

Standard Form For Members of the Legislature

Name of Representative Seely, Guy A. Senator _____

Represented Black Hawk County, Iowa

1. Birthday and place 5 Sept. 1875 Poyneal Township, Black Hawk County, Iowa

2. Marriage (s) date place

Delia Mae Burk 19 Oct 1904 Hatfield, Iowa

3. Significant events for example:

A. Business Admitted to the bar on 12 June 1901

B. Civic responsibilities Mason; Knights of Pythias; Elks Club

C. Profession Lawyer

4. Church membership _____

5. Sessions served 32nd, 33rd General Assemblies 1907, 1909

6. Public Offices

A. Local _____

B. State Speaker of the House 1909-1910

C. National _____

7. Death 4 Nov 1916 Hatfield, Iowa; buried Seaview Cemetery, Hatfield, Iowa

8. Children Irene Mae

9. Names of parents Mr. and Mrs. Amos M. Seely (biological parents)
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Rice (her mother and step-father)

10. Education Educated in country schools

11. Degrees Business College; Iowa University law schools, Iowa City, Iowa graduating in 1901

12. Other applicable information Republican

- He entered Business College at age 16 and two years later he taught his first term of school.
- During his vacations from teaching he studied law with the law firm of Boies and Boies
- Military service - Spanish-American War - Co. B, 49th Iowa Volunteers
- After graduating from law school he moved to Waterloo Iowa where he formed a law partnership with John H. Hildebrand.
- That partnership was dissolved on 1 Nov 1904. The firm of Feely and Feely was formed with Oliver E. Feely being the junior partner.
- In 1910 he was a candidate for Iowa Attorney General, but was defeated
- Later he was mentioned as a successor of Senator Jonathan Dolliver, but he withdrew his name

I AM FOR WILSON

By

John Benton Cooke
of "Bambi" and Other
"Best Sellers."

for Woodrow Wilson be-
lieve that Destiny has
him as the tool of this
wealth, in this one of our

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as sure-
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for our



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eady to lead. He can ex-
is to Europe. He can say
is huge army and navy we
ng up is ready to become a
an international police for
lefence; that our great re-
may be tapped for the re-
g of her ruins; that her
ns are ours, as her needs
s.
will speak America's ideals
7, for he glories in them.
s not ashamed to be called
s, in this day of material-

believes that the way for us
s a spiritual power, is for
use, with courage, what
al power we have.
my part, I want no party
o man of compromises for
okesman now. I want a
deeds and of vision!

President's Column

"Wit and Wisdom of Wood-
Wilson." Copyright, 1916,
D. (today, Page & Co.)

a Cannot Live Under Suspic-
ion.

we need is a great revival
rica, a revival of the religion
non sense. The great trouble
suspicion of business by a
majority of the people, and
s cannot live in an atmos-

DEATH BLIGHTS ACTIVE CAREER

Guy A. Feely, Senior Member
of the Law Firm of Feely &
Feely, Passed Away Early
Yesterday After Short Illness.

FUNERAL SERVICE MONDAY

News of the death early yesterday
of Guy A. Feely, senior member
of the law firm of Feely & Feely, a
veteran of the Spanish-American
war, prominent in local and state
politics, and one time speaker of
the Iowa house of representatives,



Guy Feely

came as a shock to his friends and
associates, many of whom were un-
aware of his illness.

Mr. Feely passed away at his
home, 422 Baltimore street, at 6:45
a. m. of acute kidney disease. He
was 41 years of age.

Funeral services will be conducted
Monday at 2 p. m. from the home,
and will be private. The Masons will
be in charge. Interment will be
made in Fairview. Friends wishing
to view the remains may do so at
the home by volunteering a staff at the
of 2 and 5 p. m.

Career Cut Short.

POPULAR

By FREDERIC J.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 4.—
According to the best estimates of
the department of agriculture,
nearly sixty-eight million barrels
of apples will be placed upon the
market this season. This is nine
million barrels less than last year's
crop, but inasmuch as no exports
whatever are going forward to
Europe, Americans will have to
eat a good many apples this year
if they expect to use the entire
supply. Many new cities have been
added to the number which hold
annual "apple days" when every
citizen is urged to buy apples; an
increasing number of large mercan-
tile firms are adopting the policy
of giving apples away with each
purchase of goods, and members
of the American Pomological So-
ciety are required by the laws of
their organization to order baked
apples whenever they enter a hotel
or restaurant. The farmers, how-
ever, as usual, are placing their
main confidence in the American
appetite for fruit.

Fruit is the one big staple in
the American diet which has re-
tained its normal equilibrium dur-
ing the European war. So far, ap-
ples, oranges, figs and apricots
are not necessary to modern war-
fare. They can't be used in the
manufacture of high explosives and
they do not make a practicable
food for the trenches. So they stay
with us. The price of bread and
milk is continually on the brink of
a rise; potatoes are fast approach-
ing the class of luxuries, and it
has been recently whispered that
the price of chewing gum is going
up. But we can still buy American
apples and Central American bana-
nas at the same old figures.

Outside of the orient, the United
States is the greatest fruit-eating
nation in the world, and Ameri-
cans are born fruit-growers. When
our ancestors landed on the Atlan-
tic coast it is said that their first
act was to choose the sites for
their orchards and afterwards de-
cide where they were going to
place their houses. Today the aver-
age American does not feel satis-
fied unless his country estate or
backyard is planted with at least a
few fruit trees. Not long ago, a
builder was asked how he man-
aged to be so successful in selling
his newly-built houses. "I will tell
you," said the builder, "but you
probably won't believe me—I plant
a few pear and plum trees in every
backyard."

Today fruit growing is one of the
most important factors in agricul-

Business Cannot Live Under Suspicion.

hat we need is a great revival in America, a revival of the religion of common sense. The great trouble is the suspicion of business by a majority of the people, and business cannot live in an atmosphere of suspicion.—Economic Club Dinner, May 23, 1912.

Business Emancipation.

Business emancipation of the rank and file of business men in this country, the average manufacturer, the merchant, the average banker, from the responsible, central government will be the beginning of our real prosperity. That emancipation will come when the tariff is impartially considered, when the foundations of monopoly are cut away, when the government speaks out its meaning in unambiguous terms and is unhesitatingly enforced against every effort to strangle free enterprise and break down the initiative of the average man.—Economic Club Dinner, New York, May 23, 1912.

Business a Trusteeship.

Business men are trying to create everywhere in the men of large business a fundamental conception that business is a trusteeship. The man who handles any affair big or small for himself is a trustee for the good of the community, and in proportion as we lift ourselves to the dignity of that conception we lift ourselves above the difficulties of public life as well.—Telling and Loan Association, Atlantic City, July 10, 1912.

Business Expansion.

America is, as a matter of fact, producing a great deal more than she is a domestic market for; and she does not get bigger foreign markets, she will burst her jacket. There will be a congestion in this country which will be more fatal economically than any widest opening of the ports would be. The kingmen of this country allowed themselves to be deceived for a long time by being told that the protection policy was for their sakes. I believe that it is admitted now that they did not get their share. They never did get their share except when by united effort they went and fought it. When we are fighting for a more extended and freer commerce, we are fighting to increase the production of American goods, to increase the sale of American goods, to increase the variety of the prosperity of the American people. To Workingmen's League, New York, September 4, 1912.

American versus Foreign Business Men.

a. m. of acute kidney disease. He was 41 years of age.

Funeral services will be conducted Monday at 2 p. m. from the home, and will be private. The Masons will be in charge. Interment will be made in Fairview. Friends wishing to view the remains may do so at the home today between the hours of 2 and 5 p. m.

Career Cut Short.

Mr. Feely enjoyed a state wide acquaintance in Iowa thru his activity in politics and in fraternal circles, he having been a member of the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Elks. He was elected state representative from Black Hawk county on the republican ticket in 1906, and was re-elected two years later, at which time he was made speaker of the house of representatives of the thirty-third general assembly. In 1910 Mr. Feely was a candidate for attorney general on the republican ticket against George Cosson, the present incumbent. He made a strong showing in the primaries. Mr. Feely's name was also mentioned in the choosing of a successor to the late Senator Jonathan Dolliver, and he received substantial support. He later withdrew his name and threw his support to William S. Kenyon, who was elected.

Born in Poyner Township.

Deceased was born Sept. 5, 1875 in Poyner township, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan M. Feely. After acquiring his early education in the country schools, he entered business college at the age of 16, and two years later taught his first term of school. During his vacations he studied law in the office of Boies & Boies.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war in 1898, Mr. Feely enlisted in Co. B. Forty-ninth Iowa volunteers. While in the southern camps he was stricken with typhoid fever and pneumonia and for a time his life was despaired of.

Admitted to Bar.

Upon being mustered out, Mr. Feely entered the Iowa University law school, graduating with the class of 1901. He was admitted to the bar on June 12 of the same year, and came to Waterloo, where he formed a law partnership with the late John H. Hildebrand. This firm was dissolved on November 1, 1904 and the firm of Feely & Feely was formed, Elmer E. Feely being the junior member.

Mr. Feely was married to Miss Della Mae Burk in Waterloo, Oct. 19, 1904.

Surviving relatives are the wife and one daughter, Irene Mae, his mother and stepfather, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Rice, his brothers—Thomas O. Feely and Elmer F. Feely—and his half-sister, Miss Vera M. Rice.

backyard is planted with at least a few fruit trees. Not long ago, the builder was asked how he managed to be so successful in selling his newly-built houses. "I will tell you," said the builder, "but you probably won't believe me—I plant a few pear and plum trees in every backyard."

Today fruit growing is one of the most important factors in agriculture. There are not only numerous fruit farms devoted entirely to fruit-growing, but every other farm that does not specialize in one thing has its orchard and usually its berry patches. The apple orchards are, of course, the largest. Beginning on the eastern coast with lower Virginia and extending north to New England, apples are grown all through the northwest to the Pacific Coast, representing a total value of some eighty-three million dollars. Peaches come next, occupying a much smaller area but aggregating \$28,000,000 a year. Grapes and citrus fruits are grown in the next quantities, and in the last statistics were valued each at \$22,000,000 a year. From the figures it may be seen that the apple crop is over four times as great as that of the peach, and the grapes or the citrus fruit.

Since these figures were compiled, the fruit industry has increased its area and value to much greater proportions. The number of large fruit companies operating throughout the United States is longer limited to a few, and many individuals have invested their capital in fruit orchards. In going into the business of fruit-growing however, the individual should consider the problem thoroughly, study all the factors besides the actual ability of the ground to grow fruit trees. At the present time, for example, there is no doubt that the production of some fruit

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