

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kid You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of children—Experience against Experiment.

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Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Tri-Weekly Courier

BY THE COURIER PRINTING CO.

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FORD'S JOKE TRIP.

Henry Ford is returning home and his peace expedition apparently has come to the end generally predicted for it. In other words, Henry's peace expedition is coming home in pieces but without a single peace treaty. Ford and his invited guests set sail with high hopes that their presence in Europe and their pleas to the warring governments would result in an armistice which would see the conclusion of peace negotiations. Ford claimed to have information that his expedition would meet with favor at the hands of the "masses" in the warring countries who were bowed down by the burden of debt and sick of the flow of blood occasioned by the war. He expected a warm reception at the neutral countries which he felt would fall right in line with his project.

Ford, the automobile man, is pretty close to the top of the ladder in his own line. He started at the a b c end of the auto game and has reached the x y z. Ford, the international peace advocate, wanted to start in where Ford, the automobile man, had left off. He wanted to skip the a b c's and the m n o's of peace and begin with the x y z. What happened to him is what happens to most men when they start building without a foundation.

Ford is returning to America, a sadder and wiser man. In the first place, the world in general looked on the peace mission as the joke it was. Furthermore the warring nations showed ill-concealed annoyance at the "meddlers" and semi-official disapproval was not lacking. That was Ford's first disappointment. So he turned hopefully to the neutral countries for encouragement and assistance.

The third and deciding one was orthodoxy. Immediately Denmark, the next neutral country on the itinerary, was not slow in showing downright disapproval of the peace expedition. The government hinted that it would not be permitted to hold meetings and public opinion in general was that the mission would do nothing and might even do harm. Ford took sick and left the ship and is now out on the Atlantic back to America. His return is still in Europe, but the nature of the "angle" who

was putting up the cash, it is needless to say that it will get nothing more but an "obituary" notice. Not the least amusing feature of the whole affair is the fact that the peace expedition itself furnished pretty good evidence that the time is not yet ripe for the men of the world to live together unarmed and unafraid. The peace advocates quarreled continually and at times almost came to blows, while heated words were exchanged daily. The peace delegates had at times to be restrained from violence and yet they were going over to preach the doctrine that "war is unnecessary."

The Courier is against war and sincerely hopes that this country will never have to call out its men to protect its institutions from the men of some other nation. But the Courier realizes that nations are no better than the men who make them up and proof is abundant every day to show there are plenty of men who must be restrained by force and against whom there must be armed preparation.

The Courier knows there are some dangers which one cannot escape by merely shutting one's eyes to them. The ordinary calls for peace are as the ordinary rate and standing of the "peacemaker" in a family of national quarrel and is glad that Ford abandoned his expedition while it was in the "joke" stage and before it had succeeded in arousing the ire of all Europe against the whole United States.

COST OF PREPAREDNESS.
The preparedness program outlined by the administration and presented to congress calls for expenditures amounting to \$150,000,000 more than was asked in the last army and navy and fortifications appropriation budget. This at first glance seems a large sum and yet when the various details of the program are taken into consideration it can readily be seen that no outrageous or unreasonable increases are made anywhere along the line. Following is a detailed summary of the budget as it has been presented to congress:

The war department asks an increase of more than \$4,000,000 for the signal corps, of which about \$3,700,000 is for aviation, \$300,000 to be made immediately available with \$50,000 more for the development of an aviation motor. For the pay of the army \$63,706,307 is asked, an increase of more than \$14,000,000 to pay about 15,000 more enlisted men. The quartermaster department asks for an increase of more than \$4,000,000 for supplies, and about \$7,000,000 for clothing, camp and garrison equipment. The number of horses needed is represented by an increase of \$355,000 in the estimates. The engineer corps \$690,000 is asked for equipment of troops in place of \$48,000 last year. The increase for ordnance stores—for the purchase and manufacture of ammunition for small arms—is from \$100,000 to \$3,383,000, with \$1,500,000 for grenades. An increase of \$715,000 is made in the item for small arms target practice, including machine gun practice. For manufacturing, repairing and issuing arms at national armories \$1,012,559 is asked, compared with \$250,000 last year, and an increase of \$1,250,000 for purchase, manufacture and test of rifles.

For the organized militia, \$4,390,000 is estimated as necessary, compared with \$250,000 last year with an increase of \$600,000 for militia equipment. The military academy is estimated to cost about \$350,000, more with provision for 770 cadets. For the naval militia the navy department asks an increase of about \$210,000. An armor plate plant is again suggested, to cost finally \$6,685,107 of which \$2,211,702 is asked at once. Pay for the navy with 55,000 men instead of 48,000 as at present is put at \$45,674,997, an increase from \$41,240,000 last year and 6,000 apprentice seamen in place of 3,500. For completion of vessels on the stocks and repairs and preservation of those in commission, the estimate is \$10,500,000, an increase of about \$1,400,000.

For the pay of the marine corps, including the pay of one additional brigadier general, two additional colonels, two additional lieutenant-colonels, other additional officers, an increase of about \$400,000 to \$4,908,415 is asked. For maintenance of the corps the estimate is \$4,655,741 compared with \$3,000,000 appropriated last year and the total increase for the marine corps is put at about \$2,055,000.

For completing submarine torpedo boats heretofore authorized the estimate is \$5,282,593 against \$1,341,344 last year. For submarine bases \$1,000,000 is asked. The big item in the new navy program is an estimate of \$27,647,000 as the first year's appropriation for hulls and machinery of two battleships, two battle cruisers, three scout cruisers, 15 destroyers, two gunboats, one hospital ship, one fuel oil ship. This compared with an appropriation of \$7,200,000 in last year's program. For the hulls and

outfits of five fleet and twenty-five coast submarines (first year's work) \$7,675,000 is asked, compared with \$4,890,000 last year. For armor and armaments of vessels authorized the estimate is \$21,681,000, against \$9,577,998 last year. For aviation \$2,000,000 is asked, an increase of \$1,000,000 and for reserve ammunition \$8,000,000 for which there was no appropriation last year.

One million dollars is sought for the proposed experimental laboratory to be placed at the disposal of the naval advisory board.

Coast defense and fortification items include \$2,533,000 for gun and mortar batteries and \$2,611,500 for modernizing old emplacements, \$617,982 for fire control at fortifications and \$226,700 for searchlights for harbor defense all of which show material increases. For submarine mine galleries, cable stations, etc. \$254,060 is asked and for sites for forts and seacoast defenses \$1,867,000. For armament of these fortifications the estimate is \$2,468,500, with a provision that the chief of ordnance may contract for \$3,500,000 more. The estimate for the purchase, and test of ammunition for seacoast cannon and the modernizing of projectiles on hand is put at \$3,000,000, with provision for \$3,500,000 additional. For sub-caliber seacoast artillery practice \$490,000 is asked. The total armament for forts is estimated to cost \$12,567,500 compared with \$3,890,000 asked last year.

For submarine mines in the waters of the United States proper \$690,331 is asked, compared with \$284,000 last year. A new item is \$947,000 for radio-dynamic torpedoes.

For the purchase and manufacture of armored motor cars, \$150,000 is asked, an increase of \$100,000 over the last appropriation.

EXPERIENCE.

Today is yesterday's pupil, says the Ben Franklin News. Too often this is not the case. Men seem prone to disregard the experience of others and when they do, then today is not yesterday's pupil. Experience, which is merely a chronicle of yesterday's doings, is after all the best teacher in the world and many men brag that their education was acquired in the school of experience. They generally mean their own experience for it is only one's own experience that comes high. The school of others' experiences is just as good in teaching but is not well attended because most people like to have their own little school of experience. When more people enroll in the school of the other fellows' experience—that is, when they learn by what has happened to others—there will be a material reduction in the cost of tuition in the school of one's own experience.

Whether people are interested or not in a fair for southern Iowa and northern Missouri, they should attend Thursday evening's meeting at the Commercial club rooms because the subject is one which would have some sort of an effect upon the city and for that reason they, as residents and voters, are interested.

Taking the tariff out of politics is another beautiful dream on a par with the dream that an appeal for peace would convince the warring nations that they ought to stop fighting.

The Courier Junior, Christmas Stocking club brought Christmas joy into the hearts of hundreds of deserving little youngsters who might otherwise have had no visit from Santa Claus. If those who gave, could but see how their gifts were received, they would feel glad about it all the rest of their lives.

If some men do it, it cannot be wrong—if others do it, it cannot be right.

The thing that appeals to "kids" is that while Christmas is over, nevertheless Christmas is coming again.

Ottumwa is growing. Building operations keep right on despite weather of 20 above zero.

Iowa has a larger percentage of improved farm land than has any other state.



JEFF SAYS

If Ford didn't leave enough cash with his peace party to enable them to get a nice little ocean voyage free of charge, he will have a little war on his hands.

DEATH FOLLOWS FALL UPON ICE

Centerville, Dec. 28.—Senator L. L. Taylor died Monday afternoon, aged 77 years, the result of a fall on the ice a week before when he broke his hip. It was thought he was making satisfactory recovery till Monday forenoon when he had a relapse and something resembling a paralytic stroke, from which he did not rally. He was one of the best known citizens of Appanoose county, coming here in an early day. He was a democrat in politics but popular in all parties. He was elected to the state senate twice, in 1904 and 1908, from the Appanoose-Davis district. He had large property interests and had been elected president of the new Commercial State Savings bank which is to open soon. He was a prominent leader in the Christian church in his home county

Self-Deception in Foreign Trade

The Delusion That Goes With Statistics and Our Guard Against It

By CHARLES M. PEPPER
Former Trade Adviser, U. S. Department of State

By neutral markets we understand the markets of countries which are common trade territory for all exporting nations. Usually we mean South America and the Orient, although there are other sections of the world which come under this designation.

In neutral markets all countries sell under substantially similar conditions and the trade is to the one which can give the best terms and best meet the requirements of the consumers. That will be the situation when the world war has dragged itself to a finish. It harks back to commercial preparedness.

What the United States has gained in South America, for instance, because of the interruption of the regular currents of commerce to and from Europe and the interference with the markets of Germany and other belligerents which are shut off the seas, and what further trade it may gain during hostilities, must be held in open competition, under equal conditions, when peace arrives.

The gain has not been phenomenal. Our national habit of boasting and the official habit of self-exploitation have spread a wrong impression in regard to the growth of our South American trade. The official statistics are bulletined as showing a phenomenal increase in our shipments to several of the South American countries during the current calendar year. It is the transparent trick of shuffling the statistical cards so that whichever is wanted comes uppermost.

Boastfully it is given out that in the first nine months of 1914 our exports to the Argentine Republic were fractionally under \$23,000,000 and to Brazil a little less than \$19,000,000, while during the same period in 1915 our exports to the Argentine Republic were \$23,000,000 and to Brazil \$26,000,000. This is blazoned as a wonderful increase in our trade. But bare statistics of this kind instead of being the naked truth are half-clad falsehoods.

The exports from the United States to Argentina and Brazil during the first nine months of 1915 were less than the exports during the same period of 1913. The prosaic but useful volume known as the Summary of Foreign Commerce discloses that during the first nine months of 1913 our exports to the Argentine Republic

amounted to \$41,000,000 and to Brazil to more than \$31,000,000. If the full calendar year of 1915 shows totals equal to 1913 it will be doing unexpectedly well. There has been no gain.

It should not be concluded from this showing that we have made no real progress in extending our trade with South America. We have advanced in the fundamentals. We have been engaged in a campaign of education, one feature of which was to caution manufacturers in the United States against exporting to South America until they knew the markets. Many of them now do understand and are making initial shipments.

There are certain permanent obstacles, however, that they must be prepared to meet. One of these is that South America is a promising dumping ground for Europe. The South American countries are not manufacturing countries. Consequently they have no objection to dumping. It is to their interest to encourage international competition of this kind.

The American manufacturers who have been preparing to enter the South American markets systematically and intelligently know that when the war ends they will have to meet dumping. They know that no action of their own government can prevent it, since we have no control over the fiscal policies of the South American countries. But the manufacturers feel that their government can put them in better position to meet this form of competition by placing them on equal terms with their competitors who are allowed to combine in selling goods in foreign markets. It is this which gives force to the federal trade commission's studies of amendments to the anti-trust laws which will leave the manufacturers and exporters in no doubt as to their right to form selling combinations. If the word "combine" is too much for political susceptibilities or for partisan platforms the word "co-operate" may be substituted.

"Co-operative selling organization" is an excellent term. It is one means of extending the trade of the United States in neutral markets. It is also a means of placing the small manufacturer at home on something like equal terms with the great export corporations who are engaged in foreign trade.

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ROOSEVELT GIVEN COURT DAMAGES

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Former President Theodore Roosevelt today was allowed \$1,442 against William Barnes, republican leader, as costs and disbursements in the recent trial in this city when the jury dismissed the \$50,000 libel suit brought by Barnes.

It was agreed by attorneys that Mr. Roosevelt could have exacted \$2,000 more, because of the extraordinary length of the trial, but he asked only the actual court costs incurred.

Justice Andrews, who tried the case, also signed a new order refusing to set aside the jury verdict and denying a new trial.

NO TAX LEVIED ON ENORMOUS BEQUEST

New York, Dec. 28.—A bequest by Mrs. Laura S. Rockefeller, wife of John D. Rockefeller, giving \$438,593 to the Rockefeller foundation is exempted from the state transfer tax by a report filed in the office of the state comptroller here. Mrs. Rockefeller died at Pocantico Hills, March 12, leaving a net estate of \$1,484,598.

CASE GOES TO TRIAL

New York, Dec. 28.—Judge Hunt denied the motions of the defense to dismiss the case against William Rockefeller and ten other former directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, on trial charged with conspiracy to monopolize the transportation traffic of New England.

URGE BUILDING OF NATIONAL ARCHIVE

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—Resolutions calling on congress for an appropriation with which to construct a national archives building in this city were adopted at a joint meeting here today of the American Historical association, the American Economic association, the American Political Science association and other national societies.

Senator Miles Poindexter of Washington presided. He and other speakers dwelt on the need of a building in which to house the government records.

A feature was an illustrated talk by Leo F. Stock of the Carnegie institution of Washington, showing present conditions in the federal archives. Valuable records were shown next to steam pipes or water pipes, in attics and in cellars and were scattered through repositories in Washington and elsewhere in unsafe and unsuitable buildings.



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— when there's no need of it? An aching tooth will cease to trouble you only when the cause is removed. Our methods reflect the most advanced phases of dentistry. Our past record and our rates commend us to a large crowd of patrons.

Dr. W. L. Dunning
Dr. G. A. Ralston

Over Central Drug Store

WELL KNOWN MAN TAKES OWN LIFE

FRANK TETER, PROMINENT FLORESTA, DRINKS QUANTITY OF POISON AND DIES.

Frank M. Teter, a well known citizen and prominent florist of the city, took his own life Saturday evening about 7:40 o'clock, by drinking a quantity of poison.

The cause of the rash act is said to be despondency. For some months past the deceased has acted strangely. Following the death of his mother in July his actions first attracted attention.

Mr. Teter without any apparent cause and giving no explanation, left home about September 1 and although the family received word from him twice during his absence, they did not learn his address while away.

Saturday the family were away from the premises most of the time, guests past the deceased had acted strangely. Following the death of his mother in July his actions first attracted attention.

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Iowa Cafe

will move shortly to New Location
124 East Second St.
Across from Courier.
Davies Bros. Props.

The Best Way IS TO HAVE YOUR CLOTHES MADE TO ORDER.

The Best Place to have them made is
The GLASGOW
NO MORE \$15 NO LESS
GLASGOW WOOLEN MILLS CO.
224 East Main St.

Dr. Burt La Force

EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT.
Address (until further notice) Post Graduate Medical school, Los Angeles, Calif. Office 116 S. Market St., Ottumwa, Ia. Will be open from 10 to 12, for refit of glasses and settlement of accounts.

Dr. D.E. Graham

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

R. Wherry, a former prominent attorney of this city, who passed away on December 20, at Los Angeles, Cal., which place had been his home for the past nine years. He was born in Pennsylvania, and was 62 years old at the time of his death. He was graduated from Princeton college, New Jersey, at the age of 20, and two years later, 1876, he came to Keosauqua and read law with the law firm of Lea & Beaman, after he was admitted to the bar he became a member of the firm of Lea, Beaman & Wherry, later Lea & Wherry, and still later a member of the well known firm of Wherry & Walker. He was a member of the twentieth general assembly and twice elected county attorney.

He had been in failing health for many years. To those present and dead it was a surprise that he was found still alive, but the sudden summons was sudden.

He was married to Miss Ida Ems of Keosauqua in 1889, who with one daughter, Mrs. B. O. Miller, and one granddaughter, Barbara, all of Los Angeles, survive him. He was buried in Los Angeles.

CATTLE

Iowa City, Dec. 28.—At Jefferson township a sick cattle last week, the cause of the animals lost was Mr. Coufal at \$150.

ENGLISH HOLIDAY SPOILED BY GALE

London, Dec. 28.—Boxing day yesterday, the annual holiday on which messengers and letter carriers are remembered with Christmas boxes, was largely spoiled for the English people by a terrible gale, which raged throughout the day and night. The storm was accompanied by a drenching rain and much damage was done to property. Outdoor recreation was impossible. Rivers were swollen and telephone and telegraph communication was interrupted. A landslide on a railway near Newcastle, several shipping accidents and vessels in distress were reported as a result of the storm.

FORMER IOWAN IS DEAD AT LOS ANGELES

Keosauqua, Dec. 28.—News reached here Monday of the death of Hon. W.



30,000 acres of New Selected Farm Land

Three New Towns

Large numbers of progressive northern farmers are going year. They're going because general farming is cash Florida. Join them. Choice lands were never more so. The new Okeechobee division of the Florida East Coast new towns.

Chuluota—Kenansville—O. Surrounding each town is 10,000 acres of carefully adapted to general farming. Live stock raising is in the north—cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry—green very cheap. Garden produce and fruit not equal offered at very reasonable prices and terms.

Come and See This Land! Don't take our word alone. Investigate with your own eyes personally conducted excursions to this section of Florida. Tuesday of each month—Low rates. Write for complete "Live Stock Farming in Florida" and "Farmers' Cases."

Hayes & Shoemaker, Local Agents.
W. H. Swank, State Agent, 418 1/2 Walnut St.
Louis Larson, Western Industrial Agent, 155 W. Florida East Coast Railway Co.