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OTTUMWA, IOWA.

**TRI-WEEKLY COURIER**

**CHANGING ADDRESS.**  
Subscribers wishing their address changed will please give the name of the postoffice to which the paper has been sent as well as the postoffice to which they desire it changed.

**LOCAL NEWS ITEMS**

Red Crown gasoline 18 1/4 per gallon at Standard Oil Co. station.  
Miss Nora Dickerson has returned to her home in Keokuk after visiting C. C. Dickerson, 932 Russell street.  
Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Chidester of Albia have returned home after making a visit at the J. T. Chidester residence, 301 North McLean street, and with Mrs. Rellie Kendall, 120 North Davis street.  
Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Mathews of Pulaaki have gone to Grand Junction, Colo., to make a visit.  
Mrs. Lawrence Stevens of Birmingham, Ala., and Mrs. A. E. Hodgdon of Springfield, Mo., have gone to Davenport after visiting with Mrs. A. L. Reynolds, 234 West Fourth street.  
Mrs. A. C. Rapp of Eldon has returned home after visiting her son, Royal Rapp, 427 North Elm street.  
Mrs. C. H. Bell of Mt. Zion visited Wednesday at the J. W. Wonderly home, 210 North Green street.  
Mrs. O. E. Briles of Chariton visited with Mrs. Ed Meeker, 131 North Cass street, Wednesday en route to Eldon for a visit.  
Mrs. A. Doyle of west of the city is visiting her daughter in Kansas City.  
Mrs. A. L. Doud and daughter, Miss Edna Doud, have returned to their home in Douds-Leando after making a visit in Sigourney.  
Miss Laella Trout of Eldon has returned to her home after visiting in Bloomfield. She was accompanied by Miss Myrtle Tharp.  
Mrs. A. F. Dods and Mrs. Henry Grubbs of Douds-Leando were in the city Wednesday.  
Miss Martha Jackson and Mr. and Mrs. E. Stearnes of Selma were visitors in Ottumwa Wednesday.  
Mrs. J. D. Nicklin, Mrs. John Emery and Mrs. C. M. Kirkpatrick were in the city from Eldon Wednesday.  
The Misses Gertrude and Dorothy Miller, 201 West Park avenue, leave this evening for Kansas City, Mo., where they will spend several weeks with relatives.  
Mrs. W. E. Anthony and little daughter Velma returned to their home in Akron, Ohio, this afternoon after spending several months with relatives here and at Fremont.

Miss Bertha L. Miller, 201 West Park avenue, leaves tonight for Bureka Springs, Ark., to spend the month.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Criley and son, Harlan of Champeign, Ill., are guests of relatives and friends in Ottumwa.  
Mr. and Mrs. L. M. B. Morrissey and children of Davenport, are visiting with relatives in Ottumwa.  
Mrs. H. L. Flowers and son Harry of Chicago, have returned to their home after visiting at the home of Mrs. Flowers' parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Thornburg, 233 North Marion street.  
R. W. Harper, principal musician in the First Cavalry band, has returned to Des Moines after spending the Fourth at his home, 1610 Prairie avenue.  
Mrs. Katherine Giles of Peoria, Ill., has gone to Waverly after visiting her son, Bert Giles, west of the city.  
Mrs. R. F. Mills of Mayview, Mo., visited with Mr. and Mrs. Newton W.  
Miss Georgia Trent of Batavia has gone to Cedar Falls to visit her sister who attends the state normal school there.  
Mrs. E. O. Hedrick and children of Great Falls, Mont., are visiting at the George Bowers home in Hedrick.  
Mrs. W. W. Kirk has returned to her home in Missouri City, Mo., after visiting her mother, Mrs. W. C. Rutledge, 311 South Ash street.  
Jack Starbuck has returned to his home in Iowa City. He has been visiting with Frank McKee, 311 West Fourth street.  
Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Augsburger of Savanna, Ill., spent the Fourth with Mr. and Mrs. A. McBoe, 505 West Main street. Mrs. Augsburger was formerly Miss May McBoe.  
Mrs. W. M. Money and daughters Pearl and Mildred have returned to their home in Eldorado after visiting the former's sister, Mrs. T. O. Houk, 155 North Davis street.  
Mrs. G. A. Mason, 110 Adams street, has been called to Oklahoma City by the death of her brother-in-law, E. T. Meek.  
Mrs. Guy Beatty of Fairfield, is visiting Miss Trissie E. Schertz, 211 North Washington street.  
Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Mason of Hedrick, have left for a visit in Colorado Springs and Denver.  
Paul and Roy Hasselquist, 215 Bismark avenue, have gone to Chariton to visit their grandfather.  
Mrs. Anna Byrne and daughter Helen, 216 North Market street, have left for Des Moines to visit the former's son Donald, who is a member of Company G at Camp Dodge. From there they will go to St. Joseph, Mo., to make their home.  
Ferman Ellsworth has returned to Chicago to resume his study of law at

the University of Chicago after making a short visit at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Ellsworth, 131 East Fifth street.  
Miss Edna Peterson of Dudley was a visitor in the city Wednesday.  
Mrs. J. W. Hughes and son Sidney, 410 East Second street, and Mrs. E. J. Rutledge and daughter Elizabeth, 308 Gara street, are visiting Robert Hughes and Edward Rutledge of this city at Camp Dodge.  
Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Underwood, 2310 East Main street, are visiting in Chillicothe.  
Irl M. Baker was in Burlington on business today.  
Mr. and Mrs. Gus Heinzman and daughter Arlene, 926 North Court street, returned Tuesday from New Sharon, where they have been visiting with relatives.  
Mrs. L. T. Crisman and daughter, Claudine, 126 North Ward street left this morning for an extended visit at Chicago and Hammond, Ind.  
Miss Grace and Edith Kasol of Kansas City are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Redman, 106 North Sheridan avenue.  
Mr. and Mrs. William Dobson of Washington returned home Wednesday after spending the Fourth with relatives. They were accompanied by their niece and nephew, Rex and Jean McMinn, 314 West Fourth street.  
Mrs. Maude Daniels of Jefferson, Okla., is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. Brouhard, 808 East Finley avenue en route to Sidney Mo.

**Sciatica's Piercing Pain.**  
You can depend upon Sloan's Liniment to kill the nerve pains of sciatica. It penetrates without rubbing. Only 25c.

**RULES CITIZENS MUST CAST VOTE**

Jefferson City, Mo., July 7.—Pike county, without a court house for nearly a year since the burning within a few weeks of each other of the public buildings at Bowling Green and at Louisiana is still without a "temple of justice" and must remain until the citizens vote separately on the proposition to rebuild.  
This is the ruling of the Missouri supreme court which holds invalid the election held several months ago at which it was voted by a large majority to build at the county seat for the Pike county circuit court and at Louisiana for the court of common pleas. Bonds in the sum of \$100,000 were voted for the construction of the two buildings.  
The bonds were held invalid because both bonds proposals were lumped together and the voter was unable to vote for one without voting for both. It was stipulated that \$25,000 should be used for the court of common pleas and \$75,000 for the court house.  
The decision was rendered in a suit instituted by the county court of Pike county to compel State Auditor Gordon to register the bonds.

**KEOKUK POLICE AFTER SPEEDERS**

Keokuk, July 7.—The Keokuk police department is vigorously pushing its war on automobilists who venture out after nightfall without having the car lights turned on.  
Six informations have been filed. George Dimple, Robert McLoney and A. Moore were caught in the police toils and informations charging two of them with not having lights were filed in the superior court, Moore having paid bonds at the police station.  
A Wylie, against whom an information was filed on the same charge, pleaded not guilty before Judge McBoe both reckless driving and having his both reckless driving and having his muffler open, has not appeared.

**TO VISIT PARK SITE.**

McGregor, July 7.—William S. Kenyon has notified the National Park association that an appropriation of \$500 has been made by congress to investigate the national park proposition. Secretary of the Interior Lane may come.  
More publicity will be given the park through the Greater Iowa association. Secretary Clum of the association has been in McGregor collecting data and photographs for an illustrated stereopticon lecture on the attractions of the park site. The lecture will be given widely in Iowa and outside the state.  
Constitution and Indigestion.  
"I have used Chamberlain's Tablets and must say they are the best I have ever used for constipation and indigestion. My wife also used them for indigestion and they did her good," writes Eugene S. Knight, Wilmington, N. C. Chamberlain's Tablets are mild and gentle in their action. Give them a trial. You are certain to be pleased with the agreeable laxative effect which they produce. Obtainable everywhere.

**CHURCH NOTES**

The old veteran of the gospel, Uncle Hiram Baker, will preach at the Holiness tent at the corner of James and Williams streets tonight. Better come and hear him.  
Stockport M. E. circuit, Rev. J. W. Stine, pastor. There will be regular preaching services in Stockport Sunday morning and evening. The evening service will be held in the open air down town if the weather conditions will permit.  
The preaching service at East Union is changed from this time on until the conference and will be held at 9 o'clock in the morning. The regular service next Sunday at 9 a. m., Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.  
The annual conference will meet at Mt. Pleasant the last Wednesday of August. This leaves less than two months of time until the conference. The cooperation of everyone is solicited in helping to bring this conference year to a successful close.

**CHAUTAQUA AT BLAKESBURG TOO**

**EXCELLENT PROGRAM HAS BEEN ARRANGED THERE FOR AUGUST.**

Blakesburg, July 7.—Blakesburg's chautauqua will be held from August 7 to 12, inclusive and preparations are being made for one of the greatest times in the history of the town. Every business man, every club and every organization of any character have decided to put their shoulders to the wheel and help make it a huge success.  
Not only are the people of the city interested, but those living adjacent thereto will take an active part in making the week's entertainment a success. The Menesley chautauqua system is bubbling over with talent and those back of the affair can guarantee each and every entertainment to give satisfaction. Tickets will be on sale next Monday morning. The following is the program:  
First day, August 7—  
2:30 p. m.—Opening exercises and announcements.  
2:45 p. m.—Musical and literary program, Morrow Bros. Quartet.  
3:15 p. m.—Lecture, "The Man of Vision," F. M. Price.  
7:30 p. m.—An evening of music, mirth and novelty featuring introducing the Morrowphone.  
Second day, August 8—  
2:30 p. m.—Musical prelude. The Chicago Saxophone Quartet.  
3:15 p. m.—Lecture, "The Secret of Gladness," Cecil C. Carpenter.  
7:30 p. m.—Musical prelude. The Chicago Saxophone Quartet.  
8:15 p. m.—Humorous lecture, "The Mud Turtle," Cecil C. Carpenter.  
Third day, August 9—  
2:30 p. m.—Musical and Literary prelude, The Wilhoit Sisters.  
3:15 p. m.—Lecture, A Voice From the Underworld, Congressman Botkin of Kansas.  
7:30 p. m.—Prelude, The Wilhoit Sisters.  
8:15 p. m.—Lecture, The Irrepressible Conflict, Hon. J. D. Botkin.  
Fourth day, August 10—  
2:30 p. m.—Entertainment. The Chautauqua Entertainers.  
3:15 p. m.—Crayon Lecture, Lights and Shadows, James R. Barkley.  
7:30 p. m.—Musical and dramatic prelude, The Chautauqua Entertainers.  
8:15 p. m.—Crayon lecture, My Country 'Tis of Thee, James R. Barkley.  
Fifth day, August 11—  
2:30 p. m.—Musical, National Glee club and Bell Ringers.  
3:15 p. m.—Lecture, Unconquered Problems, B. N. Andrews.  
7:30 p. m.—Entire evening program, National Glee club and Bell Ringers.  
Sixth day, August 12—  
2:30 p. m.—Entertainment, Tyrolean and Swiss Alpine Singers and Yodlers.  
3:15 p. m.—Lecture, The Kentucky Mountaineer, His Needs and His Customs, Samuel Justin Parks.  
7:30 p. m.—Grand closing concert, Swiss, German and American folk songs, The Swiss Yodlers.  
8:15 p. m.—Lecture, Mother of Men, Samuel Justin Parks.

**Help Your Liver—It Pays.**  
When your liver gets torpid and stomach acts queer take King's New Life Pills. You will feel better. Only 25c.

**COURT RULES UPON ABSENT VOTERS LAW**

Jefferson City, Mo., July 7.—Judge C. G. Revelle of the supreme court has delivered an opinion in the case of Thomas S. Straughan against Charles W. Meyers involving the office of presiding judge of the county court of Ste. Genevieve county in which the constitutionality of the "absentee" voters' law is sustained.  
The law had been declared unconstitutional by the trial court. Judge Revelle gives it a strict construction, and holds that the voter must comply with all of the conditions imposed of his vote will be illegal.  
The decision distinguishes the requirements of the general election laws, holding that, under the general laws, the same strictness of compliance on the part of the voter is not required. Under this act it is held that it is the duty of the voter to make the affidavit prescribed, whether the election judges insist upon this or not. It also holds that such voter does not give it a strict construction, and holds that the voter must comply with all of the conditions imposed of his vote will be illegal.  
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**THREE-YEAR-OLD IS STUNG BY BEES**

Missouri Valley, July 7.—Dr. John Tamsieka was called to the Fred Mace home west of Loveland to give medical aid to the little 3-year-old son who had been badly stung by bees. The little fellow was playing in the yard near the hives when nearly a swarm of bees settled on his head, neck and arms. He became frightened and tried to get away from them but was badly stung before his cries for help were heard. This is the same little child who was poisoned a week ago with dairy fly killer.

**WAPELLO HAS GIRL SCOUTS.**

Wapello, July 7.—Wapello now has a well organized band of girl scouts ranging in age from 12 to 16 years. They have comfortable outing clothes, after the Indian woman style of fringe, etc., and take long hikes through the woods and fields and otherwise enjoy themselves generally.

**FIRE IN POWDER MILL.**

Keokuk, July 7.—Fire broke out in some charcoal at the Du Pont powder mills at Moorac. It was put out without any damage resulting except for the loss of charcoal which was burning. The men were called out by the plant whistles to extinguish the fire and water was poured into the burning pile of coal.

**How About Japan**

By Frederic J. Haskin

**OVER THE SLEEPING DRAGON**  
Washington, D. C., July 3.—It was an American fleet that broke down the barriers of Japan's isolation from the modern world. Of late, occasional Japanese have seen fit to reproach us on this score. Having hauled them into the world from which they held themselves aloof, they say we are now opposing the development that our own course made necessary.  
However that may be, the first forty years of intercourse between Japan and America were characterized by a friendship rare among nations. That this friendship threatens of late to cool is clearly not due to any Japanese or American national characteristic that makes for enmity. The two countries for decades were very friendly, not only officially but in the public sentiment of each of them. The public sentiment of the allied States is still distinctly friendly toward Japan. If the nations are drifting apart, it is due to a conflict in principles and policy. The principles and policies concerned relate to two great questions—the question of immigration, and the question of China.

The Chinese question is vital to Japan. That most Americans do not regard it as vital to the United States is not the real measure of its importance. The seriousness of such a situation must be gauged by the impact it will have on the issue of the nation's most concerned.  
Last year the Japanese presented Yuan Shih-Kai, the Chinese president, with a document setting forth twenty-one demands. Months of negotiations followed, the demands were modified, but China refused to accede. Finally the Japanese government delivered an ultimatum. A few of the demands were withdrawn, certain others were set aside to be settled in the future, and China was given her choice between agreeing to the rest or going to war. Though the Chinese outnumber the Japanese about six to one, China would stand about as much chance of defeating Japan at present as Haiti would have of defeating the United States. So China yielded.

This might be regarded as a matter lying between China and Japan. But on May 16, 1915, the American government sent to the Chinese and the Japanese governments an identical note. The note sets forth that in view of the circumstances of the negotiations which had taken place or were pending at that time, the United States "cannot recognize any agreement or undertaking which has been entered into, or which may be entered into, between the governments of China and Japan impairing the treaty rights of the United States and its citizens in China, the political or territorial integrity of the republic of China, or the international policy commonly known as the open door policy."  
The American government has no reputation for meddling in affairs that do not concern it. Apparently American diplomats see in the demands of Japan a menace to the United States. What is the American interest in China that the government is writing notes to safeguard? For one thing, it is a great deal bigger than most Americans realize.

The nations of the world have always hesitated between two policies in their treatment of China. The old policy was to create spheres of influence. Each nation fenced off a section of the empire, and proceeded to exploit that section commercially without interference. The agreement between Germany and China concerning the rich province of Shantung is a good example. The agreement specifies that any trade or industrial project in Shantung must be submitted to Germans first. Only in case the Germans do not want to handle the proposition is China to let the exact words of the agreement, "liberty to act as she pleases." Russia, Germany, France and England each have spheres of influence. Japan today leans toward the same policy—except that apparently she wants to run her fence around the whole empire.

In 1898, the United States took a hand in the game. Fencing off sections of the territory of other nations for the preferential treatment of American trade is contrary to American policy. The United States put forward, and put through, the open door policy. The gist of the open door is that China is to be left alone. She is to retain all her territory and all her sovereignty. No nation is to get any special favors and all nations are free to compete at will for Chinese trade.  
John Hay as secretary of state secured the agreement of all the powers to this plan. This is the principle that America stands for in China. This commercial arrangement is all she has wanted in the past, and all she wants today.

Given an equal chance, the legitimate business that we might do in China is staggering in its proportions. There is enough of it to make all the difference in crucial periods between national hard times and national prosperity.  
China's chief need today is for railroads. At a conservative estimate there is room for the investment of five billion dollars in Chinese railways. China can by no possibility supply the capital, the materials or the technical skill necessary to their construction. Yet they are as badly needed for the development of the country as were our own transcontinental lines that opened up the west, or as the Canadian Pacific was needed by Canada. China knows it. She is anxious to have them built. There are only four nations on earth who have the capital to build any considerable portion of those lines, who can supply the engineers to see to their building and turn out the rails and the rolling stock necessary to their operation. Those nations are France, Germany, England and the United States. Al-

lowing for the share of the smaller industrial nations, it is putting a low estimate on our business acumen to say, that with our capital, our trained technical men and our steel plants, we would secure only one-fifth of the business.  
If we did secure that fifth, matters would proceed somewhat in this fashion. The Chinese government would issue railway bonds to raise the necessary capital. Those bonds would be offered for sale in the United States. Any man with five hundred or a thousand dollars to invest could put it into a Chinese railway bond guaranteed by a stable Chinese government. If China floated a billion dollars worth of railway bonds in the United States, it would mean first that this country would draw an annual fifty million as interest alone to be added to the wealth of the nation at large.  
Of the billion dollars thus raised in the United States, however, a large proportion would be spent in the United States at once. All the necessary materials of construction, all the rails and cars and locomotives, would be purchased in American mills and car shops. Whole industries would receive a big impetus, that would be reflected not only in those industries but throughout the nation exactly as the munition prosperity is being reflected today. Not only would employment be given to thousands of workers in the United States but many of our young men would find opportunity in the Chinese construction work itself.  
The business thus started would be a steady one, not a boom to flourish and die. The railroads would need a continual supply of fresh material for replacement. The orders from such railroads as were finished in the United States would come to the United States to be filled year after year. The orders would grow steadily, not diminish.  
The Chinese bonds would give us more than a market and a golden stream of interest. Along with similar investments they would do much to render our financial position impregnable. England today is financing that is far and away the most extravagantly expensive conflict in history. She is back of France and Russia and Italy with her bank book. England's strength is due largely to her foreign investments. London is the financial center of the world because of a myriad foreign investments. Go where you will, you find British capital. Our transcontinental railroads were largely built with it. Many of our biggest cattle ranches were run on it, in the heyday of the bush. South America is being developed by it. It is opening up Africa and Australia. The part it plays in America is shown by the flood of American securities that London throws on New York to keep up her credit. And her credit is kept up. As America grows in riches, she will have to adopt the same policy. China is the great opportunity. But at this juncture, Japan's needs force her to put forward a different program. She is too densely populated to be a primarily producing nation. She must enter the field of industry. Geographically, she has a strategic position as regards China. Financially she is at present incapable of building any big portion of China's railroads. Industrially she has as yet not enough facilities for turning out rails and rolling stock. As to whether or not she is capable technically, there is some discussion. Japan's own railways, government owned, are said to be running at a loss.  
Caught between her necessity and her inadequate resources for meeting western competition, Japan proposes to act as an intermediary between China and the United States. China furnishes the field, America furnishes the capital, Japan is to do the work, and incidentally come in on the profits. To gain this end, she has to put China in a position where China can not grant her contracts direct to the United States.

From the American point of view, there are certain drawbacks to this program. If Japan wants to build railroads in China, she is free to go ahead. America will not interfere. On the other hand, if America wants to build Chinese railroads, she should have the same privilege. If America feels able to build railroads without assistance, assistance should not be forced on her, with an attendant splitting of profits.  
The issue is clear. It does not apply to railroads alone. It applies to mines and power plants and street car lines, and all the thousand and one great enterprises that will make the China of the future the greatest field for development the world has ever seen. Moreover, a consideration of the industrial possibilities of the situation does not even touch upon the immense item of Chinese trade and commerce.  
Over this vital question of Chinese policy, Japan and the United States find themselves diametrically opposed. Japan's principle of the sphere of influence, the principle of political domination in the interest of commercial and industrial expansion, is the exact counter policy of the doctrine which forms the cornerstone of our oriental diplomacy—the doctrine of the open door. Japan's actual methods threaten to cut us off from the Chinese industrial and commercial field at the very time when we are in a position to develop it to the mutual benefit of ourselves and the Chinese. Japan's course and our course can not coexist. One or the other must triumph, one or the other must be pushed aside.  
If the decision lay with China, it is certain that she would declare in favor of American principles and American methods. But China is helpless. The question will have to be settled from without, and that settlement is still to be made.

**SHERIFF GETS IN MIDNIGHT FIGHT**

**TWIN LAKES NEAR FT. DODGE IS SCENE OF SPECTACULAR BATTLE.**

Ft. Dodge, July 7.—Twin Lakes, twenty miles from here, was the scene of a midnight fight, attack on a sheriff and escape and capture of prisoners, an exciting and thrilling as any movie melodrama.  
As a result Deputy Sheriff Leslie Melloy of Calhoun county is at Mercy hospital in Ft. Dodge with a broken jaw and a badly smashed face and Frank and Chester Smith, laborers, are in the Calhoun county jail.  
Frank and Chester Smith, when badly under the influence of liquor, started a fight at Twin Lakes. After attempts to separate them failed, B. F. Burns, the proprietor of the hotel, sent for the sheriff.  
They submitted to the arrest but when waiting for an automobile to take them to Rockwell City, both made a sudden break for freedom. Jumping on Melloy, the deputy sheriff, they threw him down and beat him with their heavy boots. In spite of the efforts made to stop them they got away.  
Frank Smith was captured later on the west side of the lake. His brother was hit for the open country and was picked up by an automobile. The driver in ignorance of the affair consented to carry him to the Gall Ridge farm two miles from the lakes. He had been working there this summer. He was located early in the morning. Melloy was brought to Ft. Dodge at midnight. His injuries were not as serious as first feared. Talks of lynching were heard in the excitement of the chase of the two criminals.

Rheumatism is treated by electro-thermo baths which start the circulation and eliminates the cause of the disease.  
Varicocele or false rupture. This resembles rupture, but is an enlargement of the veins, causes pain in back and becomes larger in standing. Over 200 cases cured.  
Hydrocele (water in sack) resembles rupture, cured without knife operation.  
Private blood and skin diseases cured and patient so afflicted should have the best treatment obtainable.  
I have been located in Ottumwa twenty years. Call for further reference.

**IOWA TROOPS CAN BE MOVED AT ONCE**

**LIEUTENANT MERRICK SAYS SOLDIERS COULD GO AS WELL AS THE OTHERS.**

Lieut. H. S. Merrick of the first cavalry was in the city on Tuesday again Thursday on the leave of absence from Camp Dodge. While here he stated that the troops of this state, who number about 4,000, are just as well prepared to go to the Mexican border as most of those who have already gone. It is the plan and purpose of those in charge, however, to keep the militia of this state at Camp Dodge until they have become entirely familiar with the duties of a soldier and are ready to face the enemy at the first call rather than send them to the border only partly prepared for duty.  
When the men become sufficiently familiar with the rules and regulations of army life they will take their places along with the other soldiers who are at present upholding the honor of their country along the border.  
Mr. Merrick stated that many of the soldiers, who enlisted after the troops were called out are at present without their full quota of equipment. Some lack uniforms, while some are without their full quota of equipment. Of their accoutrement. This is due to the fact that so many new men have been added to the companies. The Ottumwa man, who is in charge of the commissary department, has his headquarters at quite a distance from where Co. G is located and hence does not come into contact with the local guardsmen very often.

**In Memoriam**

**John Thomas Jackson.**  
John Thomas Jackson, born at Centerville, Belmont county, Ohio, June 28, 1832, departed this life Tuesday at 2 p. m., July 4th, 1916, making his age 84 years and 6 days. He came to Van Buren county in the spring of 1847 where he has resided most of his life. March 13, 1862 he enlisted and was mustered into the U. S. service as private in Co. C, 17th Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, under Captain S. M. Archer and Col. John W. Rankin to serve three years or during the war. He was wounded in the right foot by gun shot at Iuka, Miss. Sept. 1862 and was confined in the field hospital at Bridgeport, Ala. until the regiment was captured at Tilton, Ga., May 13, 1864. He was detained with pioneer corps and transferred to 15th army corps Dec. 31, 1863 at Huntsville, Ala. He re-enlisted as a private of the same company and regiment for three years or during the war under Capt. Geo. W. Deal and Col. Clark R. Wesley, was promoted to corporal, sergeant and first lieutenant. He received his final honorable discharge July 15, 1865 at Louisville, Ky., on account of the close of the war. The regiment was assigned to the second brigade, third division, 15th army corps of the Tennessee, and participated in engagements at siege of Corinth, Iuka, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, including assault on Fort Hill, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Dalton, Tilton, Resaca, Oostenda, He was united in marriage to Lempy Prichard Nov. 17, 1867. To this union were born 10 children, five daughters and five sons, three of whom have passed away in infancy. His wife preceded him in death January 18, 1899. All of his children were with him during his last illness excepting his daughter Pearl who is now Mrs. Geo. Phillips of Perry, Mont. who on account of the distance and the care of a small son, was not permitted to be with him. He was the oldest of twelve children, only three of whom survive. T. C. Jackson of Keosauqua and Miss Alice Jackson of Denver, Colo., W. W. Jackson of Douds. Five grandchildren survive.—Contributed.

**Many Praise the Treatment Given by DR. BONHAM**

Mr. Scott of Salem, Iowa, says: "Dr. Bonham cured my wife of a very bad case of piles without chloroform. She is very thankful."

Zeb Smith, Ottumwa, says: "I was cured after suffering for twenty years and had suffered everything."

John Sharp of Selma, Iowa, says: "I was cured of piles without chloroform or much suffering."

H. M. Childester of Albia, Iowa, says: "I was cured of a rupture I had for forty years."

Mr. L. Goodwin Oswald, Albia, says: "I was cured of a very bad rupture by Dr. Bonham. I am much pleased. Write me if you want to know about it."

Charles Lowe of Mystic says: "My little girl is cured of umbilical rupture taking four treatments."

Chronic diseases of all kinds are treated and cured by modern methods. Electricity and mechanical means are used in many cures.

I treat a great many women for their ailments and cure many cases where it is said surgical operation is the only method. Healing, soothing methods are better in many cases than radical means.

Catarrh of nose, throat, bronchial troubles treated by methods that remove the obstruction from nose and throat. Diseases of the stomach and bowels cured by electrical massage and vibration.

Rheumatism is treated by electro-thermo baths which start the circulation and eliminates the cause of the disease.

Varicocele or false rupture. This resembles rupture, but is an enlargement of the veins, causes pain in back and becomes larger in standing. Over 200 cases cured.

Hydrocele (water in sack) resembles rupture, cured without knife operation.

Private blood and skin diseases cured and patient so afflicted should have the best treatment obtainable.

I have been located in Ottumwa twenty years. Call for further reference.

**DR. J. C. BONHAM**

Elks' Block, Ottumwa, Iowa.

**Obituary**

**Mrs. A. V. Frazey.**  
The funeral of Mrs. A. V. Frazey who was one of the victims of the collision between a Milwaukee passenger train and the automobile in which they were riding on Sunday was held at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Interment took place in Evergreen cemetery.

**Bartley Feehan.**  
Bartley Feehan, aged 78 years, passed away at his home five miles west of the city at 7:20 p. m., Thursday. He was born in county Tipperary, Ireland, and had been a resident of Center township since 1857. He is survived by his wife Katherine and the following children: Mrs. John White, south of the city, Mrs. Ed O'Toole of Ledyard, Bartley, Jr., at home, Mrs. A. E. Steinhilf, Mrs. James Gientzer and Mrs. Thomas Parker of west of the city, two sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Barber of this city and Mrs. Ann Sweeney of Omaha, one brother William of Albia, and one granddaughter. Funeral services will be held from the residence at 8 a. m., Saturday and at 9:30 at St. Patrick's Catholic church, conducted by Rev. J. W. Bulger. Interment will take place in Calvary cemetery. The pall bearers will be Harry Adcock, Tom Sweeney, Peter Farrell, John Genochio, Mike Garvin and S. L. Kelso.

**John Parsons.**  
The remains of John Parsons will be brought to Eddyville Saturday morning and taken to the Schafer cemetery south of Eddyville where services and interment will take place. Mr. Parsons who was an uncle of Mrs. R. M. Forsythe, 230 South Schuyler street, passed away at his home in Des Moines Wednesday. Those who will likely attend the funeral from here are Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Forsythe, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Vance, and Mr. and Mrs. Ed Wilkins.

**Ethel M. Heston.**  
Ethel Maurine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Heston, died at the Ottumwa hospital at 11 o'clock this morning, aged eight years.

The funeral will be held from the residence three miles north of Batavia at 2 p. m., Saturday, conducted by Rev. John Brown. The body will be taken to Fairfield by auto where interment will take place in Evergreen cemetery.

**BITTEN BY DOG.**

Honey Creek, July 7.—Dr. Frazier of Honey Creek was rushed to a hospital in Iowa City a day or so ago on account of having his hand severely bitten by a mad dog. The citizens started out to find the dog and kill it but it had disappeared. Later two reports came from Loveland, one that it had been killed and the other that it was still at large.