

**Limiting Naval Power.**

(From the New York Sun.)

Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, in an argument for reduction of armament printed in the Springfield Republican, offers an interesting suggestion as to the means of limiting naval power. "Let it be agreed," he says, "that all battleships, all fighting ships of any type over 15,000 tons displacement, all guns over 8-inch caliber and all submarines be at once scrapped and for the future forbidden." The Admiral points out that the battleship has increased three to three and one-half times in size since 1900 and that it makes up the chief cost of modern navies. Its abolition would, he estimates, decrease naval expenditure 75 to 90 per cent. He might have added that battleships in the last war took the services of a formidable fleet of cruisers, destroyers and submarines to protect them, and that even those within the war zone had to keep behind laid barriers almost the whole time. Yet such as they are, battleships are deemed the only form of naval power that can be relied on to command the sea; wherefore, few Admirals will join in this one's proposal to give them up.

**The Treaty With Colombia.**

(From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

Let us now, while we have the chance, wind up the long and involved history of the quarrel we have been maintaining with Colombia. The Senate of that country has approved the United States-Colombian Treaty whereby we are to pay the Colombians \$25,000,000 for such damages as were occasioned that country through the loss of that province of hers that is now the republic of Panama. The years have been many and the years have been long since the difficulty arose. Most Americans have forgotten about it. The fact remains that in the days of Roosevelt certain activities of ours led to the secession of Panama from Colombia and gave us an opportunity to get on with building the Canal without further dickerings with Bogota. The episode did us vast harm all the way from the Isthmus to Cape Horn. Latin-American resentment was stirred and stirred deeply. It is the subject of many of the South American stock-tirades aimed at the "Colossus of the North." It has hurt us in Central America and helped to make us unpopular in Mexico. We can repair some of the damage and soothe the South American feelings to a considerable extent by appropriating the sum of \$25,000,000 and sending it to the Colombians. There is nothing in the treaty for which we need apologize or feel greatly ashamed.

**Democrats Inaugurated Disarmament Policy.**

The attitude of the Democratic party past and present on the policy of the limitation of armaments was well expressed officially in the following resolution adopted at a meeting of the Democratic National Committee at St. Louis on November 1:

Whereas, The people of the United States and the world are burdened with enormous taxes due in large part to the preparation for and consequences of war, which the government of the United States expended 93 per cent of its income for wars past, present and future, and

Whereas, The Democratic party inaugurated policy for the limitation of armaments, first by legislative provision in 1916 and secondly through Article VIII of the covenant of the League of Nations, which was proposed by a Democratic President and incorporated therein as a result of his efforts, and

Whereas, The Democratic minorities in the Senate and in the House, with the aid of Progressive Republicans, forced the administration to call the forthcoming conference on disarmament;

Resolved, That the Democratic National Committee expresses its gratification at the assembling of the Disarmament Conference and further expresses the hope for its complete success.

**Bonus Claimants Must Reside in State Year Prior to April 6, 1917.**

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 19.—Missouri ex-service men must have resided in the state during the entire 12 months preceding April 6, 1917, in order to be entitled to any benefits under the state soldier bonus law, according to an opinion rendered by Attorney General Jesse W. Barrett to Adjutant General W. A. Raupp. Moreover, any ex-service man is entitled to the bonus for the time spent in service after the signing of the

Armistice on Nov. 11, 1918, under Attorney General Barrett's ruling.

The opinion on the bonus law was expressed by the attorney general in answer to the following questions, asked by Adjutant General Raupp: Is it necessary for a soldier to be entitled to the bonus to have resided in the state the entire 12 months just prior to April 6, 1917, or would residence in the state for one day be considered as complying with the terms of the law? Is a soldier entitled to bonus pay after Nov. 11, 1918? The attorney general's opinion on these questions, in part follows:

"It is the opinion of this department that before a soldier would be entitled to the benefits of this (soldier bonus) act, he must have been a bona fide resident of the state of Missouri at least throughout the twelve months prior to the 6th day of April, 1917. This opinion is strengthened by the wording of the constitutional provision which was adopted at the August election."

"It is the further opinion of this department that a soldier is entitled to bonus pay after Nov. 11, 1918, provided he was inducted into the military or naval service between the dates of April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918.

**Another Object Lesson.**

(Louisiana Times.)

Here is another injustice of the action of the state board of equalization. A certain man in this town now has his property assessed at \$600 more than he paid for it several years ago and he has made no improvements. Cases of this kind should be corrected by the county assessor. Even Governor Hyde would hardly want to assess any man's home at more than he paid for it. The county assessor ought by all means to correct these inequalities so that they would all be nearly in the same proportion. If the full valuation plan is going to be adopted let us make a fair valuation by the assessor and not leave it up to a bunch in Jefferson City who probably were never in Pike County. We have always held that no property was worth more than it would pay interest on. Then if we are to use the full valuation plan, work it out this way in regard to town property. Assess town houses at 8 times their annual rental value. This same rule could be applied to farms. This would hurt no one except the rent profiteer and as far as we know very few but think he ought to pay plenty for his profiteering propensities. Let the assessor ascertain what would be a fair rent for a home and then figure accordingly and he would not be far wrong except for homes built for show and not for use. You make a few figures on your home along the line we have suggested and see if that will not make the valuation fair. It will be mighty close to what your property would bring under the hammer and that is the actual cash value of it. Not what you want, but what you can get.

**Strengthen the Crop Defence.**

A food table for the winter birds is considered a good farm investment by the entomologists at the Missouri Experiment Station, since such provision will attract many birds to the farmstead and aid them in surviving stormy periods.

Suet, cracked nut, seeds, grains and crumbs in goodly quantity furnish a ration for practically all birds.

Grains scattered in a sheltered place may also be made the means of saving quails from death during heavy snowfalls.

A free lunch counter for birds, however, need not be maintained during mild periods, as at these times it would be best to encourage the birds to destroy dormant insects which lie in crevices under the bark of trees and hibernate in great number in dead grass and other vegetation.

**Midco Plant to Sell at Auction.**

The following, taken from The Kansas City Post may mean big things for Carter county and yet it may be only the closing chapter to one of the biggest projects ever undertaken in the Ozarks. Unless the corporation is hopelessly in debt it will probably be operated sooner or later as the equipment and raw material are all there. The Post clipping follows:

Peace, like war, destroys. That was the plea in the case of the Mid-Continent Iron Co., a "war-baby" corporation of Carter county, Missouri, in the Ozarks. Judge Van Valkenburg ordered the Mid-Continent company and its

\$6,500,000 worth of holdings sold at public auction December 22.

This followed a three years struggle after the signing of the armistice, during which the concern tried to keep itself alive.

The government's failure to carry out wartime contracts led to the final abandonment of hope by the company.

E. H. Busiek was appointed receiver after the war ended and the government canceled its contracts for munitions from the concern.

The Mid-Continent company had built a town about its gigantic plant.

This, Busiek told the government, would be wiped out unless some settlement was reached. But there was no farther need of the munitions manufactured by the iron concern, and the government refused to aid.

Henry Bundschu was named by Judge Van Valkenburg to conduct the public sale.

Included in the liabilities of the company are bonds valued at \$939,500 now outstanding.

Notes for several millions are held by Kansas City banks.

Stockholders of the company were reported ready to buy the plant, paying off all debts and attempting to start the concern anew on a peace time basis.

**No "Disarmament" in Bug War.**

"The Missouri chinch bug damage in 1921 was \$2 for each man, woman and child in the state, while the Russian fly damage was \$3 each," according to Professor A. C. Burrill, extension entomologist of the Missouri College of Agriculture.

"Summer warfare on chinch bugs cost some farmers from five to fourteen days per man; while winter burning will require only one day per man, in the slack winter period.

"Let the children help fire the bugs with kerosene-soaked corn cobs in a loop of stiff wire six feet long for a handle. Another good torch for firing is made of a three-quarter or one-inch pipe, four feet long and threaded for an elbow, tightly packed at the lower end with a wick of cotton rags and filled with coal oil and corked so it will not spill out.

"If heavy tufts of grass, the pet resorts of the chinch bugs, are too green or too damp to burn well, bring along the oil can and pour less than a spoonful on each tuft.

"Where the grass is not so damp, the torch made of piping can have the wick loosened sufficiently to allow it to drip slowly. Half a dozen drops to the center of the drier tufts of grass is enough.

"Besides, the bunch grass and broomsedge (otherwise known as big and little bluestem), and volunteer timothy, go after the slough grasses or oil their bases.

"A Lincoln county farmer oiled a whole bottom too heavy with litter to plow, using his power sprayer and coal oil. Then it went up like a flash.

"The best place to find bugs is in the bunch grass and broomsedge tuft, the false redtop, barnyard grass, heavy growth of crabgrass and the green foxtails, which fill so many fields in the late fall. Do not worry

about any of these grasses where the winter rains will normally flood the ground above the bottom of the tuft.

"Remember every female chinch bug killed in the late autumn or mid-winter means 150 less in next spring's grain, and 11,250 less in next fall's corn."

There must not be any disarmament in the bug war business!

**World's Supply of Indigo.**

Indigo, which is obtainable from plants of several species, is probably the oldest dye known to mankind. At the present time the bulk of the world's supply of indigo is obtained chemically from aniline. The importance of natural indigo is rapidly diminishing. About the only regions where indigo farming still prevails on a commercial scale are Bengal, in India, and Salvador, in Central America.

**C. A. FULDNER, OPT. D.**

—OF THE—  
FIRM OF FULDNER & COMPANY.

(Successors to Fuldner & Kitchien.)

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, Dec. 14, at the New Commercial Hotel, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Any word may be left for him there.

Bismarck, Wednesday, December 14, Write for appointment.

Write for information or appointment.

NOTE—Dr. Fuldner's visits to Iron-ton are on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

**Order of Publication.**

In the Probate Court for the County of Iron, State of Missouri, November Term, 1921.

Thos. N. Marr, Public Administrator, having in charge the estate of Mollie Rockwell, deceased.

Thos. N. Marr, Public Administrator, having in charge the estate of Mollie Rockwell, deceased, presents to the Court his petition, praying for an order for the sale of so much of the real estate of said deceased as will pay and satisfy the remaining debts due by said estate and yet unpaid for want of sufficient assets, accompanied by the accounts, lists and inventories, required by law in such case; on examination whereof, it is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased be notified that application as aforesaid has been made, and unless the contrary be shown on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held on the 13th day of February next, an order will be made for the sale of the whole or so much of the real estate of said deceased as will be sufficient for the payment of said debts.

And it is further ordered that this notice be published in the Iron County Register, a weekly newspaper published in this County and State, for four weeks before the next term of this Court.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.  
COUNTY OF IRON, }

I, Sam M. Brewster, Judge of the Probate Court held in and for said County, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Order of Publication therein referred to, as the same appears of record in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of said (SEAL) Court. Done at office in Iron-ton, Mo., this 14th day of November, A. D. 1921.  
SAM M. BREWSTER,  
Judge of Probate.

Job-work, all kinds, at this office.

**So Much for So Little Money**

It is still causing great surprise that the making of Dr. Price's Baking Powder with Phosphate instead of Cream of Tartar permits such an excellent baking powder to be sold at 25c. for a large-size 12-oz. can. But a greater surprise is in the good, light, wholesome home-baking it produces.

A Large Can of

**Dr. PRICE'S  
PHOSPHATE  
Baking Powder  
25c**

The following recipe will give a hint of the wealth of good things in the New Dr. Price Cook Book, which every woman should have.

**COCOANUT LAYER CAKE**

¾ cup shortening 1 egg ½ teaspoon salt  
1 cup sugar 1 cup milk 3 teaspoons Dr. Price's Baking Powder  
1 teaspoon vanilla extract 2 cups flour

Cream shortening, add sugar slowly, add flavoring and well-beaten egg; add milk; mix well; then add flour, salt and baking powder which have been sifted together. Bake in three greased layer cake tins in moderate oven 12 to 15 minutes.

**COCOANUT FILLING AND ICING**

1½ cups granulated sugar ½ teaspoon vanilla extract  
¾ cup water 1 teaspoon lemon juice  
2 egg whites 1 cup fresh grated cocoanut

Cook sugar and water over slow fire without stirring until syrup spins a thread; pour slowly over egg whites which have been beaten until stiff; beat until thick enough to spread; add flavoring. Spread between layers and on top of cake. While icing is still soft sprinkle thickly with cocoanut.

Ask your grocer if he has an extra copy of this new Cook Book. If he hasn't, write to Price Baking Powder Factory, 1001 Independence Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, and we will gladly mail you one.

**On Sale at All Grocers**