

Iron County Register.

F. P. AKE, Publisher.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a-Year in Advance.

VOLUME LIV.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1921.

NUMBER 33.

Disarmament Imperative.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

We agree with Lord Robert Cecil in his brief but comprehensive statement to the New York World on the necessity of disarmament. In the first place, he says, it is vital to the economic life of the world and the realization of its hopes of peace, but two conditions are required to make disarmament possible—first, a general agreement, and, second, world machinery sufficient to secure observance of an agreement once arrived at.

This opinion is shared by enlightened European statesmen who know world conditions, who have studied peace problems and who have joined in the labor of organizing the League of Nations.

At the bottom of all national armaments are fear and distrust—the fear of attack or schemes of aggression and spoliation and distrust of the purposes and schemes of other nations or groups of nations. These are natural results of the old order of international dealings and will not disappear until a new order of mutual protection and co-operation through agreement and international law and tribunals has been established. The unarmed or weak nation heretofore has been the prey of the strong, armed nations. The strong, armed nations have depended wholly upon their strength and armaments for safety and advantage.

The new order is one in which all nations, strong and weak, join together in agreements for the reduction of armaments and for mutual protection through established processes of arbitration and law to insure just dealings and peace among all nations. The firm establishment of these processes by general agreement and co-operation to maintain peace against any aggressive nation is the foundation of general disarmament and world peace.

This establishment of the processes of justice and peace is the purpose of the League of Nations. Its whole value is expressed in agreements to submit differences to arbitration and international tribunals and to reduce armaments.

But the refusal of the United States, through the Senate majority, to enter the League has brought about another menace of war. So long as we are out of the League we are arming to the teeth. We are expressing our fear and distrust by enormous expenditures for armaments and we arousing fear and distrust in other nations, which lead them to increase their war equipments. There can be but one result of this menacing policy—war. The horrid thing all men of enlightened conscience and judgment said never shall happen again is inevitable. The building of armaments means war and its horror. It means, before war comes, intolerable burdens of cost which lead to economic collapse. The world cannot stand the cost of armaments. It means general ruin heaped upon the ruins caused by the late war.

The growth of armaments and their cost, pressing upon the peoples overburdened by war debts and taxation, are appalling. The United States is preparing to spend nearly \$700,000,000 next year on the navy alone, with \$7,500,000,000 of war debts to pay within two years and a half. Proportionately the expenditures of Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy are as burdensome.

Even Senator Borah, the implacable foe of any kind of international league or association, is urging an agreement between the United States and Great Britain and Japan for a cessation of armament programs. A limited agreement of this kind would be only the half-way station to disarmament, but it would help. It would be a step in the right direction and a start towards general disarmament. We ought to take the lead in the disarmament policy. We are the strongest and richest nation and the most isolated. We ought to have taken the lead in the organizing of the League of Nations for general disarmament, supported by processes of maintaining peace with justice after our leadership in planning the League. We have failed to do this, but the moral obligation rests upon us to stop competitive armaments.

The campaign for disarmament must go on until no Government will dare ask great appropriations for the army and navy. The people should demand the cessation of great armament expenditures as a measure, not only of necessary economy and the salvation of the economic resources of the world, but as an imperative step to prevent war. The billions being ex-

pendent for arms must be used to rebuild the economic structure, to establish credits and supply money for reviving industry and commerce the world over.

Matters of Taste in Election Laws.

(Missouri State Journal.)

Mr. Hyde has called several conferences for next week, among them being a non-partisan gathering to be devoted to a consideration of the revision of Missouri's election laws. It is announced that all Mr. Hyde hopes to accomplish by these conferences is to get certain people together, and develop an interest in new laws upon certain subjects. He is to appear at each conference, make a speech and retire, leaving the conference to work out its own salvation. This is indeed an interesting program, and will be awaited with more than ordinary expectancy.

It is regrettable, however, that the Governor-elect has not invited Senator Spencer to attend the conference on election laws. It will be recalled that Commissioner R. E. O'Malley of the Kansas City Election Board, on September 27, 1920, called Mr. Hyde's attention to some very remarkable suggestions of the Senator as to legislation touching elections. Mr. Spencer, as Mr. O'Malley pointed out, directed a letter on February 28, 1919, to the Honorable John Schmoll of lamented memory, in which he proposed that restrictive legislation be enacted affecting Kansas City, adding that he did not think "that we would want some of it in St. Louis." The Senator informed Mr. Schmoll that he was writing after a conference with one of the owners of the Kansas City Star!

Possibly, since Kansas City went Republican, both Spencer and the Star may have decided no legislation is now needed to insure "fair elections" in Jackson County. But, as the Senator wrote Schmoll, there was a time when both the Star and Mr. Spencer thought certain legislation would "help a lot in Kansas City!" Now, forsooth, Kansas City may be able to get along with the same laws that govern St. Louis in the conduct of elections, but Mr. Spencer ought to be on hand to tell this conference next week what he meant by laws that would "help a lot" in Kansas City, but "some of which" he did not think "we would want in St. Louis."

And, if Spencer is invited, so also should Mr. O'Malley be summoned.

What Did You Make in 1920?

Work has begun on the collection of the income tax for the year 1920. Uncle Sam, through the Bureau of Internal Revenue, is addressing to every person in the United States the question, "What was your net income for 1920?" The answer permits of no guesswork. Every single person whose net income for 1920 was \$1,000 or more and every married person whose net income was \$2,000 or more is required to file a return under oath with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which he lives on or before March 15, 1921.

The penalty for failure to file a return is not more than \$1,000 and an additional assessment of 25 per cent of the amount of tax due. For willful refusal to make a return the penalty is a fine of not more than \$10,000 or not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or both together with the costs of prosecution. A similar penalty is provided for making a false or fraudulent return, together with an additional assessment of 50 per cent of the amount of tax evaded.

The income tax applies to women as well as men. Husband and wife must consider the income of both plus that of minor dependent children, and if the total equals or exceeds \$2,000 a return must be filed. A minor who has a net-income in his own right of \$1,000 or more must file a separate return. To be allowed the \$2,000 exemption a married person must be living with husband or wife on the last day of the taxable year, December 31, 1920. Divorced persons separated by mutual agreement, widows and widowers, unless they are the sole support of others living in the same household, in which case they are allowed the \$2,000 exemption granted the head of a family, are entitled only to \$1,000 exemption.

The normal tax rate for 1920 is the same as for 1919—4 per cent on the first \$4,000 of net income above the exemption and 8 per cent on the remaining net income. This applies to every citizen and resident of the United States. In addition to the normal tax a surtax is imposed upon net income in excess of \$5,000. Full instructions for making out re-

turns are contained on the forms, copies of which may be obtained from collectors of internal revenue. Persons whose net income for 1920 was \$5,000 or less should use Form 1040A. Those with incomes in excess of \$5,000 should use Form 1040.

Revenue officers will visit every county in the United States to assist taxpayers in making out their returns. The date of their arrival and the location of their offices will be announced by the press or may be ascertained upon inquiry at the offices of collectors. This advisory service is, without cost to taxpayers.

Prohibition's Get-Rich-Quicks.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

A number of prohibition enforcement officers in New York have been shorn of their royal prerogatives and reduced to the serfdom of commoners because, it is explained, they have displayed evidences of a too substantial prosperity. They have shown a penchant for automobiles and diamonds, and investigation is reported to have disclosed bank accounts of inexplicable copulency.

But why should such signs and omissions occasion dismissal from the service? Was it not to be the mission of prohibition to effect precisely such transformations in fortune? Was not poverty to be banished, along with sin and sorrow? And if a limousine were not to be in everyone's back yard the promise assuredly was given that we should all wear diamonds.

Those prohibition enforcement officers, it would seem, are simply living examples of the doctrine's beauty and efficacy. Instead of being cashiered, the logical thing, apparently, would be to exhibit them before the world as proof of prohibition's most sanguine hopes.

Is it possible that the propagandists do not believe prohibition to be the miracle worker they have described it to be? If not, why is it that men who get rich quick by prohibition get fired?

Peoples Bank in Hands of Bank Examiner.

(De Soto Republican.)

Bank Examiners Selbert and Wall are in charge of the Peoples Bank of this city and are busy checking up the affairs of the bank. They came here on Wednesday of last week and Monday morning posted a notice on the door of the bank reading: "This bank in hands of State Bank Examiners."

There are many wild rumors afloat but absolutely nothing definite can be obtained. It is the general opinion, however, that the bank will pay every dollar and that it will again resume business.

The checking process will not be completed for several days yet and until that is finished no body will be able to speak authoritatively.

The bank has deposits of nearly \$700,000, has a capital of \$50,000 and surplus of like amount with loans and discounts of \$800,000 and when examined last September was in good condition and it is not thought to be in very bad condition now. It seems that some large overdrafts is about the only irregularity thus far brought out. This, we understand, has practically all been made good.

It is thought that if Mr. Jones, the cashier, could have been induced to come back and assist in checking up matters, that the bank would not have closed at all, as it is clearly evident that there is no defalcation other than possibly bad paper and the excessive overdrafts.

The people should remember that when the bank opens for business that it will be absolutely solvent and that their money is perfectly safe. No depositor should withdraw his funds as the institution will need the moral support of the people.

This bank has been a big factor in the community and is more badly needed now than ever. Messrs Lepp, Coxwell, Auerswald, Rouggy and Walther, the officers and directors, are going the limit to save the bank, so let's all stand by them with our support, whether great or small.

The American Bank and the Farmers and Citizens Bank are lending their support as far as possible and if the people will get behind the proposition the Peoples Bank will open its doors and continue to be a great asset to the entire county.

Wedding Superstitions.

The superstition that it is bad luck to get married on a rainy day comes from the old saying, "Happy is the bride that the sun shines on." There is another old superstition that a "snowy wedding prophesies wealth."

Resolutions of Respect.

Hall Mosaic Lodge Lodge, No. 351, A. F. & A. M., Belleview, Mo., January 3, 1921.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Architect of the Universe to call from labor to rest, our dearly beloved Brother, Amos Westerman, who died December 28, 1920. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Westerman, his family has lost a devoted husband and father, the Lodge a faithful and useful member and the community an upright and honored citizen.

Resolved, That we will ever bear in grateful remembrance the zeal and fidelity with which Brother Westerman discharged all his Masonic duties, and will try to imitate his devotion to the grand principles of our Fraternity.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved widow and children and recommend them to the care of that God whom Brother Westerman served and in whom he trusted.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be spread upon our records and an engrossed copy be sent to the family of our deceased Brother.

WILLIAM KING,
N. WARREN,
JOE MCCOLL,
Committee.

In behalf of our Neighbor and brother, A. E. Westerman, who departed this life December 28, 1920;

Whereas, the Divine Ruler of this great universe saw fit in His Infinite Wisdom to remove from this earth our dear and esteemed Neighbor, A. E. Westerman;

Resolved, That we deeply regret and mourn the untimely death and loss from our Camp of this Neighbor, and that Goodland Camp, No. 13277, has lost one of its most faithful and earnest promoters of Woodcraft in this Camp; that his wife, Edith Westerman, has lost a loving and affectionate husband, and the children a noble, true-hearted father. To them we extend our heartfelt sympathy in this, their sad hour of affliction, and that we present to them a copy of these resolutions, as recorded on page 41, our Camp Record Book; thus evidencing the interest, love and respect we had for our dear Neighbor; be it further

Resolved, That we comply with our obligation in which we are duty-bound to look after and care for the widows and orphans, and that we admire and commend his wise decision in making provision for his dear ones who are left to the cold and bleak charities of this world; that he secured, while living, a benefit fund in the M. W. A. that will be of great value and assistance to his family;

Whereas, by his death Goodland Camp will have a vacant chair, his voice will no more be heard in our council, his smile will greet us no more around the camp fire; his loved ones will be provided for, but we know they will miss him in the family circle; be it therefore

Resolved, That we the members of this Camp refresh our memories of the fact that life is uncertain and death is sure, the short time allotted us here is fast fleeting. The great monster, Death, is always abroad in our land, seeking whom he may devour, and is no respecter of persons, for he takes the young as well as the old, as in the case of Neighbor Amos who was taken from us in the vigor of manhood. Be it further

Resolved, That we bow to the will of God and say "thy will be done, not ours, for He doeth all things well."

Done by order of Goodland Camp, No. 13277.
W. D. HARTMAN,
J. A. DENNISON,
G. O. CARTY,
Committee.
(Reynolds County Outlook requested to copy.)

Seven Edwards, Kings of England. Seven English kings have borne the name Edward. The first three belonged to the Plantagenet family; the fourth belonged to the house of York, and so did the fifth, the boy-soldier in the Tower by his uncle, Richard II.; the sixth was a Tudor, and the seventh was Edward VII.

Farm For Sale.

30 acres under fence, 4 room log and cement house, just been built, log barn and chicken house, fruit orchard, two mile cows, 3 calves, one saddle horse, two mules, plenty of chickens and ducks and plenty of feed for the winter. Price, \$1,000. Inquire W. W. Wagner, Clover Valley Farm, Pilot Knob, Mo.

Job-Work, all kinds, at this office.

BOATMEN'S BANK

BROADWAY AND OLIVE

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Certificates of Deposit Issued

3 Per Cent for 6 Months
4 Per Cent for 12 Months

A SAFE PLACE FOR YOUR SAVINGS SINCE 1847

Missouri's Centennial Celebration

At and With the

21st Annual Exhibition Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, Aug. 8-20, 1921

Historical Pageantry and Displays that will typify a Century of Progress by this incomparable state in which every county, city, town and hamlet will participate. TWO NOTEWORTHY CENTENNIAL FEATURES: A "Home-Coming" of all living former Missourians, and a Reunion of the living descendants of Missouri's 35 Governors. If YOU know the present whereabouts of former Missourians or Governors' descendants, please send this information to CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE, Chamber of Commerce, Sedalia, Mo.

CHAS. J. TUAL Contractor and Builder IRONTON, MO.

Furnishes Estimates, Plans and Specifications, on Request

WARRANTS WHATEVER HE DOES

Honest Work at Fair Charges.

ON THESE CONDITIONS

Phone 46 Your Patronage Is Solicited

Weather Report.

Meteorological Report of Cooperative Observer at Ironton, Iron County, Mo., for the week ending Monday, January 3, 1921:

| Days of Week. | Day of Month | Temperature | | Precipitation |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------|---------------|
| | | Highest | Lowest | |
| Tuesday | 28 | 30 | 4 | |
| Wednesday | 29 | 49 | 5 | |
| Thursday | 30 | 54 | 25 | |
| Friday | 31 | 45 | 36 | |
| Saturday | 1 | 62 | 35 | .05 |
| Sunday | 2 | 55 | 30 | |
| Monday | 3 | 58 | 29 | |

NOTE.—The precipitation includes rain, hail, sleet and melted snow, and is recorded in inches and hundredths. Ten inches of snow equal one inch of rain. "T" indicates trace of precipitation. ARCADIA COLLEGE Observer.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Hall's Catarrh Medicine has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions. After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Medicine for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Medicine at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Advertisement.

Homes for Boys Wanted.

We have on hand a very fine lot of boys of all ages from one month to twelve years of age. We are putting them out in carefully selected homes. They are placed on three months' trial. All it costs to get one is the transportation. References required. For terms address Dr. C. C. Stahmann, Newstead and Margaretta Avenues, St. Louis, Mo., State Superintendent of the Children's Home Society.

Have you a farm to sell? Write, or call and see us. Iron County Realty & Abstract Co., Ironton, Mo.

C. A. FULDNER, OPT. D.

—OF THE—

FIRM OF FULDNER & COMPANY.
(Successors to Fuldner & Kitchin)

Marina Bldg., 306 N. Grand Ave., St. Louis, Mo., specializing in the Correction of Eyesight, Eyestrain, and the proper Fitting of Glasses, will again be in

IRONTON, WEDNESDAY, JAN'Y 28TH, at the New Commercial Hotel, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Any word may be left for him there.

Bismarck, Wednesday, January 26th. Write for appointment.

NOTE.—Dr. Fuldner's visits to Ironton are on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. —AD—

WM. R. EDGAR, WM. R. EDGAR, JR.

EDGAR & EDGAR

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

IRONTON, MO.

Practice in all the Courts of the State.

Public Notice.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
COUNTY OF IRON.

In the Matter of Application of Wm. Bethel and Edw. Bethel for parole.

Notice is hereby given that we, Wm. and Edw. Bethel, convicted of the crime of Burglary and Larceny in the County of Iron, State of Missouri, on the 13th day of April, 1920, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Jefferson City, Missouri, where we are now confined, have made application for Parole and will be given a public hearing before the State Prison Board at the hearing office in said penitentiary on the second Monday in January, 1921, same being the 10th day of said month, when reasons in favor of or against the granting of said paroles will be heard by said State Prison Board. All persons who favor or oppose said applications are invited to communicate with said Board on or before said date, giving in writing such facts as they would have considered in this matter.

WM. BETHEL,
EDW. BETHEL,
Applicants.