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A Letter from St. Louis.

Since my last letter to the REGISTER I have changed my base, somewhat. On the first day of June I boarded train No. 32 for St. Louis, where I expected to work a few weeks, as teachers' wages last year were not such that one could live and meet necessary expenses, at present condition of things. But not knowing definitely what success I should have in finding employment which would pay me living wages, nor how long I could hold down my job after getting one, I took the necessary precaution to look around before leaving home and sign up a contract for a school for the ensuing year, for a term of nine months, beginning in September, at \$100 per month. I was successful in finding employment the next day after I arrived in the city, with the Rock Island Railroad Company, where I worked two years ago. They started me at \$95 a month, but I am now getting \$98.80, and if I work one Sunday out of four the salary would be \$106.50. Every employe is expected to work at least one Sunday out of each month, but there is no coercion along that line. That is strictly business, too.

But I am sure I do not know how long I'll stay here, for I really never was much stuck on the city, particularly during the summer time. I often think of the classic shades of Arcadia Valley, where we can breathe pure air and drink the cold crystal waters that flow so freely from the surrounding hills and mountains—two of the greatest gifts that God, in His infinite wisdom, ever gave to man.

Before leaving home, however, I spent a few minutes very pleasantly visiting Prof. W. A. Brookshire. He and his very estimable wife are both graduates of the same College (the Drury I believe) and are very plain people, not at all stuck up, as a great many educated people pride themselves in being. Such people as they will be quite an acquisition to any town or community, and we hope they may make their home in Ironton.

The Mississippi River all the way from Riverside to Broadway furnish food for thought. It is said to be navigable for more than 3,000 miles, not including its various tributaries. I thought of old De Soto and his murderous band of 600 followers, whose eyes long ago looked at this river, and how they wandered through the forests of the southern states, seeking riches which they failed to find, and how De Soto's career so suddenly ended with his death, and was finally buried in the turbulent waters, of the river he discovered, in 1541, if my memory serves me right. Then, again, I thought of Evangeline, whose eyes so often looked on the waters of this mighty river and some of its tributaries, as she sought for her long-lost lover, Gabriel. Then I thought of the import of the river, as its waters flow onward to the great ocean. In fact, it appeared to me to represent a miniature picture of the life of man, as he goes on his journey through life, finally passing into the great ocean of Eternity, from which no man returneth.

St. Louis is certainly a great manufacturing center. The Rock Island Freight House ships out daily from 80 to 127 car loads of freight, consisting of nearly every conceivable kind of manufactured articles, and this station is only one of the great number of shipping stations. I should judge, from what I see and know, that there are at least 6,500 car loads of manufactured articles shipped daily from St. Louis to all parts of the country. It is not at all strange that a few days' R. R. strike so seriously handicaps business men in their commercial transactions.

We notice in the paper that High School teachers, who for several months had been unionized through the national affiliation of their association with the American Federation of Labor, yesterday voted to dissolve their connection with labor, in accordance with a rule adopted by the Board of Education last Tuesday, forbidding teachers from becoming members of a labor organization and threatening those who held such membership with immediate dismissal. Now, while it is a fact that teachers' wages have been raised from twenty to twenty-five per cent in most localities, it is nevertheless true that they must abide by the dictum of school board. But the poor devil teacher stands as an exponent of the highest type of American democracy. Truly we are living in a land of liberty.

Well, Brother Ake, I have written this letter somewhat hurriedly, and doubt whether it is worthy of space in the REGISTER. But several of my friends at home asked me to let them hear from me through the columns of your valuable paper, and as I write today (Sunday) the church bells are calling for worshippers. But there is too much formality here in the churches, not unlike it is in many of the churches in the rural towns, where

religion is not very tangible, I am sure. Nothing, Bro. Ake, like the "old time religion."

With best wishes.

P.

Is History Repeating?

In a little pamphlet entitled "Basic Facts of Prosperity" published by the Curtis Publishing Company, an analysis of wholesale and retail prices and wages for the years 1860 to 1872 is given. The figure of 100 is taken as the basic level of all three in 1860. There was a gradual rise during 1861 and 1862 and 1863, and at the end of the latter year wholesale prices were at 150; retail prices at 140; and wages at 130. During the year 1864 came the sharpest rise and wholesale prices jumped to the 210 mark, reaching the peak in January, 1865. Meanwhile both retail prices and wages had taken a more gradual rise, the former standing at 165 in January and wages being at 150.

In April, 1865, the war ended and there came a sudden drop in wholesale prices, which fell to 160 in July of that year and then rallied to 180 by the end of the year. Retail prices and wages continued a steady rise throughout the year, not being affected by the end of the war and reached the respective levels of 170 and 165 at the end of 1865.

In the year following the close of the war, or 1866, there was a marked variation in the trend of the three. Wholesale prices fluctuated rather violently but with a constant downward trend, and they continued this downward course with occasional sharp rallies for seven years following the war, scoring a net loss of from five to ten points a year, until in 1872, just prior to the great panic, they were at 130 or just 30 points above the pre-war figure.

If history is repeating itself the man who denies himself luxuries now, and invests his money in U. S. Government securities will be on a sound financial basis when the present troublesome days are over.

A Shameful Story of Dishonor!

(Missouri State Journal.)

No matter what cheap subterfuge we find in the Chicago platform or in the clap-trap of convention orators, the fact remains that the Republican Senate has made a botch of our foreign relations, for the purpose of advancing low partisan and personal interests. The treaty of peace was signed on June 28, 1919, after sessions of about six months. The Senate began its debates on the treaty long before the Peace Conference had formulated. The celebrated "round robin," promulgated by partisan interlopers who desired to discredit the American Peace Commission, because it had as its head and had been appointed by a Democratic President, was near the beginning of the senatorial fiasco. Many of the objections raised in that document were met by revisions of the League of Nations covenant. Taft, Root and Hughes suggested seventeen amendments, all of which, in some form or another, but with the spirit and intent preserved, were embodied in the new covenant. Still the Republicans were not satisfied. Lodge was challenged by Dr. Lowell of Harvard to suggest amendments, but refused to do so. He preferred to tear down rather than aid in up-building the structure of peace. And so it has gone, until the Senate has consumed twice as long in killing the treaty as it took to make it.

The Senate majority has never indicated a sincere desire to meet the proponents of the League of Nations in the matter of reservations. Whenever a compromise seemed imminent, or an agreement acceptable to all, one group or another of the various Republican factions offered objections—all to serve the partisan plot to kill the treaty. Several Senators, notably Mr. Knox of Pennsylvania, found fault with the harshness of the terms imposed upon Germany, despite the fact that Germany had acquiesced. The controversy finally hinged upon Article Ten, and at one time it looked as though Mr. Lodge had himself hit upon an acceptable reservation to that Article. The instant Lodge discovered this, he modified his reservation so as to eliminate every form of obligation, economic, diplomatic or otherwise, except by specific authorization of Congress, thus substituting the whim of Congress for the common judgment of the world. Mr. Taft offered a reservation, but it was doomed in advance, because it was whispered, forsooth, that the President might accept it. The Republican Senate leaders, those responsible for packing the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations against the League

covenant, were bent on destroying the treaty, and they had no compunctions as to how they should proceed to do it.

Then, as the final stroke of petty partisanship and the decisive blow at American honor, they had the temerity to offer to the President a resolution proposing to establish peace by an indisputably unconstitutional method. Meanwhile, the world moves, and the civilized nations of the universe are entering the League of Nations, accepting its covenants, and planning for the execution of its obligations. A court of justice, founded upon international law, is being created by the League Council. We stand aloof—viewing the great consummation of the ends for which we entered the war, without having a part in them. To all practical intent, we are as far removed from our allies today as Germany—indeed, we are drifting into a position, internationally, where we stand with Germany. Is that the plan of Republican statesmanship? Is that the bent of these alleged statesmen who once were so loudly calling for "unconditional surrender?"

There is no more shameful chapter in our history than that covering the duration of the Sixty-sixth Congress.

Harding's Second Choice Fund.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

The fourth largest fund for the Republican presidential primary campaign was that of Senator Harding, who was nominated. The total sum handled by Harry M. Daugherty, his campaign manager, according to Mr. Daugherty's testimony before the Senate Investigating Committee, amounted to \$113,109, of which \$107,704 had been spent at the time he testified.

Mr. Daugherty was lightly handled by the conferees of Senator Harding. He made a statement of receipts and expenditures with a question or two. The money handled by Mr. Daugherty was mostly expended in Ohio, something over \$100,000. Incidentally he let out the information that \$1250 had been sent to Chairman Cole of the Republican State Committee of Missouri to sound out sentiment there. Did anyone else handle Harding money?

We know about the Cole slush funds. Mr. Cole had \$500 of Lowden money and took \$1250 from Harding, who was his second choice. The Harding fund in Cole's hands differed from the Lowden money in the hands of Morse, Babler, Essen, Goldstein and Morris, only in amount. It was used for a similar purpose and handled in the same way.

Singularly enough, the Missouri delegation originally sewed up for Wood was turned over to Lowden by the slush fund bosses and finally landed in the Harding forces which put the Senator over.

The Wood and Lowden candidacies were killed by the campaign fund exposures. The investigation was intended for that purpose. Senator Borah made large threats in Chicago that he intended to bring out the whole scandal if Wood or Lowden were nominated over Johnson.

Let the investigation go on. Let us know precisely what was expended for all the candidates, including Senator Harding, before the convention and during the convention. Were there other states besides Missouri where funds were judiciously placed to feel out delegates with regard to Harding as second choice? Did the auction at Chicago continue to the end?

The Senate Club can prove its impartiality by a thorough and indiscriminate probing of all campaign expenditures, Democratic and Republican. The presidency as well as the presidential nomination should be saved from the auction block.

Grow Your Own Late Potatoes—There's Time.

There is still a chance to grow a crop of potatoes, according to J. T. Rosa, Jr., of the University of Missouri, College of Agriculture. The usual planting of early potatoes was prevented or delayed in many places this year by the cold wet weather, and reports from other sections do not indicate that potatoes will be very plentiful. Therefore, every gardener should grow a late crop of potatoes, sufficient at least for the home supply.

Experiments the last two years have shown that late potatoes can be grown quite successfully in central Missouri. For north Missouri, the planting date is the last week in June, for central and south Missouri the first two weeks of July. Seed potatoes should be kept in cold storage

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until planting time arrives, or they may be kept by spreading out thinly on the floor of a light room. "New" or early potatoes should not be used for planting the late crop, except in the extreme southern part of the state. Thirty varieties tested at Columbia have given a fair stand in most cases and have produced fair to good yields. Three varieties have given especially good results, namely, McCormick, Peachblow, and Banner. Other late varieties have done well also, while early varieties, such as Cobbler, and Ohio, have given fair results.

Late potatoes should grow until late in the fall, when the vines are killed by frost. The keeping and eating qualities of late potatoes are excellent.

Six Injured When Auto Turns Over.

(Bismarck Gazette.)

Last Sunday afternoon while coming from the ball game at Ironton, and in coming down the Middlebrook hill, a Ford automobile driven by Geo. Keathley, turned over and the six occupants, George and Frank Keathley, Barney Beard, Roy Edison, Ganson Woodrow and Leo Heck, were more or less cut and bruised. It was indeed lucky that none of them were killed. The car was being driven at a high rate of speed, and it has been repeatedly stated that it was making more than 35 miles an hour. The car turned three complete somersaults, and when it again landed on terra firma it was headed toward Ironton.

A jitney driver from De Soto was just behind the car, and he unloaded his passengers and brought the boys to town to Dr. Gale's office where the injuries were dressed.

Frank Keathley and Barney Beard were the worst injured ones. The injuries were principally cuts and bruises about the head, face, shoulders and arms, and Leo Heck also had a wrist dislocated.

At this time all the boys are getting along all right and we hope they continue doing so.

Methodist Assembly.

(Poplar Bluff Republican.)

The 11th Annual Methodist Assembly will open at Arcadia on July 6th and will last until July 25. This is an event that always attracts attendance from all over Southeast Missouri. From July 6th to 11th the meeting will be under the auspices of the Epworth League. From July 12 until July 18 the training school for Sunday school workers will be conducted. From the 19th to the 25th will be held the Preachers' Institute and Woman's program. The program committee is composed of Rev. Ivan Lee Holt, Rev. J. C. Handy and Rev. W. A. Tetley, with Rev. A. S. J. Baldrige, superintendent, assisting.

A large number of people from Poplar Bluff will attend the Assembly which affords a rare opportunity for rest and recreation in one of the most healthful regions of Missouri, to say nothing of the great spiritual benefits in store for those who seek recuperation in this line.

Later on the Baptists, who also have assembly grounds at Arcadia, will be journeying thither as did the Children of Israel in their annual pilgrimages to Jerusalem when they were wont to pay homage to the Lord.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

—Advertisement.

For Rent—The McKinnon Hotel property, west of courthouse. Apply to T. N. Marr, Ironton, Mo.

After Four Years

This Testimony Remains Unshaken.

Time is the best test of truth. Here is a Farmington story that has stood the test of time. It is a story with a point which will come straight home to many of us.

N. L. Joggerst, prop. marble shop, Farmington, Mo., says: "About a year ago I had a lame back and pains across my loins. It hurt me to stoop or lift. My kidneys showed signs of weakness and were too frequent in action. I didn't rest well nights and mornings, I felt stiff and lame. Two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills corrected the kidney annoyance and relieved the lameness and soreness in my back."

AGAIN PRAISES DOAN'S

Over four years later Mr. Joggerst said: "It hasn't been necessary for me to take Doan's Kidney Pills lately, but I always keep them on hand to take in case of need. I gladly back up my former recommendation."

Price, 60c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Joggerst had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

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Be sure this sign is displayed in the office of the Optometrist who examines your eyes and fits your eyeglasses, if you want the kind of honest, scientific service 46 states require by law. Missouri has no such law, yet, so always look for this Sign. Ask your Legislators to vote for the Optometry Law to protect the citizens of Missouri from Eye-glass fakers and incompetents.



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