

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

B. F. CARROLL

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF IOWA

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Delivered to the Thirty-fourth Session of the General
Assembly, January 1911.

In assuming, for a second time, the duties of Chief Executive of our state, I want to acknowledge with gratefulness the continued confidence that has been reposed in me and the honor that has again been conferred.

In the two years lying before us I shall put forth every possible effort to so conduct the affairs of the State as to merit the consideration that has been so generously extended by the suffrage of our people.

A few days ago I transmitted to you a message in which I discussed at length many subjects pertaining to the affairs of the state and made a number of suggestions as to matters of legislation. In this address I shall deal more particularly with the growth and development of the state and with those questions which relate to the doings and actions of the people as a whole, rather than to their officials and to the General Assembly.

FIFTY YEARS OF DEVELOPMENT.

I have witnessed fifty years of the development of our splendid commonwealth. It is true that during the first years of the fifty I was not of that age to give particular attention to the growth of the state but my field of observations grew with my years until recently it has been my privilege to see and study it from every side and from every corner.

In the half century that has passed I have seen much of the cultivated portion of the state emerge from the prairie grass and from the forests and have seen its methods and customs arise from the most crude and primitive to the most advanced and enlightened. From the little old diamond plow, the mowing scythe and the cradle, the pepperbox threshing machine, the ox-cart and the linch-pin wagon, we have come along to the use of the two-row cultivator, the self-binder, the threshing machine that cuts the bands, feeds itself and stacks the straw, and to the automobile as a means of convey-

ance. We have converted the sod house of northwest Iowa and the log hut with its stick chimney and puncheon floor of the wooded sections, into the splendid and magnificent city and country homes of all parts of the state. We have elevated labor and broadened the field of activity for the business man. We have dignified and ennobled every profession known to our state and, above all, we have established a splendid and noble citizenship not excelled anywhere. All of this has come about in a little more than a generation and to my mind the possibilities of the future are as promising as the fulfillment of the past has been marvelous. The credit for all of this and the prospect for the future we owe, in a large measure, to that generation of sturdy men and women who came into our state during the first half of the last century and who were the real pioneers of that day and age.

Well do I remember the stories of early life in southeast Iowa as told by those settlers and with what anxiety and earnestness those commonplace people struggled with the hardships and privations of pioneer days. That which was the experience of southeastern Iowa was later the experience of the northwest and of almost all parts of the state. My memory reaches back to the closing days of that period when we had no means of reaching the outside world except by team and wagon and when we were almost an empire shut up within ourselves. When the wheat and corn upon which the family subsisted were ground into flour or meal with the little water-mills standing along the local streams, and when the clothing that covered the family was clipped as wool from the back of the sheep, carded by hand, spun into yarn by the women of the family, woven into cloth and made into clothing by the same hands. When the shoes which protected the feet from the cold of those severe winters were made upon the cobbler's bench, during the evening hours, by the father or the large brothers of the family. Not a small part of the meat upon which the family subsisted consisted of small game, turkeys and deer, killed in the fields and forests.

Those pioneers were men and women of courage and determination and they were preparing this fertile empire which we call Iowa, for a great and glorious commonwealth, and whether they hailed from the timbered sections of the south and east or from the bleak prairies of the north and west they were building and planning for the future, and who is there now to rise up and say that the work of that generation was not wisely and grandly done?

SIXTY-FOUR YEARS A STATE.

We are now in the sixty-fifth year of our statehood. During that time nineteen different individuals have occupied the position with which you have honored me for a second time. Eighteen of these men came from states other than Iowa. New England has furnished us six Executives, viz.: Grimes, from New Hampshire; Merrill, from Maine; Briggs and Shaw, from Vermont; Hempstead and Larrabee, from Connecticut. Maryland gave us Kirkwood; Illinois, Drake; Ohio, Lowe and Garst; Pennsylvania, Carpenter, Newbold and Cummins, while New York was the birthplace of Stone, Gear, Sherman, Boies and Jackson. These men have done much to bring our state up to the high standing which it now enjoys in the sisterhood of states.

Some of them came to Iowa when it was yet a territory and assisted in laying the foundation upon which the government of the commonwealth is builded. They were members of the early assemblies and of the constitutional conventions. At that time the population and wealth of the state was largely confined to the eastern portion but its settled territory extended quite rapidly. Our progress has been almost constant and our development very marked. Lands which cost the Federal Government from three to eight cents per acre are now worth as much as \$200 per acre. We have grown in population from about 96,000 in 1846 to nearly 2,225,000 in 1910. We have converted our forests and prairies, almost 55,000 square miles in area, into as many square miles of cultivated and productive land. We furnished nearly 70,000 Civil War soldiers and our full quota of Mexican and Spanish-American War volunteers. We have increased the production of our greatest staple, corn, from 1,400,000 bushels in 1846 to nearly 355,000,000 bushels in 1910. We have established in the state 1,656 banks and banking institutions with deposits approaching \$400,000,000. Our insurance interests are scarcely second to those of any of the older states. We have builded and are operating more than 10,000 miles of railroad. The value of our crops for the last year exceeded \$362,000,000. While the total value of farm products including live stock exceeds \$800,000,000. We have given to the nation the greatest agricultural state in the Union.

LOSS IN POPULATION.

We have been hearing a great deal about the loss of population. What signifies the loss of 7,000 people out of a total number of two

and one-quarter millions? It takes three decimal places to find the figure representing the per cent of decrease.

Accepting the figures showing the population as being correct and yet there is a perfect rational explanation of the decrease which does not in any manner reflect upon the state or its material interests. Let me say in this connection that the national census of 1900 shows the population of the state to have been 2,231,856, while the state census of 1905 shows only 2,210,050, or a loss of 21,808. The census of 1910 places the figures representing the total population at 2,224,771, which shows a gain of 14,721 during the last five years. During the ten-year period, however, there is shown to be a loss of 7,082. The number of farms in the state as shown by the 1900 census was 228,622 and by the recent census 216,807 or a decrease of 11,815. It certainly cannot be said that any land has actually been lost to the state but it must mean that more than 11,800 farms have been consolidated with other farms and it is reasonable to assume that the families previously occupying the farms thus lost, being farmers' families, have, in general, sought homes elsewhere than in Iowa.

The average number of people to each farm, as shown by the census of 1900, was a little more than five and one-half, which, applied to the decrease in the number of farms, would mean a loss of more than 65,000 of the farming population of the state. There are many things which may have had to do with this change in population, but to my mind by far the most potent influence has been the very rapid advance in the price of our lands during recent years, causing many to dispose of their high-priced farms and go elsewhere to buy cheaper lands. Then, too, there is little doubt but that the young man just starting for himself and the man of small means have taken their families and gone where a quarter or a half section of land could be bought for less than an eighty-acre tract can be bought for here in Iowa.

The same census enumeration which credits us with a decrease in population has done us the kindness to furnish other figures that present a very different picture and tell a very different story. For example, the recent census shows that the value of Iowa farm lands from 1900 to 1910 increased in round numbers from \$1,256,000,000 to \$2,800,000,000, or about 123 per cent. The value of buildings alone increased nearly 89 per cent. The value of farm implements and machinery increased nearly 65 per cent. The expenditures for labor increased from \$16,376,000 to \$24,732,000, or 51 per cent. Can anyone study these figures and those that

I have heretofore quoted and conclude that there is anything seriously the matter with Iowa?

LOSS IN SCHOOL POPULATION.

I do not feel so deeply concerned about the loss of a few thousand people from our general population as I do about the loss in school population. From 1900 to 1910, as shown by the annual school enumeration, the school population of the state decreased from 731,154 to 677,204, showing a loss of 54,150 persons of school age in ten years, being almost seven and one-half per cent decrease. This would indicate that in the main our loss in population consists of the younger men and women who are the parents of children less than twenty-one years of age. The result is that the attendance in our public schools, especially in the country schools, has been constantly decreasing.

In 1908 there were 1,752 schools in the state with an enrollment of ten pupils or less, while the report for 1910 shows 2,071 such schools. If this rate of decrease in attendance keeps up for a few years, what is to become of the country school? We are confronted with no more serious problem than that of the rural schools. Some people have attributed our loss in population to our country schools and their methods. It would seem to me a much more reasonable criticism to attribute the condition of the country schools to the loss in population. Restore the old time number of pupils to the rural school districts and the solution of the school question will be greatly simplified.

During the last ten years the average size of the farms in Iowa have increased from 151.2 acres to 156.3 acres, or about 3.4 per cent, while the decrease in general population has been only about three-tenths of one per cent. During the same period the decrease in school population has been almost seven and one-half per cent. As previously shown, much of loss in school population is confined to the country districts, which indicates, not only a movement from the state, but from the country toward the cities and towns. This is a condition not peculiar to Iowa alone, but has been the experience of other of the older and more densely populated states, some of whose farms have been practically abandoned.

KEEP THE BOY ON THE IOWA FARM.

The slogan "Keep the boy on the farm" should be changed to "Keep the boy on the Iowa farm." It is likewise important that we encourage the girls to remain upon the farms. Proper credit has never been given to the girls and women for

the part they have taken in the development of the state. The women of Iowa have met every requirement that could be expected of wives, mothers and daughters. Every inducement should be held out both to the girl and to the boy who show a disposition to interest themselves in those things pertaining to country life, to get them to stay upon the farm. It is not, however, every farmer's boy who would make a good farmer nor every girl who would make a good farmer's wife any more than it is every merchant's son who would make a good merchant or every lawyer's son who would make a good attorney. It used to be thought that if a boy did not show an aptitude for anything else he would make a good farmer but the day of such way of thinking has passed. It requires brains and energy to make a good farmer just as it does to succeed at any other line of business. The boy who can succeed at farming will find no more honorable or profitable occupation.

How can we encourage people to remain upon the farm? By making farm life more attractive. The farm home should be the equal in all respects to the town or city home and with the independent systems of light, heat and water it is possible to so equip the country home as to make it the equal of any other.

I have been delighted, as I have gone about the state, to see the marked development along the lines above suggested. The figures previously quoted showing an increase of nearly 89 per cent in the value of buildings in ten years means that we are building better farm as well as town structures.

The improvement of our highways so as to bring the country home into closer relation to city and town life would, in my opinion, prove a potent factor in lessening the tendency to abandon the country. In this, too, we are making progress.

We have reached the period in our country's development when farm life means more than the raising of horses, cattle and hogs. It means all that and it also means the development of the highest type of American manhood and womanhood. Nowhere in all the realm of professional or business life do we find more successful men and women than those who came from the farms. The atmosphere surrounding the country home means the development of strong minds and bodies. What is it, then, that causes a constant stream of young people, as well as those of older years, to leave the farm and seek employment in the cities and towns? While there may be many answers to the question, it seems to me that there are a few very potent and obvious reasons, among them being the

better wages obtainable, the shorter hours of labor, employment usually throughout the year, better social advantages and the fact that the high price of lands makes it difficult for the man of small means to equip himself with land, machinery, etc., necessary to engage in farming upon his own account.

This again furnishes a reason why our state has lost in population. The young man seeking employment other than farming, failing to find it in this state, goes elsewhere where manufacturing is engaged in more extensively, or where the kind of employment he desires may be found. This loss can only be overcome by the establishment of such industries as will keep our young men in our midst.

To check the drift of people from the country to the cities and towns, will, in my judgment, require a revival of social life in our rural communities. Many of the old time social features of the country have disappeared and a sufficient substitute therefor has not been found. The natural result is for the people to seek places of entertainment and amusement in the nearby city or town, and eventually these things draw them away from the country.

OTHER REASONS.

It seems to me that I have suggested some, at least, of the more apparent reasons for the loss of much of the population that annually leaves our state and is not wholly offset by people coming from elsewhere, as well as having touched upon the real causes of the drift from the country to the cities and towns. There are, no doubt, many other reasons for changes in population such as a desire for different climate, opportunities for speculation in lines of business not common to our state, a desire to engage in fruit and other farming such as is done in the irrigated sections as well as because of the natural tendency toward changing about from place to place. Someone has quite aptly suggested that there are three classes of people required in the development of every new country. First comes the pioneer, who often does little more than to blaze the way and move on. A second class comes in and takes his place and brings the country up to a fair stage of development; and then gives way to the third class who become the permanent occupants of the country. It is the first and second classes or the pioneers and the near-pioneer that we have been losing. It is only the natural order of things and it means that we have reached this third or highest stage in development.

I shall not say that there is no merit in the suggestion that our political strife has had an unwholesome effect upon the state. While these things may not have driven anyone from among us, I do not apprehend that they have in any way encouraged people to locate here. No business man ever seeks a battleground, either bloody or bloodless, upon which to make an investment, at least not until the battle is ended, and certain it is, that capital is not going to flow readily to a state where uncertainties exist as to the conditions under which it may be invested and handled. Neither do I believe it to be any encouragement to our business interests to have our state better known away from home by reason of its political and factional feuds than for its broad acres and immense crops. The terms "progressive" and "standpats" as used in this state to represent discordant elements, have never induced one man or one woman to locate in the state. There is evidence upon every hand and from almost every county that these bitter factional alignments have had their influence upon local business conditions of the various communities. Men have been known for these reasons to change their places of banking, of purchasing goods and of transacting business in general. Even the harmonious and united efforts of business men's organizations have been interfered with because of tense factional feeling. The man who suggested that these things have had a bearing upon the population of the state had much ground upon which to base his conclusions.

Nothing better could come to our state than that there should be an end of these matters. Give the business interests of the state precedence over the ambitions of men and let the people join in a united effort to promote the material welfare of the commonwealth.

It do not wish to be misunderstood. Where we need new laws, and we do need some, let us have them, and let us have a chance to test their efficiency by requiring that they be observed. No wiser suggestion has been made recently, than the suggestion by President Taft, that we halt in our efforts to legislate long enough to secure compliance with laws already enacted so that we may know just what additional legislation is needed. Constant agitation means constant disturbance of business conditions. I sometimes fear that we have been spending too much time inculcating in the minds of the people a feeling of distrust of all public officials and a further idea that nothing can be accomplished except by legislation, state or national. That man is a benefactor who can catch the ear of the people long enough to call their attention to the many things which they can do for themselves.

ADVERTISE AND EDUCATE.

Much has been said recently about advertising the possibilities of our state. I doubt not that much good could be accomplished by judiciously publishing to the country at large the advantages and possibilities of our commonwealth. While I believe in advertising I believe also in a thorough system of education, here among our own people. I do not speak these words in any spirit of criticism, because we have been making such marked progress in recent years that in the face of the most severe criticism that one would be warranted in making he feels more like stopping to commend than to find fault, and yet with all this we do not fully realize the possibilities of our state. Our own people do not yet appreciate the almost unlimited resources of our soil when properly handled. We are still tending in the wrong direction, in this, at least, that our farms are increasing in size. Many men make money off of large farms, and there can be no criticism of that, but what we need to learn is more intensified farming. Produce more upon fewer acres. Our farms are capable of furnishing profitable returns for many more people than now occupy them if we will only farm closer. Ground which now yields thirty to forty bushels of corn per acre should be made to yield double that amount. This is no reckless statement and it needs only the application of proper efforts in order to demonstrate the fact. Upon a test, lands in our state have been made to yield more than one hundred and fifty bushels of corn to the acre, which is almost four times the highest average yield for any one year. Wheat has turned out in some instances more than fifty bushels to the acre during the last year and oats has gone from eighty to ninety bushels. These things are the best advertisements that our state could have when they are generally understood. If the average yield of corn could be brought up to fifty bushels per acre, it would be a gain of about twenty-five per cent over last year's crop or a gain in value of more than \$32,000,000.

We need to have better attention given to reclaiming lands lying along our streams and which, when brought into cultivation, constitute the most productive soil to be found anywhere in the state. This can be done, and in some parts of the state, is being done by straightening the streams and tiling out the ground. The most valuable small farms to be found in the state are the farms that have been thus reclaimed. What was formerly known as the "duck pond" country of northwest Iowa is fast becoming the most fertile and productive part of the state, through the means of drain-

age. From the best figures obtainable, it would seem that we have already expended more than \$105,000,000 for drainage purposes throughout the state. We have laid approximately 40,000,000 rods, or about 124,000 miles of tile, enough to encircle the globe almost five times. Most of this has been laid since the enactment of our present drainage laws. It is estimated that it will be necessary to expend about \$150,000,000 more to complete the work of drainage in this state. This will mean, when done, that from six to seven dollars per acre for every acre of land in Iowa has been spent for drainage purposes. The increased yield in crops of a very few years will many times compensate for this expenditure of money. This large increase in the productive capacity of the farms needs to be supplemented by like extension of other interests.

No greater need is felt than the necessity of the establishment of more manufactories within our midst. Already we have a great many manufacturing industries of a very high character, but there is room and much need for many more. The cement interests of our state are of immense importance and promise great success. We have the largest brick and tile factories in the world and these are supplemented by many smaller ones located in various parts of the state. Our gypsum interests are growing in importance. We have one sugar plant that turns out about one-fifteenth of the amount of sugar used in the state. And the managers of the factory inform me that they would have no difficulty in securing beets enough in the territory where the plant is located to supply three or four such factories. Why might we not be producing not only the remainder of what we consume but be supplying other places where the growing of sugar beets is not a success? Here is a splendid opportunity for investment of capital. We are extensively engaged in manufacturing machinery used in dairying and in a more limited way in general agricultural pursuits, but there are many lines along which we are far behind states no better located or favored for such things than we are here in Iowa.

Many millions of dollars have gone from us in the last few years to buy automobiles. Why not recognize the fact that the automobile has come to stay, and proceed to manufacture them at home more extensively than we are doing at present. We have been helping to make the cities of other states rich by buying their products, as well as by furnishing them men and means for carrying on their business.

The use of silos has become so general that there can be no longer any question but that they are to be a permanent thing

with us, and there is no reason why the silo as well as the machines for preparing the ensilage should not be manufactured here in Iowa. All that is needed along these lines is to get the attention of our people directed toward these various interests. We will then have enlarged our demand for labor and for the use of capital, both of which have been going elsewhere to find employment. I believe that our people are beginning to realize the importance of these matters as they have not done heretofore, and that we are upon the eve of larger developments along these lines.

LITERACY.

One of the real sources of pride to every citizen of our Commonwealth who stands for higher and better things in the affairs of the state is the fact that, while our population is made up of the representatives of almost every nation of the globe, our census of 1905 shows that 98½ per cent of all of the people over five years of age, living within the borders of our state, can read and write, and of those who have passed school age only 1 per cent but what can read and write. Nowhere in all of the states of the Union is there to be found a more intelligent, thrifty and prosperous people. We are blessed with a large number of small cities, but are not burdened with any overgrown places where the undesirable element accumulates. With the apparently equal advantages that obtain as to the various parts of the state and the well-balanced population, we may reasonably expect the interests of the entire Commonwealth to move along in about the same manner. Let the possibilities and opportunities of our state be fully realized and known, and the question of population will take care of itself. We have not the cheap lands that other states have to offer. People have been passing by us and going where lands were much lower, but, when quality and opportunity are taken into consideration, there is no place that offers anything better than Iowa. It takes more money to handle a proposition here than in some of the newer sections of the country, but there is nothing safer and more certain of satisfactory returns than here in our own state. We lost our greatest number of people between 1900 and 1905, when our land values were advancing most rapidly. We will gain back what we then lost and add many more when the relative values of lands are better understood, and when our owners of small farms learn that it pays better to farm Iowa lands closer and better than it does to sell here and go elsewhere for the purpose of getting a larger number of acres of less productive soil.

We need to continue to educate our people in matters of agriculture, the care and cultivation of the soil, the selection of seed, the rotation of crops and the value of animal husbandry. These are our great and natural sources of wealth. I think it will be admitted that we have been making very marked improvements along all the lines I have mentioned, but the work should be continued. I think, however, that some, especially those who have so strongly urged the teaching of agriculture in the rural schools, overlooked the fact that a great school of instruction is carried on throughout the state from one year's end until the next. Thousands of agricultural papers and journals of a high order are sent into the farmer's homes every week, and through them are constantly presented the most advanced and up-to-date methods and ideas. In addition to this there were eighty-four counties that held short courses and farmers' institute sessions last year. The state also contributed during the same period to the holding of ninety-five county fairs or agricultural societies. Then, too, the farmers themselves are working out many of the problems of successful farm life. Along with the questions of agriculture too, the farmers themselves are working out many of the problems of successful farm life. Along with the questions of agriculture should come renewed interest in horticulture. Large sums of money were made off of the fruit crop of 1909 and very much more could have been realized if our people had been educated in the matter of caring for, preparing and marketing and in disposing of their crop. We are lacking in this respect much more than in matters of agriculture. Why should we not apply the same methods here to protect our fruit crop that are resorted to elsewhere? We have this year, in Fremont county, an example of the value of smudging. Mr. C. E. Mincer of Hamburg had an apple crop of more than 8,000 bushels which, according to his own judgment and that of other capable horticulturalists, he saved by smudging, the cost of which was about 7 cents per bushel. You who know the market price of apples can readily determine the profit which he realized.

We need also to continue to educate our people in the matter of stock raising, and especially in dairying. The one and one-half million of milk cows which we now have should be increased to three or four millions, and much greater care should be exercised in the selection of dairy cows, so as to eliminate those which do not yield enough butter fat to make their keeping profitable. In my opinion, the enlargement of the dairy interests of the state-

would prove a more profitable and lasting benefit than almost any other kind of farming. It is not only a profitable industry, but dairy farming conserves the productive quality of the soil.

Corn and hogs have brought great wealth to the state, but many other lines of agricultural pursuits are equally profitable.

The poultry industry, while in the main engaged in as an incident to farming, is worthy of much greater attention. The census of 1905 shows that we had, at that time, more than 22,000,000 chickens in the state, and that the value of the eggs produced was nearly \$11,000,000.

This review of the various branches of agricultural pursuits might be continued indefinitely, but we need something besides agriculture even here in this great state of fertile fields and fine farms. Here we have coal and capital. Our people are able to consume and do consume the best of everything placed upon the market. We ought to be manufacturing more of the things we consume.

I do not claim originality for the saying, "more business and less politics," but I have been advocating it wherever I have gone for many months, and the state will have taken a long stride forward when that spirit shall be caught up from one border of the Commonwealth to the other. Would it not be a good time to revive the Indian meaning of the word "Iowa," viz., "This is the place," and let it be understood to mean the place for business, the place for profitable investments, the place where pauperism is reduced to the minimum; the place where illiteracy is scarcely known, the place of good homes, the place where the most valuable and productive farms in all the world are to be found? These things will not only attract, but hold, the best people in all the earth.

Time and your patience preclude the propriety of a further continuance of this discussion, but I want, in closing, to send a message from the good people of Iowa to those of her sister states and welcome them to this great Commonwealth, whose richness of soil, whose character of citizenship and whose opportunities for successful business enterprise, are equal to those of any other state in the Union. Here poverty is at a minimum and plenty is in abundance. Last year we produced enough corn to equal almost one hundred and sixty bushels for every man, woman and child in the state; enough eggs to have furnished every individual in the state an egg for breakfast every day in the year and to have had a surplus of sixteen million dozen left over; enough butter to have equaled more than two hundred and thirty pounds per year for

each family of five persons. In other words, we could have furnished during the single year 1910 for every man, woman and child in the United States practically four bushels of corn, one dozen eggs and a roll of butter.

Though we do not claim superiority as a small grain-producing state, we nevertheless produced enough wheat last year to have furnished four and one-half bushels to each individual in our state; enough barley to have furnished seven and three-tenths bushels per capita and oats equal to seventy bushels per capita.

Should we endeavor to load the horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, goats and mules of the state into ordinary size stock cars, eighteen cars to the train, running forty trains per day from this city to Chicago over any one of the trunk lines connecting the two places, start the first train at this hour and continuing every day in the year, the last train would not be moved before the first day of next January.

I shall not portray to you the picture of the Iowa corn crop loaded onto a wagon train moving around the globe, as has been so often done, but will state that our last year's crop would require such a train to be more than sixty-five thousand miles in length, or equal to two and two-thirds times the circumference of the earth. Should we today load our corn crop of last year into wagons each holding forty bushels, hitch them behind teams and start them by the State House, double file, allowing forty feet to each team and wagon and travel forty miles a day every day in the not have passed before the regular time for the adjournment of the next session of your honorable body in 1913.

Such is the condition of our state, the loss of a few thousand of whose population has attracted so much attention throughout the United States. I take no stock in the suggestion that those people who have gone from among us represents our undesirable population. Many of them are the sons and daughters, the brothers and sisters of the best people in our commonwealth. If you will go to the states to the west you will find that we have sent them the best class of citizens to be found within their borders, and that there they are helping to bring those states up to the high standard that we have attained to here in our beloved and beautiful Iowa.

REPORT

BY THE

GOVERNOR OF IOWA

OF

Pardons Suspensions and Commutations of Sentence

AND

Remissions of Fines

From January 1, 1909, to December 31, 1910

DES MOINES
EMORY H. ENGLISH, STATE PRINTER
1911