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FORMER OTTUMWANS.

The Courier is always much pleased to note the success which attends the efforts of former Ottumwans when they locate elsewhere in the pursuit of their vocations.

A notable instance of this is the success which has attended Leo E. Stevens, former cashier of the Ottumwa National bank, who six years ago, with some relatives and associates, purchased a controlling interest in the Century Savings bank of Des Moines and was elected its president, at which time the deposits were but \$450,000.

At the close of business Thursday evening of this week we are informed the deposits were \$1,841,000, which clearly demonstrates that under the skillful management of Mr. Stevens the deposits have increased over 400 per cent.

We know the many friends of Mr. Stevens will join us in extending our hearty congratulations to him over the phenomenal success attained by the fiduciary institution over which he presides.

Robert Bannister, who was raised in this city and whose mother, sister and brothers reside here now, was a very prominent and successful attorney in Des Moines at the above mentioned time, and joined Mr. Stevens in the transaction and ever since has occupied a seat on the board of directors, exercising at all times his potential influence in behalf of the success of the bank.

WAR PROSPERITY ONLY.

Up until the last few weeks when even with money plentiful prices have become so high that many people are experiencing all the miseries of hard times, the democrats have been claiming that they produced prosperity in the United States, and furthermore, they have bitterly resented the charge that the war orders are responsible for the present industrial activity.

They insist our export trade is permanent. They have claimed and reiterated that the war munitions business is only one per cent of the export trade. As is generally true, a half truth is as deceiving as a direct lie. By munitions of war the democrats mean artillery, explosives, firearms and the actual death dealing weapons of war.

It is possibly true that those things make up only one per cent of our export trade, but it is certainly true—as the figures show—that the war orders from Europe, orders that would not have come to the manufacturers of the export business.

Consider the following table of figures showing the shipments of all goods to England, France, Italy and Russia during the same corresponding week (ending Oct. 28) in the last four years:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Value of exports. 1916: \$5,000,000; 1915: 28,000,000; 1914: 14,000,000; 1913: 4,800,000.

The per cent of gain for the week in 1916 over the week in 1915 was 130, over 1914 it was 350 and over 1913 it was 1,250.

It is just as certain that this export trade will fall back to or below normal when the war in Europe ends, as it is that the sun will come up in the morning. Europe cannot continue to buy here, because Europe is buying now on war credit and when the war is over the nations there will be forced to sell their own products instead of buying, in order to get back the money with which to pay the costs of the war.

Europe is approaching bankruptcy because of the huge expenditures of this war and if the present exports continue much longer the American manufacturers will be unable to get any money for their products. A huge trade with bankrupt nations is a liability, not an asset.

Therefore, if our present rate of trade with Europe continues any considerable length of time, it will practically mean that we have sold great quantities of goods, to people who will be unable to pay for them. That would be ruinous for American manufacturers and workmen.

But in the very nature of things, Europe cannot continue to buy from us. Europe is buying on credit now, and she is destroying wealth at a much greater rate than it is being produced. So the minute the war ends Europe's big men are already making after-the-war plans and these consist chiefly of getting back lost markets and cornering new ones.

The governments are already in absolute charge of the factories there

and they will continue in charge when the war is over. To do otherwise will spell ruin for Europe. Under government direction the new efficiency of the people and the countless new factories will be utilized to turn out manufactured articles of all kinds.

They will be sold at a price that will win back the lost markets and open up new ones. American can no more hope to compete with Europe under these conditions than can she hope to fly to the moon. While the people of Europe are being hardened in the fire for service after the war, all American is on what can be likened to a champagne drunk—and there is going to be an awful headache when the war is over.

The great problem that confronts this nation is not to win the impossible European markets, or the difficult world markets. The thing that is absolutely necessary for this country is to protect its own market so that Europe does not close down every factory in this country and take the wages out of the pockets of countless millions of men.

This country is not going to be on the offensive in the world trade after the war. It will find the foe right on its goal line and it will have the hardest defensive fight it has ever endured if it is to continue to live.

American workmen and American manufacturers will need a high and strong protective tariff wall to hold back the charge that Europe will make at our markets after the war.

Europe is now buying—after the war it will go to selling.

THE TARIFF AND THE FARMER.

The democratic tariff law transferred most of the farmers' products from the dutiable to the free list. Of twenty-two agricultural products seventeen were placed on the free list. The others were reduced 60 per cent. Cattle, wool, beef, mutton, corn, eggs, milk and cream were made free.

During the ten months' period of the Wilson administration preceding the war, compared with a corresponding period during the preceding republican administration year, the imports of certain agricultural products increased from \$72,694,000 to \$174,622,000. In three months during the fiscal year 1914 the imports of cattle increased from 112,000 head to 341,000 head; corn from 253,000 bushels to 4,450,000 bushels; meat from 865,000 pounds to 35,000,500 pounds.

Wheat declined in price fifteen cents a bushel; corn declined ten cents. The prices of cattle and sheep went down. The cost of living at the same time went up or, at least, remained the same for the consumer.

The Cargill Products Co. and the Standard Starch Co. bought much of the imported corn. Most of the beef was imported from the South American plants of the Chicago packers. In the same fashion the revenue lost to the country on free sugar went to the sugar refiners, not to the people.

This situation will be restored after the war unless a protective tariff is adopted.

PRICES GOING UP

Beans Too Expensive to Put in Bags For School Children to Play With; Bread Advances.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—The bean bag, for years a feature of play in public schools of the country, is the latest victim of old High Cost of Living. The proposal of a beanbag maker to the Chicago board of education yesterday to substitute cherry pits for beans in the manufacture of bags, revealed the shortage of beans.

Charlestown, W. Va., Nov. 4.—Another advance in the price of bread has been announced by local bakers. Loaves which formerly sold for ten cents each will hereafter cost hotels and restaurants 12 1/2 cents and the smaller buyer 13 cents.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 4.—Cabbage prices are so high at present that many makers of sauerkraut in western Pennsylvania declare their intention of curtailing production until values come down.

New York, Nov. 4.—The high cost of print paper and other material was given today as the basis for a decision of the five big Jewish dailies here to raise the price of their newspapers from one cent to two cents.

New York, Nov. 4.—Despite high prices there is a notable preference among women shoppers here for the more expensive merchandise, according to a canvass of department stores made by a trade paper.

GRAIN PRICE FALLS

Past Week Has Seen Halt in the Upward Strides the Market Has Been Taking of Late.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—Despite sharp temporary bulges the wheat market in the past week has leaned mainly to the bear side. Rains in Argentina handicapped the bulls and so too for a time did apparent prospects of a removal of tension between the United States and Germany. The outcome has been net declines of 3/4c to 1 1/2c as compared with a week ago.

On Monday the Argentine drought which was disturbing Europeans went suddenly into eclipse on account of the torpedoing of a steamer with many Americans aboard. Then came news on Tuesday of unsettled weather in Argentina and on Wednesday of arrangements at San Francisco for wheat imports from Australia.

Big export business yesterday and the day before, rallied the wheat market from setbacks due to continued reports of Argentine rains. Increasing arrivals of corn tended to make that cereal relatively a little weaker in price than either wheat or oats. Losses in oats reflected the weakness of other grain but were only fractional.

Provisions have been depressed by unusually large receipts of hogs that were too light in weight to meet with quick disposal.

BIG CAMPAIGN ENDS IN WHIRL

Hughes and Wilson Close Speaking Tours and Wait for Tuesday

New York Nov. 4.—Candidates for the presidency and prominent campaign orators will make their last spoken appeals for votes today. Some time around midnight when the last cheer has died away, the last red fire has burned out and the last parade has gone home, the national campaign will be virtually over.

Charles E. Hughes makes five speeches here this afternoon and will deliver his final address in Madison Square garden which will see the greatest republican rally of the campaign in New York City.

President Wilson, at Long Branch will make his last speech of the campaign before an audience from his home state. Every democratic county organization in New Jersey will send delegates to Shadow Lawn.

Both candidates will spend the two days that intervene before election quietly, the president at Shadow Lawn and Mr. Hughes at New York. He has made his New York headquarters since he left Washington.

They will receive the returns at these places. J. Frank Hanly, the prohibition presidential candidate will reach his home in Indianapolis tonight after a final day of speech making through Indiana.

Since September 8, Mr. Hanly has traveled nearly 20,000 miles, through thirty-four states. The socialist candidate, Allan L. Benson, who has made campaign speeches in almost every part of the country is today in Kansas City, Mo.

Hughes Sets Record.

Mr. Hughes, the republican candidate, holds the record for campaign journeys. When he reached New York yesterday he had made four distinct trips which, since August, have carried him through thirty-three states and a distance of about 28,000 miles.

None of the president's trips were as long as those of his rival and most of them were made to some specific point for the purpose of delivering one principal address.

President Wilson's campaign has had the assistance of his cabinet members and of Vice President Marshall, while Mr. Hughes had speeches made for him by William H. Taft and Theodore Roosevelt, both former presidents.

The increase in the number of states where women may vote for president this year has given women a greater part in this campaign than ever before. The most extensive campaign trip ever undertaken by a feminine political worker ended here last night when a special train brought back the women who have been traveling through the country to win votes for Mr. Hughes. They have journeyed 11,700 miles and addressed 191 meetings in twenty-eight states.

Must Maintain Honor.

Charles E. Hughes in a noon day campaign speech here declared that "rights cease to be rights if they are not enforced," and that "there will be no lasting peace if the nation's honor is not maintained."

"There has been of late it seems to me, a growing tide of sentiment in this country," he said. "The American people know very well what policies are essential to their welfare. They are not likely to be deceived by any delusive statements with respect to either peace or prosperity.

"There will be no lasting peace if the nation's honor is not maintained. There is no last security unless American rights are fearlessly maintained throughout the world. Our peace depends on the confidence and esteem which we secure and hold by justice, firmness, by courtesy and by the manifestation of that courageous and indomitable spirit which gave us our country and preserved the integrity of our country.

"That is not the path to war; that is the way to maintain our self respect. Rights cease to be rights if they are not enforced. It is not that we should have a policy of aggression, it is not that we should make a brazen assertion of our claims, that we should go through the world boastful or triumphant; but it is that wherever our flag flies the American citizen who is lawfully pursuing his work should know that it is the symbol of full protection to him, exercising his rights wherever he may happen to be, whether it is on land or on the high seas."

Make Prosperity Capital.

Mr. Hughes declared that there are those "who attempt to make political capital out of the property we now enjoy."

"Every one knows how suddenly this prosperity arose and how suddenly it is likely to depart," he said. "Our friends on the other side told us four years ago they were going to accomplish extraordinary things. They were going to reduce the cost of living; they were going to increase the opportunities for labor; they were going to provide adequate revenue for the government; they were going to afford new opportunities to American enterprise.

"The high cost of living is still with us, a little higher and a little stronger than ever before. Instead of reducing the cost of living the opportunities for making a living were reduced. We have not forgotten the conditions which obtained twenty-two months ago."

BOTH CLAIM ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—The national and state campaign in Illinois practically closed today with a whirlwind finish by both republicans and democrats.

Republicans today held noon day meetings at nearly every factory in the state with dozens of mass meetings in every section of Chicago and a parade through the downtown streets in the afternoon. Republican women took part in rallies in each of the twen-

Children's Evening Story

UNCLE WIGGLY AND THE BAD GIANT.

Do you remember about the giant, of whom I told you a little while ago, and how he couldn't find Uncle Wiggly, because the rabbit was covered with sand that the ants carried? Yes, I guess you do remember. Well, now I'm going to tell you what the giant did.

At first he was real surprised, because he couldn't find the bunny-rabbit, and he tramped around, making the ground shake with his heavy steps, and growling in his heavy voice until you would have thought it was thundering.

"My, my!" growled the giant. "To think that I can't have a rabbit supper after all. Oh, I'm so hungry that I could eat fourteen thousand, seven hundred and eighty-seven rabbits, and part of another one. But I guess I'll have to take a barrel of milk and a wagon load of crackers for my supper."

So that's what he did, and how much he ate!

Well, after the giant had gone away, Uncle Wiggly crawled out from under the sand, and he said to the ants, "I guess I'd better not stay around here, for it is too dangerous. I'll never find my fortune here, and if the giant were to see me he'd step on me, and make me flat as a sheet of paper."

"But wait," said the biggest ant of all. "You know there are two giants around here. One is a good one, and one is bad. Now if you go to the good giant I'm sure he will help you find your fortune."

"I'll try it," said the rabbit. "Where does the good giant live?" "Just up the hill, in that house where you see the flag," said the big ant, as she ate two crumbs of bread and jam. "That's where the good giant lives. You must go where you see the fluttering flag, and you may find your fortune."

"I will," said Uncle Wiggly. "I'll go in the morning, the first thing after breakfast."

So the next morning he started off. But in the night something had happened and the rabbit didn't know a thing about it. He'd dark the bad giant got up, and he went over, and took the flag from the pole in front of the house of the good giant, and hoisted it up over his own house.

"I haven't any flag of my own," said the bad giant, "so I will take his." For you see, the two giants lived not far apart. In fact they were neighbors, but they were very different, one from the other, for one was kind and the other was cruel.

So it happened, that when Uncle Wiggly started to go to the giant's house he looked for the fluttering flag, and when he saw it on the bad giant's house he didn't know any better, but he thought it was the home of the good giant.

Well, the old gentleman rabbit walked on and on, having said good-by to the ants, and pretty soon he was right close up to the bad giant's house. But, all the while, he thought it was the good giant's place—so don't forget that.

"I wonder what sort of a fortune he'll give me," thought the rabbit. "I hope he won't let me stop traveling for I am tired."

Well, as he came near the place where the bad giant lived he heard a voice singing. And the song which was sung in a deep, grumbling, growling voice, went something like this:

"Look out for the way for me. Oh, bing, bang, bunn!"

ty-five congressional districts in the state. Democrats held hundreds of mass meetings throughout the state and closed the campaign in Chicago with a large rally for business men.

In the final statements issued by republican and democratic campaign managers in Illinois, it was confidently claimed by both parties by large pluralities.

GERMANS TO SINK NEUTRAL VESSELS

London, Nov. 4.—A special dispatch from Amsterdam features a statement of the Berlin Kreuz Zeitung to the effect that Germany has decided to make the safety of neutral ships carry neutral cargoes dependent upon guarantees that no part of such cargoes shall be landed, whether through British compulsion or not, at any British port. Such guarantees, according to the Kreuz Zeitung, can consist only in formal undertakings by Great Britain and such an undertaking will be recognized by Germany only from case to case.

This is taken to mean that in event of any neutral cargo ship being seized and landed in England, the German government immediately will cease to recognize the inviolability of neutral ships.

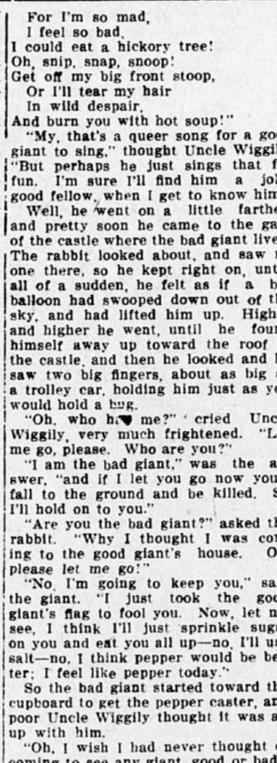
The Berlin paper implies that the case of the Deutsch freighter Bloomer, sunk by a German submarine off Nantucket October 8, will be argued along these lines and it will be contended since the intermediate destination of the vessel was Kirkwall there was no guarantee that the whole cargo would reach Holland.

The British press also infers from a Berlin dispatch summarized in the Koelnische Zeitung that Germany proposes to sink all neutral ships, whether bearing neutral cargoes, or otherwise, unless Great Britain consents to abandon the right to compel discharge at Kirkwall of any part of a neutral cargo suspected of having an enemy destination.

SOCIALISTS FILE CAMPAIGN REPORT

Washington, D. C., Nov. 4.—A campaign financial statement of the socialist party filed with the clerk of the house today showed contributions of \$24,558 up to October 1 and expenditures of \$18,483. The report showed that most of the expenditures has been in Oklahoma, Wisconsin, New York, Indiana and Nevada where the socialists have congressional candidates. All contributions were in small sums.

HEAVY GUARD PROTECTS AUSTRALIAN PREMIER SINCE ATTEMPTED KILLING



Premier William M. Hughes and his family.

The guard about the Australian premier, William M. Hughes, has been strengthened since the recent attempt to assassinate him. While the premier and his family slept a man forced the window of the bedroom and fired a revolver shot. The bullet did not take effect.

FIND FRIEND WITH SUPPLIES WHEN CARAVAN'S GRUB IS ALMOST GONE

The reader who has been following the tales of James King's overland caravan en route on the Santa Fe trail half a century ago, will find the present installment an interesting one. The last chapter told of finding the skeleton in the cave and the herd of elk. In the present the wags of the party perpetrate a trick on the superstitious fear of Irish Mike who had a natural dislike for skeletons, but the jokers paid the price without getting the results sought. The finding of a friend with a train of supplies when the party's rations were down to a low ebb, is the happy event of the trip as recorded in this installment which follows:

The elk brought us good luck, at least they got the credit, for soon after they disappeared we came to another beautiful lake of clear water. It was fed by a small stream meandering through the high uplifts to the north, while to the southwest the overworld wound its way gracefully onward to the sea.

Here we camped for there was good grazing for the time of the year. There was plenty of ironwood and cedar for fuel on the surrounding hills. There were plenty of jackrabbits and also the same kind of bird we had found on the Cimmaron river. Gorman and Gray went out into the uplifts and soon returned with a fine young deer and it was venison on top of venison and when I had finished my evening meal I felt as satisfied as a young minister after his first chicken dinner at some good brother's home.

I kept my skeleton in the wagon where friend Morrow and I slept. Irish Mike had no use for my pet and was always chiding me about carrying the devil in the wagon. Zigler the bugler was an adept ventriloquist, and after dusk he engineered as we supposed a first class stunt with Mike as the victim. I took the skeleton out of the wagon and Jim Marrow, and some of the other boys tied a string to it and placed it near Mike who was enjoying an evening game by the firelight. When the proper time came the skeleton was dragged by the string clear to where Mike was squatted and Zigler got in his work as a ventriloquist for as the bones came close to Mike he sang out "Save me Mike! Save me Mike!" Right here is where Mike didn't scare but fooled us all.

Those of us who were on the inside expected to see Mike let out a huge yell and start for the hills but Mike failed to go to the hills as the bunch of bones imploded him to. With one leap he straightened up and springing it in the air he came down with his heavy cowboy boots and his one hundred and eighty pounds of avoirdupois and landed gracefully on my beloved skeleton, and before any one could interfere he had the bones of the departed ground to powder under his feet. When Mike got the skeleton thoroughly pulverized he assumed a dignified attitude and looking down at the bone dust he said, "How, ye blooming divil, did you know me name was Mike?" There he stood like a bunch of gazes about to see, when else he might devour and he spied Gorman holding the string and with one leap he landed on the projecting part of Gorman's anatomy. Suffice it to say that Gorman had to sleep that night in an inverted position and the next day he had to stand up to drive his team instead of sitting comfortably on the spring seat. Thus ended our surprise on Irish Mike.

The uplifts appeared to be literally alive with large gray wolves while the edge of the pond showed that deer and wolves came there for water while a larger split hoof track plainly showed that the elk also came hither to drink from the beautiful waters of this beautiful lake. We named the lake Elk lake but we afterwards learned that it had been named Rabbit Ear lake. We were now in a much rougher country than

BRITONS DELAY MAIL FOR U. S. A.

New York, Nov. 4.—No mail from England or France has been delivered here this week owing to the action of the British postal authorities in placing the mail on the Cunard line steamer Carpathia, one of the slowest steamships in the Atlantic passenger service. The Carpathia left Liverpool October 25 and is due here today.

TRAITORS EXECUTED.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 4.—Col. Rosario Garcia, Villa commander from Sonora and two of his men were executed in Juarez early today after being convicted by a military court on charges of treason.

BURGLARIZE BUTCHER.

Des Moines, Nov. 4.—Burglars who the police believe were trying to combat the high cost of living, last night broke into the butcher shop of A. Hort, ignored the cash register and escaped with 200 pounds of fresh meat.

TWO STEAMERS COLLIDE AND SINK

London, Nov. 4.—In one of the worst gales ever known in the Irish sea the British steamship Connemara, with passengers and a cargo of cattle from Greenore, Ireland, for Holy Head, Wales, collided last night just outside the Carlingford bar with the British steamer Retriever, laden with coal. Both vessels sank immediately with an estimated loss of life of about 100.

Of the fifty passengers and crew of 21 aboard there is only one survivor. It is virtually certain there were no Americans on board. The crew of the Retriever was lost.

Many bodies are being washed ashore on the Irish coast. Numbers of cattle also are being washed up, some alive.

The weather was so rough that it would have been impossible to launch any boats, even had time permitted. The Connemara, 1,106 tons gross and 272 feet long was built in Dunbarton in 1896.

The Retriever was 190 feet long, of 674 tons gross and was built in Goole, England in 1909. She was owned by the West Coast of America Telegraph company of London.

A steamer service is maintained by the London and Northwestern railway between Holy Head, Wales and Greenore, Ireland, a distance of about 80 miles across the Irish sea.

A dispatch from Newry thirty-four miles west of Belfast, received by the London press association says there were about forty passengers from Newry on board the Connemara.

STEAMER PONUS ON FIRE

London, Nov. 4.—A Lloyd's dispatch from Falmouth reports the British steamer Ponus ashore and on fire in Falmouth bay.

The steamer Ponus of 5,577 tons gross was built in 1902 at Glasgow.

BOAT HAS RICH CARGO.

New York, Nov. 4.—The steamer Byron leaving today for Buenos Aires carries a shipment of \$1,450,000 gold from local banking institutions. Of this sum \$1,000,000 was sent by a trust company, presumably in connection with the British purchases of supplies