

PLAIN DEALER

FRIDAY, AUG. 1, 1913

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Our Washington Letter.

Insistence of President Wilson has haste been exerted in disposing of the tariff bill has brought a gratifying response. The bill has been taken up schedule by schedule and it is hoped to get it through the Senate and into conference by August 20th. Democratic leaders in the Senate believe that in the light of the continual debates for years on the tariff question there is not the slightest need for continuing business uncertainty by debating the same points over again. The Democrats went into power through the protest of the people against the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, and with practically a mandate from the people to reduce the tariff. The bill now progressing in the Senate meets this demand.

"We are not going to take up time debating this bill," says Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, though, of course, the Democrats will defend the schedules when attacked. "If the bill proves not to be for the benefit of the country," Senator Simmons continued, "it will demonstrate that our ideas of tariff are wrong; if it proves to be well for the country, it will demonstrate that the opposition is wrong that is all there is to that proposition, and we are ready and anxious now to pass the bill."

The Washington Times, a Republican paper, endorses this stand. "This is precisely the attitude of the general public toward tariff revision," it says, "and there is gratifying evidence that it is the attitude of many manufacturers whose interests are seriously affected one way or the other." The Times quotes a statement given out by the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company, whose chief products are locks, builders' hardware and chain blocks, "Until the new rates have been fairly tested," says this firm's statement, "no one can know whether their ultimate effect will be harmful or beneficial. If they prove not to be injurious, all concerned will be content. If experience shows them to be seriously injurious, it may be fairly assumed that Congress will correct the error within a reasonable time and before any permanent damage has been inflicted."

This attitude is pleasing to the Democratic leaders who are working hard on the tariff bill. They know that the great body of the people want the tariff schedules reduced. They will not be deterred by the old stock "soup house" and Coxey's and Kelly's array scare-crows which the tariff standpatters lug out for debate in every campaign and every time a tariff adjustment in the interests of the consuming public is attempted.

Public opinion is expected to sustain the order given by Postmaster General Burleson for an extension of the weight limit of packages carried by parcel post from 11 to 20 pounds and a reduction of the rates. The express companies and the railroads are objecting to the order because they declare it will seriously reduce their profits. That is what the parcel post was intended to do, and the Postmaster General has the support of the President in expanding and improving the service along lines shown by experience to be possible. If the express companies wish to compete with the government's parcel post delivery, they will have to reduce their rates to a reasonable figure. There will be no more 30 per cent. dividends for these companies if the government can help it, and the people have shown by their increasing patronage of the parcel post that they are backing the postoffice department in its venture in the express business.

Democratic postmasters in all but eleven of the 97 Iowa postoffices for which appointments have been made have been confirmed by the Senate. This week will see a general exodus of Republican postmasters. In the last batch handled by the Senate 37 Iowa postmasters were confirmed, leaving less than a dozen to be confirmed for offices in which vacancies have occurred.

The consolidation of the Dubuque and Burlington internal revenue collectors' offices, which is a part of the economy program of the Wilson administration, was announced before an appointment was made for the office in the southern district of Iowa, so no one has lost a job, although several candidates for the collectorship will be disappointed. Louis Murphy, of Dubuque, who had been named collector for the northern district, will be collector for Iowa.

Costly Treatment.

"I was troubled with constipation and indigestion and spent hundreds of dollars for medicine and treatment," writes C. H. Hines, of Whitlow, Ark. "I went to a St. Louis hospital, also to a hospital in New Orleans, but no cure was effected. On returning home I began taking Chamberlain's Tablets, and worked right along. I used them for some time and am now all right." Sold by Fred Lowry.

Mr. Bryan's Great Achievement.

It must give confusion to the critics of Secretary of State Bryan to read of the diplomatic triumph he has achieved in Nicaragua.

At a time when criticism is of him for going on the lecture platform,—this act bespeaking, in view of his critics, neglect of his official duties,—the fact becomes known that he has peaceably scored one of the greatest diplomatic achievements in all the record of our relations with the countries to the south of us.

He has negotiated with Nicaragua a treaty giving to the United States exclusive canal rights across Nicaragua and a new naval base in exchange for \$3,000,000 in gold; furthermore, the treaty, following the lines of the Platt amendment establishing a United States protectorate over Cuba, gives to this country sweeping control over Nicaragua affairs and the power to regulate her foreign relations and her finances.

The treaty, which Nicaragua has indicated her readiness to sign, makes impossible a union of the Central American states for offensive and defensive purposes and gives to this country command of the Caribbean sea in time of war.

It transpires that German interests, backed by the German government, have been planning the construction of a canal across Nicaragua to rival the Panama canal and that it was his knowledge of this secret German design which impelled Secretary Bryan to move at once to forestall them.

Nor does these achievements express all the gain resultant from the assured new treaty. The latter opens the door to the establishment of the suzerainty of the United States over the entire stretch of territory between the southern boundary line of Texas and the southernmost boundary of the republic of Panama. It will be necessary merely for the other Central American countries to negotiate like treaties to extend this suzerainty over them, and it is presumed that when they understand the design of the United States they will be willing to negotiate them. Thus without the shedding of a drop of blood or the expenditure of a dollar in excess of the \$3,000,000 paid for the canal rights the power of the states will be extended over all the North American continent, except of course, the British possessions therein. While resistance to such a treaty may be anticipated at the outset in the other Central American countries, it is fairly to be presumed that just as Nicaragua was satisfied of the pacific intent of this government so the other countries, contemplating the fact that Cuba for ten years has been under our protectorate without loss of her freedom or independence, will come to the conclusion that their best interests will be served by like treaty relations.

The Bryan plan has moreover, the virtue of offering a way out of the Mexican difficulty. When the people of that country finally tire of civil war their deliverance will be negotiation of an identical treaty with this government. That the Huerta regime will be overthrown one day and that there will be other regimes which will be successively overthrown seems assured. But there will eventually come into power in Mexico a party which will be willing for Mexico's sake, to invite the United States to step in and, establishing a protectorate, restore peace and put the republic upon a stable foundation.

The Bryan Nicaragua treaty strengthens the Monroe Doctrine because it removes all occasions for foreign interference in the government of Nicaragua. By the terms of the treaty war can not be declared without the consent of the United States. Treaties cannot be made with foreign governments that will tend to destroy her independence or give those governments a foothold in the republic. No public debt can be contracted beyond the ordinary resources of the government, as indicated by the ordinary revenues, and the United States has the right to intervene at any time to preserve Nicaragua independence and to protect life and property.

What it took a war to achieve in Cuba Secretary Bryan has achieved peaceably in Nicaragua. Moreover, in negotiating the treaty he has served notice that our policy is a peaceful one and that we seek not new territory, but peace on the continent, an end to rebellions and slaughter, safety to life and property, payment of just debts, and law and order.—Telegraph-Herald.

Suffered Eczema Fifty Years—Now Well.
Seems a long time to endure the awful burning, itching, smarting, skin-disease known as "tetter"—another name for Eczema. Seems good to realize, also, that DR. HOBSON'S ECZEMA OINTMENT has proven a perfect cure.

Mrs. D. L. Kenney writes:—"I cannot sufficiently express my thanks to you for your Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment. It has cured my tetter, which has troubled me for over fifty years." All druggists, or by mail, 50 cent at P. A. Clemmer's.

Calves Wanted!

Will buy calves from one day to one week old. May be delivered in Cresco any day in the week. Enquire of Percy Thomson at Cresco Union Savings Bank. 4714 THOMPSON & JUDG.

RESOLUTION OF NECESSITY.

OFFICIAL FORM NO 10.

BE IT RESOLVED, By the Board of Supervisors of Howard County, Iowa, that it is deemed advisable and necessary to construct the following described bridges and culverts:
Dated July 25, 1913.

Bridge No.	Description of Location	Material	Clear Width of Roadway	Depth to Fill	Clear Length of Span	Drainage Area	Est. of Cost
Saratoga	About 30 rods south w1 cor. sec. 8-99-13	Concrete	20 ft.	1 ft.	10 ft.	500 acres	\$ 650
Oak Dale	" 20 " north s1 cor. sec. 17-100-14	"	20 ft.	1 ft.	8 ft.	350 "	350
Oak Dale	" 30 " south n1 cor. sec. 17-100-14	"	20 ft.	1 ft.	8 ft.	500 "	300
Oak Dale	" 20 " east n1 cor. sec. 9-100-14	"	20 ft.	1 ft.	14 ft.	700 "	300
Albion 19	" 8 " east s1 cor. sec. 13-100-11	steel & concrete	18 ft.	1 ft.	40 ft.	6000 "	2000
New Oregon	" 5 " north e1 cor. sec. 28-100-11	concrete	18 ft.	1 ft.	32 ft.	3800 "	1400
New Oregon	" 40 " west s1 nw1 sec. 12-98-11	"	18 ft.	1 ft.	20 ft.	1000 "	800
New Oregon	" 45 " north sw sec. 12-98-11	"	18 ft.	1 ft.	14 ft.	900 "	1050
New Oregon	" 40 " west s1 cor. sec. 18-98-11	"	18 ft.	1 ft.	20 ft.	2000 "	900
New Oregon	" 100 " east sw cor. sec. 14-98-11	"	20 ft.	1 ft.	10 ft.	500 "	650
New Oregon	" 30 " south e1 cor. sec. 28-98-11	"	20 ft.	1 ft.	18 ft.	400 "	500
Albion	" 30 " west s1 cor. sec. 27-100-11	"	20 ft.	1 ft.	18 ft.	400 "	500
Vernon Springs	" 6 " north nw cor. sec. 11-99-11	"	20 ft.	1 ft.	12 ft.	600 "	750

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors will meet at 1 o'clock p. m. on the 11 day of August, 1913, at the office of the Board of Supervisors, in the Howard County Court House, at Cresco, Iowa, for the purpose of considering objections to said proposed resolution, and that notice of said proposed resolution and of the passage of this resolution be published as provided by law.

That the Board of Supervisors will meet at 1 o'clock p. m. on the 11 day of August, 1913, at the Court House, in Cresco, when it will hear protests, if any, against the construction of said bridges and culverts.

I, E. A. Hoopman, County Auditor, hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution of Necessity was adopted by the Board of Supervisors of Howard County, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1913.

Attest:

E. A. HOOPMAN, County Auditor,
Howard County, Iowa.

ALIENS MUST HURRY.

Those Desiring Citizenship May Be Debarred After September 27.

Washington, July 27.—Thousands of aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States may be debarred from realizing their hopes unless they file final applications for naturalization before September 27th next.

Records show that there are forty thousand aliens who have declared their intention but have not filed final applications. A large percentage of these made their declarations before the enactment of the present naturalization law, September 27, 1906, which requires that final application be made not less than seven years after the declaration of intention.

Judge Rider of the Arkansas federal court recently held that those who made declarations under the old law and failed to make final applications within seven years after the passage of the new act would be barred from citizenship forever. Those who declared their intention under the new law will have to wait two years if they do not put in their final applications before September 27.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Supervisors of Howard County, Iowa, will receive sealed bids at the office of the County Auditor for the construction of bridges and culverts as designated in resolution of necessity adopted July 8, 1913, plans and specifications for which may be seen at the above office.

Bids will also be considered on alternate plans complying with the specifications of the Highway Commission. All bids must be on regular forms furnished by the county, sealed and plainly marked, and filed with the Auditor by 3 o'clock p. m., Monday, August 11, 1913.

A certified check for five per cent (5) of bid, made payable to Howard county, shall be filed with each bid, which, in case of the (bidder or bidder) receiving the award, should be fail to execute a contract and file a bond within ten (10) days after the ac-

ceptance of his bid, shall be forfeited to the county as liquidated damages.

The successful bidder will be required to furnish a bond, the amount to be specified by the Board of Supervisors, issued by responsible surety, approved by the Board, and drawn to protect the county and any sub-contractor.

The county reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Dated at Cresco, Iowa, this 29th day of July 1913.

E. A. HOOPMAN,
County Auditor,
Howard County, Iowa.

Good Reason for His Enthusiasm.

When a man has suffered for several days with colic, diarrhoea or other form of bowel complaint and is then cured and well by one or two doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, as is often the case, it is but natural that he should be enthusiastic in his praise of the remedy, and especially in this case of a severe attack when life is threatened. Try it when in need of such a remedy. It never fails. Sold by Fred Lowry.

When baby suffers with croup, apply and give Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil at once. Safe for children. A little goes a long way. 25c and 50c. At all drug stores.



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The COLONIAL gives a protection to the family from the long, cold winters that brings joy to them all.

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The Green plan of heating gives you an abundance of pure, warm, healthful air—free from dust, gas and smoke.

The heat is quick, direct and steady—a great convenience in mild weather as well as in cold when a large volume of heat is needed continually.

There is nothing complicated or confusing about it—everything plain, clear and quickly understood. It's practical, common sense heating principals are as old as the hills.

44 years of actual experience is cast into every piece of a COLONIAL. And after years and years of the hardest kind of tests, it has proven its right to predominate, for no furnace has ever been guaranteed like the COLONIAL.

Read the guarantee carefully.

Every piece is guaranteed to never give out from a defect and every piece (except the grates) is guaranteed not to burn out or even crack within 5 years.

This guarantee means that the first cost of a COLONIAL is the last—it means the elimination of upkeep cost—the doing away with constant repairs. It means cutting down excessive fuel bills. All of these more than offset the slight additional cost of a COLONIAL on the start.

Colonial Features that turn your coal money into heat.

Few parts—making it simple and easy to operate. Elastic, tough castings—insuring durability and service.

Slotted, one piece fire pot—burns gases and smoke. A Dome larger than any other case furnace, giving unusual heating power.

Four separate grate bars—prevents loss of fuel.

Double feed doors—giving greater convenience.

Roomy, high ash pit—so grates will not burn out.

Base in one piece—to prevent furnace settling.

There is a COLONIAL Furnace for you that can be so installed as to give you exceptional value for your furnace money.

We will be glad to prove this to you any day.

Let us estimate the heating of your house with a "Colonial."

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