

So Saying, Mutt Proceeded to Pull the Trigger

By "Bud" Fisher.



For the Trap Shooter

The two most important things in trap shooting are concentration and trigger pull. All thought of spectators must be barred. All method of letting off that gun save by an even, smooth squeeze must be abandoned. Each shot must be called—the beginner must tell the man coaching him, or tell himself, nearly as good if he is alone—just where his muzzles were in relation to the bird when he pulled. Until he does this he is making slow progress. The crack trap man is not getting his birds merely by pointing out in the general neighborhood of the saucer and letting go. He can call each shot nearly as accurately as can the rifleman on the 200-yard target; he knows precisely where his muzzles stood with relation to the black saucer when the gun went off.—December Outing.

YOU CAN BUY AND SELL GUNS BY COURIER WANT ADS ONE-HALF CENT PER WORD.

Found.
FOUND—AT SUNRAY GENERATOR Co., factory 235 W. Main St., a new system of lighting without matches. You touch a button or pull a chain and light a gas jet in your house or barn. The most popular light for the country home.

Wanted
WANTED—YOU TO TRY SUNRAY Rapid Ignitor Batteries on your gas engine, automobile or accessories spark lights. Highest testing battery made. 235 W. Main St. Both spring and screw attachments.

WANTED—YOU WANT SUNRAY Rapid Action Batteries for your automobile, gas engine or spark lights. Strongest battery made for the same price that you pay for others. 235 W. Main St.

For Sale
FARMS FOR SALE OR TRADE IN Appanoose and Davis county. Write your wants to The Baldwin Agency, Unionville, Ia.

For Sale
FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE THOROUGHbred Duroc males February and March farrow. R. B. McAllister, Barksburg, Ia.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED ANGUS bulls. The quality kind. See me soon. C. D. Giltner, Ottumwa, R. No. 1.

FOR SALE—TO SETTLE ESTATE—320 acre farm four miles from Russell. Two sets improvements; good general purpose farm. Address W. E. Johnston, Russell, Ia., R. F. D. No. 2.

FOR SALE—BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock cockerels. H. S. McNaughton, R. No. 2. New phone 1100-D.

For Exchange
THREE 5 ROOM HOUSES TO trade for Iowa land. Houses rented for year for \$300. Avery Land & Loan Co.

For Rent
FOR RENT—GOOD STORE ROOM. R. M. Bowen, Eldon, Iowa.

Former Governor Sounds a Note of Warning to Congress

SAYS CONTINUED ATTACKS ON BUSINESS INTERESTS WILL MEAN DISASTER.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 29.—Former Governor W. L. Douglas, a democrat, and a business man of prominence, sees great danger to the country in the anti-trust propaganda which is resulting in new and more vicious assaults upon business each day. In an interview printed in the Boston Globe, he sounds a note of warning and gives his own solution of the difficulties which are at the bottom of the agitation. The complete interview is reprinted herewith:

believe that the Sherman anti-trust law does much more harm than good. The law so restricts and harasses business that industry must soon come to a standstill. A firm believer in low tariff duties on which issue he was elected governor and which he pushed vigorously when most other leading democrats were timid tariff reformers, Mr. Douglas sees "great danger to our new tariff policy from a depression that will almost surely result if business confidence is destroyed by a flood of drastic restrictive laws."

Mr. Douglas thinks that the fear of coming events is largely responsible for the slowing down of business that is already manifested in some industries. Unless this fear is soon removed by the passage of a rational banking and currency bill and by the

abandonment of the proposed "anti-trust" program, he expects to see the depression in business extend until the administration at Washington will be discredited.

Assuming that this administration will not repeal the Sherman anti-trust law, which is a menace to business, and assuming also that it will be impossible to obtain relief through the passage of measures that have the effect of an antidote, ex-Governor Douglas is strongly of the opinion that "There should be a permanent industrial commission with power to license corporations doing an interstate commerce business." "Otherwise," says Mr. Douglas, "capital will remain timid, manufacturers will lack courage, business will become stagnant and prosperity will vanish."

"The trouble with most of our law makers," says Mr. Douglas, "is that they do not clearly distinguish between monopoly or trust corporations and simply ordinary business corporations. They try to make the same laws fit both classes of corporations. Many of our legislators apparently work upon the assumption that all large corporations are bad and should be regulated. The truth is that most of our corporations and even many of our fairly large ones have no taint of monopoly and should not be molested. It ought to be easy to determine what classes of corporations constitute monopolies and therefore what ones should be regulated."

"Generally speaking those industries that depend upon franchises, patents or other special privileges, are, by nature, monopolistic, while ordinary industries such as farming, manufacturing and merchandising do not depend upon franchises and privileges and are not by nature monopolistic. It is fair and necessary to regulate corporations in the monopoly industries; it is unfair, unnecessary and most harmful to make laws to restrict and hamper the corporations in the anti-monopoly industries."

"A purely private business, whether incorporated or unincorporated, should not be interfered with in any way, from an anti-monopoly standpoint, if it is right and necessary for the public to equitably regulate railroad, street railway and telephone rates and to fix the prices of gas, water and electricity. All of these industries have franchises or special privileges."

"There are thousands of independent manufacturers of competing products," said Mr. Douglas, "who, like myself, are uncertain of the future because we fear a flood of anti-trust laws with commissions to regulate and fix prices of products of private as well as public business. We hesitate to invest new capital until we know the conditions under which we may do business. This hesitation is becoming general and may prove fatal to prosperity. Washington should lose no time before telling us the exact terms on which we can continue to do business. These terms should, of course, be made fair and equitable."

"In my opinion the Sherman anti-trust law was based upon unsound theories. It should now be repealed. Under it some thirty or forty prosecutions have occurred and many corporations or combinations have been legally broken up. Has this dissolution of large corporations and combinations lowered the prices of any products or been of benefit to anybody?"

"When will the people learn the folly of attempting to cure the real evils of monopolies and trusts by passing anti-trust laws? The prices of the products of the legally dissolved corporations are higher today than ever before. Does anyone suppose that the prices of steel products will be reduced should the government win its suit against the United States Steel corporation? Lower tariff duties, however, are quickly followed by reduced prices for steel products."

"The dissolving of large corporations and combinations, however, has had some very sad effects. It has caused thousands of small investors to lose a considerable part of their investments in the securities of the prosecuted corporations. Some lost directly, and others indirectly, through their accounts in the savings banks that suffer when their securities are depressed. Furthermore, the value of investments in all corporations is gradually shrinking owing to the fear of adverse, drastic legislation."

"In no other country, so far as I am aware, is a law designed to suppress big business, and that operates to hamper successful business, both

large and small. In England, France and Germany big business is un molested, except that the potash industry in Germany is regulated in detail by a statute law. Otherwise, Germany encourages business, both big and little, in every way and practically becomes a partner in some industries in its efforts to keep its working classes steadily employed and to advance Germany industrially. England, of course, has its common law against contracts in restraint of trade, but in practice this law is not applied against corporations or combinations. There being no protective tariffs in force and hence no evils to be got England there are no trusts of consequence in England.

"The captains of industry, together with skilled labor employed, have built up an enormous export trade. Our exports of manufactured goods for the year 1907 were \$484,846,275. In 1912 we exported manufactured goods to the amount of \$1,020,417,687. This is a remarkable showing when we take into consideration the handicap to which large corporations have been subject by prosecutions and persecutions by both national and state legislation. There seems to be a mania on the part of some of our politicians to urge legislation which would result in penalizing success. Our people should do some soul thinking along these lines. Our politicians should be made to understand that business destroying legislation is no longer popular. These large corporations who have built up such a successful export business give steady employment to many thousands of skilled workmen and pay the highest scale of wages in the world. If they are broken up into units there is danger that labor will be the first to suffer as the small businesses cannot give as steady and profitable employment as the large corporations."

"All that the people seek to have accomplished by anti-trust laws is the restriction or removal of the evils of the private monopoly. They do not want business harassed or impeded when there is no monopoly about it. It is damaging to interfere with and discourage a great many industries that are free from any sort of monopoly for the sake of restricting some businesses that are monopolistic."

"The sensible business-like thing to do, in my opinion, is to establish a commission which may fairly be called an industrial commission to study and classify our industries with reference to this matter of monopoly. There is now of course some confusion and misunderstanding as to just what monopoly is and what it is not. Let the administration define and specify if it will what monopoly is. Then its members will have clearly before them the nature of the evil to be remedied. Then this commission basing its work on its own scientifically established definition may if the administration prefers review the whole field of our actual industrial affairs as related to carefully defined monopoly. It can classify all lines of business activity. Some lines it would naturally determine to be essentially, or entirely, monopolistic. These would form the first or highest class. Other lines might be classified as semi-monopolistic; others partly monopolistic and so on. For each of these classes it can be determined by careful study what sort of legislation is needed to remove the evil of monopoly from that class. Then with all the carefully arranged classes in mind and definite knowledge of the actual situation of the industries in question the needed legislation can be intelligently prepared."

"I would provide that no suits should be brought except on the recommendation of this commission."

"After such a scientific survey it might be concluded that for a certain class, say the highest, or most monopolistic, some kind of federal license ought to be required. That and other questions of regulation or control could be intelligently settled if it were clearly known that just such and such industries would be affected and not others. Measured correction could be applied in this definite careful way which if applied blindly or generally would be in effect like scattering dynamite in the dark."

"If such a business-like consideration of our industries should be made it would be clearly shown that a great many lines of business must be left outside of any class of monopolistic business. For these businesses free of any monopoly no attention or legislation is required. Such businesses are far more numerous in the aggregate and their work is vastly more im-

portant for the general welfare than is usually realized. These industries and their work must be left free and clear from any handicap. They must be left free so that they may develop and grow and attract capital and skill to the greatest possible extent. Their progress and prosperity is truly the progress and prosperity of all."—Boston, Mass., Globe.

FATHER OF OTTUMWAN DIES AT BLOOMFIELD

Bloomfield, Dec. 1.—William L. Kinnick died Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Jennie Saunders in this city, aged 73 years. He was born Dec. 2, 1840, in North Carolina. In 1843 the family moved to Indiana and settled near Indianapolis, living there twelve years. They came to Davis county in 1855. In 1861 he was married to Matilda E. Scott, also of this county. During that year, it being the first year of the civil war, he enlisted in Co. J, Second Iowa infantry, being one of the first volunteers, and served three years, then reenlisted as a veteran soldier, and served until the war closed.

After returning from the service he lived on a farm one year, when the family moved to Bloomfield where they have since resided. He was of a family of nine children, four boys and five girls, six of whom are still living. He was the father of six children, three of whom with his wife survive him. They are Mrs. Jennie Saunders, Mrs. Nina Heaton of Bloomfield, and James B. Kinnick of Ottumwa.

The deceased had been sick for some months and death was expected daily for several days. He was not a member of any church at his death, but in early manhood he was converted at a camp meeting on the old Bethel camp ground as the place is known near West Grove. He was a unique character in many ways and especially was he considered an expert weather prophet, could tell when it would rain, and was rarely mistaken.

The funeral services were held today at 10 o'clock at the home, Rev. J. E. Newsom of the M. E. church, officiating. Interment in the I. O. O. F. cemetery.

FARM SCHOOL OPENS NEAR MARSHALLTOWN

Marshalltown, Dec. 1.—An innovation in county educational circles was introduced in the consolidated district of Ottumwa today when a "farm school" will be opened for young men and women who have passed the age of district school, are anxious to learn more or possibly are not able to attend a regular school course owing to the need for their services on the farms.

To serve the needs of this class of young people the Clemons school was induced to organize the course, which will continue for three months. O. R. Brasted, an alumnus of Iowa State college, Ames, with teaching experience, has been secured as instructor. The course for the school will be extremely practical, and will include such subjects as farm accounts, soils, arithmetic, dairying, farm crops, stock and grain judging. Those who desire will be given an opportunity to take some of the cultural subjects in connection with the regular classes in the school. Girls will be given instruction in household economy and a sufficient number of warrants will be issued for a teacher for this branch. The school will be open to any young man or woman in the county.

FINDS NEEDLE EMBEDDED IN MUSCLE

Lineville, Dec. 1.—Harl Nickel, a well known farmer, residing three miles northwest of Lineville, came to town one day recently and secured the services of Dr. Huff to investigate the cause of a piece of common sewing thread protruding from a little sore, resembling an incipient boil on the muscles of his hip. The doctor pulled at the threads but it did not come out, and he followed it with his lance until it was found to be fast in the eye of a needle imbedded in the muscles about an inch deep. The needle was pulled out and found to have a thread several inches in length through the eye.

HAMMER CASE DEC. 16.

Ft. Madison, Dec. 1.—The case of the state versus Fred Hammer, town marshal of Franklin, Iowa, on the charge of the murder of Arthur Hirschler, of Donnellson, has been set for December 16. Hammer was indicted jointly with Louis Hohl for the alleged crime, the latter being found guilty of manslaughter at his trial last week. Hohl's sentence is suspended pending his motion for a new trial, which must be filed by December 5.

EXPERTS TO TALK AT INSTITUTE

WELL KNOWN FARM SPECIALISTS AND VETERINARIANS TO BE ON THE PROGRAM.

BIG PREMIUM LIST

Various Agriculture and Horticulture Products Will be Shown at the Annual Fall Exhibit of Farmers.

Arrangements are about completed for the annual sessions of the Wapello County Farmers' Institute, which is to be held in the armory, Dec. 10-13. Wednesday, the 10th, will be preparation day, the programs not beginning until Thursday. All entries must be made and exhibits in place by 2 o'clock p. m., of Thursday, December 11.

Prof. J. W. Coverdale of Ames, who judges the exhibits in the men's department, will be here Thursday and Friday; he will talk on the work of county farm experts in Iowa, and also will discuss the sweet clover proposition.

Friday E. S. Estel, state dairy expert will give a talk on dairying in southern Iowa. Prof. Fitch of Ames, on potato growing and truck gardening, and Dr. W. E. Taylor, soils expert for the John Deere people, will lecture on soil culture.

Friday evening at 8 o'clock there will be a special session for those who are interested in hog cholera, its remedies and preventatives. Mrs. Lowry of Ottumwa, Williams of Highland, and Patterson of Hedrick, will discuss the scientific and practical phases of the subject, while Senator J. F. Webber will talk on its legislative aspects.

Friday and Saturday Miss Ethel Phelps will give domestic science demonstrations. Saturday there will be a program by the pupils of the rural schools, and Prof. Stevenson of Ames, will fittingly close the institute with one of his delightful talks on how to maintain the fertility of the soil. Other speakers will be secured, and the institute promises to be most interesting and instructive.

Following is the premium list:

Corn.
Class A—10 ears, yellow—\$4, \$3, \$2, \$1.
Class B—10 ears, white—\$4, \$3, \$2, \$1.
Sweepstakes, classes A and B—Ribbons.
Class C—Amateur, for those who have never won a prize in any corn show—10 ears yellow—\$4, \$3, \$2, and Breeders' Gazette for one year.
Class D—Amateur, 10 ears white—\$4, \$3, \$2 and Breeders' Gazette for one year.
Sweepstakes—Classes C and D, ribbons.
Class E—For boys under 18, 10 ears any variety—\$4, \$3 and Armstrong Seed Corn Stringer, and Wallace's Farmer for one year.
Class F—In each township, 10 ears, any variety, \$2, 1.
Township sweepstakes—ribbon.
Sweet corn—10 ears, Wallace's Farmer for one year and 50c.
Pop corn—10 ears, Wallace's Farmer for one year and 50c.
Grand Champion Sweepstakes—All 10 ear classes—ribbon.
Single ear—any variety—\$3, \$2, and Breeders' Gazette for one year.
Bushel of 80 ears—any variety—\$4, \$3, \$2 and Armstrong Seed Corn Stringer for one year and 50c.
Small Grains.
Wheat—One-half bu., \$3, \$2, \$1.
Oats—One-half bu.—
Class A—Little Early varieties—\$1.50, \$1, 50c.
Class B—Large late varieties—\$1.50, \$1, 50c.
Sweepstakes—Ribbon.
Timothy seed—3 peck, \$3, \$2, \$1.
Horticultural Products.
Apples—Plates of 5—
Class A—3 varieties, 6 delicious apple trees, 6 Grimes' Golden, and 4 Jonathan by Hartman nursery.
Class B—Most varieties—6 Elbertas, Peach trees—4 Early Richmond cherries, and 2 Keiffer pears by Hartman nursery.
Potatoes—One-half bu.—\$3, \$2, \$1.

Morris Williams HORSE MARKET

BIG DRAFT HORSE SPECIAL THIS WEEK, FRIDAY DEC. 5.

This is the week of the Big Sale—and it will be a big sale, largely attended by buyers from the east and the north and I believe big horses will bring more money this week than at any sale between now and January 1st. As I believe there will be a lot of horses sent the markets between this and the end of the year.

In addition the buyers for heavy horses there will be four or more buyers for southern mares, horses and mules, also for driving horses and fat old pligs.

No matter how far away you live or what kind of a horse you have, bring him to Ottumwa for this BIG ROUSING sale and you can take him home in your pocket.

Scattering consignments should be in early so they can be sold and settled for by noon.

MORRIS WILLIAMS.

Dr. D. E. Graham

Hours—9 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 6 p. m. Ennis Office Bldg., Ottumwa, Iowa.

Biggest pumpkin—\$1.
Best pumpkin—\$1.50.
Best squash—\$1.50.
Ladies' Department.
Butter—1 lb.—\$3, \$2, \$1.
Bread—White loaf—\$3, Ladies Home Journal for one year and 1.
CAKES—(For girls under 17)—
White layer—\$2, \$1.
Angel Food—\$2, \$1.
Devil's Food—\$2, \$1.
One doz. oatmeal cookies—\$1, 50c.
JELLIES—
Apple—50c, 25c.
Currant—50c, 25c.
Green grape—50c, 25c.
Plum—50c, 25c.
PRESERVES—(pint)—
Strawberry—75c, 50c.
Cherry—75c, 50c.
CANNED FRUIT—(quart)—
Peaches—75c.
Pears—50c.
CANNED VEGETABLES—
Beans—50c, 25c.
Corn—50c, 25c.
Rural school display—\$5, \$3, \$2.

RULES OF THE CONTEST.

1.—All exhibits must be 1913 products, and grown in Wapello county.
2.—Exhibitors are limited to one entry in each class.
3.—All exhibits must be in place by 2 o'clock p. m., Thursday, Dec. 11.
4.—Exhibits remain the property of the exhibitor, who must see to their removal when the institute is over.

HARLAN MAN IS CHAMPION HUSKER

Harlan, Dec. 1.—Webb McConnell of Harlan, champion corn husker of Iowa, defeated A. H. Piltosen of Alma, Neb., state champion of Nebraska, in a matched two hours' contest engaged on the Ole Rogers farm, south Harlan, for a side bet of \$50.

Despite a muddy field and a poor yield of corn, both men made exceptionally good records in the contest. McConnell gathered seventeen bushels and fifty-seven pounds in the first hour and in two hours husked exactly thirty-eight bushels, winning over Piltosen by a margin of more than two bushels. Piltosen gathered eighteen bushels and fifty-seven pounds in an hour and seven minutes, but his total for the two hours was thirty-five bushels and fifty-seven pounds.

EMMA RICORD IS ON "HUNGER STRIKE"

Iowa City, Dec. 1.—A "hunger strike" rivaling those of the militant English suffragettes is in progress in the Johnson county jail, where Miss Emma R. Ricord, indicted on a charge of perjury, has refused to eat the meals furnished by Sheriff Theodore Fautz. Miss Ricord is reputed to be an ardent disciple of Mrs. Emmaline Pankhurst, but she has adopted starvation methods, not to further the cause of women's suffrage, but to further the business of a local restaurateur who is an intimate friend. She insists that her meals must be purchased of this friend and has waved aside those provided by the sheriff and his wife. Although this has occurred for several days no serious results have yet been observed, so Sheriff Fautz believes that Miss Ricord is lurching on the meals sent to her cell mate, Mrs. Anna Scoles.

Public Sale

I will offer at public auction at my home, 2 miles south of Farson, 3 miles north of Bladenburg and 10 miles northeast of Ottumwa, on Thursday, December 4, 1913

commencing at 10 o'clock, the following described property:
5 HEAD OF HORSES—Consisting of a pure bred Clydesdale mare, coming 4 years old, weight 1,500; bay mare, coming 4 years old, weight 1,100; standard bred sorrel horse, coming 4 years old, and broke to all harness; coming 2 year old filly, steel gray and an extra good one; pure bred Clydesdale spring colt, weight 800. Can furnish papers with the Clydesdales if purchaser desires.
92 HEAD OF CATTLE—Consisting of 34 one year old heifers, been fed 60 days and weigh about 750; 14 one year old steers weight 850; 15 two and three year old heifers, all high grade Durhams of choice quality, weight 1,050; 11 spring calves, balance cows, some giving milk, others fresh by sale day, balance to be fresh in spring.
50 HEAD OF HOGS—All spring and summer shoats. All have been vaccinated with double treatment, and are cholera immune. 18 full blood single and rose comb R. I. red cockerels. Lunch on grounds by Farson M. E. Ladies' Aid.
TERMS—12 months credit on sums over \$10, on bankable note drawing 7 per cent interest from date. Sums of \$10 and under cash. No property to be removed until settled for.

M. M. DICKENS

V. H. COOPER, Auctioneer. F. L. WARDER, Clerk.