

Democratic State Convention.

A delegate convention of the Democratic party of Iowa is hereby called to meet in the City of Clinton, on Wednesday, May 10, 1916, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The purpose of said convention is the filling of any vacancy in the office of delegate at large of alternate delegate at large to the National Convention of the Democratic party to be held at St. Louis on the 14th day of June, 1916, also to instruct the delegates at large and the District delegates to said convention if such is the mandate of the Democratic voters as expressed at the Primary election, and for the transaction of such business as the convention may deem necessary and proper.

The ratio of representation will be one delegate from each county and one additional delegate for each 200 voters or major fraction thereof cast for Hon. John T Hamilton for Governor at the general election in 1914.

Upon such basis the counties in the 4th Congressional Dist. are entitled to the number of delegates as set forth below:

Cerro Gordo 6, Chickasaw 10, Clayton 14, Fayette 12, Floyd 5, Howard 7, Mitchell 5, Winneeshiek 10.

All voters subscribing to the fundamental principles of Democracy are invited to participate in the election of delegates to this convention.

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee of Iowa at a meeting held February 2, 1916.

J. W. REYNOLDS, Chairman.

W. I. BRANAGAN, Sec'y.

The Democrats Should Win.

A Forecast of the 1916 Election by W. J. Bryan, in New York Independent.

No one who has had any considerable experience in politics will risk an opinion on platforms very far in advance of the conventions, especially at a time like this when the situation is undergoing constant change. Who could have foreseen in 1912 the problems with which the administration has had to deal? And who could have predicted a year ago the changes which have taken place in the opinions of men within the last twelve months? The qualifying phrase, "other things being equal," affords some protection, but, as other things are never equal, forecasts are always subject to discount. If the campaign of 1916 could be fought upon the party's remarkable record of achievement, a democratic victory ought to be reasonably sure; but even then, it would be necessary to remember that we won in 1912 not because our party secured a majority of the votes cast, but because the opposition was divided into two almost equal factions.

There are three factors which must be taken into consideration in our calculations respecting the outcome of the presidential election of 1916; first, the impression made by the domestic policies of the administration; second, the impression made by the foreign policies of the administration, and, third, the unity or lack of unity in the republican party.

The democratic party can with confidence submit its claims upon a number of important reforms. First: The popular election of senators. This is a reform of the first magnitude; a reform in the methods of government which could not have been achieved a few centuries ago without vast bloodshed. The democratic party began the fight for this reform in congress in 1892; it embodied a demand for it in its platform in 1900, 1904 and in 1908, and in 1912 endorsed the amendment which was then before the states for ratification. The republican party never endorsed this reform in any platform prior to its submission, and as late as 1908 overwhelmingly defeated a resolution approving it. The people ought to give the democratic party credit for thus opening the way to other reforms.

Second: The democratic party reformed the rules of congress and gave to the house of representatives real representative government. The people ought to give to the party credit for this reform also.

Third: The democratic party reduced the tariff and put upon the statute books the best revenue law which the country has had in fifty years. The tariff law included an income tax and the democratic party can claim credit not only for the income tax law, but also for the fact that the constitution has been so amended as to authorize an income tax. In 1904 a democratic congress enacted an income tax law, but the law was declared unconstitutional by a divided court, one judge changing his mind between two hearings of the case. The democratic party then proceeded to agitate for an amendment to the constitution, specifically authorizing an income tax, and while the necessary amendment was submitted under a republican administration, it came

as a result of democratic labors and was really submitted for the purpose of preventing an income tax. The republican leaders who assisted in securing the submission of the amendment did it to defeat a bill providing for an income tax and did not expect the amendment to be ratified; they were caught in their own trap.

Fourth: The democratic party is entitled to credit for the new currency law. The republicans had talked currency reforms for twenty years, but did nothing; the democrats went to work and brought about a change which gives us the best currency law we have ever had. It vindicates the right of the government to issue paper money; it destroys the monopoly which the national banks have held of favor from the federal government; it takes from Wall street its controlling influence as a money center and establishes twelve financial centers in different parts of the country, all linked together at Washington and controlled by responsible government officials. The democratic party has a right to expect gratitude from the business world, which has been released from the grip of the money trust, and from the political world, which has been set free from the tyranny of a few money magnates.

Fifth: The democratic party deserves credit for having entered upon a program which contemplates the complete overthrow of the principle of private monopoly; it has already made a start and is building upon the only sure foundation, namely, that a private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. Its services ought to be appreciated by the smaller corporations which find an added sense of security in the anti-trust laws already passed.

Sixth: The democratic party deserves credit for the enactment of the long promised measure giving to the Philipinos the promise of independence, thus answering the charges that have been made against our national purpose and restoring to us freedom to proclaim to the world the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed and not from superior force.

Seventh: These are some of the substantial results of harmonious co-operation between a democratic president, a democratic senate and a democratic house. During the accomplishment of these domestic reforms the administration has been dealing with diplomatic problems of great delicacy. It deserves credit for having resisted the demands of those who tried to force the government into intervention in Mexico. The policy of "watchful waiting" has saved us untold loss in life and money, and it is not improbable that by refusing to intervene this nation escaped the awful responsibility of starting the European war.

Eighth: The democratic party deserves credit also for the fact that it has not allowed the country to be drawn into the European war, although the course of neutrality has been beset by many difficulties. Our nation has suffered at the hands of both sides, but the injuries were not intended against us, they were incidental to the war which belligerent nations are waging against each other.

Ninth: This administration has very much improved our relations with Latin America. A policy of friendly co-operation has been substituted for dollar diplomacy, the legations in Argentina and Chile have been raised to embassies, the offer of mediation tendered by Brazil, Argentina and Chile was accepted in the dispute with Mexico, important treaties have been negotiated with Nicaragua, Columbia and Hayti, and all South and Central America has been brought to the cordial support of the Monroe Doctrine.

Tenth: The democratic party deserves credit for the negotiation, by this administration, of thirty treaties, on a new plan, providing for investigation by an international tribunal of all disputes of every kind before any declaration of war or commencement of hostilities. These treaties are with nations exercising authority over one billion, three hundred million people, or three-fourths of the inhabitants of the world, and make war between the contracting parties a remote possibility.

On the subject of preparedness the record of the party has not yet been made up. The President has announced a program and made a non-partisan appeal in its behalf. According to present prospects it can not succeed as a party measure in the form in which he asks it. If he succeeds in securing the appropriations which he asks, it will in all probability be by the aid of the Republicans. The Democratic party can not, therefore expect gratitude from those who look upon the policy with favor, or be held responsible for it by those who oppose it.

It is too early to measure the advantage or disadvantage of the program to the party, if the Democrats in Congress secure the President's consent to a modification of his program.

The third element of uncertainty can not be weighed until the Republican convention or conventions have met. If the two wings of the Republican party unite upon a candidate acceptable to both, the Republican chances will be greatly improved and it follows that the Democratic prospects will brighten in proportion as there is discord in the Re-

publican ranks. It now looks as if the Progressives were determined to return to the Republican party almost without condition, although they will, of course, secure as favorable terms as possible. The Democratic party has been so progressive that it ought to appeal strongly to that portion of the Progressive party which, acting upon conviction rather than upon personal affection for the Progressive candidate, but the number of recruits thus far won from the progressive republicans is not encouraging—in fact it is disappointing. The reunion of these elements so bitterly hostile to each other four years ago illustrates anew the strength of party ties and the difficulty of drawing permanently from one of the leading parties any considerable element of its membership.

Man's opinion of what is to be his part wish and part environment, and I can not claim freedom from the influence of either wish or environment when I construe the prospects to favor Democratic success. Believing that the party has earned the confidence of the public, and should therefore receive it, I believe Democratic success probable. The party has done good where the Republicans would have done harm, and wherever it has failed at all, the Republicans have failed more signally.

The Tribune is British.

The announcement that the New York Tribune has come out flat-footed for Theodore Roosevelt for president is not an indication that the Tribune is progressively inclined or that it has the welfare of this nation at heart by making such an announcement. The New York Tribune is anything but progressive. It is strictly British, and its determination now to support Roosevelt is not in the interest of the republican party, protection and America, but to influence the United States to get into the European war for the benefit of the allies.

The hurrah for Roosevelt at this particular time had its birth-place in Wall Street, is financed by Wall Street interests and smells of corruption from start to finish. There is nothing but yellow streaks in the plan and there is not one grain of progressiveness in the plan. Roosevelt is lending his influence to the iniquity.

The ambition of Roosevelt which has already made him a partner of his old time political enemies, if they were enemies in fact, entirely eliminates him from the progressive ranks and places him in the trough with the grasping war breeders. There is nothing American about the Roosevelt movement this year and the stand taken by the New York Tribune uncovers the campaign started for involving this nation in the European struggle that certain great financial interests in this country might be further benefited.

The Roosevelt stampede is not as tremendous as the interests in Wall Street would like to see.—Mason City Times, (Rep.)

Ceremony To Be Observed For The National Flag.

It should not be hoisted before sunrise nor allowed to remain up after sunset.

At "retreat" sunset, civilian spectators should stand at "attention" and uncover during the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner." Military spectators are required by regulation to stand at "attention" and give the military salute.

When the National colors are passing on parade, or in review, the spectator should if walking, halt, and if sitting, arise and stand at "attention" and uncover.

When the flag is flown at half staff as a sign of mourning, it should be hoisted to full staff at the conclusion of the funeral.

In placing the flag at half staff, it should first be hoisted to the top of the staff and then lowered to position, and preliminary to lowering from half staff, it should be first raised to the top.

On Memorial Day, May 30th, the flag should fly at half staff from sunrise to noon, and full staff from noon to sunset. SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

New York World: Our neighbor the Sun is manifesting a great deal of impertinent curiosity to know if the Colonel would regard war with Mexico as "a just war," or war with Germany as "a just war." There is a uniform rule which the Sun can apply for itself if it is so minded. Any war in which the Colonel involved the country would be "a just war." Any war in which the country became involved without the active assistance and encouragement of the Colonel would be an unjust war.

Catholic Opinions.

Rev. Geo. M. Searles, C. S. P., San Francisco, Cal.: "It is quite plain that with regard to moral questions, the interests of morality will be advanced by woman suffrage." [In California women now have the right of franchise.]

Rev. John A. Ryan of St. Paul's Seminary, St. Paul, Minn.: I am in favor of woman suffrage, because I believe that its net results would be beneficial to the community as a whole, and to working women in particular.

Eggs For Hatching

from High-Grade White Plymouth Rocks. The old reliable winter layers. Also baby chicks for sale. Write or phone for prices. 29tf MRS. A. H. RUCKER, Cresco, Ia.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate have been filed with the County Recorder:—

Hannah Wilken to Gus DeNoyelles, s 41 2-10 ft. lot 30 and n 108 ft. lot 31 on nw 1/4 26-99-11, \$1.

Wm. H. Searles to J. N. Johnson, n 1/2 nw 1/4 and n 1/2 sw 1/4 nw 1/4 and se 1/4 nw 1/4, 8-99-12, \$11,200.

Louis O'Toole to J. H. Rauenhorst, lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 and e 2ft. lot 5, blk. 46, Potter's division to Elma, \$2000.

Henry Biwer to Frank Havlek, et al., e 1/2 se 1/4, 26-98-13, \$8800.

Michael Biwer, et al., to Frank Havlek, et al., 1 rod on e line ne 1/4, 35-98-13, \$1.

Mrs. B. A. Turley to G. R. Hill, ne 1/4, 26-100-14, \$1.

M. Y. Bawden to Gertrude Miller, et al., nw 1/4, 8-99-11, \$20000.

J. W. Mahoney to Wm. H. Hidding, Jr., undiv. 1/2 sw 1/4, 30-99-13, and e 1/2 se 1/4, 25-99-14, \$1.

H. C. Foulks to Severin Bergeson, lots 18, 19, 20, blk. 3, Carey's add. to Lime Springs Station, \$300.

August F. Wolf to Herman C. Erek, lot 8, e 1/2 lot 9, w 1/2 lot 7, Blk. 14, Elma, \$2225.

D. H. Thomas Mayor et al., to J. G. Roberts, w 1/2 lot 11, blk. 1, Lime Springs Station, \$75.00.

Chas. Malek to O. J. McHugh, et al., lot 12, blk. 17, Cresco, \$1.

R. T. St. John to H. Monholland, lot 10 and 13, blk. 7, Woodland add. to Riceville, \$1800.

Harrison Dennis to F. A. Brown, n 1/2 lots 7 and 8, blk. 7, E. Riceville, \$150.

Otto G. Peterson to Mary G. Peterson, s 1/2 lots 9 and 10, and all lot 11, blk. 37, Cresco, \$1.

Theodore Biwer to Carl O. Rohr, lot 15, blk. 40, Potter's div. to Elma, \$2000.

Joseph Hogger to Geo. R. Larson, w 1/2 ne 1/4, 13 100-14, \$2600.

Julius Roessler to Ervin Knight, s 1/2 sw 1/4, 26-100-14, \$8600.

E. R. Thompson to S. B. Despres, (Q. C. D.) lot 1 and e 1/2 lot 2, blk. "D" Robison's add. to Elma, \$1.

Jay L. Tennant to Robert E. Conley, undiv. 1/2 se 1/4 and e 1/2 sw 1/4, 2-00-14, \$10000.

J. E. Doolittle, et al., Exrs. to E. R. Thompson, lot 1 and e 1/2 lot 2, blk. "D" Robison's add. to Elma, \$100.

D. J. O'Donnell to Peter J. Kelly, s 1/2 ne 1/4, 32-98-13, \$1.

Richard Kapler to Daniel S. Kapler, e 40 acres of w 1/2 sw 1/4 and w 60 acres of e 1/2 sw 1/4, 16-99-11, \$1.

John Burke, et al., to E. R. Dubble, w 1/2 se 1/4, 6-99-14, \$10000.

Thos. Donovan to E. J. Thomas guardian, parcel on sw 1/4 36-100-11, (4 r by 20 r) \$100.

D. L. Kirk to C. F. Brady, (Q. C. D.) ne 1/4, 13-99-13, \$1.

Hugo Dessel to Frank Koch, (Q. C. D.) ne 1/4 and e 1/2 nw 1/4, 25-100-12, \$1.

C. H. Unger to Chas. E. Baum and wife, lots 13 and 14, blk. E. Robison's add. to Elma, \$4200.

F. D. Mead to H. F. Barnes, lot 14, blk. 16, Baldwin's add. to Cresco, \$1.

Frank Devereaux to C. H. Unger, lots 7 and 8, blk. 28, Elma, \$400.

James E. Borling to F. P. Ryan, s 80 acres nw fr. 1/4, 19-100-14, \$6800.

Barbara Samec, et al., to Maay Hron, nw 1/4, 27-98-12 and ne 1/4, 28-98-12.

Andrew C. Harding to James P. Neste, (Q. C. D.) ne 1/4, 24-100-14.

James P. Neste to S. Greenblatt, ne 1/4 24-100-14, \$1.

Della Lloyd Kirk, Exrx. to C. F. Brady (Probate Deed) undiv. 1/2 ne 1/4, 13-99-13, \$3000.

Davin J. Ferrie, Sheriff to J. J. McDowell and wife, lot 8, blk. 2, Chester, Ia., \$1525.79.

ORIGINAL NOTICE.

In the District Court of Howard County, Iowa.

W. H. Stafford, Plaintiff, vs. All persons who claim to be heirs of William Gebby or (Gibby) deceased, and all unknown defendants, and claimants who claim any right, title or interest in and to lot number three (3), Block number twenty-nine (29), in Cresco, Iowa, according to the recorded plat thereof and that heretofore William Gebby or (Gibby) owned said premises and died without leaving any heirs, and that his widow Anna Gibby inherited and became the owner of all of the premises and property and that Anna Gibby conveyed same afterwards to Nellie Powers and that Nellie Powers became the full owner thereof and after wards died and one John W. Rice inherited from her the entire premises and property and that the entire premises and property were purchased from said John W. Rice and thereby became the owner of all of said premises and that he is still the owner thereof, and that no other person has any interest therein or right or title to said premises or to any part thereof, and asking that his title all the defendants and all persons who claim any interest in or title to said premises.

To the above named defendants and to all persons who make any claim to the premises heretofore described: You are hereby notified that there is now on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court in and for Howard County, Iowa, a petition of plaintiff in which he claims to own lot number three (3), block number twenty-nine (29), in Cresco, Iowa, according to the recorded plat thereof and that heretofore William Gebby or (Gibby) owned said premises and died without leaving any heirs, and that his widow Anna Gibby inherited and became the owner of all of the premises and property and that Anna Gibby conveyed same afterwards to Nellie Powers and that Nellie Powers became the full owner thereof and after wards died and one John W. Rice inherited from her the entire premises and property and that the entire premises and property were purchased from said John W. Rice and thereby became the owner of all of said premises and that he is still the owner thereof, and that no other person has any interest therein or right or title to said premises or to any part thereof, and asking that his title all the defendants and all persons who claim any interest in or title to said premises.

That unless you appear thereto and defend before noon of the second day of the next term of the District Court in and for Howard County, Iowa, appointed to be held at the Court House in Cresco, Iowa, commencing on May 15th, 1916, your default will be entered and a decree and judgment entered against you in accordance with the prayer of plaintiff's said petition.

JOHN MCCOOK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

It is hereby ordered that the foregoing original notice be published for four successive weeks in the Cresco Plain Dealer, a weekly newspaper published in Cresco, Howard County, Iowa, the first publication thereof to be made in the issue printed and published April 14th, 1916.

Dated and signed at Cresco, Iowa, April 12, 1916. J. W. FLATT, Clerk of the District Court.



The Most Cream Separator Value For Your Money

ON a Primrose separator there are no mechanical adjustments to make except the turning of one screw to bring the bowl to the correct height—once a year, perhaps. Every bearing is oiled with clean, fresh oil before the handle makes a quarter turn. There is no chance to injure the spindle or spindle bearings when replacing the bowl. These are three exclusive Primrose separator features.

The milk supply bowl is firmly set in one place—the right place. The milk float goes into just the right position, either side up. The gears are all rigidly fastened. The bowl has the cleanest, closest-skimming device and the largest skimming surface ever put into a cream separator.

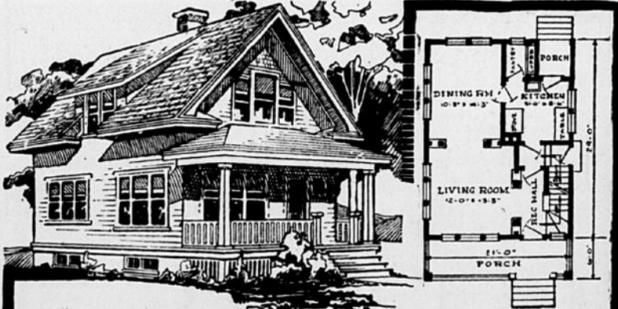
The Primrose is worth more than any other separator built, and it sells for less than many of them. Drop in and let the dealer show you why.

International Harvester Company of America

(Incorporated)

Primrose cream separators are sold by

L. E. BAUER, Cresco



Leaves Nothing to be Desired

Here's a home to be proud of! Notice how pleasing the exterior appearance is. It's simple, yet not too plain.

Now look at the first-floor plan. Doesn't it just about tell the whole story for a complete arrangement of rooms downstairs?

The living room and dining room are fine large rooms opening into each other. The pantry and kitchen are arranged to the housewife's convenience—they save many a step in the daily work of preparing the meals. All the rooms are well lighted and well ventilated.

Come in and let us show you the second floor plan of this home. We can also show you designs of other modern homes that can be built at a very reasonable cost.

It's no obligation on your part. Our complete plan illustrations are at your disposal.

C. S. ALEXANDER

Market St. Harness House

I have bought the Ed Thomas Harness Shop and am ready to supply your wants in anything in the Harness Line

Do Your Repair Work or Make You a New Harness

I guarantee the Work and Materials sent out of the shop. I ask for a continuance of the patronage heretofore given this shop, and ask all my friends to call and see me when in need of anything in my line. It will do us both good

OWEN MCGEE

Cresco - - Iowa

G. MEVERDEN

DEALER IN

Furniture, Carpets and Mattings

UNDERTAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES