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FEAR.

Most of us squander a large percentage of our energy each day fearing the future, worrying about what it may bring, mentally picturing the disastrous things which may possibly happen.

Fear is the juggernaut which crushes man's hopes, kills his ambitions, neutralizes his efforts and destroys his happiness. If we could only get fear out of our lives how happy we should be!

Emerson truly says, "The universe was planned for good." Yet the majority of us live in constant dread of some evil thing, we hardly know what. We seem to think the universe was planned for evil instead of for good.

When Sarah Bernhardt was asked the secret of her youthful appearance she replied that she simply would not worry, would not allow herself to be anxious about anything, that she would take life at its best, believe in the best, make the best of whatever came. This has always been Mme. Bernhardt's philosophy, and no doubt it has had a great deal to do with the marvelous vitality, the keen sense of enjoyment, the amazing physical and mental freshness of this famous woman.

Meanwhile the United States, with no organized national policy for foreign trade domination, or even extension and consolidation, by grace of circumstances continues to enjoy more, and more profitable foreign business than ever before in her history.

The vital question of course is how long this state of affairs, or one at all like it, will last after the peace treaties are signed and Europe turns from the rifle to the ledger. True enough, it seems doubtful that any arbitrary combination of powers, markets and resources can long stand out against the force of natural trade currents, which are guided by laws economic rather than political or sentimental. None the less, there is little doubt that strenuous and far-reaching effort to direct artificially the flow of world-business will be made by the warring powers after the war.

Arbitrary and artificial arrangements for the direction of industry and commerce have been most successfully applied in China, and the unsettled markets of the Far East generally than in any other place. Given a sufficient strong native central government, and a moderate national autonomy, the business of a buying nation will go to the sources where the goods best fitted to its needs are for sale at lowest prices. In the case of a country like China where the complications of the local situation make it necessary for the foreign merchant to be backed by the force of his home government before his investment is secure, and where conflicting spheres of influence with their accompanying preferential trade rights have from

always looked as though he had been struck by a cyclone. The law doesn't like to be joked with and so when he wanted his name put on the ballot as "Cyclone" his request was refused and he had to run under his real name. When beaten, he at once charged big business with having conspired to keep the "cyclone" off the ballot.

He certainly picked out a gorgeous and impressive excuse for his defeat. Mr. Meredith evidently hasn't a very high opinion of his own speech making ability. He is now offering to pay people to read one of his speeches. We don't know who it will be, but if he will pay enough, doubtless he can get someone to read the speech.

Boy scouts are pledged to do at least one good turn every day to some one. People who are not boy scouts would do well to emulate them.

Traffic laws are not framed to hamper automobilists. They are designed to assure safety of autoists and pedestrians alike. They should be obeyed without question and there should be no evasion.

Ottumwa's boom is not of the mushroom variety. It is a reasonable and steady growth measured by the needs of the town rather than by its hopes for the future.

The Marshalltown Times-Republican is the self appointed common scold of Iowa. Its editor seems to be in the same old rose frame of mind that he

The Russo-Japanese Alliance

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, D. C., July 31.—The latest diplomatic sensation to agitate the minds of those who have an eye to America's international relations is the news that Russia and Japan have consummated their long-expected treaty regarding the Far East. Only the formal generalizations which invariably preface documents of this nature have been made public as yet—just enough to show that the most Oriental of European and the most Occidental of Asiatic nations have come to an agreement over their hitherto conflicting interests in the regions lying north of China.

While the nation waits for full and detailed reports on the nature of the treaty from Ambassador Guthrie in Tokyo and Ambassador Francis in Petrograd, a flood of speculation and conjecture is rife over the probable nature of the contract and its possible effect on American interests. Recently a resolution was introduced into the United States senate by Senator Lewis, of Illinois, calling on the Secretary of State to investigate the nature of the treaty in its relation to American interests and trade, and report the result to the senate. While the resolution was side-tracked by force of parliamentary complication it seems likely that such a report will yet be called for.

The treaty is of particular interest at the present moment, not only because the United States is watching with some anxiety the trend of trade relations between foreign nations on account of the readjustment of world commerce that may follow the great war, but also because it comes at a time when we are apparently about to adopt something of a changed policy in our foreign financial dealings, notably in China.

Reports and rumors have been rife for months and are steadily gaining in persistence and coherence, to the effect that the belligerent alliances of Europe will be succeeded by commercial alliances which will wage a bitter though bloodless war for the dominance of the world's trade—an object that really underlies the war itself. In this connection we hear of preferential trade treaties of reciprocal tariff agreements to be consummated, of elaborate plans for girdling the globe with tranches of commerce, in which the place of the United States is not very clear. The allies are said to intend the elimination of the central powers from the supply-and-demand equation, while Germany and Austria naturally enough have their own intentions in the matter of post-bellum business.

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time to time existed, commerce becomes a matter for national diplomacy as much as for individual enterprise.

It is for this reason that new treaties relating to the status of strong powers in the weak countries in the Orient have a direct bearing on the interest of Americans. For nowadays it is a well recognized fact that the prosperity of a business man who lives a thousand miles inland from the national boundaries, and who never does business outside his own country, is nevertheless dependent on the prosperity of the nation as a whole, and that prosperity is in turn dependent on the state of foreign trade.

The diplomacy which looks after business interests has come to be called in the last few years "dollar diplomacy"—a catchword that has about it a hint of opprobrium. None the less, dollar diplomacy seems in a fair way to be universally recognized as the leading form of modern diplomacy. Religious wars, wars of conquest, wars growing out of personal ambition or over boundary disputes have disappeared among first-class powers; even wars over national honor do not seem to be much in evidence, for here arbitration has its perfect opportunity. Modern wars are trade wars in the last analysis, which means they are the bitterest kind of wars—battles for existence. They are dollar wars, and for the same reason we have dollar diplomacy.

It was the scorn for dollar diplomacy that led to the withdrawal of American capital from participation in a recent large foreign loan to China. While no official statement to this effect has yet been made, the report is current and accepted that the United States will favor American loans to China, so long as these do not imply any preferential concessions to the lenders. This is a basically sound policy for the nation to adopt. Individually, we are all dollar diplomats in the game of life by force of necessity, and the same force operates on nations.

Certain parties in China profess to regard the new American attitude as coming too late in some respects, since Russia has recently loaned \$15,000,000 on account of northern Chinese railways, and her concessions cover somewhat the same ground whose opening was contemplated in the American Chinchow-Algun railway scheme, which fell through on account of foreign opposition and a lack of enthusiasm in domestic support. But there are plenty of opportunities for investment left in China.

It is this latter connection that the possible effects of the Russo-Japan agreement are giving rise to endless speculation. What will be the effect on American chances? Will these two powers divide the Far East between them—as Senator Lewis put it, do they contemplate the division of the world into three parts, a Europe controlled by France and England, an Asia controlled by Russia and Japan, and an America controlled by the United States for business purposes, if we can control it?

It is certainly to be hoped that these powers do not contemplate the restriction of American commerce in the Orient. We need it too badly. The world in actual practice will not divide neatly into three parts. England and Germany will continue to do an immense South American business after the war, and we cannot afford to limit our foreign trade to the South American market.

The Japanese prime minister, Count Okuma, recently assured an American correspondent that Japan would maintain the open door in China, and also that she would welcome American capital in the problem of Chinese development. In fact, Japan has always been ready to welcome American capital in this task; what American merchants in China have desired is that the economic law that "trade follows the loan" should be permitted to operate freely. The prime minister also stated that Japan would heartily welcome American commercial and industrial activity in China. It is to be hoped that the new treaty, and the course of events will prove that he is right.

has been in for several years past. The Nashville Tennessean has raised its subscription price to \$7.50 a year and the St. Louis Globe Democrat has doubled its price.

At the rate they are coming down in price, autos will soon be sold in the ten cent stores.

WOMAN DIVES IN POOL TO SAVE GIRL. Fort Dodge, Aug. 1.—Dressed in street clothes, even to her hat, Mrs. Stella Anderson leaped into the Y. M. C. A. pool here in time to save Miss Maude Handy from a death by drowning.

Miss Handy, who is just learning to swim, got in the deepest water. She lost her balance and was going down for the third time when Mrs. Anderson, an onlooker, made her heroic effort. There were a number of beginners in the pool, but they were so terrified by the situation that they vented their emotion in hysterics.

The accident happened a few minutes before the hour set for the lesson and the appearance of the regular instructor, Mrs. Anderson could not swim. Instead she used her head. She clung on to the brass rod around the edge of the pool and threw her body into the middle of the pool. Miss Handy grasped her foot and was pulled to safety.

MICHIGAN FORESTS AFIRE. Detroit, Mich., Aug. 1.—The most severe forest fires in several years, covering a considerable area, are raging in the northern part of lower Michigan. The flames are making considerable headway in Kalamazoo, Crawford, Antrim and Osgood counties. Lumber companies have called upon their employes to fight the flames.

Dinner Stories

"I can't see anything in this so-called interpretive dancing. It doesn't mean anything to me."



anybody can understand." "What lesson is that?" "It teaches us that if we would only take plenty of violent exercise we wouldn't need so many clothes to keep us warm."

"I've been with this firm nearly twenty years now," said the head bookkeeper, "and I feel that I am entitled to an increase in salary."

"Very well, Mr. Jones," replied the boss. "I'll grant your request on the condition that you don't tell your wife about it."

"I never have any secrets from my wife, sir, but of course, if you insist—" "Do, do, do," Mr. Jones. You see, if you tell your wife my wife is sure to hear of it sooner or later, and then she will want to know why I don't give her more money for gowns, instead of throwing it away on my employes."

"Doctor, my brother stepped in a hole and wrenched his knee, and now he limps. What would you do in a case like that?" "I am afraid I should limp, too!"

"Now, Bobbie, didn't your conscience tell you that you had done wrong?" "No'm. I knew it all ready."

Mrs. Styles—"Oh, dear, I want a new street skirt." Mr. Styles—"But, wife, you know I'm short just now."

Mrs. Styles—"Well, dear, I want a short skirt."

LITTLE BENNY'S NOTE BOOK BY LEE PAPE

Two fellows started to have a yelling contest today, the leader being to take terms going around the corner and yelling to see which one voice could be heard the farthest away, me being the first to go around and I went as far as the alley and stood there and started to yell, Hay hay hay. Yelling as loud as I could, being pretty loud for my size and as soon as I stopped on account of being out of breath, I saw there was about 10 people standing around me, and more coming up, and a thin man with a green necktie sed. Don't take it so hard, little boy, are you lost?

No sir, I'm in a yelling contest, I sed. The thin necktie, sed the man with the green necktie, you're wrong. His jest yelling to see how far the other fellows can hear you I sed. And I started to yell again, putting my hands up like a megaphone and yelling Hay, hay, hay, hay.

For goodness sakes, sed a lady with a lot of packages, and more people stopped to see what the matter was, being a pretty big crowd and a piece-man, pushed her way, saying, What is it, what's the trouble here? This boy here is in a yelling contest sed the man with the green tie.

Well, then he better get out of it in a hurry, or go on some other beet and do it. I thawt somebody was killed, the country is the place for that sort of thing, not the city, hay kid if you don't want to be run in take yourself for a walk sed the piece-man.

Well, I did, going back to where the fellows was standing around the lamp post and telling them about the cop. So we got up a game of lame duck instead of finishing the yelling contest.

CONDITIONS STOP RELIEF OF POLES

Washington, D. C., Aug. 1.—German war demands of the United States, that on account of the impracticable conditions imposed by Great Britain upon the shipments of foodstuff from America into Poland, further negotiations for cooperation in Polish relief work are devoid of purpose.

Owing to favorable harvest prospects, however, the imperial government says relief apparently will be unnecessary after October 1, next.

CANDIDATE HUGHES PLEASES WOMEN

Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 1.—Commenting upon the declaration in favor of woman suffrage made by Charles E. Hughes, in his speech of acceptance of the republican nomination for the presidency, Miss Anne Martin, chairman of the National Women's party here today said:

"It is a significant and momentous statement on the part of a probable future president. Mr. Hughes has opened up the way to make a definite declaration for the enfranchisement of women by national action."

KING NICHOLAS TO VISIT IN PARIS

Paris, Aug. 1.—King Nicholas, of Montenegro, is expected in Paris tomorrow for his first visit since he so hurriedly left his country. Since the Montenegrin monarch fled, the royal establishment has been carried on at Lyons, where the king, queen and princesses and several members of the Montenegrin ministry have been conducting governmental affairs.

Recently King Nicholas took the cure at Vichy. On his visit to Paris he will meet President Poincaré, visit the wounded at the hospitals and see the high school where he studied as a youth.

Evening Story

A CHANGE OF MIND By Earl Reed Silvers (Copyright, 1916, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

Dick Stevens, looking at the letter in his hand, frowned darkly. "It's from my sister," he informed his roommate. "She's going to bring a girl home with her for the spring vacation."

"Well, what of it?" Jack Akeley stretched indolently on the cushioned window seat.

"What of it?" Dick threw the letter on the desk. "You don't know my sister, do you? Well, she's a highbrow in Vassar, and whenever she comes home she brings along some bespeckled old maid who talks about new thought, or hygiene or something else that I don't know anything about. And I'm always the one selected to entertain her. Imagine being cooped up in a town like Linden with an old maid in the same house with you and not a thing to do, except talk."

"Why don't you go home with me?" "I can't. We've never been separated on Easter, and dad is set on the idea of having us all together. I'm doomed, I guess."

"Can't you come the day after Easter?" "By George, so I can!" Dick looked up hopefully. "I'll go to New York to visit you next Monday."

"All right, I'll be looking for you," Jack glanced at his watch. "You'd better hustle if you're going to get that train."

"Why don't you come along as far as New York with me?" "I'd like to, but I've got an examination to pass before I leave."

"Well, so long," he said. "See you next week." His eye fell upon the letter lying on the desk. "Oh, yes," he added. "My loving sister told me to keep a lookout for Miss Mary Hughes at Poughkeepsie. She's the girl who's coming to see us, and is expected to take the same train that I do: Sis went down yesterday."

"The name sounds rather old-fashioned," Jack agreed. Then, as Dick turned to go, he added teasingly. "Well, have a good time, and give my regards to Miss Hughes."

Dick secured a Pullman seat at Albany, and gave his attention to a magazine until Poughkeepsie was reached. Then, however, he looked interestedly out of the window. Vassar girls, dressed in all their spring finery, were crowding on the train. Only two seats were empty in his car, and Dick wondered who was destined to fill them, especially as one was directly opposite his own.

Two girls entered the car. One had blue eyes, the color of the sky on a perfect June day. The other wore spectacles and carried a book on "Modern Philosophy." The girl with the blue eyes sat opposite him, and the one with the spectacles took the vacant seat farther down the car. The train started, but Dick Stevens did not turn again to his magazine. The girl across the aisle looked over at him and so he put the magazine away in his bag.

Then fifteen minutes went before anything happened. Finally Dick took a chance. "I'm rather tiresome riding," he volunteered, wheeling in his chair.

"Yes, it is." It really wasn't what she said that counted so much; it was the way she said it. "Would you like something to read?"

"No, thank you. It hurts my eyes to read on the train." "Do you mind if I talk to you?" Dick's eyes looked frankly into her own, and the girl smiled faintly.

"Why, no, not at all," she answered frankly. "It will help to break the monotony of the trip."

"Thank you!" Dick smiled whimsically. "What shall we talk about?"

"Anything you say." "Well, I'm going to tell you my name first. I'm Dick Stevens, and I live in Linden, N. J." She started slightly, but he failed to notice it. "I'd be going home for a vacation in the dearest place on earth."

"Why," she said—and there was a decided twinkle in her eyes—"I've heard something about Linden. I always thought it was quite a nice little place."

"It is, sometimes," Dick admitted, "but it's not for me this vacation." "Why?"

"Well, my sister's a senior at Vassar; maybe you know her—Betty Stevens." The girl looked interested. "Every vacation she brings home some highbrow whom I have to entertain. The girls she brings always wear glasses and talk about stuff I can't understand."

"That's too bad." She looked at him sympathetically. "Do you know who she's going to have this time?" "Yes, a girl named Mary Hughes. You can tell by her name that she's an old maid." His eyes fell upon the bespectacled individual who sat at the other end of the car. "I shouldn't be at all surprised if it was that young lady over there," he said slowly. "Do you know her?"

"Yes." His companion grinned. "That's Miss Hughes of the senior class."

"I knew it," Dick sighed. "But I'll only have to be with her for two days." "Why is that?" "I'm going to New York the day after Easter to visit my roommate, Jack Akeley. Horses and chariots couldn't keep me in Linden with any of my sister's friends."

"That's a rather mean thing to do—leaving your sister in the lurch—isn't it?"

"No, she hasn't any right to bring home such funny-looking specimens. Now, if she'd only invite you, for instance—"

"Maybe she will some day." The girl looked out of the window. "I'm glad you're going to New York. You'll see more of the world, and you'll be able to spend your vacation near New York you could let me come to see you."

"Maybe I could." She smiled. "But

NO IGNOMINY IN MARRIED GUARDS RETURNING HOME

OFFICER SAYS MILITIAMEN WITH DEPENDENTS SHOULD APPLY FOR DISCHARGE.

Leon Springs, Texas, Aug. 1.—Married men among Illinois troops at the border, unless they are officers, should take advantage of their freedom to go home if they know the welfare of their families is jeopardized by their presence at the front, according to Brig. Gen. James E. Parker, United States army, in command of the Brownsville district. General Parker was discussing reported coercion by several Chicago employers who have striven to bring some of their employes home.

"The situation was bound to arise," said General Parker. "When the employers consented to take care of families of employes who would suffer keenly by deprivation of salaries, the impression was that the army was soon going into Mexico. This has not happened and now comes the problem. The married man's place is back at home unless he feels his family is not going to suffer through his absence."

"There would be no 'odium' attached to their returning. There are thousands and thousands of unmarried men, scout-free walking the streets of our big cities, enjoying themselves. Why shouldn't they come down here? Let anybody criticize a married man among the Illinois troops for going home and I will give them reasons for his going."

Loyalty to the services on the part of married men however, has been remarkable in the view of the officers. Only eleven applications for honorable discharges under the exemption privilege have been received by Colonel Foreman of the First Illinois cavalry and about a dozen more are expected. In every instance the reasons advanced have been the discontinuance of salaries or the threat of it. It is said.

Distribution of about \$216,000 in pay due the first Illinois brigade is expected during the next week. Muster and medical examination of the men was completed today. So far they have been paid only for eleven days in June and now have coming pay for thirty-one days—\$1.50 a day each from the state and fifty cents each from the government.

GANG EXTERMINATED.

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 1.—While General Gonzales at Juarez awaits reports from the Mexican detachment which took up the chase of the two hand-drawn back into Mexico yesterday following the fight near Fort Hancock, three members of the same gang are lying in the Juarez jail on the charge of banditry. They were caught by Carranzistas two days previous to the Hancock fight. After a trial the trio will be executed.

Robert L. Wood, the newly appointed customs inspector, killed in the fight yesterday, will be buried at Fort Bliss, with military honors.

So far as can be learned here, Wood had no relatives. He was unmarried and came from Strawberry Point, Ia.

Private John J. Twomey, of the Eighth cavalry, will also be given a soldier's funeral at Fort Bliss.

It wouldn't be quite proper, would it?" "Why, surely!" Dick leaned forward. "You probably know my sister."

"Yes, I know her rather well. And I'm going to stay near New York, too." "Do you mind telling me your name and address? I can get Betty to write you a letter introducing me."

"My name—" she hesitated a moment, her eyes bubbling over with fun—"my name is Mary Hughes and my address for the Easter vacation will be Linden, N. J."

"What?" Dick almost fell out of his chair. "Yes," she said. "I'm afraid I'm the highbrow your sister is going to wish on you. I'm sorry."

"Well, what do you know about that?" Dick motioned to the girl at the other end of the car. "And who is she?"

"That's Dorothy Hughes; she lives in New York and is on her way home." "Well!" Dick passed his hand thoughtfully through his curly, blond hair. "I'll write to my roommate tonight and tell him that I won't be able to visit him, after all. I'm going to try to spend the Easter vacation in Linden."

ITALY TO ABROGATE PACT WITH GERMANY

Paris, Aug. 1.—The only reason which has so far prevented Germany from declaring war on Italy, says the Petit Parisien, is a commercial treaty signed between the two countries in 1891 and renewed in 1904. This treaty subordinated Italy to Germany economically, according to the paper and was considered of the greatest importance by Germany.

The Parisien says that it understands Italy has now denounced this treaty.

ENGLISH COAST IS AGAIN RAIDED

London, Aug. 1.—Last night's raid on the eastern and southeastern counties of England was carried out by seven or more Zeppelins, accompanied by aeroplanes, observers who sighted the aircraft returning homeward reported.

No details have been received of the number of bombs dropped, the damage done or the casualties caused, if any, but independent accounts say one Zeppelin, caught by searchlights, was heavily fired upon by anti-aircraft guns and apparently hit.

END OF WAR IS STILL FAR OFF

Beginning of Third Year of Struggle Finds All Ready for More

STATEMENTS SHOW ALL DETERMINED

Kaiser Issues Proclamation Calling on His People to Keep Up Exertions

Paris, Aug. 1.—Today, the second anniversary of Germany's declaration of war on Russia, was commemorated in the French press. Messages were printed from prominent personalities in allied and neutral countries, including the kings of Serbia and Montenegro, Admiral Jellicoe, General Sir Sam Hughes, Elihu Root, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, General Cadorna, Premier Romanoseff of Spain, General Alexieff, chief of Russian staff, and the Russian and Belgian premiers.

"General Alexieff says: 'I think that we may now be said to have passed through the most difficult period of our great war.'"

Premier Sturmer of Russia says: "At the moment when the allies are entering upon the third year of the war the Russian government is more than ever resolved to continue the struggle to the end."

Kaiser Reviews Year.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—(via London)—Emperor William today sent a message to Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, in which he reviewed "the two years of unprecedented heroic deeds and suffering" the German nation has been through.

"The army and navy in union with our loyal and brave allies have gained the highest glory in attack and defense," said the kaiser. "In the west and in the east our heroic men in field gray resist in unshaken fortitude the terrible onslaught of the enemy."

"Our young fleet on that glorious day in the Skagerrak inflicted a heavy blow on the British navy. Deeds of sacrifice and loyal comradeship at the front glow brightly before my eyes."

The emperor then told of the heroism of those at home, all "quietly and bravely wearing mourning" and working unceasingly to supply the men in the trenches and at sea with armaments.

"Our enemies' hopes to outstrip our production of war material will prove as unattainable as was their plan to secure by starvation what their sword could not attain," the emperor's message continued.

"God's blessings on Germany's fields has rewarded the farmers more abundantly than we dared to hope. South and north in friendly rivalry strive to find the best means for an even distribution of the foodstuffs and other necessities."

Here he expressed his thanks to all those fighting at home or on the battlefield.

REVIEW OF SEA LOSSES.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—(By wireless to Sayville)—Thirty-nine warships with an aggregate of 652,000 tons have been lost by the entente allies during the war, according to statistics given out today by the German admiralty, the figures being brought up to June 30 last. Of this number the British lost forty vessels with a tonnage of 485,000. Losses of the Teutonic allies are given as thirty warships of 162,000 tons in the aggregate.

British losses comprise eleven battleships, seventeen armored cruisers and twelve destroyers.

Merchant ships sunk by the Teutonic allies, the statement says, number 1,303, with an aggregate tonnage of 2,000,574.

"During last year," adds the statement, "thirty-eight violations of international law committed by enemy merchant ships against our submarines have been proved."

IOWA CORN CROP IS SAVED BY RAIN

Des Moines, Aug. 1.—Rain which was general over the state except in the extreme eastern tier of counties, last night and early today "saved the Iowa corn crop from damage which in a few days more would have caused a loss of millions of dollars to Iowa farmers," according to a statement issued at 8:45 a. m. by the United States weather bureau here.

Out of twenty-six stations in Iowa which reported to Des Moines only five reported no rain. These were Albia, Davenport, Decorah, Dubuque and Keokuk, all in the extreme eastern portion of the state. Other stations reported from a trace to .97 of an inch