

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, FEBRUARY 3, 1921.

NUMBER 36

"Drifting" Mr. Harding!

(Missouri State Journal.)
Senator Harding is quoted as having told the newspaper correspondents at Marion that "the government of the United States has been simply drifting." Could any utterance better illustrate the mental attitude of the average Republican statesman? To his mind, there is no wisdom save that wrapped up in Republican heads; no capacity save that provided by Republican officials; no resourcefulness save that afforded by Republican administrations; no constructiveness save that founded upon Republican policies. To the Republican politician of the Harding mind, the last eight years have been accidental with nothing accomplished worth remembering. Even the world war was a misfit to their minds, and especially our part in it. If there had been a Republican President during the war, a Republican administration to deal with the conduct of the war, the entire period would have been a glorious epoch in human history, and Republican orators would have burst with praise. If a Republican President, with Republican Commissioners, had conducted the peace negotiations, and had presented a peace treaty with the League of Nations embodied in it, Republican Senators of the Lodge and Harding type would have fallen over one another in their mad scramble to be the first to urge its ratification. As it is, to the Republican politician, we have been simply drifting!

Was the Government of the United States "simply drifting" when the Federal Reserve Act was devised, under which panics have been abolished and the greatest war in all time financed without straining the financial resources of America?

Was the Government of the United States "simply drifting" when it fostered legislation creating the rural credit banks, when it provided the income tax, when it established a system of co-operative road building, whereby the Federal Government is to contribute \$300,000,000 for the building of roads; when it gave impetus to agricultural education through the Smith-Lever bill?

Was the Government "simply drifting" when the President settled the coal strike, or during the work of the Department of Labor whereby 4,000 labor disputes were settled without disturbance?

Was the Government of the United States "simply drifting" when it sponsored legislation which has resulted in the restoration of the American flag to the high seas, lifting our merchant marine to second place among the nations?

Was the Government of the United States "simply drifting" when the anti-trust laws were strengthened and the Federal Trade Commission created?

Was the Government of the United States "simply drifting" during the war when more than 4,500,000 men were raised and trained, and more than two million carried overseas in the midst of submarine warfare, without the loss of a single vessel, conveyed by a ship of the American navy?

Was the Government of the United States "simply drifting" when the American navy was brought to the highest point of efficiency ever known, with the largest personnel of any navy in the world, and second in equipment?

Was the Government of the United States "simply drifting" when child labor was abolished, the eight-hour day established, the woman's bureau created, the liberalizing of laws affecting labor in all its relations with industry accomplished?

No form of partisan narrowness can obscure these outstanding features of the record of Democratic achievement, however adroitly the effort may be made. In truth, the Government of the United States did not come to the "drifting" point until Congress, one of the co-ordinate branches of government, fell into the hands of Mr. Harding's compatriots. It has been the Republican Congress that has been "drifting" and not the governmental branch controlled by Democrats.

If we are to find "drifting" in any quarter outside of Congress, our search would be most speedily rewarded by contemplating Mr. Harding, who has been "drifting" among uncertainties of policy and convictions ever since the Chicago convention. His generalities may impress the uninformed, but none drifts more aimlessly than the Harding mind when it approaches the formation of specific policies, either foreign or domestic.

Fight the Blue Laws.

(Gilliam Globe.)
An effort will be made during the present session of Congress to revive the old blue laws of Colonial days, and make a Sunday closing law in America that will be more drastic than anything ever attempted before. Under the proposed law, all railroads, street cars and other public utilities, such as water works and electric light plants will have to stop at midnight on Saturday. Theatres, picture shows, parks, and other places of amusement and recreation will have the lid clamped on tight. It will even be unlawful for a physician to make a professional call on Sunday or a dentist to relieve an aching molar, even if by so doing, he could stop the overflow of profanity that usually accompanies a roaring jawbone. Motor car owners will not be allowed to drive their cars except to church where the services will have to be opened by the sheriff, who will see that everyone goes straight home from the meeting house. Nothing will be allowed to interfere with the day of rest, even the preacher will be arrested if the sermon happens to be tiresome while the wife will have to leave the Sunday dishes unwashed, to be done with the family linen on Monday morning. There are many people who will laugh and say that no such legislation can pass. Don't get that into your system, for it is backed by the same gang that forced the iniquitous Volstead law through Congress and fleeced Uncle Sam out of fifty millions to perpetuate their salaries, that were about to be stopped, by the coming national prohibition. The men who are behind Sunday closing are not doing it because of any reverence they have for God's day of rest. They are as cold-blooded a set of political schemers and tricksters as ever lobbied before Congress, and they are doing it because such a law will create another army of enforcement officers for the heavily burdened taxpayers to support. They don't care a rap about Sunday. No man who has the love of God in his heart will do unnecessary work on Sunday, neither will he interfere with anyone else who works either from choice or necessity, for God does not need to have His Commandments enforced by legislation and he generally wills that the man who works on Sunday does not prosper. If Congress does not stop listening to the fools and cranks who have stopped preaching the gospel of the Nazarene to lobby before Congress to try to make men righteous by the law, it will not be long before the reaction against them will set in and public sentiment, which has been blindly supporting them for several years, will turn against them and it will be so strong that the pendulum will swing too far in the opposite direction and the saloon and its attendant evils come back. There is real danger that the blue Sunday law will pass Congress, but thank the Lord, Missouri has two senators who will have manhood enough to stand against it. We must get behind them before it is too late.

Holding Up Nominations.

(New York World.)
When Congress adjourned last spring more than 200 nominations were held up by the Senate, including the appointments to the Interstate Commerce Commission authorized by the Esch-Cummings act. The total number has now increased to thousands, and the Republican leaders of the Senate have announced that none of them will be confirmed. Included in the hold-up were thousands of army appointments, but Senator Underwood has finally induced the Senate to permit the consideration of these nominations. All civilian appointments, however, are assigned to the senatorial waste basket, including nearly 400 postmasterships which are under the civil service.

Few of the nominations that the Senate is holding up are partisan in any sense. Most of them are routine appointments. No claim is made in any instance of unfitness on the part of the men named by the President. In many cases the appointee that the Senate refuses to confirm are Republicans, selected in accordance with acts of Congress providing for bipartisan representation. In other cases men who have done good service in subordinate positions have been promoted. All of them are made victims of partisanship and spoilsmanship. This obstruction of government by the Senate for political purposes is publicly admitted. Senator Lodge is quoted by the Washington correspondent of the

New York Tribune as saying: "The real reason for this is that no party, if it can help it, is going to permit any new administration to come in and find all the bureaus occupied for the next few years." The Tammany theory of government could not be expressed more felicitously by Charles F. Murphy himself. The Lodge remarks are a Harvard translation of the Tammany doctrine and the only Republican who dissented was Senator Norris, who insisted that it was the duty of the Senate to proceed "to consider all nominations the same as it would do had President Wilson been re-elected."

Restrictions Concerning Wearing of U. S. Uniforms.

To preserve the dignity of the army, navy and marine uniforms, the department of justice of the United States, Washington, D. C., has sent out instructions to all United States marshals regarding the law regulating the wearing of the uniform. These instructions have been received by local federal officials and it is probable that immediate action will be taken to see that the provisions of the act are observed.

There are certain provisions which, if complied with, make it possible for persons not in the service to wear army coats, hats and overshoes. The law provides that men not in the service may not wear what is distinctive parts of the regulation uniform. The distinctive parts are classified as follows: Uniform buttons, cap ornaments, collar insignia of rank and grade, white and olive drab caps, hat cords, overcoats, officers' white coats, army nurses' overcoats and capes. Parts not considered distinctive are: Underclothing, trousers, shirts, socks, breeches, leggings, shoes, boots, working clothes of denim, raincoats, puttees, hats, gloves and cravats. A hat is not considered distinctive, and may be worn, provided the hat cord is left off. An army overcoat may be worn, provided the buttons are changed and the coat-dyed an entirely different color.

"Let Washington Do It"

The federal trade commission has been investigating marketing problems of the country and now proposes federal action. That might have been predicted. Let any federal body tackle any problem, from the vendoring of garden sass to the enforcement of the ten commandments, and it will propose a federal cure.

The federal trade commission wants federal markets in all the great distributing centers and a federal licensing system with federal regulation. The commission holds that state and municipal authorities lack adequate power to regulate the handling of food supplies, and, though state and local authorities in co-operation with railroads might accomplish the ends sought, the commission believes this plan does not hold out much hope for a satisfactory solution of the problem.

Maybe so. But wouldn't it be worth while to give it a trial before adding more complicated duties to the tremendous tasks of the central government?

Power seeks more power. About every federal agency is pressing on all possible occasions for an expansion of its own functions and an increase of its powers. Impatient reformers, with eager eyes for evils to be cured and vision extending to the end of their noses, are always running to Washington to get their particular plaster pasted on the body politic. It's spectacular and comparatively simple. Meantime, there is no organized resistance in the interest of local initiative, local authority, local autonomy.

The result of this tendency will, of course, be the complete ruin of our American system of balanced central and local functions. It will be the growth of a central machine so complex and ponderous as to be not only inefficient but paralyzing. Political power will mass about it. Bureaucracy will fester government. Federal regulation will spread into all activities and dominate them wherever possible. Even in a comparatively small country, like France, centralization has been an evil of first rank. In this great country it would be worse than the plagues of Egypt.

Every proposal for an increase of federal functions and federal power should be compelled to establish at least a strong prima facie case for itself. It should never be accepted until the inadequacy of alternatives has been demonstrated. The viewpoint of the trade commission is not this. It virtually assumes the failure

of local authority and proposes to go direct to federal regulation. This is the easy short cut which theoretic reformers like. We have yet to find one who has any respect for American principles of government or any regard for the preservation of the system of balance founded by the wise men who made the constitution.

Planting Time in Missouri.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 31. A special survey of planting time for Missouri crops has just been completed by E. A. Logan, Agricultural Statistician of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Jewell Mayes, secretary of the Missouri Board of Agriculture, which indicates that Missouri farmers are busily engaged in planting some kind of crop each month during the entire year except November, December and January. However, during July and August there is only a small percentage as these are "harvest" months.

Planting for each year really begins in the fall before with the seeding of winter wheat and rye in September and October, also a considerable portion of alfalfa and timothy are sown at this time. In February, planting again begins with the sowing of clover, timothy and blue grass seed. Work commences in earnest in March with the planting of oats, barley and potatoes, while the real rush comes in April when corn planting is begun and continues through May and into June. Crowded into this busy season is the seeding of soybeans, kafir corn, sorghum cane, and broom corn, not to mention the garden crops which must be put out from early in March to late in June.

During May and June, Missouri farmers usually sow cowpeas and millet, while the only crops sown to any large extent in mid-summer are buckwheat in July and turnips in July and August. All of this work must be done at the proper time else bountiful harvests seldom follow seed time.

Upon the completion of corn planting in June, harvesting of wheat, oats, and hay follow in quick succession, and in the fall the gathering of corn crowds upon the finish of wheat seeding and often lasts until late in December.

To the unthinking, farming appears to be a "hit and miss game," but it requires planning and the investment of capital with the employment of much skill along months ahead of "cashing in time," just as it does in the lines of industrial production.

West Plains Gazette: "C. E. Dellenbarger, a capitalist of Chicago, visited Howell county last week to take a further look into the fruit industry of this section of the Ozarks. During his stay he was the guest of Theo. R. Birkenhauer, at Brandsville. Mr. Dellenbarger is a wealthy manufacturer of automatic machinery. Several years ago he visited Brandsville and Koshkonong during the fruit season and was amazed at the wonderful peaches grown here. Last year he became associated with Mr. Birkenhauer, who was then residing in Chicago, and they organized the Sunnyside Orchard Farms Company. A tract of 160 acres of land owned by Mr. Birkenhauer and located north of Brandsville, was taken in the deal and the company has options on other lands. A force of men is now clearing the land and 90 acres will be planted in apples and peaches and 10 acres in grapes the coming spring."

Weather Report.

Meteorological Report of Cooperative Observer at Ironton, Iron County, Mo., for the week ending Monday, January 24, 1921:

Days of Week.	Day of Month	Temperature		Precipitation
		Highest	Lowest	
Tuesday	18	34	19	
Wednesday	19	57	24	
Thursday	20	53	34	
Friday	21	58	45	
Saturday	22	58	48	.18
Sunday	23	56	37	.03
Monday	24	42	36	.51

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.

We have clients for farms in the Bellevue Valley. If you want to sell, call and see us. Iron County Realty & Abstract Co., Ironton, Mo.

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IRONTON, WEDNESDAY, FEB'Y 9TH, at the New Commercial Hotel, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Any word may be left for him there.

Bismarck, Wednesday, February 9th, Write for appointment.

Write for information or appointment.

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Estimates Given on Examination

WEAK, NERVOUS, ALL RUN-DOWN

Missouri Lady Suffered Until She Tried Cardui.—Says "Result Was Surprising."—Got Along Fine, Became Normal and Healthy.

Springfield Mo.—"My back was so weak I could hardly stand up, and I would have bearing-down pains and was not well at any time," says Mrs. D. V. Williams, wife of a well-known farmer on Route 6, this place. "I kept getting headaches and having to go to bed," continues Mrs. Williams describing the troubles from which she obtained relief through the use of Cardui. "My husband, having heard of Cardui, proposed getting it for me. 'I saw after taking some Cardui... that I was improving. The result was surprising. I felt like a different person."

"Later I suffered from weakness and weak back, and felt all run-down. I did not rest well at night, I was so nervous and cross. My husband said he would get me some Cardui, which he did. It strengthened me... My doctor said I got along fine. I was in good healthy condition. I cannot say too much for it."

Thousands of women have suffered as Mrs. Williams describes, until they found relief from the use of Cardui. Since it has helped so many, you should not hesitate to try Cardui if troubled with womanly ailments. For sale everywhere.

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