

Iron County Register.

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OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY AND TRUTH.

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Why The Wild Cat is Wild.

In spite of many academic discussions, nobody really cares what makes the wild cat wild because the wild cat is no good even when he is tame. But it makes all the difference in the world whether useful livestock is trained or wild. The finest cat in the world, product of the best draft stock, is of little use to a farmer unless he has been broken to harness, is bridle wise and tractable.

A cow may be a champion milk producer but she is comparatively of little value if nobody can milk her. A setter may carry the blue blood of Count Gladstone and have a nose for birds that is unequalled but nobody wants to hunt behind him unless he has felt the jerk of the trainer's choke line and learned not only to find birds but give his owner an opportunity to bag them.

It is exactly the same way with dollars. The country to-day is overrun with wild dollars. They are as numerous as the herds of wild horses and buffalo that used to roam the plains of the west, and just about as useful. If you capture them, all you can do with them is lock them up in a cage to keep them from getting out, destroying your financial fences and trampling your garden plots. You cannot even handle them without their getting away or doing you some harm.

But if you tame them and train them by continued and patient and regular investment in safe securities such as Government Saving Stamps, Treasury Certificates or Liberty Bonds at present advantageous market prices you can make them work for you faithfully and well. Investment is the only known method of subduing wild dollars, but it must be safe investment. Like every other animal trainer you must have patience and the lesson must be repeated until it is thoroughly learned.

To Refund Income Taxes.

State Auditor Hackman has notified all the local collectors of revenue in the state advising them to refund 40 per cent of the taxes they have collected under the income tax law for the year 1919. He advises them to make their own calculations, after giving them the text of the recent Supreme Court decision and a table of figures showing the basis of refunding the part of the tax due those that have paid their 1919 income taxes. The table gives the proportion to be refunded as stated.

The auditor holds that the decision of the court only applies to the rate of levy and not to the exemptions for the period between the first of January, 1919, and August 7 of the same year. The court does not mention the exemptions in its ruling, but refers directly to the tax rate. Under the law of 1917 the tax rate was one-half of 1 per cent on incomes of \$4,000 and more for married persons and \$3,000 for single persons. The law of 1919 reduces these exemptions to incomes of \$2,000 for married persons and \$1,000 for single persons and increases the rate to 1 and one-half per cent.

A Shifty Platform.

(New York Times.)

Only one thing really mattered in the Republican platform this year. It was the plank dealing with the Treaty and League of Nations. The other planks might be excellent, mediocre, non-committal, or positively bad, and the country would not greatly care. All eyes were fixed on the single issue. What would be said about peace? What attitude would be taken about our international obligations, toward the age-long hope for a society of nations that would put an end to all great wars, bring about gradual disarmament, and release human energies for the peaceful building up of civilization? These questions were felt to be not only of supreme importance in themselves but absolutely critical for the Republican party. For the time had come for it to show the nation whether it had simply been playing politics with the treaty or whether the professions of its leaders in and out of the Senate had been sincere. They affirmed that they were anxious to ratify the Treaty and enter the League provided their conditions were met. Men looked to Chicago to see if this were to be proved true or false. They also looked to discover whether the majority in the party was to allow itself to be overcome by a threatening and terrorizing minority.

The final compromise patched up is said to "please everybody." That means inevitably that it can please nobody who believes in honest thought and plain speech. When a plank delights Hiram Johnson, on the one

hand, and on the other is "perfectly satisfactory" to Murray Crane, somebody is being cheated, and the attempt to humbug (the public is obvious). The long array of glittering generalities reported by the sub-committee may mean anything or nothing. The certain thing is that it flies directly in the face of the platform adopted by the Republicans of New York and Massachusetts. It is an affront to the churches and the labor unions and colleges that have asked for a clear and specific adherence to the League of Nations. The whole thing smacks of the spirit of the Chicago stock yards and a deal in cattle.

Republican Expediency That Failed.

(Missouri State Journal.)

If the words of Politte Elvins, candidate for the Republican nomination for lieutenant-governor, are to be believed, the "white-washing" of Jacob L. Babler, National Republican Committeeman from Missouri, by delegates to the Chicago convention was superficial. According to Mr. Elvins, Babler agreed to a plan whereby he was to be upheld by the delegates, it not being expedient "to wash out dirty linen in the caucus," but was to resign after the movement to unseat him had been defeated and he had been "vindicated." Thereupon Elvins jammed through a motion which shut off debate at the caucus; Babler was "vindicated" and the delegates went home and waited for their "white-washed" chairman to resign.

But Babler had other ideas. Why should he resign? Had not the delegates to the Chicago convention, themselves, stamped the seal of purity on him despite his trifling connection with the Lowden slush fund? Were not the honors, to say nothing of the emoluments of his office of high political trust, worthy of his talents?

"You tell 'em once for all that I am not going to resign," was the word he sent to the anxious delegates primed for his resignation. And what could the delegates do? They had "white-washed" him. They had given testimonial to his high fitness for holding office. Certainly it would be most unbecoming to flip-flop. Finally the patience of Elvins gave way and he made public a letter to Babler demanding that he keep his alleged promise to resign if "vindicated." But Babler still stands pat. Why shouldn't he? He has been "vindicated."

Even less astute politicians than Politte Elvins could have devised a way to have avoided this embarrassing situation. If the delegates had ousted Babler at the Chicago convention all the hue and cry would have been forgotten by now. But certain Republicans thought it expedient to double-cross the public. They took the viewpoint that it would be better politics to "white-wash" Babler on the front porch and then kick him out the back door. Unfortunately for him, expediency didn't work.

The expedient move seldom is the best move unless right is coupled with it. Republicans are having a hard time learning this, however. With them expediency has triumphed over principle and because of expediency, the party totters toward a fall.

Use Ground Limestone.

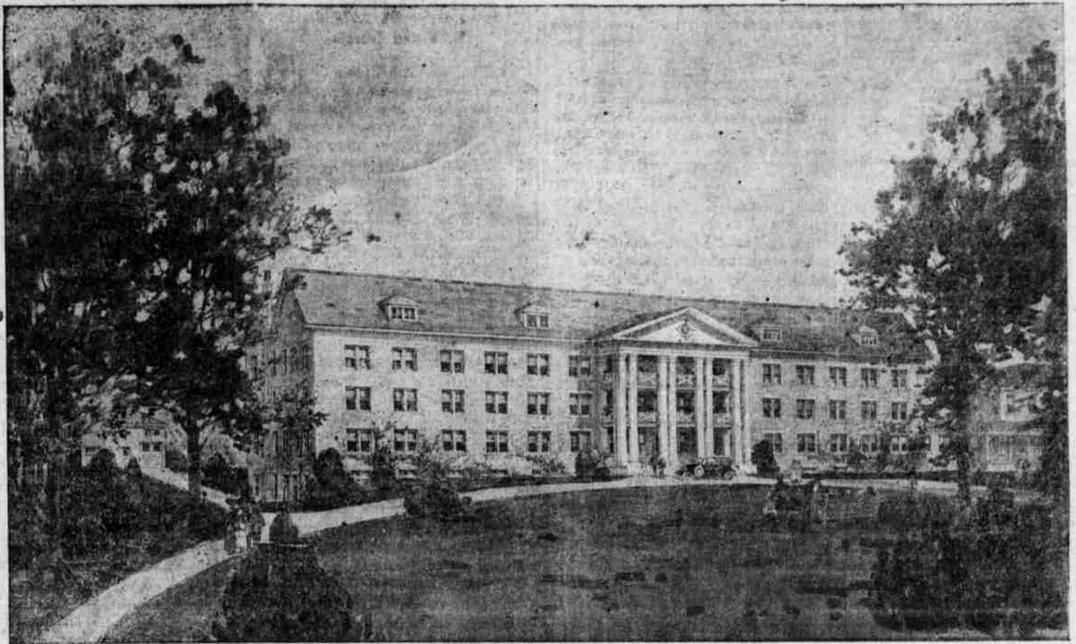
That ground limestone does pay and pay well is the opinion of Mr. Oogwill Blair of Jasper County, Missouri, as set forth in the following statement: "My soil was found to be sour and I applied two tons of ground limestone per acre for alfalfa. I got fine results. The limed land produced 4088 pounds of alfalfa per acre, while the unlimed produced only 1292 pounds."

This report is only one of many reports which have been received. In view of these good results which are being secured from this soil treatment, it would seem wise for more farmers to investigate this matter. Just recently arrangements have been completed whereby the Soils Department of the College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo., can now test soil to see if it needs lime, for any farmer in the state, free of charge, providing samples are taken according to the following directions:

Clean off the surface organic matter and dig a hole to the depth of approximately seven inches, leaving one side with a vertical wall. Clean out the loose dirt from the bottom of the hole. With a spade cut off a slice having a uniform thickness from top to bottom of about one-half inch and transfer this to a clean paper. Repeat this in a number of locations in the field as suggested above, mix on a paper in the same way and place in a box or can for shipping.

Samples should be sent by parcel post to the Soils Department, College

The Projected Baptist Home Building in Russellville.



THE HOME is located on the grounds recently purchased from the estate of the late R. D. Lewis. The elevation on which the projected building will stand commands inspiring views of our beautiful Valley to the north, east and west. For the purpose intended it is an ideal location.

A picture merely shows you in a general way the outside appearance of the house, and that, too, from only one angle. We believe our new building will be a model of utility and convenience, as well as a thing of beauty. It is to be 175 feet front by 40 feet deep, with an ell 30 by 35 feet, three stories, with basement and attic, faced with red granite. The entire building will be fire-proof. The front porch, supported by large columns, is 48 by 24 feet. To the right

of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo. They should bear the name of the sender and a letter should accompany the package giving the location of the soil sample and something regarding its general character.

Dalton Adding Machine Company.

(Poplar Bluff Republican.)

M. C. Horton, president of the Bank of Poplar Bluff, and E. W. Graves, vice president, have returned from Cincinnati where they went last week to attend annual stockholders meeting of the Dalton Adding Machine Company and express themselves as well pleased with the progress which has been made in the last few years by the industrial institution which once claimed Poplar Bluff as its home.

As an indication of the manner in which the corporation is going forward, it is stated that at the meeting just held it was voted to increase the capital stock to \$10,000,000. It was also voted that not to exceed \$550,000 of the common stock should be sold annually.

It was voted at the meeting that the salary of President Dalton of the Adding Machine Company bearing his name, be handsomely increased.

Mr. Horton states that the company has some very fine buildings and grounds; that they are equipped with the finest machinery and that of most importance is the fact that with the improved methods now in vogue it would cost much less to produce the machines than formerly were it not for the high cost of labor and material.

Illicit Still in Wayne County.

(Greenville Sun.)

A still hunt conducted by L. F. Farrie and D. S. Baker, internal revenue agents, resulted in the discovery of a still on Big Lake creek last Thursday.

It has been rumored for some time that there was something "brewing" in this neck of the woods, and doubtless this rumor reached the federal agents in some manner. Anyway they came to Lake creek on Monday of last week and began a search which resulted in the arrest of Marion D. Hicks on the following Thursday, who was brought to Greenville and lodged in the county jail to await the action of the federal court on a charge of "moonshining."

Mr. Hicks is a farmer who resides on the Hiram Lane place on Big Lake, and in a lean-to built against his house the federal agents found evi-

dences that a still had once been operated there, although when the officers searched the place they found that the furnace, which had been built of stones and clay, had been torn down and the stones piled in a heap outside the building. Not far from the house they found an old boiler which looked like it had been made out of two zinc tubs soldered together, and with a dish-pan turned upside down soldered to the top. A worm was also found in that vicinity which was made out of a piece of zinc pipe. In a further search of the premises a half gallon bottle about half full of the corn juice was found in the barn loft, and under some brush, not far from the house, a two gallon jug containing about a gallon and a half of the liquor was found. Those who were so fortunate as to get to smell of the jug said it seemed to be "White Mule" with a hundred per cent kick.

Hicks came to this county from Tennessee some three or four years ago. He has a wife and four children. His neighbors say he is an industrious man, and this is the first time he has been charged with a crime of any kind since he came to this county. He will be taken before Commissioner Packett at Poplar Bluff today, we are told, where he will make an effort to arrange bail.

THE SAME IN IRONTON

Ironton Residents Speak Out for the Welfare of the Public.

It is just the same in Ironton as here in Farmington; our friends there speak out in the same glad, earnest way as so many grateful Farmington men and women have spoken in these columns for years past.

John E. Hough, painter and decorator, Farmington, Mo., says: "I strained my back and it affected my kidneys. My back became lame and weak and I could hardly straighten up after stooping. The kidney secretions were unnatural and painful in passage. Doan's Kidney Pills acted promptly in correcting all kidney trouble and relieving the lameness in my back."

"STEADFAST CONFIDENCE." Four years later Mr. Hough said: "I am still a great endorser of Doan's Kidney Pills, for it hasn't been necessary for me to take them in a long time."

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

Clothes pressed and cleaned. Satisfaction guaranteed. Academy of Music building, Ironton. Phone 192. GEO. TULLOCK.

Eastman's Bakery

IRONTON, MO.

The Home of "White Lily" Bread

Cakes, Pies and Pastry of All Kinds Baked Fresh Every Day.

Orders Taken for Party and Wedding Cakes. E. G. EASTMAN.

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

The Ford car can well be called the "peoples car," because there are more than 3,000,000 of them in daily operation. That is about four to one of the nearest follower in the motor car industry. This would not be so if the Ford car had not for sixteen years proven its superiority in service, in durability, and in the low cost for operation and maintenance; this would not be so if the Ford car was not so easy to understand, so simple in construction that anybody and everybody can safely drive it. Let us have your order for one now to avoid delay in delivery.

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