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SAME OLD WAY.

Washington officials resent the occurrence of the British warship into Chesapeake bay. Of course they do, but what does England care about what the people of the United States think?

SAVE THE COAL SUPPLY.

The first locomotives used wood for fuel. The first steamboats used wood for fuel. A few years ago, wood was used for heating and cooking in residences. The wood supply is gone. The coal is going.

FIERCE FOR FUNSTON.

It must be fierce for fighting men like Gen. Funston to have to "watchfully wait" along the border. Funston is a man of action, ready at all times. It is related that while his troops were occupying Vera Cruz some two years ago, the Mexican general in the vicinity after making numerous threats sent a message to Funston advising the latter to withdraw because he, the Mexican general, "could no longer withhold his troops."

WHAT COULD YOU EXPECT?

The Cedar Rapids Gazette says the Des Moines Republicans are poor losers; that they are crying because Haven beat Wilson despite the fact that the Des Moines papers supported Wilson.

The hot weather has not interfered with the rapid work that is being done on Ottumwa's new hotel. It is climbing skyward in a very pleasing manner.

There is one comforting thought these hot days and that is: November is on the way and nothing can stop it—absolutely nothing.

If the Deutschland ever gets started home, how many reports will get started about her capture, her sinking, her exploding, etc? However, don't be in too big a hurry to believe all of the reports.

If Villa is soon captured, we suggest that an examination be held at once to determine if he is alive or dead. There have been so many different reports about it that the public is entitled to know the real facts in the case.

A great many people have their eyes turned to the northwest these days. Not because they want to go there, but because they want to see a cool weather movement coming from there.

By all means, learn to swim. Teach the children to swim, make them experts if you can. Ability to swim saves many lives.

Judge Hughes says he is unqualifiedly in favor of a single term—for President Wilson.

The Real Border Raids

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, D. C., July 28.—The occasional forays of Panch Villa across the Rio Grande, are not the most dangerous Mexican border raids, nor the hardest against which to defend the country. The worst menace is contained in the continuous stream of Mexican refugees who pour across the international bridges, laden with germs of smallpox and typhus.

Few persons realize the extent of this border immigration from northern Mexico. About the time of the Carrizal incident, when it looked as though war between Mexico and the United States was unavoidable, and when Mexican leaders were placarding the country with messages to the Mexican patriots about how they would march triumphantly to Washington, the said patriots were crossing the international bridges at the rate of nearly five thousand a week.

This Mexican immigration across the border is a veritable barometer of conditions in northern Mexico. When things are quiet, the traffic falls off to almost nothing, but when fighting starts, the desire for a change of scene becomes widespread. Which ever side is getting licked proceeds to contribute ten or fifteen thousand Mexicans to the population of the border states.

Now the problem of handling this horde of peons, coming from a country filled with typhus and smallpox, is one of the most difficult the quarantine officers have ever faced. In the first place, they had few facilities for the work on the ground. Last December a case of typhus was reported from Laredo and within a week the public health service had a corps of men on the border. Hundreds of gallons of gasoline, kerosene and vinegar were obtained in which to bathe the lousy and reluctant peon, shower baths were erected, steam chambers were obtained from the Mexican government, and within a few weeks a fairly effective quarantine was put into action.

This quarantine is primarily and principally a war upon the common louse, which is the only known carrier of typhus. This dangerous disease has always been present upon the Mexican plateau in the vicinity of Mexico City. During the war it has been steadily carried northward by the armies, and is now a continuous menace along the border. Every Mexican whose personal effects and adornments include one or more lice is a possible carrier of typhus. The batting average of the louse in northern Mexico may be judged from the fact that 1,850 Mexicans who were treated at El Paso one week, 1,800 had to be bathed in gasoline and vinegar to rid them of these vermin.

Every Mexican who crosses the line by one of the international bridges is inspected as a possible carrier of typhus. If he is found to be one, he must either go through the process prescribed by the public health service, or return to his native land. A good many go back, and none of them seem to enjoy the disinfecting process. In addition to taking a bath in gasoline and vinegar, they are vaccinated and given a shower bath—the latter a complete novelty and a good deal of a shock to most of them.

In this way, nearly all of those who cross the international bridges are pretty thoroughly disinfected; but the

quarantine cannot be made perfect for two reasons. In the first place, perfect quarantine against typhus would necessitate a twelve-day detention to see whether any symptoms developed. This is impossible. To feed and house every Mexican who crossed the line for twelve days would be a tremendous expense, and would amount to feeding a large part of the population of northern Mexico. For whenever a Mexican needed twelve days of free board, he would merely have to cross the border, and a few lice would always serve as a meal ticket. So detention is out of the question.

Again, with a border eighteen hundred miles long, marked by an imaginary line or by a river which may be waded, swum or crossed in a boat, it is impossible to stop any man who is really determined to cross the border unobserved. It is a well known fact that there is constant surreptitious crossing of the Mexican border to evade customs and immigration laws. No doubt the United States quarantine is to some extent evaded in the same way. However, the quarantine, considering its necessary limitations, has been remarkably effective. The public health officers were on the ground promptly, after the disease reached the border, and fought its spread from the first. This naturally gave them a great advantage, for if the disease had once gotten a good start in this country, it would have too late for quarantine measures.

As it is, the disease has appeared sporadically upon this side of the border, but almost exclusively among Mexicans. Sixty cases were reported from El Paso county in six months, and there have also been cases in other parts of Texas, and in New Mexico and Arizona. No epidemic is feared on this side, however, as long as infected Mexicans are prevented from crossing the border in any considerable numbers.

Typhus, which has destroyed so many lives in war-ridden countries, is like bubonic plague in that it is conveyed exclusively by the blood of the infected person. None of the excretions are dangerous as in typhoid, and most of the other communicable diseases. So far the louse is the only carrier known. Hence, while it quickly becomes a menace in military camps, it is not apt to spread far among a clean and prosperous civil population.

No less important than the disinfection of the immigrant is the disinfection of his clothing in guarding against this disease. For this purpose, the public health service now has steam chambers at El Paso, Eagle Pass, Laredo and Brownsville. A great majority of the Mexicans cross the river at these points. Smaller towns, such as Roma, Rio Grande and Hidalgo, are also watched, and gasoline used on both the traveler and his clothing. Except for the high price of gasoline, the maintenance of this quarantine would not be very expensive. Two men have done all of the work at El Paso, even during the rush that followed the Carrizal incident.

The United States government is doing Mexico one good turn by this quarantine. It is vaccinating a very considerable percentage of the population of northern Mexico against smallpox. This disease has always been a scourge in Mexico. It kills great numbers of children, and the pitted face is strikingly common among the peons. The public health officers are using about 100,000 vaccine points every year on the Mexican border. This can hardly fail to cut down the prevalence of the disease in Mexico to a very considerable extent.

CAPTURED LINER NOT FAIR PRIZE

U. S. Court Holds Germans Must Turn Appam Over to British Owners

JURISDICTION OF JUDGE ESTABLISHED

Treaty With Prussia Fails to Provide Any Asylum for a Prize Crew

Norfolk, Va., July 29.—Federal Judge Waddill today decided the libel proceedings for possession of the captured British liner Appam in favor of the English owners and against the German prize crew which brought her here.

The court held that the German government lost all legal claim to the Appam and her cargo as prizes of war when Lieut. Berg and his prize crew on last February 1 brought them into the neutral waters of Hampton roads with the intention of "laying up" the vessel indefinitely.

The court held further that the Prussian-American treaty of 1799, renewed in 1828, does not apply or control in the case so as to guarantee the prize crew asylum in U. S. waters.

That the action of the German prize court in declaring the Appam a prize while the case was in litigation in the U. S. courts has no effect on the jurisdiction of the courts.

That the jurisdiction of the U. S. courts in the case is established by a long line of precedents including several by the supreme court.

PROBLEM FOR U. S.

Washington, D. C., July 29.—The federal court's decision holding for the British owners in the Appam case confronts the U. S. government with deciding what to do with Lieut. Berg and his prize crew which brought in the ship after one of the most thrilling chapters in the sea history of the war.

Generally speaking, Lieut. Berg and his men are regarded as part of Germany's naval forces and if that view were carried out to its conclusion they would have to be interned for the war with the crew of the other two German raiders, Prinz Eitel Friedrich and Kron Prinz Wilhelm at the Norfolk navy yard.

State department officials expect the court's decision will be carried through to the supreme court on appeal and disposition of the German crew must be decided while proceedings are pending. If appeal is taken the ship would remain in custody of the federal court.

NEW ROAD TO COST LITTLE OVER \$300

PETITIONERS ON OTTUMWA TO CHILLICOTHE ROUTE PAY IN PART OF MONEY.

Figuring an acre and a half of land from C. S. Harper and F. H. Hall and half an acre from A. Hammond, for which damages will have to be paid, the new Ottumwa to Chillicothe road, which has been ordered established by the board of supervisors will cost the petitioners, Seneca Cornell et al, the sum of \$322.15.

Of this amount \$75 will be paid by the county for surveying and appraisers' fees. Of the total amount a small sum has already been paid into the auditor's office. According to the condition upon which the board ordered the highway, the money shall be paid and the road shall be put in good traveling condition by October 1.

Chillicothe people and those living at the upper end of the proposed route are pleased with the prospects of having a way to get in and out of Ottumwa which will be two or three miles shorter, much more level and easier to travel upon.

EFFORTS MADE TO DESTROY MENACE

Springfield, Mo., July 29.—Three bombs exploded beneath the floor of the Menace Publishing plant at Aurora, Mo., at 4:15 o'clock this morning, slightly damaged the plant and set fire to a mass of copies of The Menace, an anti-Catholic publication, just off the press. The flames were soon extinguished.

The explosions occurred beneath a press which had just completed the Missouri edition of the paper.

It has not been determined how the bombs were set or exploded. It was possible for persons to have crawled beneath the building by way of channels which had been cut for the laying of heating pipes and electrical wiring.

This week's issue of the Menace, dated August 5, carried several election articles. It is customary to start the presses Saturday but in an effort to defeat a candidate for governor in state of Missouri publication had been printed and mailed Friday.

Workers expected to have the presses running in a few hours.

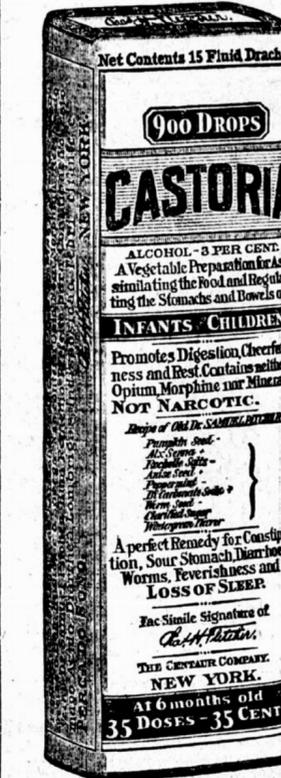
EPIDEMIC GETS MANY.

New York, July 29.—The epidemic of infantile paralysis set a new high mortality record today, forty-four children dying of the disease during the twenty-four hour period ending at 10 o'clock this morning.

What is Castoria.

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.



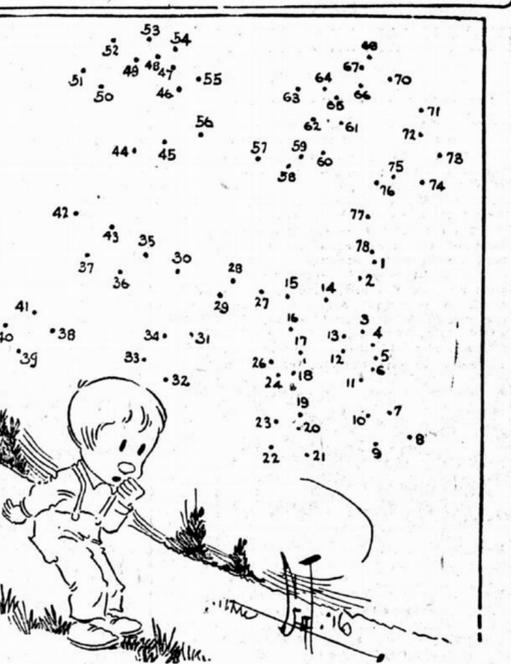
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. Albert W. Kahl, of Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I have used Castoria in my practice for the past 26 years. I regard it as an excellent medicine for children."
Dr. Gustave A. Eisenbrauer, of St. Paul, Minn., says: "I have used your Castoria repeatedly in my practice with good results, and can recommend it as an excellent, mild and harmless remedy for children."
Dr. E. J. Dennis, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have used and prescribed your Castoria in my sanitarium and outside practice for a number of years and find it to be an excellent remedy for children."
Dr. S. A. Duchanan, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use."
Dr. J. E. Simpson, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I have used your Castoria in cases of colic in children and have found it the best medicine of its kind on the market."
Dr. R. E. Eskildson, of Omaha, Neb., says: "I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it."
Dr. L. R. Robinson, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Your Castoria certainly has merit. Is not its age, its continued use by mothers through all these years, and the many attempts to imitate it, sufficient recommendation? What can a physician add? Leave it to the mothers."
Dr. Edwin F. Pardee, of New York City, says: "For several years I have recommended your Castoria and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
Dr. N. B. Sizer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I object to what are called patent medicines, where maker alone knows what ingredients are put in them, but I know the formula of your Castoria and advise its use."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over 30 Years The Kind You Have Always Bought THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Courier's Drawing Puzzle



Can you find Willie's pet? COMPLETE THE PICTURE BY DRAWING A LINE THROUGH THE DOTS. BEGIN AT NO. 1 AND TAKE THEM NUMERICALLY.

PROGRESSIVES TO DECIDE ON FUTURE

New York, July 29.—The attitude of the progressive party in the national campaign probably will be decided at a national conference in Indianapolis, August 3. The call for this conference, sent out last night by Matthew Hale of Boston, acting chairman of the progressive national committee, has caused the abandonment of a plan to hold a national convention in Chicago on August 5.

UTAH BANKER DIES.

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 29.—Mathew H. Walker, 71, banker and capitalist, died here at midnight last night of cancer of the intestines.

EXILES SUFFER NEW ATROCITIES

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS SENDING NEW PROTEST TO TURKISH PORTE.

Washington, D. C., July 29.—Information that Turkish atrocities upon Armenians are more severe than ever has led the state department to consider making new representations to the porte. No reply has been received to representations for the same purpose made by the United States more than a month ago.

Russians are in control of virtually all Armenian territory and the Armenians reported subject to new outrages are those exiled in the Mesopotamia and Arabian districts.

In official quarters here today belief was expressed that the increased mistreatment of the exiles was partly due to recent Russian military successes against the Turkish forces.

Abram I. Elkus, the new American ambassador to Turkey, is expected to take up the question immediately upon his arrival at Constantinople. He will leave this country August 17.

COURT REFUSES TO DECIDE GAS CASE

Council Bluffs, July 29.—Judge Walter I. Smith, sitting with Judge Campbell of Muskego, Okla., and Judge Booth, of Minneapolis, as a court of appeals, today sustained a motion of non-jurisdiction in the application of the St. Joseph (Mo.) gas company, appeal for an order restraining the Missouri public service commission from its ruling prohibiting an advance in rates of the company.

Judge Smith announced that before the case could be taken to the federal court suits pending on the same issue in Kansas and Missouri would have been decided.

FIFTEEN GERMANS DESERT THE ARMY

London, July 29.—Telegraphing from The Hague, the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co. says he has received the following message from Maastricht, a Dutch town, fifty-six miles east of Brussels: "Fifteen German deserters, including a non-commissioned officer, arrived here (Maastricht) yesterday. They all came from the Somme region. They said it was impossible to live through the Anglo-French artillery fire without going mad and they preferred desertion to insanity."

BEAUTY CHATS

A Sanitary Dress Shield

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN who perplexes over much is the blotting board shield. We all know how the rubber shield adds to the heating of the skin, making an active skin unhealthily so during the hours of wearing a shield. Still, rather than risk ruining a fine dress, or looking untidy, women have had to suffer from this excessive heating, even to the point of chafing. Of course, the rubber shield is here to stay, as its service is an established certainty; but, to the women who do not mind the work of making up a supply of blotting board protectors, this novelty comes as a cleaner and more comfortable method of protecting the thin and summer fabrics.

The picture shows exactly the shape, but if a pattern is required, take the rubber shield and make it double as these are, so that one flap goes into the sleeve and the other into the waist, while the seam comes around the armpit. The line of crosses in the sketch indicates the shape for the cutting. If the wearer is badly troubled with peeping armpits, it is a wise precaution to run a line of passe partout, giving it as a tape around the seam of the shield where it comes in contact with the hollow under the arm. Quantities of shields may be made from twenty-five cents worth of blotting board, and they may be thrown away as fast as they are unpleasant, keeping the clothing free from the unpleasant odor of perspiration.

It is well to remember, too, that a rubber shield should be changed often; in fact, every day in warm weather, and given a thorough scrubbing in cool water. A deodorizer dropped into the rinse water will also sweeten the shield, so it will not retain any of the former unpleasantness as soon as the skin begins to act upon it again.

Questions and Answers My face has brown patches on it and I hear that cologne and soda, taken regularly, will remove this trouble. Would you advise it?—Ellen Smith.

CHILDREN EXCLUDED. Ottawa, Ont., July 29.—The Canadian government today placed a quarantine on children under 16 years of age coming from New York City and its vicinity, as a bar against the introduction of infantile paralysis into the dominion.

K. C. COMMITTEE MEETS. Chicago, July 29.—The national commission on religious prejudice, the Knights of Columbus is in session here today to conclude the drafting of its report which will be read before the supreme convention of the order; Davenport, Iowa, August 1, 2 and 3.