

Standard Form For Members of the Legislature

Name of Representative Healy, Aug. A. Senator _____

Represented Black Hawk County, Iowa

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

2. Marriage (s) date place

Delia Mae Burk 19 Oct 1904 Waterloo, 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 Waterloo, Iowa; buried Graceland Cemetery, Waterloo, Iowa

8. Children Irene Mae

9. Names of parents Mr. and Mrs. Andrew M. Healy (biological parents)
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Rice (his mother and step-father)

Feely, Guy A.

10. Education Educated in country schools

11. Degrees Business College; Iowa University law school, 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 Volunteer
- 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 Elmer 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

Y 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
new wealth, in this one of our

al mo-
as sure-
t forged
for our

use he
today
ad with
ed mind
art, in-
by a
ision of
cracy,
ed by
ears of
l and
l incul-
ready to
ad with
ghty problems of this na-
new man, astride of new

an ad America, if Amer-
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
for he glories in them.
s not ashamed to be called
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. C. Ledyard, Page & Co.)

a Cannot Live Under Suspicion.

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 voluntary order of the State
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
merica, a revival of the religion
om sense. The great trouble
he suspicion of business by a
t majority of the people, and
ness cannot live in an atmos-
e of suspicion.—Economic Club
er, May 23, 1912.

Business Emancipation.

he emancipation of the rank and
of business men in this country,
he average manufacturer, the
chant, the average banker, from
ponsible, central government
be the beginning of our real
perity. That emancipation will
n when the tariff is impartially
sed, when the foundations of
opoly are cut away, when the
speaks out its meaning in un-
takable terms and is unhesitat-
y enforced against every effort
wrottle free enterprise and break
n the initiative of the average
.—Economic Club Dinner, New
k, May 23, 1912.

Business a Trusteeship.

we are trying to create every-
re in the men of large business
fundamental conception that
ms who handles any affair big-
th. Himself is a trustee for the
of the community, and in pro-
ion as we lift ourselves to the
dignity of that conception we
ll lift ourselves above the diffi-
ties of public life as well.—To-
lding and Loan Association, At-
ic City, July 10, 1912.

Business Expansion.

merica is, as a matter of fact,
ducing a great deal more than
re is a domestic market for; and
he does not get bigger foreign
kets, she will burst her jacket.
re will be a congestion in this
ntry which will be more fatal
nomicallly than any widest open-
of the ports would be. The
kingmen of this country allowed
mselves to be deceived for a long
e by being told that the protec-
policy was for their sakes. I
ce that it is admitted now that
y did not get their share. They
er did get their share except
en by united effort they went and
it. When we are fighting for a
re extended and freer commerce,
are fighting to increase the pro-
tic of American goods, to in-
ase the sale of American goods,
increase the variety of the pros-
ity of the American people. To
orkingmen's League, New York,
eptember 4, 1912.

Source: Iowa Territorial and State Legislators Collection compiled by volunteers and staff at the State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa.
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 ac-
tivity in politics and in fraternal
circles, he having been a member
of the Masons, Knights of Pythias
and Elks. He was elected state rep-
resentative 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 republi-
can ticket against George Cosson,
the present incumbent. He made a
strong showing in the primaries.
Mr. Feely's name was also mention-
ed in the choosing of a successor to
the late Senator Jonathan Dolliver,
and he received substantial sup-
port. 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 Boles &
Boles.

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. Feeley 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
few fruit trees. Not long ago,
bulder was asked how he man-
aged to be so successful in sell-
ing his newly-built houses. "I will te-
ll you," said the bulder, "but yo-
probably won't believe me—I plan
a few pear and plum trees in ever
backyard."

Today fruit growing is one of the
most important factors in agricul-
ture. There are not only numer-
ous fruit farms devoted entirely to
fruit-growing, but every other farm
that does not specialize in or-
thing has its orchard and usual-
ly its berry patches. The apple or-
chards 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, oc-
cupying 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
\$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
grapes or the citrus fruit.

Since these figures were com-
piled, the fruit industry has in-
creased 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 cap-
ital in fruit orchards. In going in-
to the business of fruit-growing,
however, the individual should con-
sider the problem thoroughly and
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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