

# CASTORIA

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE GREAT LAKES COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

## WORKINGMAN'S VIEW OF ISSUES

HON. DAVID ARMSTRONG OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ADDRESSES MEETING AT BEAR CREEK.

### SHOWS WAGE DIFFERENCE

Eastern Speaker Tells Audience of What He Went Through in Mills of the East Under Democratic Rule.

Citing wages under democratic rule and those of the present day as his chief arguments in favor of the republican party and its candidates, Hon. David Armstrong, of Cleveland, Ohio, a jovial Scotch-Irishman made a very favorable impression with a large audience of workmen at Bear Creek last night. Mr. Armstrong, who formerly worked in the mills of the east as an iron worker, comes to this district well informed on what wages were paid under democratic rule and those of the present day. He coupled a delightful wit with his remarks, and was given a splendid reception by the workmen of Bear Creek. Among the candidates present at the meeting were Frank Shane, F. T. Lynch, L. L. Swenson and J. H. Cremer. Chase Bannister represented the county central committee.

While the Bear Creek meeting was in progress, another enthusiastic gathering of workers were hearing addresses by Chester W. Whitmore and L. L. Duke in the Hubler school house.

Mr. Armstrong's address is in part as follows:

Compares Conditions. "In this campaign I claim there is but one issue and that is a comparison of the conditions resulting from the revision of the protective tariff of the years 1894 under the democratic party and in 1897 or 1909 under the republican party. There is one thing necessary for the working man and that is that he should study the conditions at these different times. The only thing that our democratic friends have to complain about is the fact that living is too high. There is one thing that we know and everybody must admit it and that is that every thing is always high under the republican administration, but does it not seem queer that while this complaining about high prices is going on you never hear them utter a word in regard to the wages, which are now said to be the best ever paid in the United States.

"Our democratic friends seem to lack one thing, and that is very important. There is not an act of theirs that I can find to which they can look back with pride. The only legislation that they have been permitted to place upon the statute books was the Wilson bill which to this day is of odious memory. For forty years they were crying against a protective tariff, telling the people that the only relief that they would ever receive would be to electing the democratic party to power. In their platform of 1892, they elected upon an issue that declared the McKinley tariff a fraud and a robbery. They said 'We denounce the McKinley tariff law enacted by the fifty-first congress as the culminating atrocity of class legislation. We endorse the efforts made by the democrats of the present congress to modify its most oppressive feature in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption, and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in entrusting power to the democratic party.

Prices and Wages. "In the year 1893 I was a delegate to the national convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. At that time Grover Cleveland called his congress together in extraordinary session to commence the work of destruction. To show you gentlemen how the high prices were slaughtered and wages and prices reduced, we have only to look at the platform of 1896, which shows a confession upon their part that they made a mistake. Evidently they pulled the wrong tooth. They said: 'Until the money question is settled, we are opposed to any further agitation in the tariff,' and proceeded in their platform to give the results of the legislation enacted by them. They said, and by the way this is giving a little sop to labor, 'we hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system, which depresses the price of their product below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufacturers.'

"Thus you see the democratic party had found another bugaboo, our does it not seem strange that a party that knows or at least pretends to know how things ought to be done, would make such failure when opportunity presented itself? If according to their platform, prices were reduced for the farmers and artisan below the cost of production, that is something the republican has never advocated and I believe never will. Wages are paid out of profits and if there is no profits in a business there can be no wages, and one thing that is absolutely necessary to have wages is work. Therefore as a result of the repeal of the McKinley law according to their own testimony the industries were paralyzed and prices of the farmers' product had gone down below the cost of production. But the most serious thing of all was that over 3,000,000 men were out of employment.

Many Had to Beg. "Those who were fortunate enough

to have work were reduced from twenty-five to sixty per cent in wages. In the large cities of our country and in the city of Cleveland thousands of able bodied men and women were humiliated on account of hunger and want and had to appeal for charity to the more fortunate of our city. There is not a democrat in the state of Iowa who can prove that any other results have followed free trade or a tariff for revenue only as advocated by our democratic friends. In the years 1894, 1895 and 1896 every thing was cheap, and coming down to 1896 so cheap that the people stopped buying. We could buy potatoes in the city of Cleveland for 15 cents a bushel. Wouldn't you suppose that under a reign of cheap things that every family would be supplied with a plenty? But there is not a year of our national history on record since the day that George Washington signed the declaration of independence to the present when we found so many hungry people. Again I say to have plenty on the table, two things are absolutely necessary. One is work and the other way, but in those days of democracy we had neither.

"In the year 1896 over in Canton, Ohio there lived a man by the name of McKinley, who was nominated and elected president of this nation. Congress and the senate was of his kind. Notwithstanding the vituperation and slander that was heaped upon that man, he was elected by a large majority, and called his congress together and on the democratic tariff bill was repealed and the republican (Dingley) bill was put in its stead. And today I do not know of a working man or a business man who is sorry that McKinley and company took hold of the affairs of the country. Cites Wages Then and Now. "As I have already stated there is but one question in this campaign and that is the comparison between the legislation of the democratic party and that of the republican party. As I have told you wages were reduced and millions of men thrown out of employment from 1893 to 1897. After the passage of the Dingley law which was a protective tariff law, labor was called back to the mill and the mine, and the market for the coal miner on the market at that time, 10,000,000 have come to us from free trade countries, and they seem to enjoy it too, as very few of them express a desire to return to their native land. Now as a working man, I must now cite the difference in the wages paid under these two different parties. In the year 1892 and up to July 1893 for making iron in the mills under the jurisdiction of the A. S. L. and S. W. the wages paid was \$5.50 per ton. After the induction of the democratic party in power, we were reduced year after year until 1895 down to \$4. That is not the worst of it. Under \$4 a ton, I could make per day \$3.15. We were put on two days a week, which would net me \$6.30 a week or \$25.20 per month. You see the promised benefit result were resulting, and that is what I got for my share of the foolishness of the people in entrusting power to the democratic party. If I was working at the same business today as I was then I would be receiving \$6.12 1/2 a ton, which would make fifty-three per cent of an advance. For twenty-two days work at \$6.12 1/2 per ton, the total amount of my furnace for the month would amount to \$168.30. One third and five per cent to the helper would leave me \$106.60 and the helper \$61.70. Allowing us to work twenty-two days at the democratic price, \$4, would be only \$110.

The Wages Then and Now. No doubt this audience cares very little for what happens in the iron regions, but one thing you must not lose sight of and that is your market. What is the market for the coal miner? It is the mills and furnaces, shops and residences. To vote for free trade and have the industries stop as they did in 1896, it would cut off your market, and you and I, always we have never seen one another until the present time, have been in partnership. I burning the coal and you mining it, but when you by your vote, stop the place of consumption for coal, the place of production, which is the mine, will cease also. The man working in the packing house, might ask also why have I to trouble myself about the mines and the mills? When the mines and the mills stop and no money is coming in, the ability of all men to buy meats stops. A man might be just as hungry when he is laid off or broke but it is not as good a customer for the packer.

"The men running our railroads might say what has he to do with the mines, but loses sight of the fact that when the mines and mills stop and there is no raw material to be hauled to the mills and the hauling of the freight and the hauling of the coal, the cars and the housing of locomotives in the roundhouses.

"As I have told you, the only issue is the comparison of the two parties and the result of the repeal of the McKinley law. This can not be found in periodicals and in papers, but in the busy mills, mines, shops, factories and farms all over the land. Never in our history were more men at work, never in our history were wages higher, and instead of reductions, in all industries and railroads, where men find employment, wages are on the rise and notwithstanding the high cost of living, living high there is scarcely a tramp to be found and not a soup house in the land. Let me say if the democratic party is disturbed by high prices and high wages or high living, as one at least would like to know what is the remedy they propose to give us and can they reduce the cost without reducing wages?

Congressman Kendall. "You have in this district a gentleman who has been your representative in congress for the last two years. He is a republican and stands for protective tariff, that wise legislation that kept us out of the mills and the mines, generally amidst the greatest prosperity ever known. He has proved himself the greatest friend of the miner that has ever represented this district. He is an advocate of the eight hour law, the employer's liability law, and also the workman's compensation law. He is also an advocate of the establishment of a bureau of mines which is not merely for the purpose of finding out the casualties, but for the purpose of prevention. Let it be said to his credit that his efforts in behalf of labor has received the greatest endorsement ever made by a man from the sixth district. He has been endorsed by Arthur E. Holder, of the legislative

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We also make a line of Metallic Cartridges, .22, .32, and .38 calibre, that are without equal for target and gallery practice. They are loaded with smokeless powder and are adapted to all makes of firearms using these sizes. Buy it from any of the dealers whose names appear below. If that is inconvenient, write us and we will see that you are supplied. Write for our catalog, anyway.

Remember, we are the only ammunition manufacturers in America that manufacture Smokeless Powder and load the products of our own mills.

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## SPRAGUE'S VIEW OF TULSA, OKLA.

FORMER PHYSICIAN OF THIS CITY TELLS HIS OTTUMWA FRIENDS OF THE SOUTH.

### LIKES HIS NEW HOME

Gives a Vivid Description of the Oklahoma City and Says it is a Good Place for a Farmer; Raps Commission Plan.

Tulsa, Okla., where Dr. M. H. Sprague formerly of South Ottumwa, is now located for his health, is treated in a letter sent to the Courier by the former Ottumwa physician. He likes the south but finds it offers nothing to any one but an agriculturist. His letter is complete as follows:

Tulsa, Okla., Oct. 22, 1910. Dear Editor—As I promised to write a thousand and one people, I thought it better to insert a letter in the Courier. Tulsa is a beautiful city of 25,000 souls. It is all clean and modern and has thirty miles of street paving, all charged up to adjoining property. It also has a commission form of government which has put the city into debt to the limit. Property and rent is beyond reason and as the public work is all done, labor is in no demand now. Everything is overdone. There is no room for any enterprise. Property will decline in value. Land is productive and ranges from \$27.50 to \$300 an acre. The water is good and cold and abundant. Timber is low, from \$15 to \$20 per thousand. Corn is 45 cents and oats are 32 cents a bushel. Hay is \$9 a ton and stock is the same as in Iowa. The corn yield here is thirty to sixty bushels per acre, oats sixty and cotton one bale to the acre. I saw cotton, corn and winter wheat all on one farm yesterday. Everything grows fine here and the chance for a farmer is good. Fruit trees grow very rapidly, but Elberta peaches brought \$2.50 a bushel. The market is good for all farm products. A farmer can go out seven to ten miles and get land at \$10 an acre, build a small house for \$300 and fence it at about 20 cents a rod and plow all winter. All land is underlaid with coal, gas and oil. Coal at the shaft is six cents a bushel. It is the most wonderful place for grass I ever saw. All stock is fat and wild prairie has only to be fenced to be a meadow or a good pasture. You only have to feed three months in the year. December, January and February, and corn is planted in March. The soil is a chocolate color, but is strong and productive. There may be cheaper land further

west. I hear that there is, but this land is good enough with all the facilities and advantages that go with it and the value under it. The Indians and the oil men are the rich people here. The Indians have leased their 640 acre farms to the Standard Oil Co. for twenty years for all oil and mineral substances for a consideration of one dollar per acre per annum. Thus the whole Indian nation, about twice the size of Wapello county, will remain a dead letter until the oil company's lease runs out. The Indians want to sell this land, but the oil company is liable to tear it all to pieces. They are holding this territory until they need it. The trust and money power have everything by the throat in this section.

The only chance for a man is in land and hard work and he can succeed in this if he comes willing to work and endure privation and hardship and will wait until the land advances. The land will make him a hand some profit in ten years, but he must forego the automobile bought with a mortgage on the farm or home as I see here in Tulsa. I am here for my health. I have nothing to buy or sell, so I can give an impartial description of the country. No chance for a professional man, but a good opportunity for a farmer with some money.

M. H. Sprague, M. D. 708 South Main street.

## FIRST REUNION SINCE 1858

DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT AND MARY START MEET AT PRESTON.

Preston, Oct. 25.—Thirty-one direct descendants, in four generations, of Robert Start and Mary Ann Symmons Start, held a family reunion here, at the home of H. S. McNeil. They came from many parts of the country, and it was the first time all the members of the family had been together since 1858.

One of the sons of the couple, who died in the '30s, met two of his brothers and two of his sisters for the first time in thirty-six years. There were present six of the second generation, ten of the third generation, thirteen of the fourth generation and two of the fifth generation.

The oldest of the second generation is more than 80 years old, while the youngest is 64. Robert Start and his wife were born in England in the early part of the last century and came to America in 1834, spending the remainder of their lives in Oneida county, New York.

### DEATHS.

SHOEMAKER—Saturday, October 22, 1910 at 2 a. m. after a long illness from cancer of the stomach, Thomas Shoemaker, at the residence, 211 East Holt street.

He is survived by his wife and eight children, three sons and five daughters. Mrs. Mary Vanve, Mrs. Grace Hepsley, Mrs. Alice Giles, George T., and John W. Shoemaker all of Ottumwa, and I. E. Shoemaker of Cedar Rapids, Mrs. Laura Richardson of Mrs. Lula Buajack of Kenosha, Wis. Two brothers, Frank O'Neil, Neb., and Nicholas of Ottumwa and a sister Mrs. Charles Grotz of Ottumwa also survive.

Freight Strikes in Lisbon. Lisbon, Oct. 25.—Eight thousand freight and express wagon drivers struck today. Soldiers and firemen are taking their places.

Sugar is Reduced. New York, Oct. 25.—All grades of refined sugar were reduced five cents a hundred pounds today.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

PRICE, 25 CTS.

The People's Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Grippe, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, etc. It is safe and sure.

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE.

Write for and mention this paper to Dr. J. C. MEYER & CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

# Gov. Carroll

Will Speak in This City at the

## Grand Opera House

Thursday Evening, Oct. 27

at 8 p. m.

Be Sure and Attend This Meeting EVERYONE IS INVITED



committee of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.: Joseph Burke and William H. Johnston, of the legislative committee of the International Association of Machinists; E. W. Vance, legislative representative for the order of Railway Trainmen of Oklahoma; J. Luther Langston, secretary of Oklahoma State Federation of Labor and last but not least by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. And any man receiving such endorsements from such distinguished gentlemen who represent America's labor is certainly worthy of the support of every working man in his district."

### PEOPLE'S PULPIT

The Courier will publish in this column articles contributed by its readers. The communications should be typewritten, or in plain hand on one side of the paper, and signed.

#### Editor Courier:

It has always been our aim to keep in close touch with all the mining laws passed in Iowa for the betterment of the mines since 1885; also, to keep in close touch with our friends that advocated them in all these years. We have no recollection of a mining law being passed without being counselled on it by some one as to the merits, also the demerits, and have always helped in securing best to our interest and helped to defeat laws detrimental to our best interest.

During this time we have kept in close touch with the members of both houses and are not reluctant in saying that we believe Mr. Kendall has secured the passage of more laws during his term in the legislature than any other member, as an examination of the records will show. Kendall favored the miner getting away from all merchantable coal. It matters not what form it is put on the market, under the old Cassat law,

all coal should be weighed before being screened. It read: "There is nothing to be construed so the miner shall receive pay for sulphur, black jack, rock or slack." So the Courier readers will see the word slack is included with impurities and the miner received no pay for it.

Kendall's first bill in the legislature was to erase the word "slack" in the impurities and put it where it belonged, with purities. He introduced the bill and advocated its passage and the word slack was erased. It became a law. While making his first campaign, the writer was then living in Foster, Monroe county. Mr. Kendall spoke a large audience in the Methodist church. The writer asked him at the close, if he was elected would he favor a bill to create a board of examiners to examine all applicants for mining foremen and employees. He said he would and would also favor a bill to get the miners pay for slack mined in the coal. He was elected and we have both bills enacted into laws and there is not a miner in Iowa but who knows the results therefrom. Under the old system the miners were paid once a month, usually about the 20th; hence if he started to work on September 1, he would receive the money he earned for the month of September on October 20. Kendall saw the hardships this worked on the miners, and he drafted a two weeks pay bill which read the miner should receive his pay on the first Saturday after the 5th of each month, and the first Saturday after the 20th of each month. This bill became a law.

Under the old system the miner when wanting powder had to line up before the powder house about 6:30 in the morning with the mercury down to zero, wait for the powder boys to come, sign a check, put his powder on his shoulder or in a sack and carry it into the mine to his working place. The writer has carried it under the ground for a mile. Under the Kendall law all he has to do is to give his order for a keg of powder to the proper authorities before he goes down into the mine in the morning, and some time during the day the powder is delivered by the driver right in his working place, just as a merchant delivers a sack of flour to a customer on top of the

ground. Under the old system the miners had to remain under the ground until stopping time, to fire his own shots. Under the Kendall law he can prepare his shots when he has his coal loaded out, and go home. Sometimes he is not away from home over five or six hours. The shot examiners come around and pass on his shots as to the safety of them, charge them and go home on quitting time. The shot fires come around, touch them off, thus giving the miner in many cases two or three more hours on top of the ground than he would have otherwise had, had he remained until quitting time. In as much as all labor is measured by time, the writer has always claimed this law is a pronounced benefit to the miners as well as personal safety by not being in the mine when the blast goes off.

R. Williams.

### PLEASANT GROVE.

Mrs. Chas. Fiddler of Floris visited Sunday at the Wesley Hancock home. Mrs. Cecil Brooks is on the sick list.

David Smith of Bunch visited Wednesday with his son Martin Smith. Fred Parrott spent Sunday with Alfred Kendrick.

Dury Hancock of Eldon was a caller at the Marion Hancock home.

Miss Ethel Brooks called on Opal Smith Sunday.

Harvey Turner was in Ottumwa on Wednesday.

Q. M. Condit of Ottumwa called at Martin Smith's Saturday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Turner were Floris callers Saturday.

John Parrett delivered hay to Ottumwa Monday.

Fight Game Law Violations.

Iowa City, Oct. 25.—(Special)—A fight against the violations of the Iowa fish and game laws has been started here by State Game Warden Lincoln of Cedar Rapids. Arrests of alleged unlicensed hunters have been made and other arrests will follow. Men who dynamite the Iowa river for fish will also be hunted down.