

THE LEON REPORTER

O. E. HULL, Editor
LEON, IOWA

Subscription Rates.
One year\$1.50
Six months 75
Three months 40
Canadian and foreign countries,
\$1.00 per year.
Entered as second-class matter at
the Leon, Iowa, Postoffice.

Advertising Rates.
Display Advertising, per inch, 12 1/2c
Display Advertising, special ser-
vice, per inch 15c
Reading notices, per line 5c
Cards of Thanks, cash with
copy 50c
Resolutions of Respect \$1.00
Church, school and society no-
tices, where admission or en-
tertainment fee is charged,
per line 5c
We are glad to publish any and
all church or society notices, but
please don't confound news notices
with advertising locals. Correspon-
dents are cautioned not to include
such notices with their items unless
they are authorized and paid for, and
if possible remittance for same
should accompany the notice.

WAR AND INDUSTRY.

Senator Burton, before the Business Men's League last Wednesday, discussed the effect of the war upon American industrial conditions. The address was pitched in the minor key. It is impossible to avoid the conjecture that if the senator's scrutiny of the field had been a little more comprehensive his horizon might have been brighter. He says of conditions just before the war: "For several years past there have been immense crops." And just before that he observes of business conditions preceding the war: "There had been a period of enforced economy. . . . expansion in form of new enterprises had almost ceased, equipment was neglected and stocks of goods ran low."

If the senator will consult the statistics of trade and production he will discover that in the year 1913 the United States produced the smallest corn crop since 1903, and that notwithstanding the fact that the wheat crop established a record, the combined yield of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for that year fell much more than 1,000,000,000 bushels short of their yield for the year before. If he will review the records of foreign money markets for the fall and early winter of 1913 he will find that this time of short harvests on account of droughts in the United States coincided with a period of great money stringency abroad, and, consequently, of diminished purchasing power of our best customers overseas. If he will then turn to the summary of our foreign commerce for June, 1914, and look at the statement of what we bought in the year which ended with June 31, 1914, and what we sold, he will find the effect of the 1913 drought at home and stringency abroad written clearly on the record.

He will find, that in nearly 70,000,000 more of wood and food materials in the foreign market than we did the year before, while we sold of these things in the foreign market more than \$72,000,000 less. Here was a change of \$142,000,000. He will find that, in consequence of the hard times abroad, our foreign customers took \$86,000,000 less of our manufactures than they did the year before and that our total exports were almost \$100,000,000 less than for the previous year.

No wonder "expansion of new enterprises almost ceased, equipment was neglected and stocks of goods ran low!" When an agricultural and manufacturing people find itself buying food abroad instead of selling it to an extent causing a change of \$140,000,000 in the trade of a single year, and that happens to be a year in which it sells \$86,000,000 less manufactures abroad because of hard times there and hundreds of millions less at home because of a drought that dries up purchasing power, something is bound to come of it. It was on top of such a situation that the war came, with its suspension of exchanges, both of goods and of credits.

The wholly extraordinary and unprecedented nature of the situation which produced our depression before the war began certainly ought to be taken into account in any forecast of the future. To take this into account makes it reasonable to face the difficulties which will confront us at its end with a good degree of courage. There has been no time since the panic of 1893, unless it was the time immediately following the panic of 1907, when we should have been so utterly unprepared for the disturbances of war as we were after the drought at home and hard times abroad, in 1914.

Another important factor which Senator Burton leaves practically out of account is our new banking law. He calls attention to the fact that Europe cannot lend to us as it has in the past and wholly fails to add that by doing away with a foolish provision of the national banking act which froze up our bank reserves and made it impossible for them to flow where needed, we were, up to a year ago, realizing a minimum of credit upon a maximum of cash. We now have a modern credit system; and this fact together with the tremendous liquidation of our indebtedness to Europe, already far advanced and still in active progress, warrants a much brighter view of the financial future than that which Senator Burton, accustomed to the gray skies over arching Lake Erie, seems capable of taking.—St. Louis Republic.

For Sale—On the Stone farm 6 1/2 miles northwest of Leon, native lumber, wood and posts. Lumber 4 to 10 feet, \$1.50 per 100. Lumber 12 to 16 feet, \$2.00 per 100. Fencing posts 8 to 20 cents a piece. Wood, stove length, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a load. Long wood, 3 foot load 75 cents. Come and see W. W. Fulton.

REPUBLICAN EDITOR'S VIEWS OF THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

Republican strategists in Washington are said to have evolved a plan of attack on the administration's Mexican program from which it is believed much political profit may be made. The line of attack is that which has been followed persistently by Colonel Roosevelt and the Chicago Tribune. It will be alleged that the United States has been compelled to stand idly by while its citizens were murdered on both sides of the border, while tens of millions of dollars' worth of American property was being destroyed and all sorts of atrocities were going on. The burden of the complaint is that our Mexican policy was shamefully and humiliatingly weak and the conclusion is that the administration should be punished for its lack of virility by a vote of lack of confidence.

The Journal will have no difficulty in refraining from an attack on the administration along this line. It believes that republican leaders who can foresee political profit in such tactics have misread public sentiment and really, any attack upon the president's Mexican policy must amount to an attack upon the general result, namely, the keeping of the United States out of war with Mexico. If Wilson had done the things he is now criticised for, it would only have meant war, not only with one faction but with all factions. And in an invasion of Mexico, ten non-combatant Americans would have been killed where one was actually killed. Also the lives of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of American soldiers must be sacrificed in the process of pacification. Assuming that Mexico could be subjugated, as of course it could, we would be only at the beginning of our Mexican campaign. We would have annexed another Philippine problem, a problem of such difficulty and complexity that no man now living might reasonably expect to see the solution of it. Not only that, but we would have frightened all of Latin-America into a distrust of the United States, which must continue as long as Mexican would remain in our hands, whether as sovereign or guardian.

It is narrow-minded statesmanship to hold President Wilson alone responsible for our non-intervention in Mexico. In fact, the whole public was responsible for the policy of "watchful waiting." Otherwise it would not have been continued so patiently. The public did not want the United States to get into the Mexican mess, and every index of public opinion disclosed the fact.—Sioux City Journal (rep.)

THAT DEMOCRATIC DEFICIT.

There has been a lot of howling by the republican press about the deficit in the national treasury. The said reps. seem to think that democracy and a deficit are one and the same thing and equal to each other. We believe that a review of the condition of the national treasury for the past several years would prove interesting.

On August 1, 1913, there was a deficit of \$9,563,165.
On August 1, 1912, there was a deficit of \$292,000.
On August 1, 1911, there was a deficit of \$15,534,635.
On August 1, 1910, there was a deficit of 10,055,564.
On August 1, 1909, there was a deficit of \$14,005,564.
While on August 1, 1914, (at the beginning of the European war) under the Wilson administration and the Underwood Act there was a surplus of \$1,484,685.

With the above figures in mind it is easy to see that the Underwood Act is not the cause of the deficit, but that the European war has caused the shortage. In commenting on this matter the Oskaloosa Times notes the following interesting facts: Twice under Mr. Roosevelt's administration Panama bonds were sold and the proceeds put in the general fund so as to make the deficit appear as small as possible. Once under Mr. Taft was a like procedure followed. Mr. Wilson has sold no Panama bonds, but the canal expenses from the general funds. Only once in six years has there been no deficit, and that as above stated. Newspapers should try to enlighten their readers, not deceive them.

UNCLE SAM'S GETS A PAUNCH.

The comptroller of the currency, John Skelton Williams, in his annual report, calls attention to the unique financial history of the United States in 1915.

The report shows that in the year ended with the bank call of November 10 deposits in the institutions of the federal reserve system, which are all national banks, gained \$2,081,000,000—a little more than 3 1/2%. During the same period the loans and discounts increased by \$917,000,000, so that the increase in deposits was \$1,164,000,000 more than the increase shown in loans.

Increases in capital, surplus and undivided profits of the banks for the year was in excess of \$17,000,000, although interest rates averaged lower.

A compilation of the world's largest banks, as they ranked in 1914, showed 11 foreign banks larger than the leading institutions in the United States. When revised for 1915-16 some American banks should rank among the 11 leaders.—Des Moines News.

WHY DON'T THE STATE BUY AT HOME?

It is interesting to read that the Iowa state board of control has purchased 100,000 tons of coal, worth \$250,000, in Illinois, and 95,000 barrels of flour at a cost of \$400,000 in Minnesota. And yet there is a discordant note somewhere. All will agree that the state should buy in the cheapest market, and yet doesn't it seem unreasonable that we must buy our coal in Illinois and our flour in Minnesota? What becomes of our "Buy It in Iowa" slogan when the state itself goes away to buy its goods.—Knoxville Express.

THE WRECKED SHEEP MARKET.

We noticed a news item in a paper which told of a farmer of Iowa having a car of sheep on the Chicago market which he sold for \$10 a hundred pounds. A sheep ought to weigh from 90 to 150 pounds. This would give the farmer \$10 or \$12 per head for his sheep. It strikes us that is a pretty fair price in view of the fact that we were told a few years ago that free wool would comparatively prohibit the raising of sheep. It is real amusing about some of the things that have been told about tariff.—Sioux City Review.

AMENDMENT OF ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

Of The Decatur County Mutual Telephone Company.

Know All Men By These Presents:

That at a meeting of the stockholders of the Decatur County Mutual Telephone Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Iowa, held at the office of the company in Leon, Iowa, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1915, after due and legal notice had been given to the stockholders thereof in conformity with its articles of incorporation, and the laws of the state, at which the requisite majority of the stock of said corporation was represented, the following amendment was adopted by a two-third vote of the stockholders present of the stock interests of the said company as shown below: Total number of shares of stock outstanding, 172. Total number of shares of stock represented at this meeting, 75. Total number of shares of stock voted in favor of amendment, 75.

AMENDMENT
That Article VI of the Articles of Incorporation be amended by changing the word "five" in line 2 to "eleven," and inserting, striking out and adding to said article so that Article VI when amended shall read as follows:

The affairs of this corporation shall be managed by a board of eleven directors who shall select a president and vice president from their number, and shall select a secretary and treasurer from the stockholders, and shall select such other officers, including an executive committee, as it may see fit, or as may be provided by the by-laws of this corporation.

The president and secretary of the company were duly authorized and directed to sign, acknowledge, record, publish and do all things which are by law required, to execute, complete and carry into effect the above amendment to the articles of incorporation of said company.

We, J. W. Frost and F. M. Gittinger, chairman and secretary of said meeting do hereby certify the above to be a true and correct statement of the proceedings of the stockholders at the above named meeting.

J. W. FROST,
Chairman.
F. M. GITTINGER,
Secretary.

In conformity with the above resolution we, the president and secretary of said corporation, have executed this instrument, and do hereby sign and acknowledge the same, for and in behalf of the said corporation, this 30th day of December, A. D. 1915.

J. W. FROST,
Chairman.
F. M. GITTINGER,
Secretary.

State of Iowa, County of Decatur, ss. Be it remembered, that on this 30th day of December, A. D. 1915, before me, a notary public in and for said county and state personally appeared J. W. Frost and F. M. Gittinger, each being by me personally known, who being by me duly sworn did say, that they are the president and secretary respectively of the Decatur County Mutual Telephone Company, and that said instrument was signed and sealed in behalf of said corporation by authority of its stockholders, and that they acknowledged said instrument to be the voluntary act and deed of said corporation by them voluntarily executed.

STEPHEN VARGA,
Notary Public.

Notice of Appointment of Executor.

In the District Court of the State of Iowa, in and for Decatur county, In Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of Mary B. Rains, Deceased.

To Whom It May Concern: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and has qualified as executor of the estate of Mary B. Rains, late of Decatur county, Iowa, deceased. All persons in any manner indebted to said deceased or her estate will make payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against said deceased or her estate will present them in manner and form as by law required, for allowance and payment.

Dated this 26th day of January, A. D. 1916.
L. A. BROWN,
Executor of said estate.

Notice of Appointment of Administrator.

In the District Court of the State of Iowa, in and for Decatur county, In Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of S. A. West, deceased.

To Whom It May Concern: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and has qualified as administrator of the estate of S. A. West, late of Decatur county, Iowa, deceased. All persons in any manner indebted to said deceased or his estate will make payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against said deceased or his estate will present them in manner and form as by law required, for allowance and payment.

Dated this 8th day of January, A. D. 1916.
A. C. WEST,
Administrator of said estate.

I am prepared to do all kinds of light hauling and delivering. Guy Smith, Phone 38.



Prince Albert fits your taste!

Meets the fondest wishes of any man who likes to smoke because it has the *right flavor* and aroma and coolness. It's the most cheerful tobacco you ever did pack in a jimmy pipe or roll into a cigarette. And it's so good you just feel you never can get enough. The patented process fixes that—and cuts out bite and parch!

When you fire up your first smoke you'll decide that you never did taste tobacco that hits your fancy like

PRINCE ALBERT
the national joy smokes

For it exceeds in goodness and satisfaction the kindest word we ever printed about it!

Men, we tell you this tobacco will be a revelation to you. So, take this information at 100%, get out the old jimmy pipe from its hiding place or locate the makin's papers —and fall-to!

Your wishes will be gratified. The nearest store that sells tobacco, for Prince Albert is in universal demand. It can be bought all over the states and all over the world. Topsy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pearl and gold-tipped tin humidor—and that fine pound crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such excellent trim.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Speculation.

Speculation is the shortest and most direct route between hope and bankruptcy. It is the easiest known method of becoming rich in the imagination and poverty-stricken in the bank book. Few people make it a habit of speculating at long range for any length of time without going broke with a surprised look or retiring to some well known penitentiary to engage in the rock crushing business.

The most popular form of speculation at the present writing is dabbling in war stocks which have begun to sit up and breathe freely for the first time in several years. This is one of the most uncertain and expensive forms of dabbling recorded in all history, and frequently costs more than trifling with the affections of a coy widow with nine children, and a lawyer who picks out a stock which has been in a cataleptic state ever since the Spanish war, and lay a bet that inside of thirty days it will be sitting up in a wheel chair and shedding dividends. Once in a while some keen speculator who is related by marriage to the head of the shovel department will get in before breakfast and gather in an armful of dividends, while all around him are grouped the disconsolate forms of mourning friends who guessed on the wrong number. The winner then plunges back in and emerges soon after bearing a close resemblance to a plucked pullet.

Speculation is extremely popular with people who have no money of their own, but tap the church treasury with a light heart. When May corn drops below the freezing point, this variety of speculator takes what is left of his reputation and the pastor's salary and scurries over the Canadian line in an upper berth. Sometimes he is apprehended and fined \$1 and costs, but this is a rare occurrence.

The best form of speculation is that which consists of buying 160 acres of deep, mellow corn land, and waiting for it to turn over three or four times. If there were more of this kind of speculation there would be fewer broken hearted citizens gazing wistfully through the bars and wishing they were back in the fifth grade. If you are bound to speculate, talk it over with your banker, who never speculates in anything that promises more than 6 per cent, and is secured by black soil collateral.—Howard Rann.

Notice of Appointment of Administrator.

In the District Court of the State of Iowa, in and for Decatur county, In Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of Martha H. Harless, Deceased.

To Whom It May Concern: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and has qualified as administrator of the estate of Martha H. Harless, late of Decatur county, Iowa, deceased. All persons in any manner indebted to said deceased or her estate will make payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against said deceased or her estate will present them in manner and form as by law required, for allowance and payment.

Dated this 19th day of January, A. D. 1916.
F. A. HARLESS,
Administrator of said estate.

The world is full of people who will take all they can get if its free. Even a little friendly advice.

"I Will Give \$500.00"

I, as president of the Western Stock Remedy Co., do hereby agree to forfeit \$500.00 in cash to the funds of the County Poor Farm in any county where we make one of our special feeding tests, if we fail to remove worms from any herd of wormy hogs where said test is made.

(Signed) C. F. DANFORD,
President Western Stock Remedy Co.

The above guarantee is open and fair. It means just what it says.

A Free Demonstration

Will be given of this remedy to the first party from every township in Decatur and Wayne counties who writes or phones me.

B. T. SEARS
LEON, IOWA
Agent for Decatur and Wayne Counties



DR. TRIMMER
CHICAGO SPECIALIST
will make his 61st regular trip to Leon, Hotel Leon, Thursday, Feb. 24, and return every 28 days.
Office Hours, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.
I TREAT ALL CHRONIC DISEASES
If you or your family are so afflicted call and see me. Consultation and examination costs you nothing. I treat successfully the cases I undertake and accept no fee from those that cannot be successfully treated. I have a special treatment for diseases of men which I would like to explain in person.
Piles, Fistula and Fissure treated successfully without the use of the knife or detention from business.
Address Dr. F. M. Trimmer, 766 Oakland Blvd., Chicago, Ill., or Knoxville, Iowa.

C. A. McKERN
LEON, IOWA
Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer
Satisfaction Guaranteed
Write or Phone for Dates
Saturday town sales a specialty