

ANY ITCHING SKIN DISEASE. Whether it is Eczema, Itch, Hives or the result of poison Ivy can be rapidly relieved by a faithful use of

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Relieves pain draws out poison prevents swelling, cleans, heals, banishes the smarting, burning pain. You can't do without it if you use it once. Get it from your druggist now for 25 cents or by mail.

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**OTTUMWA BRICK & CONSTRUCTION CO.**  
OTTUMWA, IOWA

**Tri-Weekly Courier**

**CHANGING ADDRESSES.**  
Subscribers wishing their address changed will please give the name of the Postoffice to which the paper has been sent as well as the Postoffice where they desire it to be changed to.

**LOCAL NEWS ITEMS**

From Saturday's Daily.

- Kodak supplies, Sargent's.
- Nasham, sells the best watches.
- Filch, cards, 50c. Sargent's.
- Miss May Robinson, 617 West Fourth street, left yesterday for Des Moines to attend the state fair.
- Mrs. Blanche Merkelback, 219 West Woodland avenue, and Miss Leora Woods of Oskaloosa, left for Oskaloosa yesterday where Miss Merkelback will attend school.
- Mrs. J. Henderson of Oskaloosa, returned home yesterday after visiting at the J. R. Seybert home, 204 Ottumwa street.
- Miss Mamie O'Connor of Eddyville has returned home after visiting at the home of Mrs. John Huston, 118 Woodland avenue.
- Horlick's malted milk, Sargent's.
- Mrs. A. Chatman and daughter, Miss Mildred, of Des Moines have returned home after visiting Mrs. M. Sigel, 510 East Main street.
- Miss Mabel Carlson of Blakesburg has returned home after visiting Miss Florence Isaacson, 340 West Woodland avenue.
- Mrs. C. R. Evans and children of

Seymour returned home last evening after a visit with Mrs. David Clemens, 120 Vernon avenue.

Mrs. A. T. Carlson, of Fairfield, has returned home after visiting Mrs. E. W. Kreiner, 108 Dare street.

Victor talking machines, \$10 to \$200. Sargent's.

Mrs. C. A. English and daughter Miss Alta, 620 North Court street, left for Farmington last evening.

Mrs. F. L. Utter, 724 West Fourth street, has gone to Tracy to visit friends and relatives.

Mrs. Edward Jones, of Eldon was shopping in the city yesterday.

Mrs. George Luke, of Avery has returned home after visiting friends in the city.

C. F. Rauscher is a business visitor in Keosauqua today.

Miss Alberta Payne, of Oskaloosa, returned home last evening after visiting at the Vance home, 439 North Jefferson street.

All the leading stock and poultry foods, Sargent's.

Miss Nellie Vee Richards, 507 West Fourth street, left for Centerville last evening.

Mrs. E. K. Clark of Seymour has returned home after a visit with Mrs. L. B. Goldsberry, 214 North Marion street.

Mrs. W. Y. Coombs, 198 East Maple avenue, left yesterday for Keosauqua, to visit relatives and friends.

Mrs. H. Kelly and daughter, Miss Laura, of Keokuk, have returned home after visiting with Mrs. B. W. Rinke, 1613 Locust street.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lindsey of Keokuk, returned home yesterday, after visiting with Mrs. W. H. Baxter, 126 Russell street.

Mrs. S. E. Latimer, Mrs. Carrie Graham and George Newcomb of Bloomfield, visited with Miss Lulu Ryder, 327 West Woodland avenue, en route to Creston.

Men's pocketbooks and pocket knives at Sargent's.

Frank Reno, teller in the Ottumwa National bank, left yesterday for Webster City and Iowa Falls, where he will join Mrs. Reno and spend his two weeks' vacation.

Miss Alice Phillips of Hannibal, Mo., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. F. Madden, 218 North Green street.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Wright and daughter, Miss Gladys, have returned to their home in Eldon after a short visit in the city.

Mrs. C. D. Parson of Mt. Union left for New London after a short visit with friends in the city.

# ROOSEVELT IN KANSAS SPEECH TALKS POLITICS

(Continued From Page 1.)

clouded by the murk of furious popular passion, the light of the best and bravest is dimmed. Looking back, we are all of us now able to do justice to the valor and the disinterestedness and the love of the right, as to each it was given to see the right, shown both by the men of the north and the men of the south in that contest which was finally decided by the attitude of the west. We can admire the heroic valor, the sincerity, the self-devotion shown alike by the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray; and our sadness that such men should have had to fight one another is tempered by the glad knowledge that ever hereafter their descendants shall be found fighting side by side, struggling in peace as well as in war for the uplift of their common country, all respectful to the man of the highest pitch of honor and usefulness the nation to which they all belong. As for the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, they deserve honor and recognition such as is paid to no other citizens of the republic; for to them the republic owes its all, for to them it owes its very existence.

**Applies Lesson to Today.**  
I do not speak of this struggle of the past merely from the historic standpoint. Our interest is primarily in the application today of the lessons taught by the contest of half a century ago. It is of little use for us to pay lip loyalty to the mighty men of the past unless we sincerely endeavor to apply to the problems of the present precisely the qualities which in other crises enabled the men of that day to meet the highest pitch of honor and usefulness. It is half melancholy and half amusing to see the way in which well-meaning people gather to do honor to the men who, in company with John Brown, and under the lead of Abraham Lincoln, faced and solved the great problems of the nineteenth century, while at the same time these same good people nervously shrink from frankly denouncing those who are trying to meet the problems of the twentieth in the spirit which was accountable for the successful solution of the problems of Lincoln's time.

**Lincoln on Human Rights.**  
Of that generation of men, to whom we owe so much, the man to whom we owe the most is, of course, Lincoln. Part of our debt to him is because he forecast our present struggle and saw the way out. He said: "I hold that while man exists it is his duty to improve not only his own condition but to assist in ameliorating mankind." And again, "Labor is prior to and independent of capital; capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed but for labor. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor should this lead to a war upon the owners of property. Property is the fruit of labor; property is desirable; is a positive good in the world. Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example showing that his own shall be safe from violence when built." It seems to me that in these words Lincoln took substantially the attitude that we ought to take. He showed the proper sense of proportion in his relative estimates of capital and labor, of human rights and property rights. Above all in this speech, as in many others, he taught a lesson in wise kindness and charity; an indispensable lesson to us of today. But this wise kindness and charity never weakened his arm or numbed his heart. We cannot afford weakly to bend ourselves to actual conflict which faces us today. The issue is joined, and we must fight or fall.

**Hits Special Privileges.**  
In every wise struggle for human betterment one of the main objects, and often the only object, has been to achieve in larger measure equality of opportunity. One of the chief factors in progress is the destruction of special privileges. The essence of any struggle for healthy liberty has always been and must always be to take from some one man or class of men the right to enjoy power, or wealth, or position, or immunity, which has not been earned by service to his or their fellows.

At many stages in the advance of humanity this contest between the men who possess more than they have earned and the men who have earned more than they possess is the central condition of progress. In our day it appears as the struggle of free men to gain and hold the right of self-government against the special interests, who twist the methods of free government into machinery for defeating the popular will.

**Stands For Square Deal.**  
I stand for the square deal. But when I say that I am for the square deal I mean not merely that I stand for fair play under the present rules of the game, but that I stand for having those rules changed so as to work for more substantial equality of opportunity, and of reward for equally good service.

This means that our governments, national and state, must be freed from the sinister influence or control of special interests. Exactly as the special interests of cotton and slavery threatened our political integrity before the civil war, so now the great special business interests too often control and corrupt the men and methods of government for their own profit. We must drive the special interests out of politics. That is one of our tasks today. Every special interest is entitled to justice—full, fair, and complete—but not one is entitled to a vote in congress, a voice on the bench, or to representation in any

public office. The constitution guarantees protection to property, and we must make that promise good. But it does not give the right of suffrage to any corporation.

**Co-operations in Politics.**  
The true friend of property, the true conservative, is he who insists that property shall be the servant and not the master of the commonwealth; who insists that the creature of man's making shall be the servant and not the master of the man who made it. The citizens of the United States must effectively control the mighty commercial forces which they have themselves called into being.

There can be no effective control of corporations while their political activity remains. To put an end to it will be neither a short nor an easy task, but it can be done.

We must have complete and effective publicity of corporate affairs, so that the people may know beyond peradventure whether the corporations obey the law and whether their management entitles them to the confidence of the public. It is necessary that laws should be passed to prohibit the use of corporate funds directly or indirectly for political purposes; it is still more necessary that such laws should be thoroughly enforced. Corporate expenditures for political purposes, and especially such expenditures by public service corporations, have supplied one of the principal sources of corruption in our political affairs.

**Physical Valuation of Roads.**  
It has become entirely clear that we must have government supervision of the capitalization not only of public service corporations including particularly railroads, but of all corporations doing an inter-state business. I do not wish to see the nation forced into ownership of the railroads if it can possibly be avoided, and the only alternative is through-going and effective regulation, which shall be based on a full knowledge of all the facts, including a physical valuation of the property. This physical valuation is not needed, or at least is very rarely needed, for fixing rates; but it is needed as the basis of honest capitalization.

We have come to recognize that franchises should never be granted except for a limited time, and never without proper provision for compensation to the public. It is my personal belief that the same kind and degree of control and supervision which should be exercised over public service corporations should be extended also to combinations which control necessities of life, such as meat, oil and coal, or which deal in them on an important scale.

I believe that the officers, and especially the directors, of corporations should be held personally responsible when any corporation breaks the law.

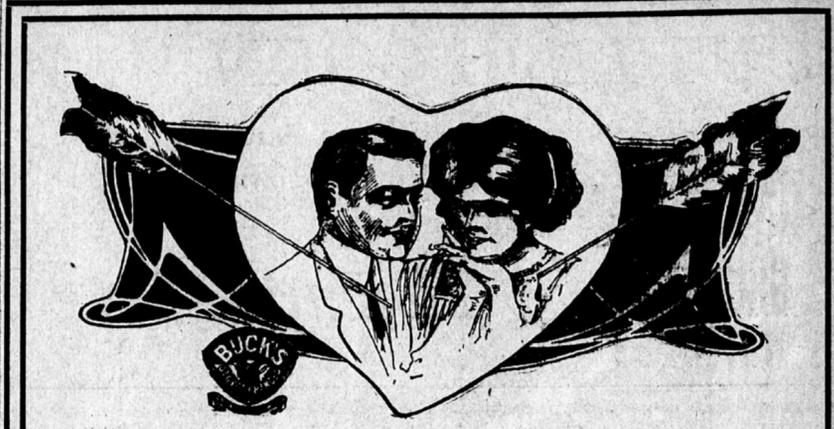
**Control of Corporations.**  
Combinations in industry are the result of an imperative economic law which cannot be repealed by political legislation. The effort at prohibiting all combination has substantially failed. The way out lies not in attempting to prevent combinations, but in completely controlling them in the interest of the public welfare. For that purpose the federal bureau of corporations is an agency of the first importance. Its power and therefore its efficiency, as well as that of the inter-state commerce commission, should be largely increased. We have to expect from the bureau of corporations and from the inter-state commerce commission a very high grade of public service. We should be as sure of the proper conduct of inter-state railroads and the proper management of inter-state business as we are now sure of the conduct and management of the national banks. The Hepburn act, and the amendment to that act in the shape in which it finally passed congress at the last session, represent a long step in advance; and we must go yet further.

**For Tariff Commission.**  
There is a widespread belief among our people that, under the methods of making tariffs which have hitherto obtained, the special interests are too influential. Probably this is true of our tariff-making process. The tariff interests. These methods have put a premium on selfishness, and naturally the selfish big interests have gotten more than the selfish small interests. Nor should this be remedied by the method by which the interest of the whole people shall be all that receives consideration. To this end there must be an expert tariff commission, wholly removed from the possibility of political pressure or of improper business influence. Such a commission can find out the real difference between the cost of production, which is mainly the difference of labor cost here and abroad. As far as its recommendations are made, I believe in revising our schedule at a time. A general revision of the tariff is inevitable leads to log-rolling, and the subordination of the general public interest to local and special interests.

No man should receive a dollar unless the dollar has been fairly earned. Every dollar received should represent a dollar's worth of service rendered. The really big fortune, the swollen fortune, by the mere fact of its size, in kind as well as in degree from what is possessed by men of relatively small means. Therefore I believe in a graduated income tax on big fortunes, and in another tax which is far more easily collected and far more effective—a graduated inheritance tax on big fortunes, properly safeguarded against evasion, and increasing rapidly in amount with the size of the estate.

**Workmen's Compensation Act.**  
Nothing is more true than that excess of every kind is followed by reaction—a factor which should be considered by reformer and reactionary alike. We are face to face with new conceptions of the relations of property to human welfare chiefly because certain advocates of the rights of property as against the rights of men have been pushing their claims too far. The man who wrongly holds that every human right is secondary to his property must now give way to the advocate of human welfare, who rightly maintains that every man holds his property subject to the general right of the community to regulate its use to whatever degree the public welfare may require it. But I think we may go still further. The right to regulate the use of wealth in the public interest is universally admitted. Let us admit also the right to regulate the terms and conditions of labor, which is the chief element of wealth, directly in the interest of the common good.

The fundamental thing to do for every man is to give him the chance to reach a place in which he will make the greatest possible contribution to the public welfare. No man can be a



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## Fountain Pen Sale

—at—

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We have just received one gross of fountain pens of a reliable make, each and every one sold under a positive guarantee to give absolute satisfaction or be replaced with a new one any time. The regular price of these pens is \$1.50. For this week only we will make a special price of

**98c**

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A fountain pen selected from this assortment would be indispensable to anyone in business life—an every day necessity.

Come in and try one of these pens while the assortment is complete. All different sizes of points to suit your own particular taste.

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## FISH BONE IN MAN'S BOWELS

**WATERLOO PHYSICIAN REMOVES BONE ONE AND ONE-HALF INCH LONG.**

Waterloo, Aug. 31.—What is regarded by local physicians and some residing at a distance, as being a most remarkable case is that of a recent operation performed on Frank O. Rickert, 136 Quincy street, for the removal of a fish bone from the lower portion of the large intestine. It was not known, however, when the operation was undertaken by three Waterloo physicians at the hospital three weeks ago that a fish bone one and one-half inches in length was the cause of the severe pains in that part of the abdomen.

For ten days before his removal to the hospital Mr. Rickert suffered death almost. The doctors were puzzled how to diagnose the case. As a last resort it was decided to operate upon him. When the abdomen was opened there lay a large fish bone. It had perforated the bowels in several places and death seemed imminent. This was extracted and since then the patient has continued to improve. He was removed to his home yesterday and every indication, the physicians state, are that he will gradually improve until he is himself again.

The puzzling part of the case is he states that he does not know nor has any idea as to when he swallowed the bone. It had evidently been several months in reaching the lower portion of the abdomen, working its way so slowly that it could not be detected. So rare is the case that a physician from Kansas City came to Waterloo to see it, and remarked upon the success of the operation. Physicians throughout this section also came to Waterloo to study the case.

Harley Hoskinson, employed in the Bear Creek mines, was painfully injured this morning when a rock fell on his left foot. The first and second toes were mashed.

**WEST GROVE.**

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Foster left Tuesday evening for Des Moines to attend the fair.

T. B. Cameron spent Sunday at the home of John Redenbow east of town.

Mrs. Susan Losey returned home from Nebraska, Nebraska, where she spent Aug. 18 to take care of husband E. B. Losey who died Aug. 16.

J. G. Smith of Monterey was a business caller in West Grove Monday. Those who attended the chautauqua at Bloomfield during the past week were H. J. Southern, R. W. Berge and wife, Lenore Robinson, Louis Robinson, C. K. Gleason, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Gleason.

Abe White has bought a new automobile. Parker Bros. purchased a new auto Saturday. This makes four new autos for West Grove this season.