it by means of the law as if it were only a single individual, a responsible individual, and must handle it for what it is—an artificial agency. You cannot punish a corporation. Fines fall upon the wrong persons, and more heavily upon the innocent than upon the guilty. Those who know nothing whatever of the offense for which the fine is inflicted must pay as well as those who originated and carried through the illegal act. So the real punishment falls upon the stockholders and the customers.

"If you will but put one or two conspicuous dummies into the penalty there will be no more dummies for hire. You can stop the traffic in dummies, and then when the idea has taken root in the corporate mind that dummies will be confiscated the custom of the business will change. Modern business enterprise makes the corporations indispensable. None of us, I take it, has any quarrel with business success, but all of us ought to have an irreconcilable quarrel with business lawlessness. As I told the lawyers of the American Bar Association in an address last year, corporations do not do wrong. Individuals do wrong. When we stop that wrong we have taken from the corporation all the power of evil of which the people so justly complain."

**TELL US, MR. TAFT?**

For two years and seven months, Mr. Taft, you have wielded the enormous power of the presidency. It has been a time of intellectual and social ferment when the people everywhere have been crying out for better conditions of life.

You are now touring the country giving an account of your stewardship and asking endorsement in the shape of re-election.

Tell us, Mr. President, what you have done to make life happier and better for the millions who do the nation's work and drudgery—the millions whose average income is less than \$600 a year?

What have you done to reduce their cost of living?

What have you done to increase their earning capacity?

What have you done to make it easier for them to get homes of their own?

What have you done to increase their power of self-defense against the predatory interests that control money and property and thereby exploit the producer on one hand and the consumer on the other?

Can you name ONE THING you have done to brighten the lot of the average man, woman or child in America?

If you can, we shall welcome it gladly, with sincere thanks and congratulations.—Sioux City News.

**A SIGNIFICANT STRAW.**

Southern republicanism is a peculiar institution. It is not rooted in the soil. Its rootlets run through conduits to Washington, D. C., from which it draws its nourishment. For local opinion it cares not a copper, but it is acutely sensitive to conditions which threaten to disturb the free and easy flow of Federal patronage in the accustomed channels.

This fact gives peculiar significance to the Texas republican revolt against President Taft. Its leader says that Mr. Taft's nomination "means defeat at the polls." He does not mean defeat in Texas. That is a part of the course of nature, and Texas republicans are prepared to bear it with fortitude. He means defeat in the nation at large, a consummation which would result in leaving the faithful in a jobless and undone condition.

"This is a significant straw in the wind of public opinion."

**REPORTER FOR SALE BILLS.**

**OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.**

(By Clyde H. Tavener, special Washington correspondent of The Reporter.)

Washington, Oct. 14.—President Taft is demanding to know with great bravado, what single case of combination in restraint of trade which ought to be condemned could not be reached under the Supreme court's interpretation of the Anti-trust law in the Standard Oil and Tobacco trust cases.

There are few who care to take issue with the President. The average man believes that the trusts "could be reached," if the government would set out in good faith to reach them.

The vital issue is not whether the trusts "could be reached. The real important question is: Why is it that not a single guilty trust magnate has ever been sent to jail, or even called to the bar of justice? The answer is that the government does not send trust magnates to jail nor control the trusts because the trusts control the standpat republican machine, and for fourteen years the standpat republican machine, in recognition of campaign fund donations and other favors, has permitted special privilege to name the man to be in charge of the prosecuting machinery of the government.

The present attorney general is George W. Wickersham, whose last act before taking charge of the government prosecuting machinery was to draw down his share of a handsome fee paid his law firm by the sugar trust. When a movement was started to bring about a congressional investigation of the sugar trust, Mr. Wickersham headed it off by having President Taft send a message to congress advising against the investigation on the ground that it might give immunity to the men higher up and otherwise embarrass the administration. Although the trust practically admitted having stolen over \$2,000,000 from the government by returning it after the crime was discovered, not a single one of the trust magnates into whose pockets the \$2,000,000 would have gone had not the theft been discovered, was called to the bar of justice, much less punished. Mr. Wickersham permitted an underling secretary and a few dock hands to alone stand the vengeance of the law. When American sugar interests purchased vast tracts of rich sugar lands in the Philippines in violation of the law, Mr. Wickersham again came to the rescue with an opinion upholding the sale.

Mr. Wickersham is now posing as the great trust buster. He pretends that he will drive the trusts out of business, and some of he trusts pretend that they take his threats seriously. But the record of the attorney general is not one that gives the people any reason to hope for enforcement of the law against criminal trusts or guilty trust magnates. The first thing Mr. Wickersham did upon taking office was to drop important suits against members of the beef trust. His explanation was that he didn't believe the trust officials "meant" to do wrong.

The extent of Wall street's great fear of Mr. Wickersham as a prosecutor of trust magnates is indicated by the remark of J. P. Morgan, who, when he was asked by a newspaper man what he thought of the Attorney General's great anti-trust speech which had been delivered more than a week previous, replied: "I don't think anything about it, because I haven't read it."

**What the Farmer Gets.**

B. F. Yoakum, president of the Frisco railroad, has had a table of figures prepared, showing how much the farmer gets for products sold in New York in one year, and how much the New York consumer pays for those same products. Here are the figures:

	Farmer gets	Consumer pays
Eggs . . .	\$ 17,258,000	\$ 28,750,000
Rice . . .	1,334,000	3,191,000
Cabbage . . .	1,825,000	9,125,000
Onions . . .	821,000	8,212,000
Milk . . .	22,912,000	48,880,000
Potatoes . . .	3,425,000	60,000,000
Meat and poultry . . .	219,427,000	491,000,000

On the average the farmer gets 44 cents out of each dollar's worth of his products. The express companies, the railroads, and the cold storage concerns, thanks to the failure of successive republican administrations to protect the consumer, draw down a golden harvest in excessive charges.

**"Official Business."**

While President Taft is traveling over the country making political speeches, his press bureau in Washington is working overtime sending out copies of these speeches to the newspapers under the president's official frank. On the upper left hand corner of the envelopes in which the speeches are mailed is this inscription: "White House—Official Business—Penalty for private use, \$300."

Not only has Postmaster General Hitchcock let down the postal bars in this particular, but the White House virtually has been turned into a political headquarters. Clerks are busy sending out advance copies of speeches delivered and yet to be delivered by the president, while others see to it that the various press bureaus are supplied with all sorts of literature designed to help the president in his campaign for re-nomination.

**Three Million Short.**

It has just been discovered that the Washington Navy Yard is upwards of three million dollars short in its accounts. As yet, nobody has been accused of stealing anything, and the shortage is explained on the ground that the book keeping system is at fault. This system, or lack of it, has thrived under one republican administration after another, and yet nothing so pleases the republicans as to attempt to ridicule the democrats for putting into operation a series of investigations designed to uncover, and remedy, such little matters as "three million dollar shortages."

**One Frightened Trust.**

Chairman Ben Johnson, of the

Democratic District Committee of Congress has discovered that the District of Columbia once borrowed twenty-one million dollars from the government, and forgot to pay it back. He now proposes to collect this debt. In consequence, the Washington real estate trust is in hysterics. In the capital city the government pays half the city expenses, hence taxes are low. Despite this fact, and the further fact that hundreds of houses are unoccupied, rents and property values are higher than in any other city of the size in the country. Besides the real estate dealers, the idle rich, who come to Washington and build social palaces, are calling chairman Johnson a despot.

**Time's Changes.**

In childhood, when my works were aching, my granny doctored me; she held my nose and kept me taking boneset and ginger tea. Then soon departed all the colic, the anguish and the pain, and I went forth to sport and frolic, till I got sick again. And thuswise all the kids were treated by grannies in their day; they swallowed yarb tea superheated, and sickness skipped away. But now the world is so enlightened, we jeer at granny's dope; at old time remedies we're frightened—the surgeon is our hope. The surgeon comes with saw and cleaver, he comes in summer garb; he gives no tea to cure our fever; he scorns the ancient yarb. He tells us that some cog or ratchet has slipped in our insides; he cuts us open with a hatchet, and all our works divides. He hews us with his gory axes, till, with expiring sigh, we sadly ask him what his tax is, and then curl up and die.—Walt Mason.

**EVER WATCHFUL.**

A Little Care Will Save Many Leon Readers Future Trouble.

Watch the kidney secretions. See that they have the amber hue of health; The discharge not excessive or infrequent; Contain no "brick-dust like sediment. Doan's Kidney Pills will do this for you.

They watch the kidneys and cure them when they're sick. W. M. Zimmerman, Mill and 11th St., Leon, Iowa, says: "I suffered from a weak back for some time, caused no doubt, by disordered kidneys. I was so stiff and lame that I could not stoop and the kidney secretions were too frequent in passage, causing me annoyance. I tried first one remedy and the another, but without any good results until I procured Doan's Kidney Pills from L. P. Van Werdens Drug Store. (From statement given in 1902.)

**Confirmed Proof.**

On August 12th, 1908, Mr. Zimmerman said: "I still have great faith in Doan's Kidney Pills. Although my health is fine I take a few doses of the remedy occasionally with the best of results."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

**Original Notice.**

In the District Court of Decatur county, Iowa, November term, A. D. 1911. Decatur State Savings Bank, Plaintiff against Robert Green, W. G. Andrews, Defendants.

To said defendants: You are hereby notified that there is now on file in the office of the Clerk of the district court of Decatur county, Iowa, the petition of plaintiff aforesaid, claiming of you the sum of One Hundred Dollars (\$100), as money justly due from you, and the interest thereon at 8 per cent from the 28th day of June, A. D. 1909, on the promissory note dated June 28, 1909, signed by Robert Green, given to W. G. Andrews for the sum of \$75.00, with interest at 8 per cent from date, due one year after date. That the defendant, W. G. Andrews guaranteed in writing the payment of said note and assigned the same to plaintiff. Said petition further alleges that W. G. Andrews is a non-resident of the state of Iowa and has property in the state of Iowa subject to execution, and a writ of attachment is asked against his property. (For full particulars see petition.)

You are also notified that unless you appear thereto and defend before noon of the second day of the term of said district court of Decatur county, to be held on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1911, a default will be entered against you and judgment rendered thereon.

C. W. HOFFMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

**Notice of Final Report.**

In the District Court of Iowa, in and for Decatur County. No. 1692 probate.

In the estate of D. M. Luce, deceased.

To Lodema F. Hodges, Lillian M. Garse, Iva M. Luce and Alvin J. Webb:

You are hereby notified that the undersigned L. E. Crist, Administrator of the estate of D. M. Luce, deceased, will on or before October 26, 1911, file his final report therein in the office of the Clerk of the District Court in and for the aforesaid county, and will ask for its approval and his discharge from further duty or responsibility therein, and that said report and application for discharge will come on for hearing before the Court aforesaid at Leon, Iowa, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1911, at which time and place you can appear and show cause, if any you have, why said final report should not be approved and the undersigned discharged from any further duty and responsibility.

L. E. CRIST, Administrator.

J. S. COONTE M. D. Attorney at Law.

**No Man is Stronger Than His Stomach**



A strong man is strong all over. No man can be strong who is suffering from weak stomach with its consequent indigestion, or from some other disease of the stomach and its associated organs, which impairs digestion and nutrition. For when the stomach is weak or diseased there is a loss of the nutrition contained in food, which is the source of all physical strength. When a man "doesn't feel just right," when he doesn't sleep well, has an uncomfortable feeling in the stomach after eating, is languid, nervous, irritable and despondent, he is losing the nutrition needed to make strength.

Such a man should use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enriches the blood, invigorates the liver, strengthens the kidneys, nourishes the nerves, and so GIVES HEALTH AND STRENGTH TO THE WHOLE BODY.

You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic medicine of known composition, not even though the urgent dealer may thereby make a little bigger profit. Ingredients printed on wrapper.

**..SPECIAL..**

I will give with the first fifty sacks of any kind of flour bought of me one 10c package of

**Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes**

Free

I have just received a car of Flour, Bran and Shorts. Potatoes, apples and everything bought and sold by weight.

**HARRY BRADFIELD**

Pure Food Grocer

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**D. A. McMains** Derby, Iowa  
**J. J. HASBROUCK** Humeston, Iowa

**McMains & Hasbrouck**

Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneers

If all auctioneers were alike it wouldn't pay us to advertise.

But there is a difference in favor of McMains & Hasbrouck.

In the sale business the best service costs you no more than the poorest. Why not have the best.

Two good auctioneers of equal ability, working together, can make a better sale than one.

Write or phone McMains for dates.

**McMains & Hasbrouck.**

**PUBLIC SALE.**

We will sell at public auction 6 miles south of Decatur City and 6 miles northwest of Davis City, on the Jas. Butcher farm, on

**Wednesday, October 25, 1911**

Commencing at 10 o'clock, the following property.

**14 Head of Horses.**

Consisting of bay mare 8 years old, weight 1100; 2 sorrel mares 11 years old, weight 1150; gray mare 8 years old, weight 1300; horse and mare, smooth mouthed, weight 1100 each; team brown ponies, ages 8 and 9, weight 900; two coming 3 year old colts; three coming 2 year old colts; one suckling colt.

**4 Head of Cattle.** All good milch cows.

**39 Head of Hogs.** 2 brood sows. 37 shoats weighing from 50 to 150 pounds.

**Farm Machinery.** Riding and walking cultivator. One disc.

TERMS. 9 months without interest, 8 per cent from date if not paid when due. 6 per cent discount for cash.

**Jas. and C. W. Butcher.**

Riley Buchanan, Auct. O. L. Frazier.