

THE LEON REPORTER

O. E. MULL, Editor.

LEON, IOWA

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"LAF" YOUNG SAYS HE WILL
BE A CANDIDATE.

Announces Himself as Aspirant For
Office Made Vacant by Death
of Senator Dolliver.

"Laf" Young has announced him-
self as a candidate for the office of
United States Senator to succeed
the late Senator J. P. Dolliver.

The announcement of Mr. Young
follows:

To the republican members of the
thirty-fourth general assembly of
Iowa:

In this public manner I desire to
announce that I am a candidate for
United States senator to succeed the
late Senator Dolliver. In other
words, I ask the general assembly
which meets in January to ratify the
appointment made by Governor
B. F. Carroll. The Dolliver term
will expire March 4, 1913. I am un-
der no pledge to Governor Carroll
or to anyone else in regard to my
 candidacy for the Dolliver succe-
sion, or for the term beginning
March 4, 1913. If chosen by the
votes of the general assembly as
senator, I pledge myself to the ser-
vice of the people in honesty and
sincerity.

Every good cause shall have my
assistance. Every good measure
shall have my vote. As I have heretofore
announced, I shall attempt
to be a builder rather than a critic
or destroyer. Some of the best re-
forms can be effected by the con-
structive rather than by destructive
work. In judging the quality of a
measure, I shall not inquire its
source. It will not be my purpose
to distract the republican party,
whose success in 1912 should be
the aim of every republican. The
republican party has demonstrated
its capacity to do big and wise
things. The party should be sus-
tained. It should be made ready for
the great contest two years ahead.

The democratic party has never
been able to satisfy the country of
its fitness to rule. It is considered
unsafe by a majority of the people.

I invite all of my friends through-
out the state, without further delay,
to use their influence in my behalf.
Respectfully,

LAFAYETTE YOUNG.

WHEN IOWA LOSES ONE CON-
GRESSMAN.

If Appointment Is Cut Legislature
This Winter Must Act and Plans
Are Devised.

That Iowa will have but ten con-
gressmen instead of eleven after
March 4, 1913, is regarded as very
probable.

That the legislature which meets
next January will have to redistrict
the state congressionally, follows:

The best posted public men be-
lieve that the official census reports
will be ready for congress when it
convenes in December and it is
thought to be certain that congress
will immediately fix the appointment
on the basis of which members of
congress thereafter are to be elected.

Practically all of the states have
been reported and a fair estimate of
a population of 90,000,000 has been
made. If the present ratio of about
190,000 to the district were contin-
ued it would add thirty or forty
members to the house of represen-
tatives. The opinion prevails that
congress will not permit the mem-
bership of the house to exceed 400.
And in order to keep it down to
that figure it will be necessary to fix
an apportionment of about 225,000.

Under the last census Iowa has a
population of 2,224,771. If con-
gress fixed the ratio at 225,000, as
expected, Iowa would be entitled to
ten congressmen. And this is the
number which it is believed Iowa
will have after the next congress.

The thirty-fourth general assem-
bly will have to act, although no
serious effort toward redistricting
has been attempted by the legisla-
ture of Iowa in twenty-five years,
despite the existence of serious dis-
proportion among the districts. For
instance, for several years the popu-
lation of the Eleventh district and
of the Tenth has been about 250,
000, while that of the First has been
about 165,000. But as long as Iowa
was given eleven congressmen no
legislature had the courage to un-
dertake the business of trying to
redistrict. With the number of con-
gressmen allotted to this state cut
to ten it is necessary that the as-
sembly remake the congressional
districts.

Politicians do not apprehend great
difficulty will attend the solution of
the problem in view of the fact that
one of the eleven congressmen from
Iowa is a democrat and a republic-
an legislature probably can devise
districts which will carefully elimi-
nate him without injuring the repub-
lican members of the delegation ex-
cept insofar as readjustment of their
districts will discommode their polit-
ical machines.

Three plans have been proposed
already by one of the leading repub-
licans of Iowa for making ten con-
gressional districts in Iowa.

In what may be termed plan No.
1, Muscatine county, in which I. S.
Pepper, the democratic congressman-
elect, resides, is added to the First
district, together with Wapello county
from the Sixth district.

Computations disclose the fact
that these plans give the districts
as nearly the average population of
225,000 as it is possible to make.

The following is a list of the coun-
ties in the proposed district of plan
No. 1.

First district—Des Moines (Con-
gressman Kennedy), Henry, Jeff-
erson, Lee, Louisa, Muscatine (Con-
gressman Pepper), Van Buren, Wap-
ello, Washington.

Second district—Cedar, Clinton

Jackson, Jones, Linn (Congressman

Good), Scott.

Third district—Black Hawk (Con-
gressman Pickett), Buchanan, But-
ler, Delaware, Dubuque, Franklin,
Grundy, Hardin, Wright.

Fourth district—Allamakee, Brem-
er, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Clay-
ton, Fayette, Floyd, Hancock, How-
ard, Mitchell, Winnebago, Winne-
sheik, Worth (Congressman Haugen).

Fifth district—Iowa, Jasper, John-
son, Keokuk, Lucas, Marion, Ma-
haska, Monroe (Congressman Ken-
dall), Poweshiek, Warren.

Sixth district—Benton, Marshall,
Polk, (Congressman Prouty), Story,
Tama.

Seventh district—Adams (Con-
gressman Townner), Appanoose,
Clarke, Davis, Decatur, Fremont,
Madison, Mills, Montgomery, Page,
Ringgold, Taylor, Union, Wayne.

Eighth district—Adair, Audubon,
Cass, Crawford, Dallas, Guthrie,
Harrison, Monona, Pottawattamie
(Congressman Smith), Shelby.

Ninth district—Boone, Calhoun,
Carroll, Emmet (Congressman
Woods), Greene, Hamilton, Hum-
boldt, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Pocahon-
tas, Sac, Webster.

Tenth district—Buena Vista,
Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Ida,
Lyon, O'Brien, Plymouth, Osceola,
Sioux, Woodbury (Congressman
Hubbard).

Population By Counties.

Under plan No. 1 the districts
would have population as follows:

First district—Des Moines, 36,
146; Henry, 18,640; Jefferson, 15,
951; Lee, 36,702; Louisa, 12,856;
Muscatine, 29,506; Van Buren, 15,
020; Wapello, 37,743; Washington,
19,925. Total, 222,486.

Second district—Cedar, 17,765;
Clinton, 45,394; Jackson, 21,259;
Jones, 19,050; Linn, 60,720; Scott,
56,000. Total, 220,188.

Third district—Black Hawk, 44,
856; Buchanan, 19,748; Butler, 17,
090; Delaware, 17,888; Dubuque,
57,450; Franklin, 14,780; Grundy,
13,674; Hardin, 20,921; Wright, 17,
951. Total, 224,258.

Fourth district—Allamakee, 17,
328; Bremer, 15,843; Cerro Gordo,
25,011; Chickasaw, 15,371; Clayton,
25,567; Fayette, 27,919; Floyd, 17,
111; Hancock, 12,731; Howard, 12,
920; Mitchell, 13,435; Winnebago,
11,914; Winneshiek, 21,729; Worth,
9,950. Total, 226,829.

Fifth district—Iowa, 18,409; Jasper,
27,034; Johnson, 25,914; Keokuk,
21,160; Lucas, 13,462; Marion,
22,995; Mahaska, 29,860; Monroe,
25,429; Poweshiek, 19,589; Warren,
18,194. Total, 220,046.

Sixth district—Benton, 23,156;
Marshall, 30,274; Polk, 110,438;
Story, 24,083; Tama, 22,156. Total,
210,107.

Seventh district—Adams, 10,998;
Appanoose, 28,701; Clarke, 10,736;
Davis, 13,315; Decatur, 16,347; Fremont,
15,632; Madison, 15,621;
Mills, 15,811; Montgomery, 16,804;
Page, 24,002; Ringgold, 12,904;
Taylor, 16,312; Union, 16,616;
Wayne, 16,184. Total, 229,774.

Eighth district—Adair, 14,470;
Audubon, 12,671; Cass, 19,047;
Crawford, 20,011; Dallas, 36,228;
Guthrie, 17,374; Harrison, 23,162;
Monona, 16,633; Pottawattamie,
55,822; Shelby, 16,552. Total, 219,
400.

Ninth district—Boone, 27,626;
Calhoun, 17,119; Carroll, 20,117;
Emmet, 9,816; Greene, 16,023;
Hamilton, 19,242; Humboldt, 12,
182; Kossuth, 21,971; Palo Alto,
13,845; Pocahontas, 14,804; Sac,
16,555; Webster, 34,629. Total,
223,929.

Tenth district—Buena Vista, 15,
981; Cherokee, 16,741; Clay, 12,
766; Dickinson, 8,137; Ida, 11,296;
Lyon, 14,624; O'Brien, 17,262; Ply-
mouth, 23,129; Osceola, 8,956;
Sioux, 25,248; Woodbury, 67,616;
Total, 221,766.

"TAMA JIM" ON 1912.

In Doubt As to Whether G. O. P. Has
Been Licked Hard Enough.

Secretary Wilson was asked re-
cently what would be the effect of
the democratic victory on republic-
ans with respect to 1912 and wheth-
er republicans could get together
for the 1912 campaign. He did not
know whether the republicans had
been beaten badly enough to drive
them together. He said: "Wheth-
er the republicans get together for
the presidential campaign depends
on whether they have been licked
hard enough. I do not know wheth-
er they have got a hard enough
licking to induce them to drop this
internecine warfare, this factional
strife. If the same differences are
going to continue, then we may be
in for another and worse licking."

We are glad we did not stop the
Leon Reporter because last week
we found an item in it that is worth
a year's subscription. It was that
Tom Maxwell of Corning had been
elected judge by a majority of 8
votes. That is skating on mighty
thin ice but it is enough. We have
known of Tom Maxwell for many
years and no doubt our lawyers
know him. We know Henry Elcher
does, and he knows that Maxwell is
a good lawyer and we are so glad
that he is elected that we are going
right up to John Lemley's grocery
and if we can get a glass of sweet
cider we shall drink it.—Washing-
ton Democrat.

HAD NOT A WORD TO SAY.

Friends of President Taft ap-
proach that gentleman the morn-
ing after the election and asked for
a statement. The President replied he
had nothing to say. And even the
lion hunter had nothing to say. This
is perhaps the first time in years
the man who wielded the "big
stick" has been silent on any sub-
ject.—Memphis Democrat.

The old order changeth all right,
all right, and seems to keep right on
changing. The Democratic majority
in the next house is now figured at
64.

CORN AND WHEAT FALLING.

A very serious condition as regards
wheat and corn exists in the United
States at the present time. In the
past two months there has been a
loss of nearly 22 cents a bushel in
wheat, while corn, one of the coun-
try's great staple crops, has declined
nearly 23 cents a bushel.

To add to the seriousness of the
condition, there seems to be good
reasons for believing that there will
be further decline in the prices of
both wheat and corn.

Why these tremendous declines?

There are reasons:
First—Because the United States
today is fully 5 cents per bushel
out of line with other wheat-exporting
countries.

Second—Because the United
States is being undersold by other
countries in the great wheat markets
of the world.

As conditions exist at the present
time, the United States is unable to
sell any great amount of its bread-
stuffs on account of competing coun-
tries. These countries are selling
their wheat at prices that the United
States cannot meet.

There have been big crops of wheat
in the wheat-producing countries
other than the United States—the
Argentine Republic, Australia, Rus-
sia and India. These big crops
as a consequence have forced the
United States out of the running.

Farmers of the United States have
been receiving abnormally high
prices for their grains for a long
period. Now the American farmer
is allowing rival exporting countries
to fill up importing countries at
lower prices than he will accept.

We are out of line on our export
business and there will have to be a
readjustment before conditions will
improve.

The world's supply of breadstuffs
is much larger now than at the same
time last year. The harvesting of
the wheat crop in the Argentine rep-
ublic will soon begin. Wheat cut-
ting in the northern section of that
country begins about November 10,
and by December 15 the cutting of
wheat will be general. By January
1 the movement of Argentine wheat
to importing wheat countries will
be well under way.

The Argentine republic has not
the wheat elevators that we have;
neither has the country the storage
facilities. Wheat there is piled on
the ground or is shoveled into bins
in the open air. Thus the grain is
forced into the market at once.

The exporters surplus of wheat in
the Argentine republic is estimated
at from 80,000,000 to 120,000,000
bushels. The very fact that there is
much grain to be sent to other coun-
tries will spur the countries that have
wheat for export to sell their grain—
and without delay.

Again, corn conditions in other
wheat exporting countries were never
better and come near being ideal.
The dry spell was broken by heavy
rains at just the right time and the
wheat is reported as better than the
average in quantity and quality.

It must be remembered that land
in these countries is cheaper than
land in the United States; that la-
bor is cheaper and thus the Ameri-
can farmer is placed at another dis-
advantage when it comes to prices.
These countries are also able to
market their grain in Liverpool and
France cheaper than the United
States can market its product in the
same cities.

The visible supply of wheat in the
United States is double what it was
a year ago. The visible supply in-
creased over 2,000,000 bushels dur-
ing the past week. It is now 40-
120,000 bushels, as compared with
27,000,000 bushels a year ago. Chi-
cago alone has 12,000,000 bushels of
wheat of all descriptions.

At the present time, too, there
are 38,700,000 bushels of wheat
afloat on the oceans.

These facts explain why the wheat
situation in the United States is so
much out of line, why there has been
the decline in prices, and why the
outlook for the future is not con-
sidered by good judges of conditions
to be bright.

The trade in flour never before
has been so dull for a period of six
months as it has been this year.
Local millers, as well as millers in
the northwest, have sold enormous
quantities of flour for future deliv-
ery, but they, as one man says
that it is impossible to secure ship-
ping directions from the men who
have made the purchase. This re-
flects a lack of demand for flour.
Flour as well as wheat is out of
line from an exporting standpoint.
Mills are idle and the market is al-
most at a standstill.

The decline in the price of corn
results from the fact that the largest
corn crop in the history of America
has been raised this year. The crop
is estimated at the enormous total
of 3,100,000,000 bushels, as against
2,772,000,000 bushels last year.

To complicate matters, the corn
crop in the Argentine Republic that
comes into direct competition with
our corn has also been exceptionally
large.

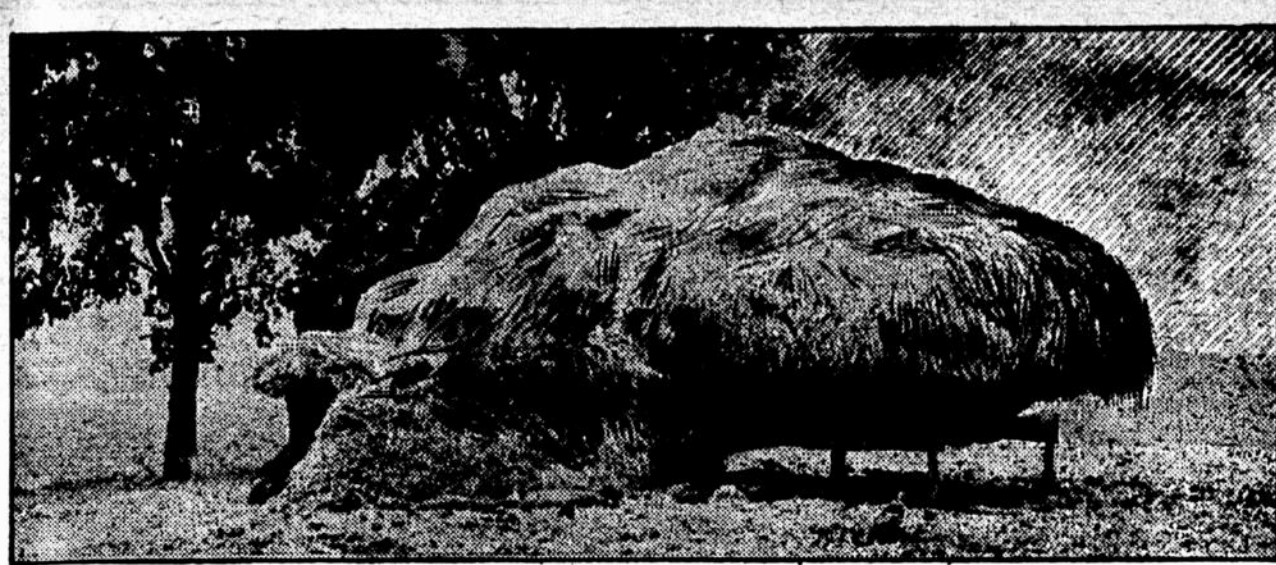
The cycle of high prices must be
followed by a cycle of low prices.

A big corn crop means lower-
priced hogs and cattle and sheep.
Never in the history of the United
States have so many cattle and
sheep been sent to the feed lots as
this year. More are going.

A large percentage of the corn will
come out in the shape of meat in-
stead of grain, and there is some
consolation in this fact. Meats will
be lower as a result of existing con-
ditions.—St. Joe Observer.

The latest report of the depart-
ment of agriculture shows that the
poultry products of Iowa alone
amounted last year to \$25,858,573.
It will be difficult to make the man
who buys eggs twelve months in the
year believe these figures are not
under-estimated.

"Iowa has fallen off slightly in
population, but it has grown rich
and furnished money to make other
states rich," says the Oaage News.



Here is a grim outpost of old-fashioned waste.

Every haystack in this country has an outside coating of hay rotted
and rusted by exposure to sun and rain and dew. Even the inside layers
are not protected from the elements. In this way you lose say one-tenth
of the value of your hay before it is put into the barn. After it is stored,
loose and scattered, the deterioration of quality still goes on.

A city business conducted that way would
fail. Every farmer should have his own
hay press and bale his own hay, whether
he feeds it or sells it. His pocketbook gets
the benefit in either case.

I. H. C. Hay Presses are reasonable in
price. They are made on a sound, practical
principle—direct pull power—proved best
after years of tests. They are known to be
the best in the world—and every farmer is
entitled to that full measure of value.
The waste hay in a few haystacks will pay
for one. A dealer everywhere.



International Harvester Company of America

Chicago, U. S. A.

COMBINED CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE
Exchange National Bank of Leon and the First National
Bank of Grand River, Comptrollers' Call, Nov. 10, 1910.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Loans and bond securities	Capital, surplus and profits
United States bonds and premiums ..	Circulation
Banking house, furniture and fix- tures	Bills payable
Other real estate	Call deposits
Cash and exchange	Time deposits
Total	Total

Exchange National Bank

Leon, Iowa

Capital and Surplus \$42,500.00

J. P. HAMILTON, President.

A. L. ACKERLY, Cashier.

S. G. MITCHELL, Asst. Cash.

CARL MONROE, Asst. Cash.

First National Bank

Grand River, Iowa

Capital \$25,000.00

A. L. ACKERLY, President.

PATRICK GRIFFIN, Vice Pres.

J. C. BROTHERS, Cashier.

J. E. FIERCE, Asst. Cashier.

Some people think that a large deposit and a big footing makes a strong
bank. The strength of a bank is measured by a comparison of its capital with the
amount of its deposits. If you will divide the deposits of these strong NATIONAL
BANKS by the amount of their capital and surplus and then make a similar com-
parison of other banks, you will find we are giving our depositors about double
the security offered by most banks. Why not deposit with us and you can deposit
in either bank by mail. Five per cent interest paid for 12 months' time deposits.

Not Sisters

Now and again you see two women pass-
ing down the street who look like sisters.
You are astonished to learn that they are
mother and daughter, and you realize that
a woman at forty or forty-five ought to be
at her finest and fairest. Why isn't it so?
The general health of woman is so in-
timately associated with the local health
of the essentially feminine organs that
there can be no red cheeks and round
form where there is female weakness.

Women who have suffered from
this trouble have found prompt
relief and cure in the use of Dr.
Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It gives vigor and vitality to the
organs of womanhood. It clears the complexion, brightens the
eyes and reddens the cheeks.

No alcohol, or habit-forming drugs is contained in "Favorite Prescription."

Any sick woman may consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free. Every letter is
held as sacredly confidential, and answered in a plain envelope. Address:
World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Pres., Buffalo, N. Y.

MILD, GENTLE LAXATIVE
FOR WOMEN GIVEN FREE

So many of the ills of women are due
to habitual constipation, probably be-
cause of their false modesty on the sub-
ject, that their attention cannot be too
strongly called to the importance of keep-
ing the bowels open. It is always impor-
tant to do that, regardless of the sex, but
it is especially important in women.

From the time the girl begins to men-
struate until menopause ceases she has
always vastly better prospects of coming
through healthy if she watches her bowel
movements. If you find yourself consti-
pated, with bad breath, pimply complex-
ion, headaches, belching gas and other
symptoms of indigestion and constipation,
take a small dose of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup
Pepsin. It is a woman's favorite laxa-
tive. You will find that you can do away
with salts, strong cathartics, etc., which

are entirely unsuited to woman's require-
ments.

Mrs. Katherine Haberstroff of McKees
Rock, Pa., and Mrs. A. E. Herrick of
Wheeler, Mich., who was almost paral-
yzed in her stomach and bowels, are now
cured by the use of this remedy. A free
sample bottle can be obtained by address-
ing Dr. Caldwell, and after you are con-
vinced of its merits buy it of your drug-
gist at fifty cents and one dollar a bottle.

Dr. Caldwell does not feel that the
purchase of his remedy ends his obli-
gation. He has specialized in stomach,
liver and bowel diseases for over forty
years and will be pleased to give the
reader any advice on the subject free
of charge. All are welcome to write
him. Whether for the medical advice
or the free sample address him Dr.
J. R. Caldwell, 63 Caldwell Building,
Monticello, Ill.

V. R. McGINNIS

LAWYER, Successor to Curry & McGinnis, Or.
Room in Ray block.

A Laxative
Cure for
Lagrippe.
Colds,
Headache
and Neuralgia.

Acts quickly and is
tasteless.

Quick! Things are
moving faster today than
ever before. People de-
mand it. Likewise, they
demand medicine that
will act quickly. This
fact was recognized in
making Nyal's Laxacold.

It cures colds in the
shortest possible time.

Laxacold contains no
quinine; therefore, the
unpleasant effect of this
drug is never produced
by it. Laxacold increases
the excreting function of
the skin, relieves pain,
acts gently on the bowels,
and is tasteless.

No one objects to tak-
ing Laxacold.

55 doses for 25 cents.

W. C. STEMPEL & CO.,

Leon, Iowa