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"BIG LEAGUE" PORK.

The file of printed bills introduced by democrats in congress on the first days of the present session and calling for money from the treasury are many. The documents are a vivid commentary upon the ingenuity of democratic statesmen in devising schemes to get public funds for their own political benefit and for the benefit of their communities.

These bills also produce additional evidence, if any were needed, that the south is in the saddle and that the great bulk of federal "pork" money is designed to be distributed in the southern states. For instance, a representative from Arkansas proposes that the federal government shall pay each confederate soldier and each widow of such \$500 in a lump sum and a pension of \$30 a month during the remainder of their lives, and asks the modest sum of \$100,000,000 for this purpose. A member from Louisiana demands that the government establish homes for disabled confederate soldiers, their wives and widows, and wants \$720,000 appropriated. Three members—hailing from Mississippi, Oklahoma and Arkansas, respectively—ask that the cotton tax refunded to the southern planters who paid it in civil war times. Two of these bills demand \$68,000,000 each for this purpose, while the third asks for "such sums as may be necessary." Senator Fletcher of Florida wants \$4,000,000 to combat a disease which attacks the orange trees of his state, while Congressman Harrison of Mississippi wants \$2,000,000 for the same purpose. For fish hatcheries, monuments to dead political leaders, extensions to public parks, public buildings, government workshops and other purposes equally frivolous and needless but all calling for federal money to be spent in the south, various southern democrats are clamoring for a total sum of nearly \$10,000,000. Senator Tillman wants \$11,000,000 for a government armor plant. This makes nearly \$200,000,000 which southern democrats asked from the treasury on the first day of the session.

Their northern brethren were more modest, knowing doubtless, that they have few rights in the party organization which is officered almost exclusively from the south. Yet northern democrats, on the first day of the session, came forward with varied lists of demands for "pork" ranging from an annual sum of \$4,000,000 for a military training camp in each state down to \$10,000 for a commission to investigate state commissions.

And yet it is good betting that the next democratic platform, like the last will have a resounding plank in favor of economy.

THE WAY TO GET FACTORIES.

H. L. Waterman and W. T. Harper called attention the other evening at the Commercial association rooms, to the new idea pervading the country as to the proper way to go about getting factories and industrial institutions. In the past, nearly all "live cities" raised funds to offer bonuses or buy sites for any factories that they could induce to come their way. The results were not very good because there are very few really desirable factories that consider only the matter of bonus or free site when contemplating a change. In fact, the best factories are the least likely to move unless their own business interests compel them to do so.

Both Mr. Waterman and Mr. Harper stated that the new plan is to make the city, itself, the attraction rather than the bonus or free site. The capable captain of industry, they said, looks at the city to discover whether it is a good place to live, whether business and industrial conditions there are good, whether there are clean streets and sane laws, public fire protection and good morals, police protection and wholesome places of amusement, enterprising citizenship and civic harmony. When these things are available, the bonus or free site is no attraction at all, according to the speakers.

And a study of various cities through the country shows that they are correct. Those cities which instituted "booms" by means of bonuses and free sites, have long since ceased to boom, while those that began on the inside, are still growing and prospering.

Roosevelt's criticism of the government for its failure to get into the European war as a result of the invasion of Belgium, has brought the rejoinder from the administration department that Roosevelt, while president, did not go to war with Japan when that country seized Korea despite a treaty which purported to bind this country to defend Korea in such an emergency.

Thinking about a job may make it easier to do, but it requires work before any of it is done.

Don't throw lighted matches into the waste basket or behind the radiator. If you must throw them about, throw

Philippine Problems

II. TEACHING AND CLEANING UP.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—Affairs in the Philippines are going through a critical period. The complex system of education and administration that we built up is getting its final test. We know that the organization is efficient, that it will work. We have still to find out what effect its workings have on the mass of the Philippine people—in how far they are willing or capable of receiving its benefits.

There is the question of the English language, for instance. The whole school system of the islands has been making every effort since its inception to teach its little brown pupils the tongue of their new country. English today is more generally understood than Spanish ever was, though Spain held the Philippines for centuries. You can get about the islands more easily speaking English than with any one of the Filipino dialects. It would seem that the English teaching campaign has been a great success, and this is undoubtedly the case to a great extent. Yet there are intelligent Americans who believe that the lower grade school work should be carried on in the native dialects.

They say that the many thousands of Filipino children of the poorer classes only go to school for a few years. They spend most of that time learning the new language. Then they go home, take up their native dialect again, and forget what English they knew. According to this theory it would be better to take them for the limited time at the teacher's disposal and give them as much solid, general instruction as possible in their own tongue. Thus they could get something out of the school that they would retain.

The weight of opinion in the islands is against such a course. There is no literature worth mentioning in any Filipino dialect. There are none of the works of information, or books on how to do things, that English is rich in. In a word, the English language as a tool is incomparably superior to any native dialect and even if the majority never make use of it, any step toward establishing it is a step in the right direction. But the mere fact that such a dispute exists, shows that the school question is not solved.

Admitting this, there is no doubt as to the remarkable work done by the bureau of education. It is the bureau nearest the people. Many of the other bureaus have to work through it. It teaches over half a million pupils, and employs nine thousand Filipino teachers. It has done more, perhaps, to establish friendship and confidence between the people and the government than any other single influence. Yet we cannot regard its work as done, its future as a mere matter of routine development. The permanence of its results has yet to be established. The present school system cannot accommodate more than half of all the children of school age in the islands.

The education of the hill tribes is just beginning. They present a problem much more difficult than the civilized Filipino. Shy, savage, superstitious, they have to be humored and coaxed, with infinite patience and tolerance. If the Filipinos are given charge of the government of the islands, one of the surest tests of their spirit and their ability will be the way they carry on the education of the Ifugaos and the Mangyans.

The Filipino himself often displays a keen appetite for knowledge. There

them out in the middle of the floor where a fire will be promptly discovered should one be started.

The latest census returns indicate that there are 67,798 more men than women in Iowa, the figures for each being 1,212,932 men and 1,145,134 women. There are 371 Indians and 14,831 colored people.

The supreme court has upheld the corporation tax as imposed on mining companies. The treasury department will be thankful for the deficit there is so great that it leaves little room for work.

Spending all you earn now does not mean future prosperity.

Dinner Stories

A Scotch minister in need of funds thus conveyed his intentions to his congregation: "Well, friends, the kirk is urgently in need of silver, and as we have failed to get money honestly we will have to see what a bazaar can do for us."

The visitors to a farm was being shown round the premises by his host. They inspected the henery, the pigery, the cowery, the horseery, and all the other "eries," and the city man was interested. As they walked along the side of a field he touched his companion's arm. "There!" he exclaimed quickly. "Is that a scarecrow?"

are two higher schools at Manila with a combined enrollment of over twelve hundred, as well as the University of the Philippines. The latter institution is very popular, but most of the young Filipino college men take courses in letters and the fine arts. In the present stage of development of the country, it would be much better if they cared more for the sciences and engineering.

In the lower schools, a very successful feature is the work in manual training. It is no mere sjdeline, more or less of a mere novelty, as it is in the United States. An old Spanish friar many years ago said that the brains of the Filipinos are in their fingers. They are dexterous in the most delicate operations to a high degree. Hence the manual training work produces some fine results, with a true professional finish, unlike the patently amateurish products usually turned out by such departments. In these manual training rooms may be founded new industries for the islands. The lace making work has been greatly stimulated.

One of the most important works of the bureau of education has been the way it spread the propaganda of the bureau of health. The health bureau work in the Philippines is as fundamentally important as the same work in the canal zone, and the results achieved have been as great. We found the islands in a state of almost unbelievable uncleanness, swept periodically by all the plagues of Egypt, and every step forward was made against forces of ignorance and superstition. There were a few educated and intelligent natives who realized that conditions needed bettering, but that was about as far as they got.

The health service fought the cholera until instead of sweeping away a third of a city, the plague took only a few hundred victims. On one occasion the people of Manila would not believe that the cholera was among them because the deaths were so few. There are still outbreaks at intervals, but the machinery for fighting the disease is so well organized that the old panics at its approach are a thing of the past. The bubonic plague has been put down by campaigns of rigorous sanitation, and a strict quarantine system. All this work is being done among a people who used to close every window tightly at night—and still do, very often—because they believe in an evil spirit that wanders around in the darkness.

The work against smallpox has been carried on by means of extensive vaccination, with results even better than were hoped for. Some of the most hostile of the wild tribes were won over by means of cures that seemed to them miraculous. The whole record of sanitary work is one for the United States to be proud of—but it cannot be regarded as finished. It has not reached the stage where it will run along on its own momentum.

If we turn the Philippines over to native government, they will carry with them, among others, these two great tasks unfinished—education and sanitation. A nation of eight million people, one-eighth of them savages, must be kept on the road toward intelligent self government. An archipelago with a land area of 120,000 square miles must be kept free from a dozen virulent diseases that ravaged it up to a few years ago, and free from the filth that was long thought an inevitable concomitant of the orient. It is a big contract.

"Where?" asked the farmer. "That shabby thing in the middle of the field? It must be a scarecrow. It hasn't moved all the time I've been watching." "That's no scarecrow," replied the farmer sadly. "That's a man I've got working by the day."

When General Beck was a young lawyer a man was arraigned for murder and had no counsel. "Mr. Beck," said the presiding judge, "take the prisoner into that room at the rear of the court, hear his story, and give him the best advice you can."

Accordingly Beck disappeared with the prisoner, and in half an hour's time returned into court—alone. "Where is the prisoner?" asked the judge. "Well, replied Berk, slowly, "I heard his story, and then I gave him the best advice I could, I said, 'Prisoner, if I were you I'd get out of the window and make tracks. He slid down the waterpipe, and the last I saw of him he was getting over a stone wall half a mile away."

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: The time is coming when Kirkville is beginning to realize

FREE! FREE! FREE!

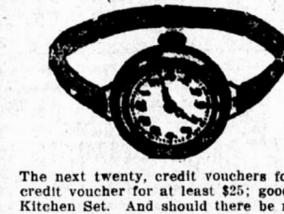
First Prize A Beautiful \$350 Piano Second Prize Genuine Diamond Ring Third Prize This Beautiful Four-Piece Triple Plate, Gold-Lined Tea Set



Fourth Prize Genuine Cut Glass Water Set



Fifth Prize Beautiful Bracelet Watch



Second Prize



Genuine Diamond Ring To further advertise our pianos we are going to give away absolutely FREE, these valuable premiums. It costs nothing to enter this contest—everyone has an equal opportunity. Every person answering will receive a premium. Mail or bring your answer at once.

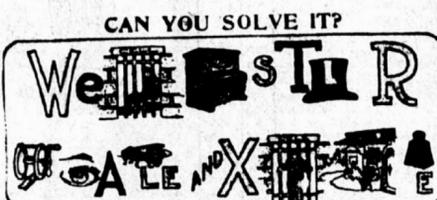
Third Prize



Sixth Prize This Boys' and Girls' Pedal-Mobile



Seventh Prize This Ladies' or Gentleman's Gold Filled Watch, Guaranteed for 20 Years



For the Correct or Nearest Correct Solution DIRECTIONS—Correct solution of the above rebus expresses a statement of fact complimentary to our firm and pianos.

For Correct or Nearest Correct Solution To the above rebus we will give absolutely FREE, a \$350 piano. The next best, a genuine diamond ring. The next best, a silver tea set; the next best, a genuine cut glass water set; the next best, a ladies' gold bracelet watch; the next best, a pedal-mobile; the next best, a ladies' or gentleman's gold watch; the next five nearest correct solutions will receive orders or vouchers for \$135.

The next twenty, credit vouchers for \$125. The next twenty, credit vouchers for \$120. And all persons answering these puzzles will receive a credit voucher for at least \$25; good only as part payment on a piano. Also choice of Ladies' Bar Pin, Stick Pin, Prescut Glass Bowls, or Kitchen Set. And should there be more than one correct answer, or two or more tie in being correct in their solutions, awards will then be made to contestant presenting his or her solution displayed in the most attractive manner, and of the greatest value from an advertising viewpoint. Only one person in a family can enter. Contestants will be notified by mail and all premiums must be called for within ten days after the closing of the contest. We want to assure you that everyone entering this contest has an equal opportunity of securing one of the largest premiums. Don't delay answering, but send your solution today.

Contest Closes March 1, 1916, at 6 p. m. Mail or Bring Your Answers Before That Date The awards will be made from our big show window at 8 p. m. on Wednesday, March 1, 1916. The judges will be Mayor F. H. Carter, Ottumwa; Commissioner F. A. Ehrman, Ottumwa; Commissioner W. J. Berry, Ottumwa. Address Manufacturer's Representative, care G. B. Baker, 227 East Main Street.

227 E. Main. G. B. BAKER Ottumwa, Ia.

what it means to have a good school in its community. The problem of school consolidation is now being thoroughly discussed. The people of the town and the outside districts are thinking very seriously of an accredited grammar and high school at Kirkville.

To make their wishes known to all in the community and the school board of the state, a petition has been duly filed, signed by the majority of voters of the town and district in question and approved by the school authorities in charge. The only thing now is the regular vote of the Kirkville people, in first place and in second place a majority of votes of the people in the districts in question and the basis for consolidation of schools is established.

To bring the whole matter to a head, there will be a lecture in the City hall of Kirkville on Thursday afternoon, February 24, 1916. Mr. Joseph, who is to speak is one of the ablest authorities on this subject and although a man may not believe in consolidation of schools, he will do well to hear him. Before you condemn a thing get all of the information possible and then be able to give a good account of the thing you are doing.

On Monday, February 25, 1916, the general vote will be cast and then we will know whether we have reason to congratulate our people. However we like to congratulate them for the good efforts which they have already made. We hope they will continue their good work and bring to a successful close what they have so gloriously begun. Nothing is good enough for our children, the very best is merely sufficient. A. B. C.

LIBERTYVILLE.

Born, Friday, to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis McCleary, a daughter.

The fourth number of the lecture course was held in the M. E. church on Friday night, O. D. Keever, the funny man was the attraction. There was a large attendance.

Henry Schooley was a business caller in Ottumwa Thursday. Miss Edna Fisher and Morris Stewart were married at high noon Wednesday Feb. 9 at the W. A. Fulton home, in the presence of about twenty-five relatives and friends. Rev. E. W. Stodghill officiated. Their many friends extend best wishes.

Miss Will Gifford of Bloomfield visited a few days last week here. Mr. and Mrs. Ira Peebler entertained the Birthday club Tuesday evening at their home west of town. A fine supper was served and a pleasant evening spent.

The series of revival meetings at the M. E. church closed Sunday night and were successful in every way. There were quite a number of conversions.

Rinkier who will visit in Fairfield and Libertyville. Mrs. Doug Heston spent Wednesday with her daughter Mrs. Charlie Allison in Fairfield.

Oscar Swanson is confined to his home with the grip. Mr. Nordike and family moved to a farm near Packwood Monday. Mr. Lough will move on the place they vacated.

Several Odd Fellows attended the banquet at Fairfield Wednesday night given by the camp. The Missionary society of the M. E. church met Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Will Linder.

The remains of William Riggs of Udell was brought to Libertyville Monday and taken to the home of his son Charles. Short services were held on Thursday morning and interment was made in the Batavia cemetery.

Mrs. McElderry spent a few days last week visiting relatives in Fairfield.

IOWA BACHELOR HAS LIVED FOR CENTURY

Fl. Dodge, Feb. 22.—Abraham Barger, bachelor of Border Plains, is one hundred years old. He was born in leap year and missed arrival on the twenty-ninth of February only by about ten or twelve days. The happy event for Mr. Barger was celebrated at his present home with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Henry Barger. Of course the young old man has none of the proverbial children and grandchildren to surround him but a goodly number of nieces and nephews and cousins and so on gave every evidence of as deep affection for him as his own children could have. He has always been known by friends as well as relatives as "Uncle Abe" and he has the record of having always been "a friend to man."

FIRE IS MEANS OF PUTTING ITSELF OUT

Rockwell City, Feb. 22.—Escaping steam, brought about in an unusual way, saved the home of J. H. Walters of this city from destruction by fire. The family had gone away from home, leaving an oil stove burning in the cellar to thaw out a frozen water faucet. The stove exploded and set fire to the building and at the same time the faucet was melted from the hot water tank, letting the steam escape. The steam held the blaze in check.

In the home of Jacob Wilshusen one of the boys was awakened by a fire which was blazing merrily in his bed clothing. The lad awoke the rest of the family and they escaped, but saved nothing but a violin and a parrot.

KENDALL CHOSEN TO NOMINATE CUMMINS

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—Senator Cummins of Iowa will be nominated for the republican nomination for president at Chicago by Former Representative Kendall of the sixth district, it was reported today.

The City's Greatest Store For Men THE GOOD CLOTHES STORE MARTINS A Store for All the People 232-234 East Main, Ottumwa, Iowa

BANKERS OF GROUP ELEVEN CONVENE Burlington, Feb. 22.—Chief speakers at the convention of group 2 of the Iowa Bankers' association here today were John Barrett of Washington, D. C., who spoke on "The New Pan-Americanism," and D. W. Norris of Marshalltown, who talked on "Good Roads." Others who addressed the 200 men of money were J. F. Deems and Louis Lau of this city and A. F. Dawson of Davenport. The Hotel Burlington is convention headquarters, but the sessions are being held in the Elks' hall.

You Need Shoes Wear our shoes and you will be convinced that they ARE THE BEST Bierce's Shoe Store 228 East Main FOR CASH FOR LESS

SCHOOLS AID IN SEARCH FOR BOY Chicago, Feb. 22.—Yesterday's city wide search of approximately 300,000 school children and the police and detective departments failed to reveal the whereabouts of Cyril Barnett Matthews, 9 years old, who disappeared from the home of his parents twelve days ago. Numerous clues have been traced but the boy was still missing today.

Dr. D. E. Graham Hours—9 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 6 p. m. Ennis Office Bldg., Ottumwa, Iowa. Dr. Burt La Force EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT. Address (until further notice) Post Graduate Medical school, Los Angeles, Calif. Office 118 S. Market St., Ottumwa, Ia. Will be open from 10 to 12 for refit of glasses and settlement of accounts.

FOUR ARE BURNED IN ROOMING HOUSE New York, Feb. 22.—Four men and a woman lost their lives today in a fire which destroyed a theatrical boarding house above a restaurant in the theater section of this city. Early reports said a number of actors and actresses stopping in the house had perished but the dead were identified later as employees of the boarding house and Thomas Kerats, one of the proprietors.

TEN KILLED IN EASTERN WRECK New York, Feb. 22.—Ten persons were killed and sixteen injured in the wreck of passenger trains near Milford, Conn., today, according to reports received by the local offices of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. Six of the dead were passengers and four were trainmen. The injured were taken to Bridgeport, it was stated, a number of them being in a critical condition. The dead included, according to the information received here, the engineer and fireman of the special train and the flagman and Pullman porter and six passengers of No. 79.