

Ottumwa Tri-Weekly Courier

IOWA—Rain extreme west LOCAL TEMP.—8 p. m., 66° 8 a. m., 51; 12 m., 56; max., 75; min., 44.

VOLUME SIXTY-EIGHT

OTTUMWA, WAPELLO COUNTY, IOWA

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1915

NUMBER 34

LORD GREY GETS CRITICISED ON HIS BALKAN POLICY

Staunchest Supporters Are Turning Upon British Foreign Minister

FEW CHANGES IN THE BATTLE FRONT

Germans Claim Gains and Serbians Say Teutons Are Being Stopped

London, Oct. 15.—Military operations in the near east are once more holding chief place in the interest of the public, which, as indicated by press comment, is not entirely satisfied with the plans made by the entente powers for meeting the latest offensive of their opponents. Even papers like the Manchester Guardian, which has been loyal in support of the foreign office, expresses dissatisfaction with the speech in the house of commons on the Balkan situation yesterday of Foreign Secretary Grey.

Actual military operations in the Balkans show little change since the capture of Belgrade, except for brief forays by Serbians and Bulgarians. Defending their action in declaring war, Bulgaria claims her neutrality was violated by Serbia. Official announcement that Serbia had declared war on her neighbor was made today.

The Serbians are clinging desperately to the heights above Belgrade, waiting for assistance from their allies. Such aid is expected soon, as General Sarrail, commander of the expeditionary force, has landed at Saloniki.

On the western front the British have gained considerable ground, some of which they subsequently lost. Conflicting claims regarding the possession of hill No. 70 were ended by the statement of the undersecretary of war that the British official report had been read incorrectly, in reality only claiming the capture of the mining works around this position.

DESTROYER TORPEDOED.

Copenhagen, Oct. 15.—A British submarine torpedoed and sank a German destroyer this morning at the southern entrance to The Sound, a narrow strait between Denmark and Sweden, which connects the Baltic with the North sea. A great explosion followed the striking of the torpedo, and the destroyer foundered immediately.

A message from Falsterbo, Sweden, which brought news of this incident, adds that another German destroyer and a cruiser, which were accompanying the destroyer that was sunk, speeded to the southward.

Information received here indicates that all the members of the destroyer's crew were lost.

Additional details were given in a subsequent dispatch. According to this version, a German cruiser and three destroyers were engaged with the British submarine. The German craft moved in circles to avoid the attack of the submarine, which was bombarded heavily. This continued for some time until the submarine lodged a torpedo on the destroyer, which sank with a terrific explosion. The other German warships are said to have retreated.

BULGARS JUSTIFIED.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—Bulgaria is welcomed by the Lokal Anzeiger as a new ally of Germany. The paper asserts that Bulgarians would have remained at peace if it had been possible but that war was forced on them just as it was on Germany.

"Reports that Bulgaria had attacked Serbia first came as a surprise," says the newspaper, "but now we know Serbia crossed the Bulgarian frontier without a previous declaration of war. Bulgaria thus was fully justified in her attack. Our new ally not only will fight with us, but will confer with us."

RUSSIAN RETREAT USED BY GERMANS TO WIN BULGARS

DISASTERS SUFFERED BY THE CZAR'S FORCES SWING SENTIMENT TO TEUTONS.

Paris, Oct. 15.—That the Russian retreat, skillfully exploited by German agents, was the immediate cause of turning against the allies the sentiment of the Bulgarian people, who are intensely practical, was the assertion made by A. De Panafieu, French minister at Sofia, to the correspondent of the Journal at Piraeus.

"The event coincided," he said, "with the visit of the Duke of Mecklenburg, who found a ready tool in King Ferdinand, a blind believer in Germany's victory. The Champagne success came too late to restore the balance. The Bulgarian people understand nothing of diplomatic calculations. They see only Macedonia to be conquered. Certainly if the Russian flag appeared at Varna or Burgas it might rouse memories in their inmost souls, but interest comes before sentiment.

"Russia, the great motherland, will henceforth be far away to the Bulgarian peasant. The mobilization was a sad and dreary proceeding, without songs or cheers, vastly different from the heroic frenzy of October, 1912. Hundreds of German officers are acting as instructors of the Bulgarian armies but they do not wear German uniforms, although a few Austrian uniforms are seen. Germans in Bulgarian uniforms organized the defense of Dedagatch and the Black sea ports and fixed batteries and anti-aircraft guns at Sofia.

BRITISH LOSSES HEAVY

Latest Report on Casualties From Dardanelles Shows Many Are Being Killed.

London, Oct. 15.—The total of British casualties at the Dardanelles up to October 9, according to official figures given out here today, was 96,898.

Of this total the number of men killed was 18,957, of whom 1,185 were officers. Casualties of the Australasian contingents were 29,121.

Paris, Oct. 15.—Losses of the Austro-German forces on the northern front in Serbia have totaled 20,000 killed and 40,000 wounded, according to the latest reports received at Serbian headquarters at Nish, says a dispatch from Nish to the Temps.

GREEKS STILL ON FENCE

Allies Are Notified That Constantine's Army Will Not Yet Go To Aid of Serbs.

London, Oct. 15.—In a note to the British government, received today, Greece announces her definite decision not to intervene in the war on behalf of Serbia at present.

In the communication, which is of great length, Premier Zaimis of Greece presents his interpretation of the Greco-Serbian treaty. He concludes with the statement that the present Greek government is of the opinion that the treaty with Serbia does not call for intervention by Greece in the present circumstances.

WILSON FAVORS TRAINING CAMPS

VOLUNTEERS AT CHICAGO ARE TOLD PRESIDENT IS GREATLY INTERESTED.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—President Wilson is deeply interested in the military training camps for civilians and is anxious to see the idea carried out on a much larger scale, John D. York of Chicago told the citizen soldiers at the Fort Sheridan camp today.

MID-WEST MEN VISIT ARSENAL

Preparedness Boosters Go to Government Island for an Inspection

SEE IDEAL PLACE TO MAKE MUNITIONS

Senator Cummins Springs a Surprise By Lauding U. S. Foreign Policy

Davenport, Oct. 15.—The midwest preparedness conference, which has been in progress in Davenport for two days, closed at noon today with a luncheon at which Congressman Charles O. Lobeck of Omaha, Neb., Congressman Clarence B. Miller of Duluth, Minn., and other prominent public men spoke.

The members of congress and about a hundred other visitors from Illinois, Iowa and Missouri were taken for a trip through the Rock Island arsenal this morning, inspecting the big government shops and the water power dam.

Senator A. B. Cummins of Iowa sprang a surprise at the banquet last evening and received applause which lasted for many minutes when he said: "It has so fallen out that I have been compelled to be aligned against President Woodrow Wilson on nearly every question of domestic policy that has arisen since he has been in office, but I think that I speak for every patriotic citizen, as I know I speak for myself, when I say that the nation is to a man behind the distinguished gentleman who is our chief executive in his policy with reference to the warring nations of Europe."

Cummins sounds warning. Last evening Senator A. B. Cummins sounded a note of warning against the dream that disarmament means peace. He opened his speech as follows:

"The first and paramount duty is to make all things ready for an advance in the cause of international peace. The instant the war in Europe ends an opportunity will come to resort to a scope of arbitration, to increase the efficiency of mediation, and to secure the high advantages of reflection and delay.

"I halt, however, before the proposal to create a world's tribunal with power not only to decide but to enforce its awards with armies and navies. To me this means either war in its most objectionable form or the surrender of sovereignty and independence. It is a dream to be realized only when all the people of the earth can unite in a single government and even then the liberty of the citizen and of great groups of citizens would be in constant peril from the power of interest and the mistakes of ignorance.

"When the war closes we will have the best chance we have ever had to civilize the law of the ocean and widen the rights of neutral nations in commerce. We ought to go forward upon the hypothesis that peace, not war, is the normal condition of mankind, and that if unhappily, two or more countries find it necessary to resort to arms the business of peaceful powers shall not be either destroyed or interrupted. These and like problems inhere in every reasonable plan of preparedness and they must engage the intelligent, patriotic thought of the men to whom for the time being the government is committed."

Madden Makes Talk. Following is a portion of the speech of Martin B. Madden, U. S. representative from Illinois before the conference.

"To maintain liberty is our first duty. American citizenship is a high privilege. From the citizen emanates all power. The citizen is the ruler. He dictates the nation's policy. Upon him rests the responsibility of his own peace, prosperity and happiness. The government is his, he makes it what it is; its character depends upon him, no less than upon the officials who hold temporary power.

"With all Europe at war the time has come when America must be prepared to defend its institutions. Americans should be on guard. Patriotism is one of the vital needs of the hour. Preparedness is essential to the peace, prosperity and happiness of the country. The time has come when Americans must realize that they no longer are separated from the world's activities, that conditions are such as to call upon them to be prepared to defend the honor of the nation, to maintain its institutions, to foster industry, to continue prosperity and happiness.

"It is evident that the country is not at present prepared. Neither its army nor its navy is sufficiently strong to insure peace. Both must be strengthened. Every precaution should be taken to insure tranquility. Respect for the nation will depend upon the condition of its defenses."

"BOOZE" DESTROYED. Des Moines, Oct. 15.—Eighteen barrels of beer and \$1,000 worth of real whiskey were consigned to the depths of the Des Moines river here today. Sheriff Griffin, acting under court orders, destroyed the liquor, which had been confiscated in recent "bootlegging" raids.

FRENCH "KING" VERY BITTER AT BULGAR RULER

PRETENDER TO THRONE TELLS FERDINAND TO TAKE BACK JEWELS AND HONORS.

Paris, Oct. 15.—The Duke of Orleans addressed a letter to King Ferdinand of Bulgaria several days ago requesting the monarch to take back jewels of Bulgarian orders which had been bestowed upon him but the letter was to be published only on the day Bulgaria entered the war. In his communication the duke said:

"The attitude your majesty has thought right to take in the present war, contrary to your policy, forces me to the sad duty of praying your majesty to take back the jewels of Bulgarian orders with which your majesty invested me first on the death of your venerable mother, and second, when your majesty was in Paris to point out how much Bulgaria owed to France.

"I tell your majesty to take back the jewels, because, alas! I cannot send them, but your majesty has only to apply to his ally who for more than a year has occupied my chateau in Belgium and for whom my safe can have no secrets. I authorize giving up to your majesty orders I can no longer wear.

"Your majesty will understand I am obliged to warn your majesty the day he takes up arms against my country, France, his name will be struck from the chapter of Knights of the Holy Spirit. I do not ask your majesty to send back jewels of Order of the Holy Spirit, but wish on the contrary that these souvenirs of France he has betrayed shall keep alive perpetual remorse."

A letter the duke wrote to Emperor Francis Joseph at the outbreak of the war also has been published. In it he asks the ruler of Austria-Hungary to take back the order of the Golden Fleece and refers to his marriage to the Archduchess Maria Theresia as "the misfortune of my life."

Prince Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, and the French pretender, was married to the Archduchess Maria Theresia of Austria at Vienna in November, 1896. She obtained a separation from him in Paris in July of last year after a series of domestic difficulties which lasted for years. Under the decree granted by the court of arbitration she was to receive \$11,000 a year from the duke, who also was ordered to restore to her money which he had used improperly. While the separation was granted, the court refused to recommend a decree of divorce.

CATTLE DISEASE IS FATAL TO MAN

ANTHRAX OR "LUMPY JAW" IS VICTOR AFTER DETERMINED FIGHT BY DOCTORS.

New York, Oct. 15.—George F. Stackpole, the lawyer, of Riverhead, L. I., who was stricken with anthrax several days ago, died in Bellevue hospital early today of heart failure resulting from the poison of the disease.

Mr. Stackpole's death came after a rally which caused his physicians to believe the most serious phase of the disease had been passed and that he would recover. He was conscious until within five minutes before he died, and told his wife he realized that death was near. Until the last few minutes he tried to cheer up his relatives and throughout the greater part of his illness encouraged them with the hope of his recovery.

The determined struggle made by Mr. Stackpole, who was 71 years old, and the unusual nature of his disease, common to cattle but rare among human beings, attracted public attention throughout the country. Physicians watched the case closely to observe the effect of the anti-toxin which was rushed here from the bureau of animal industry at Washington to combat the deadly anthrax germ.

In all 150 cubic centimeters were injected in three or more periods. After the third injection decided improvement was shown. Although the physicians were greatly encouraged they warned Mr. Stackpole's relatives that there was danger that his heart would yield to the poison infection of the malady.

BROWN SUGAR GOOD TO DRESS WOUNDS

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Brown sugar is the best antiseptic dressing obtainable for the treatment of neglected wounds, Dr. J. M. Miller of Chicago, told the convention of the American Association of Railway Surgeons here today. The treatment, he said, was discovered by surgeons operating with European armies. Three hundred surgeons are attending the convention, which closes tonight.

SHEEP MEN HOLD ANNUAL SESSION

Breeders and Wool Growers Discuss Measures of Protection

DOG LAW IS SUBJECT OF MUCH DISCUSSION

Claim Raisers Are Without Relief From Roaming Beasts in Flocks

The thirty-third annual session of the Iowa Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers' association is being held here today and will conclude its work late this afternoon. The convention made it impossible to convene and the same cause prevented the holding of a session in the evening.

The change of the time of holding the annual meeting from December to October is thought to be responsible for the small attendance as this year the experiment in change of date was made to bring the convention to Ottumwa during the Farmers' Institute and Live Stock show. Action taken this morning by the sheep men was opposed to the change and the old date will be reverted to in the next meeting. A motion prevailed fixing the time of the next meeting between December 15 and 25 and Ottumwa will remain the place of holding the conventions.

The election of officers resulted in the following men being chosen for the next year: President—E. D. Michael, Selma. Vice president—W. S. Merritt, Seymour. Secretary-treasurer—V. G. Warner, Bloomfield.

Blakely Paper Read. Some of those who were to appear on the program failed to come but the papers prepared by them were read at the session, one of which was by A. J. Blakely, Jr., of Grinnell.

In his paper on dogs and wolves and their depredations Mr. Blakely, who is one of the pioneers in the association and active in the conventions, told of the things that have been accomplished since the association was formed over thirty years ago. Mr. Blakely has attended nearly every meeting since the organization in 1882, at which he was elected secretary. He states that during the lifetime of the association that fleeces increased two to three pounds per head and the mutton qualities have also improved. He referred to the days when there was no dog tax and said that even after the tax was imposed there was no fund from which the flock owner could be indemnified for his losses due to dogs and wolves. The legal fences were criticized as of the shanghai type that would restrain only horses and cattle while the sheep men have had to have tight fence on all sides.

The securing of the \$20 wolf pelt bounty was recalled and reference made to the breeding which he urged should be more careful and judicious. He stated that the state fair exhibits show many pure bred Iowa flocks which compare favorably with those of other states although those from outside Iowa sent to the fair are the best their owners can breed or purchase and usually win the prize, the Iowa sheep in most cases getting second prize. Some judges favor the fleece of the Ohio sheep as against the larger size and better shape of the Iowa animal. State fair exhibitors showed that the best Iowa breeders of pure bred sheep have plenty of the very best stock with which to improve the flocks without sending outside the state.

Mr. Blakely urged that Iowa have more and larger flocks of sheep, saying that it was more profitable to raise good grade sheep and lambs than to keep cows and calves unless the cows are milked and afford dairy products. He said that sheep are the best stock to maintain soil fertility.

Numerous talks were made today on various phases of the sheep business and the laws the association wants for the protection of the men who are raising flocks. Among these was W. S. Merritt of Seymour, who took a slant at the type of men who make up legislatures and the manner in which many people view the election of legislators. He said:

"The average person in Iowa seems to think that no one knows anything but a lawyer when they cast about for legislative material. The lawyer is alright, but he has no sympathy with the sheep breeder. The man most fitted for the hall of legislation in Iowa at least is the man of varied business knowledge. He does not need

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U. S. BUDGET FOR COMING YEAR TO SET NEW RECORD

CONGRESS TO BE ASKED FOR LARGEST APPROPRIATION IN TIME OF PEACE.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15.—Estimates of government expenditures for the next fiscal year totaling about \$1,440,000,000 and the largest ever submitted in time of peace were to be presented today to the secretary of the treasury. This was the day specified under the law for submitting the estimates, although there is no penalty attached for failure to do so. Most of the members of the cabinet worked until a late hour last night in order to be ready with the estimates for their departments.

The extraordinarily large sums of money which congress will be asked to appropriate for running the government is due to the prospective big increase in the administration's program of national defense and to the unusual conditions resulting from the European war.

The estimated increase for national defense alone aggregates about \$150,000,000, while burdens entailed on account of the war will require an increase of about \$1,300,000 for the state department. Estimates for the other departments, except state, war and navy and possibly commerce are about the same as last year. Secretary Redfield, it was believed, would ask for increased funds for extending American trade abroad.

Additional governmental revenues will be necessary, either through legislation or a bond issue, if congress approves of the increased departmental expenditures.

President Wilson will go over the estimates with his cabinet next week. Wilson Gives Approval. President Wilson today approved Secretary Daniels' recommendations for a five year construction program for the navy to cost \$500,000,000.

The exact amount to be appropriated for each of the five years has not been decided, but the first year's program calls for two dreadnaughts and two battle cruisers.

BABES IDENTIFIED BY THEIR FOOTPRINTS

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Use of footprints to prevent confusion in the identification of babies was adopted today in Chicago's largest maternity hospital. The prints are obtained in the first hour of life and the method used is the simplest possible. The infant's feet are pressed against an ink pad and then the ink foot is placed against a paper of moderate gloss on which the impression of the tiny lines is made.

This new method of identification is regarded as a permanent record of value from a scientific standpoint. Experts say the lines will never change. There will be no chance, they contend, of a possible substitution of babies.

BECOMES WEALTHY IN A SINGLE DAY

Toledo, O., Oct. 15.—From a poor laboring man to a multimillionaire in a day was the fortune that befell H. P. Earl, employe of an automobile concern in Toledo.

Earl received word yesterday that a rich uncle of the same name had died across the sea, leaving him his fortune. Earl says he will keep on working until the money is in his hands.

CLINTON COPS LET SUSPECTS ESCAPE

SUPPOSED BANK ROBBERS ARE NOW BEING PURSUED BY POSSE IN ILLINOIS.

Clinton, Oct. 15.—One of the three men suspected of postoffice robbery at Durant, Iowa, was captured and two others escaped after a revolver duel here early this morning.

Three officers stopped an automobile containing three men on the Mississippi river high bridge. In the midst of questioning one jumped out, another opened fire on the officers and the third started the car. Two officers boarded the running board. One was scraped off against the railing of the bridge. The other officer held a gun to the head of one man, vainly ordering him to stop until the driver of the car put his gun in the officer's ribs and ordered him to jump. The officer obeyed and opened fire, the suspects returning it. They escaped into Illinois and a posse is searching for them.

FINAL SESSION OF INSTITUTE IS NOW BEING HELD

Address By R. K. Bliss at Barn Marks Close of Week's Meetings

SCHOOL CHILDREN VISIT LIVE STOCK

Youngsters and Elders Are Given Opportunity to See County's Work

A program by the students of the rural schools being given in the Commercial college building and an address at Danner's barn by Prof. R. K. Bliss of Ames, are closing the four days session of the Wapello county farmers' institute and live stock show here this afternoon.

Exhibits will begin to be removed this evening and by Saturday noon the session will be a thing of the past as far as material appearances are concerned. This morning the rural school children, their teachers, parents and friends were the guests of the live stock show officers and they visited the various exhibit pens and stalls being shown what Wapello county does in the stock raising industry. A big parade through the streets at 4:15 Thursday afternoon and another about the show barns in the evening showed the people of Ottumwa and vicinity the same thing. An extensive program of readings, musical numbers and papers was given by the women of the county Thursday afternoon. Dr. Stouder's lecture on hog cholera Thursday evening at the barn interested many. His talk followed the judging of dairy cattle. The awarding of prizes for swine and sheep was made this morning and the spelling contest by the rural students was held at the same time.

Urges Science on Farm.

M. L. Bowman of Waterloo, talked on "Better Farming." He outlined the plans of the modern farming and urged fertilizing of soil, the building of silos, the business management of farms and rotation of crops. He was sent here upon the recommendation of Galloway & Son, prominent farm managers in the vicinity of Waterloo, and they paid his expenses for which the farmers are grateful to the Waterloo people. J. B. Sax addressed the meeting and music was given by the orchestra and readings by M. R. Leahman.

Dr. Stouder in discussing the hog cholera proposition stated at the outset that this matter is one of great interest to farmers in the first place, but of interest to everyone indirectly. Based upon figures turned in by the assessors, Dr. Stouder said that hog losses in Iowa have reached \$30,000,000 a year. This depends of course on the hog population and how readily the infection spreads. He assigned the reason for the great inflow of the epidemic in 1913 as being the crisis which usually followed such a period; that it was simply a history repeating itself. He says it is now on the decline but that no one in particular should be given credit for its decline since that year, history repeating itself. The greatest amount of discouragement comes, the veterinarian says, because a man does not know what to do or how to do it, he is apparently not appreciative of the dangers which beset his stock.

Cholera is Prevalent.

Dr. Stouder says that in nine cases out of ten hog cholera is the trouble when the animals are sick, although occasionally other diseases may be there; remarking that tuberculosis had increased two per cent from 1907 to 1914 in Iowa. The symptoms of hog cholera he described as follows: temperature up to 108 degrees, discharging runny substance, skin purple spotted, falling in of flank, lying on uppers instead of on side and sleep.

The post mortem symptoms he named as a redness of the lymph glands, giving a hemorrhagic appearance, red spots covering bladder, lining of stomach dark red spots and inflammation, very heavy red discolorations in the intestines where larger and smaller joints. The speaker said that thought disease was often carried by crows or pigeons from the hog lot of animals suffering from cholera to that of well ones. The reason the law was never enforced on driving cholera hogs through the streets and selling them was because public opinion was not back of it, the doctor declared.

"We know that the anti-bodies are living because they can be transferred from one body to another," said Dr. Stouder. "That is no great discovery, it is simply working the thing out on a practical basis; along the same lines as tetanus with horses and diphtheria in persons. That anti-toxin is made from the blood of an animal which has met and defeated millions of the same microbes which are attacking the child. The blood which is taken from the hog to make cholera

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