

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

TRIPOLIS COMMANDERY No. 66 KNIGHTS TEMPLAR Meets regularly 3rd Thursday each month. Transient Knights cordially invited.

LEON CHAPTER No. 352 O. E. S. Meets regularly 2nd Monday each month. Visiting members cordially invited.

EMPERIA LODGE NO. 38 K. OF P. Meets every Monday night. Out of town Knights are always welcome.

John A. Fulton, C. C. W. W. Farquhar, K. of R. & S.

F. S. STEWART LICENSED EMBALMER, No. 48 Special attention given to all the details that go to make up a thorough funeral service.

DR. W. R. WEST Dental Surgeon. Office in Biggs Block. Leon, Iowa.

J. W. ROWELL Dentist. All work done first-class and guaranteed. Office in Long block.

DR. H. O. MOORE Dentist. Office over W. A. Alexander's Store Leon, Iowa.

W. F. WAIGHT Physician and Surgeon. Special study and attention given to the treatment of chronic diseases. Office over Kopp's Drug Store, 32-18

IF YOUR GLASSES NEED ADJUSTING or your lenses changed come in any time. I consider it a part of my service to you. Lenses changed free of charge. P. F. BRADLEY, Optometrist. Office in Biggs Block.

J. E. BRITAN, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Decatur City, Iowa. Calls answered promptly night or day.

V. R. MCGINNIS Lawyer. Office in Ray Block.

Make Dates with DR. HAVELY Kellerton, Iowa. For Dental Work.

G. F. HENDERSON LICENSED UNDERTAKER No. 1755 DAVIS CITY, IOWA New Overland Auto Hearse

Tullis Bros. Decatur, Iowa Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneers We guarantee to satisfy you. Write or phone for date.

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Col. J. L. Barnett Live Stock Auctioneer General Farm Sales Graduate of Missouri Auction School, the largest auction school in the world. Eight years successful experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reasonable terms. Phone me, 5 on M. or write Leon R. No. 2.

Notice to Bidders.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Clerk of Leon, Iowa, until eight (8) o'clock, P. M. December 31, 1919, and then publicly opened for furnishing the labor and materials and doing the work of constructing the following city improvement: Bringing to the subgrade corresponding to the established grade for the type or types of pavement selected and paving the roadway of about fifty (50) blocks of streets and alleys in said city, the streets and alleys being definitely set out in the contract, with one or more of the following pavements: Asphaltic concrete on a five (5) inch concrete base. Bituminous on a five (5) inch concrete base. Reinforced concrete. Sheet asphalt on a five (5) inch concrete base. Vitrified brick on a five (5) inch concrete base. And constructing curb or combination curb and gutter, as the council may decide, on both sides thereof, all in accordance with the plans and specifications for same filed by the Engineers with the City Clerk on October 6th, 1919, and duly approved and adopted by the council on October 7th, 1919; and guaranteeing said improvement for a period of five (5) years from the date of completion and acceptance of same. Work to be commenced April 15th, 1920, and completed by Oct. 15th, 1920.

Bidders are requested to consider carefully the contract, plans, specifications and other documents relative to the proceedings and letting of said contract and to familiarize themselves with same. In case of doubt as to the meaning or intent of any portion of the contract or specifications or any part of the plans, the bidders are requested to confer with the Engineers and have all doubts or obscurities removed from their minds. Bidders are also requested to examine the ground and judge for themselves the circumstances affecting the cost of the work and the time required to complete same. The opinion of the Engineers as to the meaning or intent of any clause or paragraph of the contract and specifications or any part of the plans shall be final and conclusive as to same.

Proposals shall be submitted on "Proposal Blanks" furnished by the City and which may be obtained from the City Clerk or Engineer, and all items contained therein shall be bid upon. All the work contemplated in the contract shall be awarded to one party or bidder. Proposals shall be submitted in sealed envelopes addressed to Millard F. Stookey, City Clerk, Leon, Iowa, and shall have plainly marked upon them the following: "Proposal for Pavement."

Each proposal shall be accompanied by a certified check payable to the order of the City Treasurer of Leon, Iowa, or cash in the sum of three thousand (\$3,000) dollars, the same shall guarantee that the successful bidder will enter contract and furnish bonds acceptable to the Council within ten (10) days after the award is made; and on failure of the successful bidder to enter the contract and furnish bond within the period above specified, said Three Thousand (\$3,000) Dollars shall be retained by the City as liquidated damages.

The successful bidder will be required to furnish surety bonds acceptable to the Council in the sum of Fifty Thousand (\$50,000) Dollars, guaranteeing that the contractor will well and faithfully perform all the covenants and stipulations of the contract and specifications and will pay for all labor and materials entering into the work contracted for, and that the improvement will be so constructed and with such materials that same shall not require any repairs for a period of five (5) years from and after completion and acceptance of same. The cost of making the said improvement shall be paid by the issuance of special assessment certificates against the real estate liable therefor as provided by law, bearing interest at the rate of five and one half (5 1/2) per cent per annum and which special assessment certificates shall be payable in seven (7) equal annual installments, and warrants or other debentures on the City Improvement fund and such other funds as are available for this purpose.

The City Council shall decide at the meeting at which award is made or at an adjourned meeting thereof as to the type or types of pavement to be used and whether curb or combination curb and gutter shall be used. Plans and specifications are on file and may be inspected at the office of the City Clerk or the Engineers, or a copy of the plans, contract and specifications may be secured from the Engineers upon payment of five (5) Dollars.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately after the award is made, and the deposits of the successful bidder will be returned when the contract is executed and bonds furnished. No bids can be withdrawn after time for receiving same has closed.

The right is reserved by the Council to waive defect in any bid, or to reject any or all bids. Dated at Leon, Iowa, October 30th, 1919. MILLARD F. STOOKEY, City Clerk.

Shockley Engineering Company, 740 Reserve Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri, Engineers. 12-21.

No diplomat can hope to hold his job longer than he can hold his tongue.

WHEN YOU SUFFER FROM RHEUMATISM

Almost any man will tell you that Sloan's Liniment means relief

For practically every man has used it who has suffered from rheumatic aches, soreness of muscles, stiffness of joints, the results of weather exposure. Women, too, by the hundreds of thousands, use it for relieving neuralgia, lame backs, neuralgia, sick headache. Clean, refreshing, soothing, economical, quickly effective. Say "Sloan's Liniment" to your druggist. Get it today. 3c, 7c, \$1.40



THE LEON REPORTER

O. E. HULL, Editor. Iowa IOWA PRESS ASSOCIATION

Subscription Rates. One year \$2.00 3 months 1.00 Three months .50 Canadian and foreign countries, \$2.50 per year. Entered as second class matter at the Leon, Iowa, Postoffice.

Advertising Rates. Display Advertising, special price per inch 20c Reading notices, first insertion per line 10c Subsequent insertions per line 5c Cards of Thanks, cash with copy 50c Resolutions of Respect 1.00 Church, school and society notices, where admission or entertainment fee is charged per line 10c We are glad to publish any and all church or society notices, but please don't confound news notices with advertising locals. Correspondents are cautioned not to include said notices with their items unless they are authorized and paid for, and if possible remittance for same should accompany the notice.

THE PRESIDENT AND COOLIDGE.

There was nothing of political interest or political significance in the elections that were pulled off in five states this week—but there was something—and it was of vital importance in connection with the battle of battles in Massachusetts—and this was a feature of outstanding significance. This feature was the overwhelming victory of Gov. Coolidge, the republican candidate for re-election, over the democratic candidate, Richard H. Long, who promised to restore the strikers to their places and appealed to the class consciousness of organized labor for his support. Several democratic newspapers, including the Boston Post, repudiated the Long candidacy, and it was repudiated likewise by candidates for state office on his own ticket. Thousands of democratic voters joined to make the Coolidge verdict decisive.

Equally significant and gratifying as Governor Coolidge's triumph was the telegram sent him by Woodrow Wilson the next day. The democratic governor of Massachusetts in these words: "Hon. Calvin Coolidge Boston, Mass.: I congratulate you upon your election as a victory for law and order. When that is the issue all Americans stand together. WOODROW WILSON."

Never has Woodrow Wilson in his long record of resplendent services to his country and to his party given a more valuable or better service than when he sent that telegram to a partisan foe man who may be the candidate of the republican party for the presidency next year. Mr. Wilson has been accused of being a partisan and a party man. He has been accused of trucking to the "labor vote." In that telegram he proved he is an American before he is a partisan and that, in his own or his party's behalf, he refuses to give any class or interest that arrays itself against the established institutions and democratic ideals of this republic. On this as on other occasions, President Wilson shows that he will strike without fear at wrong and error wherever they show their head, whether they wear the cap of the workman or the silk hat of the plutocrat.

"When law and order is an issue all Americans stand together. This is the issue of the president of the United States under circumstances that give it peculiar force and meaning. In one we are likely to hear more of in the next few years. It is a rule that will disregard and nullify break down party lines to defend American principles and institutions wherever and by whom they are assailed. Its enunciation is indicative of a rising tide of American sentiment in righteous indignation against the soviet heresy and in determined defense of the democratic ideals that have made our nation great. As far as the rest is concerned these elections were of little interest and significance. Ohio floundered around helplessly over the prohibition question. Kentucky went republican, largely on local issues, and New Jersey, also largely on local issues, went democratic. Tammany went down to defeat in New York. William R. Hearst figuring largely in arranging for the funeral. —St. Joe Observer.

"CAN'T FIGHT THE GOVERNMENT."

The calling off of the coal strike is a victory for law and order that cannot be minimized by any of the frothing of the radicals who continue to snarl and protest at what they term an "injustice" to labor. This strike failure was not a defeat for the hundreds of thousands of miners who were taken from their work by order of union officials. It was a defeat, and a signal defeat, for that element in organized labor leadership that was fairly drunk with false power and saw an opportunity to promote their own selfish purposes at the expense of their own members and the general public. The defeat was not taken gracefully. There are evidences that the discussion within the hall where the leaders met was bitter and that the final decision was arrived at over the protests of many of those present. A President Lewis announced after the meeting: "Gentlemen, we will comply with the mandate of the court. We do it under protest. We are Americans. We cannot fight our government. That is all." But no man would think for a moment that these words expressed the real sentiments of the radical leaders. They yielded not because they were Americans, but because they were law-breakers and as such could not carry out their schemes of industrial revolution. If they were Americans then they obeyed the mandate of the court "under protest." And when they declared that they could "not

fight the government" they really meant that they could not oppose the power of public opinion.

The hundreds of thousands of miners who are now told to return to their work will be somewhat dazed by the turn affairs have taken. But they should realize that the failure of their strike was not due to any other thing than the utter unworthiness of their leaders. These leaders are not Americans in proper sense. They had no intention of acting as Americans until they saw the hopelessness of resistance. No real American would have embarked upon a deliberate plan of bringing universal suffering upon a nation for the sole purpose of making a selfish gain. The great lesson of this strike and its failure is that labor must purge itself of false leadership and return to the status of real Americanism that brought the American Federation of Labor to a place of such influence and prestige. The advent of radicals into labor leadership heralded the day of labor's heaviest losses. The American people are still in possession of their own country and no man or group of men can successfully organize a revolution among any class of Americans. The way is now open for negotiations. The miners have not forfeited their legitimate rights because of their false leadership. The government will not give a victory over now the miners will be forced to proceed along lawful channels to secure such just remedies as they desire.—Kansas City Journal.

THE FIRST YEAR.

It would be possible on this last day of the first year after the war to take a gloomy view of the situation. The treaty of peace with Germany can hardly be said to be fully in force and peace is still to be made with some of the powers that were at war—these United States being one of them. The quarrel over the Adriatic coast is still threatening. Suffering still prevails among those who suffered most in the war, armies are in the field and fighting, and the Russian situation is little better than a chaotic jumble. Loaded with debt and revolutionary propaganda was never more prevalent than now.

Exhaustion and war weariness are the only certain safeguards against war which the world enjoys today. But the man who stops there stops far short of the truth, and stops on the wrong side. The coming of settled peace has been slow, but a foundation or settled peace has been laid. The Hohenzollern and Hapsburg dynasties, with the Turk for a tool, will plan no more wars. Out of the German Empire a Republic has emerged, and one short year has been sufficient to see that new government firmly established and functioning as a government should. Poland is a country with a government already able to perform its duties and meet its obligations. The Austro-Hungarian Empire has fallen apart and the parts have combined into States which are held together by natural ties and not by the artificial rule of a purely man-made sovereignty. These are tremendous facts on the right side of the year's account. The weight of these facts on the side of enduring peace is made greater by the virtual disappearance of the Turkish Empire, and if nothing has taken the place of the old Russian government, at least the world may be glad that there will never be another Russian Government like the old one, and that parts of the Russian Empire, Finland and Siberia, give promise of speedy recovery.

The League of Nations is a remaining fact of first importance. Even if the United States should remain outside, it will number in its membership every other first-rate Power and the year ending today has seen its growth from a vague unformulated yearning to a solid reality.—St. Louis Republic.

Railroad legislation is promised now "after the disposition of the treaty." Republican obstructionists are not satisfied with delaying the treaty—they are using that wild delay as an excuse for procrastination in respect to other business.

J. D. Ryan, former director of aircraft production, made Republican investigators look like the subjects of investigation, and they lost their temper. These delvers in the mire don't relish having their own mud thrown back at them.

There is a good deal of talk in Congress about adjournment. In fact, there is a good deal of talk in Congress about everything, but the people would like to see some of this talk translated into deeds.

Republican papers are telling their readers that Senator Lodge is "hastening ratification of the Treaty of Peace." If Mr. Lodge regards his record as one of "haste" what is his idea of delay?

The attention of certain Republican Senators is respectfully called to the War Department's coming sale of 673 anvils. These gentlemen are already supplied with hammers.

Has it been noticed that the League of Nations is more popular as an issue with Republicans who are holding office than it is with those who are seeking office?

Get every Red and every agitator out of this country at once—America does not need such cattle.

Where is Bill Bryan now, that silver dollars are worth more for bullion than they are as dollars?

48,000 Drug Stores Sell It. Five million people use it to KILL COLDS

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE Standard cold remedy for 25 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, so operates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores

Statement of Condition as made to Comptroller of Currency on Sept. 12, 1919. RESOURCES: Loans \$388,219.18 Federal Reserve Stock and Fixtures 5,700.00 Overdrafts 84.33 U. S. Bonds 121,365.35 Cash and Exchange 103,744.65 LIABILITIES: Capital and Surplus \$65,000.00 Circulation 35,000.00 Profits 2,182.71 Call Deposits 200,075.53 Time Deposits 316,855.27 Total \$619,113.51

It is with considerable pride we present the foregoing statement to our friends and customers.

Eleven years ago this month the present management took charge of this bank, the deposits at that time were a little over \$57,000.00, today they total about \$517,000.00, a gain of over eight hundred per cent.

A. L. ACKERLEY, President O. E. HULL, Vice President E. G. MONROE, Cashier CARL MONROE, Asst. Cashier "The Safety-First Bank."

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