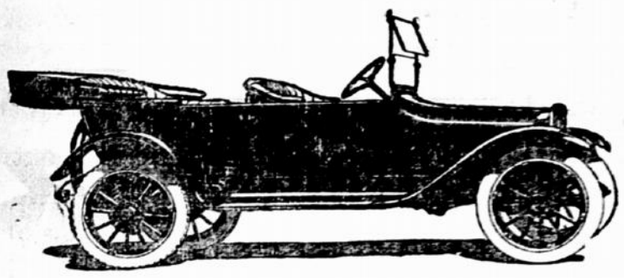
DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

You have read the specifications before, but you can well afford to read them again as a reminder of how fine the car really is:

SPECIFICATIONS

MOTOR—30-35 H. P., 3-point suspension, unit power plant, 4-cylinder cast in block with removable water-cooled head. 3⅞-inch bore by 4½-inch stroke.
OILING—Pump and splash feed. Eccentric pump, driven by spiral gears from crank shaft.
COOLING—Water. Capacity 2¼ gallons. Tubular radiator. Centrifugal pump.
CARBURETOR—Stewart— special design automatic air valve type.
IGNITION—Eisemann G-4 high tension, water-proof magneto. Simplified breaker box.
STARTING SYSTEM—12 Volt North East single unit starter-generator. Willard 12-volt storage battery.
GASOLINE TANK—Cylindrical; hung at rear of chassis. Fitted with gasoline gauge. Capacity 15 gallons. Stewart vacuum feed.
CONTROL—Levers in center of car, mounted on transmission case. Control lever on ball pivot with locking device for each speed.
INSTRUMENT BOARD—60-mile speedometer, driven from transmission. Total and trip mileage recorder. Oil pressure gauge. Locking, ignition and lighting switch. Current indicator. Carburetor dash control. Glove locker and dash lamp.
TRANSMISSION—Selective sliding gear type affording three speeds forward and one reverse. All gears Chrome Vanadium steel, heat treated and hardened.
CLUTCH—Aluminum cone, leather faced, fitted with special engaging springs.
REAR AXLE—Full-floating type. Four bevel gear differential. Gears, Chrome Vanadium steel throughout, heat-treated and hardened. Eight Timken bearings used.
SPRINGS—Chrome Vanadium steel. Self-lubricating.
STEERING GEAR—Hardened steel worm and wheel, on left side of chassis. 17-inch steering wheel.
WHEELS—12 Hickory spokes, front and rear. Fitted with Standard Welding company's demountable rim No. 21. Extra rim furnished. Each wheel supported on two Timken bearings.
TIRES—32x3½ inch all around. Plain tread front. Non-skid tread rear.
BODIES—Five-passenger Touring and two-passenger Roadster. All pressed steel with special enamel finish.
COLOR—Ebony black, with dark blue wheels.
UPHOLSTERY—Real grain leather stuffed with natural curled hair.
FENDERS—Pressed steel, attractive crowned design. Linoleum covered, aluminum bound running boards.
WHEELBASE—110 inches.
TREAD—56 inches (60 inches for South).
WINDSHIELD—Clear vision, rain vision, ventilating.
TOP—One-man type with Jiffy side curtains and dust hood.
LAMPS—Electric; two headlights with dimmer; tail light and dash light.
EQUIPMENT—Electric horn; robe rail; foot rail; license brackets, tire pumps; jack; tool kit; carrier with demountable rim.
SHIPPING WEIGHT—Approximately 2,200 pounds.

It will pay you to visit us and examine this car.
The gasoline consumption is unusually low.
The price of the Touring Car or Roadster complete is $785, (f. o. b. Detroit)



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We Overhaul and Charge All Makes of STORAGE BATTERIES

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FREE INSPECTION SERVICE

COOPER PRESENTS NITRIC ACID PLAN

Builder of Keokuk Dam Sponsors Du Pont Powder Company's Idea of Using Water Power Plants to Get Nitric Acid.

IT WOULD AID AMERICA

Nitric Acid is Necessary in Explosive and This Country is Dependent on Foreign Country For Supply.

Hugh L. Cooper, builder of the Keokuk dam, in the capacity of consulting engineer for the DuPont Powder company, presented to Secretary of War Baker a proposition to derive electric acid from the air, by means of electricity produced from water power plants, according to the New York Times. Nitrate is essential in the manufacture of gunpowder, and the DuPont proposition is to make the United States independent of other countries in the manufacture of war material.

According to the Times the proposal is designed to make the U. S. independent of foreign sources of supply of material essential to the manufacture of powder and ammunition. The one essential to the manufacture of explosives for which this country relies wholly upon foreign production is nitric acid, produced from saltpeter, imported from Chili. General Crozier, chief of the ordnance department has several times urged upon the United States the necessity for providing a domestic supply of nitric acid in order to assure continued production in case of war.

Works In Europe.

European governments, it is stated in the proposition submitted, have obtained such supplies by means of electro-chemical establishments in which nitric acid is taken from the air by electricity. In Mr. DuPont's letter he offers a plant to be constructed by the DuPont company—a hydro-electric plant and electro chemical plant—which would supply the government with nitric acid.

Hugh L. Cooper, consulting engineer for the DuPont Co., who presented the proposal to Secretary Baker, said that the construction of the proposed plant would involve an investment of $20,000,000, and that its establishment was impossible under the present water power laws.

Under a proposed bill referred to in Mr. DuPont's letter which Mr. Cooper said would be introduced tomorrow, promise is made for grants or leases of power and dam sites in navigable streams for fifty years, the rates of power to be regulated by state commission or by secretary of war.

PERUNA
A STANDARD FAMILY REMEDY

For over forty years it has been used as A TONIC AND STOMACH REMEDY. Peruna aids the appetite and gives new life to digestion.

WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT

[By Herman B. Walker.]

There are two great conservation bills before congress, the passage of which means so much to the economic welfare of the United States that they are entitled, I believe, to your careful consideration and earnest support. These are the bills for enabling and encouraging development of the unused waterpowers in the navigable streams and in the public domain. Because of widespread misinformation and misunderstanding concerning the waterpower business, and because of misapprehension in many minds as to the kind of legislation necessary to bring about waterpower development, there is danger that these bills may be passed in such form as will defeat their main purpose, and actually discourage waterpower development instead of encouraging it.

To secure waterpower development by private enterprise, terms and conditions must be such as will attract investment. With Europe impoverished by war, development must be financed here, and waterpower securities must compete with other forms of investment. Under present laws, for several years past, waterpower development in the United States has been practically at a standstill. A few comparatively small powers have been developed in the west, in the national forests and national parks, in localities where growth of city utilities or need for irrigation, or both, have created a high priced market, or where conditions have otherwise been exceptionally favorable. No large hydro-electric plants have been built in recent years. Recent reports of the forest service show that the average size of power plants built in the national forests under the present revocable permit system is less than 6,000 horsepower, and that permits have been issued for large developments aggregating more than 1,500,000 horsepower, of which none has been built or is being built. I know from personal investigation that efforts to finance these larger plants have failed, and that they cannot be built under present laws.

In ten years past, only eight waterpower plants, aggregating less than 140,000 horsepower, have been built upon our navigable streams under the general dam acts of 1906 and 1910. President Wilson, Secretary Lane and committees of both houses of both houses of congress, after careful study, have announced their belief that new laws are necessary to stimulate waterpower development.

During the last ten years, 1,200,000 horsepower of hydroelectricity has been developed in Europe for use in atmospheric nitrogen establishments, of which we have not one in this country. A number of large enterprises of this nature have been planned in recent years, in the south and the west, but they cannot be financed under present laws. The stagnation in waterpower development is not only wasting unnecessarily our fuel supply, but is preventing the establishment of new industries and putting the brakes on national prosperity. One large factory with $2,000,000 invested in buildings and machinery especially designed for making water wheels, was shut down for ten months last year, and has exactly one small wheel at present under construction. It is estimated that more than 2,500 engineers in the United States, formerly employed in hydraulic construction, are now out of work.

We are talking of military preparedness, but are wholly dependent upon foreign supplies of saltpetre from which to make nitric acid, an essential in the manufacture of explosives. Our farmers are paying tribute to the Chilean monopoly on every pound of nitrates used in agricultural fertilizers. Capital will not build the waterpowers necessary to the establishment of electro-chemical industries which would give us military, agricultural and industrial independence, because present laws do not guaranty security of investment or offer hope of reasonable return. It is believed by men who know the practical side of the subject that the Shields bill and the Ferris bill as amended in the senate, will offer this needed incentive to investment, and that their passage will be closely followed by extensive development.

The Shields bill received the full endorsement of Lindley M. Garrison, former secretary of war, whose testimony on the subject before the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce should be carefully read by every citizen interested in the conservation of waterpowers. An editorial in The Outlook of February 9, 1916, states clearly and forcibly the features of legislation necessary to protect public rights. All of these features are included in both the Shields bill and the Ferris bill as amended by the senate committee on public lands.

Both of these bills retain to the public all title in water rights and power sites, where these are now publicly owned, granting only permits or leases for use for fifty years, at the end of which period the government may take over all parts of the plants dependent for their usefulness upon the leases or permits, at a fair value to be decided by mutual agreement, or by the federal courts. No allowance is to be made for any unearned increment or value in any lands or rights granted or leased by the government or acquired by condemnation under any powers conferred by the acts. During the leasing period, intrastate service and rates are to be subject to state regulation, and interstate service and rates by the interstate commerce commission.

On the ground that use is the highest form of conservation of waterpowers, and to discourage speculation, leases and permits are to be revocable if development is not made within a reasonable time. A moderate rental for public lands used is to be paid by the power companies; also a federal charge for the benefits derived from government storage of water. Any attempt to make these powers a source of large government revenues would naturally add to cost of development and to power prices, which would discourage use, since the lower cost of construction and the greatly increased efficiency of steam plants make their competition with the average waterpower very close.

There is talk of a water power trust. Actually, no such thing exists. It is true that there is a limited number of waterpowers, and that it is not generally possible to have competition between one waterpower and another. Some of our biggest and best waterpowers are located in the mountains of the west, remote from cities. They can be and should be utilized for creating cheap power for irrigation, for electrification of railroad trunk lines, and for great chemical and manufacturing industries to make available the ores and minerals in these waste regions. Present laws, however, are prohibitive of development for such uses. This leaves the corporations operating public utilities in the cities as the largest users of power, and for these reasons the utility corporations naturally control a large percentage, not only of the developed waterpowers, but also of the steam power of the country.

There is nothing abnormal or alarming about this situation, excepting in the fact that so much coal and oil, and so little waterpower, is being used to generate electrical current. So far as the control of waterpowers by the utility corporations is concerned, it means simply, and only, that what waterpowers are in use are being used to supply the power market where they are of the greatest value. Power can be transmitted economically for only limited distances, and if waterpowers are to be used at all, they must be used for supplying power within the zone of economical transmission. Where the use of a waterpower will reduce the cost of power and conserve the fuel supply, shall we leave it unused because the most beneficent use can be made by a corporation which, under state and municipal charters with which congress cannot interfere, controls the distributing system supplying the natural market for power?

Distribution of power, with other public utilites, is considered by most economists to be a natural monopoly—a service that can be better and more economically rendered by monopoly than by competition. President Van Hise, of the University of Wisconsin, in his book on the subject, points out that the generation and distribution of power is a natural monopoly and should be recognized and treated as such. Experience has shown that monopoly in the power business increases diversity of use of current, resulting in increased load factor and consequent reduction of unit cost. Shall we refuse to allow the use of waterpowers to the corporations controlling natural monopolies, and attempt to force unnatural and uneconomic competition in the distribution of power? Shall we, in blind prejudice, compel these corporations, because their business is a natural monopoly, to go on burning coal and oil where they could reduce the cost of their power by using waterpower?

Suppose these power companies were all burning wood, that the government controlled the coal supply, and that to substitute coal for wood under the powerhouse boilers would cheapen cost of power. Who would be so foolish as to propose that these companies, because they held local franchises giving them control of the natural monopoly of the power business, should not be allowed to burn coal, or that the government should fix the price of coal so high that it would be cheaper for them to go on burning wood and denuding the forests? Still this is the attitude of some men who are trying to scare the country with a water power trust bugaboo, and who are urging that waterpower development should be discouraged by high rentals or taxes on use of water rights and power and dam sites.

There are a few sections where utility corporations having a monopoly of present waterpower development are opposing this legislation because they do not want further development that would lead to the establishment of new industries, increase demand for power, upset the conditions they now enjoy, and possibly bring about reduction in power prices.

Utility corporations and power companies are all subject to state regulation as to their rates and service. The pending bills make companies operating under them subject to federal regulation where the states do not exercise this power. The cheaper the cost of their power, the lower rates they will naturally be compelled to offer to consumers. Under the proposed legislation, the power companies will not have the opportunity to capitalize or exploit any unearned increment or monopoly value in what is now public property, because they will not be given any title or any rights extending beyond the leasing period, in such property. How, then, can the public be anything but benefited by permitting the power companies to develop maximum power at minimum cost?

The sole purpose of this association is to secure a full presentation to the public of the whole truth about waterpowers and the waterpower business. We believe that knowledge of all the facts will result in legislation which will lead to use of these important resources, now so largely in disuse. We have very full and complete data on all phases of the subject, and I will be very glad to prepare any matter you desire on the question, either for your personal information or for publication. Will you not make a careful investigation of the waterpower situation and of waterpower legislation for yourself, and aid us to present the whole truth to your readers, so that congress may be guided by intelligent public opinion and conclusions based on full information? By all means, let us have free discussion and criticism of legislation, but let the criticism be based on knowledge and understanding of the facts, and actuated by intelligent wish to make legislation beneficially constructive. Let's get away from personalities and prejudices and consider this whole subject on its merits and demerits.

Sincerely yours,
HERMAN B. WALKER.
Washington, D. C., March 17, 1916.

Spring Has Come.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
NEW YORK, April 1.—Spring is here. Pittsburgh scopped the nation and reported the first straw hat today—but the circus arrived in New York. The first pear-fo'-mance will be next week. It was 63 here Friday, around 60 today and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company put on open cars on some of its surface lines.

Urging Tracy for Congress.

Burlington Hawk-Eye: According to the Mount Pleasant Free Press, Frank Whitaker, who was defeated for congress by Congressman Kennedy in 1914, will not be a candidate this year. It is understood that the friends of Attorney S. K. Tracy of this city are urging him to become a candidate. Mr. Tracy is an older brother of George S. Tracy, twice a candidate against Mr. Kennedy.

PREPAREDNESS

We don't intend to make any lengthy talk on this "much discussed" subject, but to the **Woman, Miss and Mother** we want to say that it is now time to prepare for your **Easter Clothes**, and that we are well prepared to supply your wants.

This has been an unusually busy spring season in our ready-to-wear department and the reason is, that we have brought here a beautiful line of the very latest and most popular styles and just such garments as you will find in the large city stores.

We have always endeavored to make the lowest prices on our goods which are guaranteed in every way, and this season we know we are quoting lowest prices.

All wool serge, poplin and gaberdine suits in all the popular shades, large and small checks, plain silks, and silk and wool combinations.

Prices from $9.75 up

Plain colors in serge, gaberdines and poplin Coats for ladies and misses in navy, Copenhagen, rookey, black, red and green, also large and small checks, checked chinchillas and white chinchillas.

Prices from $3.98 up

Silk and Wool Dresses in a nice assortment in black, navy, rose, gray, tan, Copenhagen green, etc., in serge poplin, crepe meteor, crepe de chein, taffeta, poplin, Gros de Loudre, and combinations.

Prices $4.98 up

RAIN COATS
This month you will probably have use for a raincoat. We have extra values at $1.98, $3.98, $5.75 and up to $12.50.

UMBRELLAS
We can show you the very best values in a rain and wind proof umbrella for ladies or men. Good cover and neat handles for 98c.

SILK GLOVES
We are exclusive agents in Keokuk for "Niagara Maid" silk gloves, and our entire new line for summer in long and short lengths is now here. Prices as before, 50c and up.

NEW COLLARS
We are now showing some extra values in new organdie collars. A great variety of styles at 25c and 49c.

PETTICOATS
An exceptionally fine line of sateen and heatherbloom petticoats in black, white and colors; also combinations and flowered. Great values for 98c.

CORSET COVERS
Before the summer is over you will be compelled to pay $1.50 for crepe de chein covers, no better than you can buy now from us for 98c.

SILK WAISTS
When you can buy a silk crepe de chein or tub silk waist at $1.98, you can count it a big bargain. We have them now.

SPORT COATS
We have just opened a new lot of washable sport coats made of canvas cloth. They are going to be popular and are cheap at $2.98.

TUB SILKS
We have just opened a new lot of satin stripe tub silks that cannot be duplicated for less than $1.25. While these last only $1.00 yd.

MILLINERY SPECIAL

We have a limited number of fine quality satin hats. These include a few turban and sailor shapes, colors are black, navy, green and brown. Former values to $2.98.

Special Monday 98c

We are exclusive agents in Keokuk for "Frolaset Corsets," the best front-laced corset made at $2.00 to $5.00. Let us show you why they are the best.

Yinger Bros'
619-621 Main St.

STOP DANDRUFF! HAIR GETS THICK, WAVY BEAUTIFUL

GIRLS! DRAW A CLOTH THROUGH YOUR HAIR AND DOUBLE ITS BEAUTY.

SPEND 25 CENTS! DANDRUFF VANISHES AND HAIR STOPS COMING OUT.

To be possessed of a head of heavy, beautiful hair; soft, lustrous, fluffy, wavy and free from dandruff is merely a matter of using a little Danderine.

It is easy and inexpensive to have nice, soft hair and lots of it. Just get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine now—all drug stores recommend it—apply a little as directed and within ten minutes there will be an appearance of abundance, freshness, fluffiness and an incomparable gloss and lustre, and try as you will you can not find a trace of dandruff or falling hair; but your real surprise will be after about two weeks' use, when you will see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—sprouting out all over your scalp—Danderine is, we believe, the only sure hair grower, destroyer of dandruff and cure for itchy scalp and it never fails to stop falling hair at once.

If you want to prove how pretty and soft your hair really is, moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair—taking one small strand at a time. Your hair will be soft, glossy and beautiful in just a few moments—a delightful surprise awaits everyone who tries this.