

Washington Correspondence.

BY WALLACE BASSFORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29—Probably no President of the United States has ever had occasion to view with dismay a greater revolt within his own party than that which confronts Mr. Harding. The result in Indiana was sufficient to give alarm, but the bloody defeat of the most powerful Republican machine in the United States, that in Pennsylvania, is almost tragic in its forecasts and portents. The machine has gone down to defeat before one of the most pronounced leaders of the Progressive movement of 1910-12, Gifford Pinchot, the friend of Roosevelt. Probably in all the history of machine politics there has never been an organization more unscrupulous in its methods or more saturated with graft. Only a few years ago it was shown that one ward organization in Philadelphia, in the insolence of its power, had registered a saloonkeeper's bulldog, thinking, doubtless, that it was a fine jest at representative government. But the dog probably cast as patriotic a vote as the ward boss himself was capable of. It also came out in the same investigation that the ward leaders, in order to return certain majorities which they were expected to maintain, copied names from the tombstones in the city cemeteries in order to get lists of fictitious voters. Boss Penrose, whose last act was to force Harding's nomination, is dead. It looks like his Pennsylvania machine is also ready to be confined.

The defeat of Senator New, the President's buddy, in the Indiana primaries, has left some sore spots. The Vincennes Sun, a Democratic paper, takes some pleasure in quoting what the Vincennes Commercial had to say about Beveridge before he was nominated. The Commercial is a leading Republican organ of Will H. Hay's neighborhood and under his influence. Its editor charged Beveridge with being a "demagogue, traitor, atheist, slacker, and mischief-making agitator." He declared that Beveridge was the only man he knew who had not answered the country's call during the war, and that President Wilson did not have his support. Incidentally it appears that Chairman Hays would not, in 1918, allow a Republican campaign speaker to mention President Wilson's name in his speeches. The Commercial had a rich field to explore, going so far as to tell how Beveridge's book on the Kaiser "was used as German propaganda" until the Government threw it out of the mails. The editor did not tell, however, of the time when Beveridge nagged Senator Joe Bailey to such a point of irritation that the Texan slapped his face and pulled his collar off. Washingtonians were much amused at the indignation of Beveridge's friends at what they called a "brutal attack," while Beveridge excused his non-resistance by claiming that Bailey "never touched me." Those familiar with the case thought Beveridge produced a very weak alibi and would have thought better of him had he used his knuckles as freely as he had always used his vocal cords.

Under the recent ruling by Attorney General Daugherty candidates for the United States Senate may spend, to secure seats in the Senate, any amount of money which they or their friends, personal or corporate, can dig up. Daugherty held that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Newberry scandal had invalidated the corrupt practices act in so far as Senatorial elections are concerned. Now it will be necessary for Congress to enact new legislation if it desires to interfere, or pretend to interfere, with the wholesale purchase of seats in the Senate this fall. Just how the present Senate can have the face to pass such a bill after voting to seat Newberry, who was shown by court evidence to have bought his seat, would be hard to understand. Yet it has done other things as shameful without batting an eye. For instance, Nat Goldstein's appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue had already been O. K.'d by the Committee before Harding withdrew his name. And it is worth noting that the name was not withdrawn because the President was impressed by the fact that Goldstein had handled the money sent to Missouri to buy delegates for Lowden. The President seems impervious to public sentiment on such delicate points of personal and political honor. His letter endorsing the badly spotted Newberry is fresh in memory. Goldstein's name was withdrawn at the latter's own request.

The people of Missouri would do

well to bear in mind that it was Senator Spencer, whose double handshake and half-Nelson embrace with two pats on the left shoulder have become familiar to them, who asked the President to appoint Goldstein. This recalls the fact that another of the Lowden money-holders is in high public office, rattling about freely in the large shoes of the late Champ Clark—Theodore W. Hukriede, who has these two claims to fame, that he handled \$2,500 of the Lowden boodle and succeeded the great Missourian in Congress, though running about eight thousand votes behind his ticket. Unless the Missouri Democrats play into the enemy's hands by losing their heads over the Reed-Long contest, Hukriede and about a dozen other Republican Congressmen from the state are due for an eclipse.

Taft the Reactionary has handed down another decision of the Supreme Court; this time it annuls the Child Labor Law which provides for the collection of a ten per cent tax on merchandise produced in factories employing children under 16. Another victory for the corporations as against childhood. This is the second child-labor law declared by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional.

Careful Crossing Campaign.

Under the auspices of the American Railway Association, there will be inaugurated on June 1, and continuing until September 30, 1922, a "careful crossing campaign" its slogan being "cross crossings cautiously" having for its purpose the prevention or reduction in the number of highway crossing accidents involving railroad trains, vehicles and pedestrians, throughout the country.

Co-operation in the plan has been assured by the United States Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the National Highway Traffic Association, National Safety Council and numerous other organizations.

Such a campaign is necessary and timely, as shown by the following facts: In thirty years our country's population increased 67 per cent. Crossing accidents increased 345 per cent in fatal and 652 per cent in injury cases. In 1920 automobiles were involved in 76 per cent of all crossing accidents. During that year, 1,791 persons were killed and 5,077 injured; of the latter number 116 died subsequently from injuries sustained at railroad crossings within the United States.

There are two ways to reduce or entirely stop such accidents. The first in the public mind is, elimination of the crossings. This is impossible. There are 251,939 highway crossings on Class 1 Railroads alone (railroads with revenue of over \$1,000,000 annually) in the United States. Of this number 399 were eliminated during 1919. At the same rate of elimination it will take 629 years to dispose of these crossings if no more are added. All the men and money available would not be sufficient to remove the crossings in a life-time.

Conservative estimates of the average cost of elimination fixed the figure at approximately \$50,000 per crossing. This means \$12,500,000,000.

It is evident the immediate question must be met by a method other than the elimination of the crossings, which latter work will undoubtedly proceed as circumstances permit.

Apparently the solution of the problem can be found in education. This education should be joint upon the part of the railroads and the public. It is the duty of the railroads to keep the crossings in good condition for travel; give reasonable notice of the existence of such crossings; and see to it that the railroad employees do their full duty in warning of the approach of trains.

The railroads have learned the value of organized effort for safety, through the reduction of deaths of employes on duty from 4,354 in 1907 to 2,578 in 1920, notwithstanding a larger force of employes in service during the latter year. Railroad employes as a whole have unquestionably attained a higher degree of care in the performance of their duties.

As education in and discussion of safety matters are responsible for the gratifying results obtained in employe cares, it is logical to assume that education of the traveling public to the exercise of a high degree of care when approaching and passing over railroad crossings, will likewise have a good effect in reducing crossing accidents.

While it is true the railroads have a direct interest in checking these oft-times most distressing accidents, yet in the first and last analysis it is the public itself which suffers the pain,

the mutilation, and the passing to the Great Beyond, in addition to bearing the financial burden.

The railroads feel warranted in expecting that right-thinking people throughout our land will lend their actual and moral support to this humane and laudable campaign.

Adams—Berkeley.

Married—At the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Berkeley, of De Soto, May 20, 1922, Mr. Edward Randolph Adams of Goodland and Mary Lucile Berkeley.

The day was an ideal spring day. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Matthews of Vandalia, on the lawn, under the shade of a spreading forest tree. Mr. Adams wore the conventional business suit while the bride was beautifully dressed in white moire with rare old lace for trimming.

Mr. and Mrs. Stone were best man and matron of honor. The impressive ring ceremony was used. After congratulations the company was treated to some rare music by one of the ladies present. Then a lunch was served—a typical wedding lunch, after which the happy couple left for St. Louis to spend a short honeymoon. A unique feature of the occasion was a demonstration by the high school pupils showing their love for, and their appreciation of their teacher, Mr. Adams.

The gifts were numerous, beautiful and useful.

May they live a long and happy life is the wish of their many friends.

A GUEST.

Increasing the Offices While Promising Reduction.

Discussing the bill which provides for increasing the number of internal revenue districts from 64 to 74, involving an additional expenditure annually of \$500,000, Representative Eugene Black (Dem., Texas), pointedly called attention to the fact that this increase is not only in violation of Republican promises of economy, but is made at a time when the transactions in the Internal Revenue Department have fallen off 20 per cent. He said:

"We reached the peak of taxation in 1921. In that year the Internal Revenue Department handled 20,000,000 transactions; that is the filing of a return, either income tax or excess profits tax or a sales tax return, or a payment or a quarterly payment of income tax, excess profits and other taxes. It is estimated this year there will be something more than 16,000,000 transactions, a decrease of 20 per cent in the routine business of the office from 1921, and yet after we have passed the peak of taxation, after the department has carried the heaviest load of detailed transactions, it is proposed to increase the number of internal revenue offices by 10. Gentlemen, you forget that the Republican Party in 1920 promised the people economy in your platform, and not only that, but some of your most vigorous and extravagant orators said, 'Put us in powder and we will abolish half of the Federal offices.' Now that you have been entrusted with the power, what are you doing? 'Why, you promised the people bread, and now you are giving them a stone by such bills as this and the one you recently passed to increase the number of Federal judges. The people are already concluding that there is too much rattling of the dishes among you Republicans for the fewness of the victuals, and they are going to express their disapproval in no uncertain terms next November.'"

McCormick Poultry Yards.

(Bourbon Standard.)
Rev. E. L. and Mrs. Roschke and Mr. and Mrs. Editor were invited out and admirably entertained by Mrs. J. W. McCormick last Friday afternoon. She took us over her chicken ranch and it was a sight almost beyond description. We did not know there were so many chickens in the world. Just think what a flock of five thousand and one hundred pure white chickens from 6 weeks old to the fuzzy little fellows just out would look like. Then she had sold 1300 baby chicks besides. She has also 1800 working hens. Mrs. McCormick has a system of trapping the hens that she wants to keep a record of. She has one hen that laid 27 eggs in the 28 days of February and 30 eggs in March; 57 eggs in 59 days and many others almost equalling that record. She has one hen that laid 30 eggs in April, laid 2 eggs in one day, skipped a day and laid 2 the next to make up. This occurred twice in April, 4 eggs in 2 days. Her entire flock is pure bred S. C. White Leghorns. Her numerous

houses are constructed and located and equipped with a view to the health and range of the flocks and all of these houses are properly ventilated and have patent automatic brooders to keep the chicks warm. Houses are closed regularly and insecticides and disinfectants keep them from disease and disaster. Automatic feeders are used and scientifically mixed and tested out food for the various stages and ages of the chicks are fed. It is a real study and a scientific business and Mrs. McCormick has seemingly solved the knotty problems of the raising of the chicks with the least possible loss and the production and marketing feature of the eggs. Every egg is candled and packed in individual cartons of one dozen each, labeled, dated, sealed and shipped to private trade that pay considerably above the market for infertile guaranteed eggs. The reputation and demand in St. Louis for McCormick eggs are established.

County Clerk's Notice of Primary Election.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } SS.
County of Iron. }
COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

Notice is hereby given that a primary election will be held at the regular polling places in said Iron County on the first Tuesday of August, 1922, being the first day of August, 1922, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, to be voted for at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 7th day of November, 1922:

Senator in Congress for Missouri.

Judge of Supreme Court, Division No. 1.

Judge of Supreme Court, Division No. 2—two to be elected.

Judge of St. Louis Court of Appeals, (unexpired term.)

State Superintendent of Public Schools.

Representative in Congress for the Thirtieth District.

State Senator for the Twenty-fourth District.

Judge of the Circuit Court for the Twenty-first Judicial Circuit.

Representative in General Assembly,

Presiding Judge of County Court,

Judge of County Court, Southern District.

Judge of County Court, Western District.

Judge of Probate.

Clerk of the Circuit Court and Ex-officio Recorder.

Clerk of the County Court.

Prosecuting Attorney.

Collector of Revenue.

Justice of the Peace, Union township.—(two to be elected.)

Justice of the Peace Liberty Township.—(two to be elected.)

Justice of the Peace, Arcadia Township.—(two to be elected.)

Justice of the Peace, Iron Township.—(two to be elected.)

Justice of the Peace, Kaolin Township.—(two to be elected.)

Justice of the Peace, Dent Township.—(two to be elected.)

Constable, Union Township.

Constable, Liberty Township.

Constable, Arcadia Township.

Constable, Iron Township.

Constable, Kaolin Township.

Constable, Dent Township.

Given under my hand and official seal, at Ironton, Missouri, this 6th day of May, 1922.

ARTHUR HUFF,
(SEAL) Clerk of County Court.

Teachers' Examination.

The next regular Teachers' Examination will be held at the High School building in Ironton, Friday and Saturday, June 24 and 25, 1922. All teachers who desire to make certificates are urged to be present and take the examination.

ORDER OF SUBJECTS—FIRST DAY.

Geography, 8 to 9:30 A. M.
Language, 9 to 10:30 A. M.
Algebra, 10 to 11:30 A. M.
Orthography, 11 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.
Grammar, 1:30 to 3 P. M.
Arithmetic, 2:30 to 4 P. M.
Literature, 4:30 to 5 P. M.
Reading, 4:30 to 6 P. M.

SECOND DAY.

Civil Government, 9 to 9:30 A. M.
U. S. History, 9 to 10:30 A. M.
Agriculture, 10 to 11:30 A. M.
Adv. Science, 11 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.
Physiology, 1:30 to 3 P. M.
Pedagogy, 2:30 to 4 P. M.
Adv. History, 3:30 to 6 P. M.

Examination for selection of Iron County's representative to Boys' State Fair School will be held Satur-



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Weather Report.

Meteorological Report of Cooperative Observer at Ironton, Iron County, Mo., for the week ending Monday, May 22, 1922:

Days of Week.	Temp'ture		Precipitation
	Highest	Lowest	
Tuesday.....	16	68	54
Wednesday.....	17	76	45
Thursday.....	18	71	51
Friday.....	19	73	44
Saturday.....	20	77	43
Sunday.....	21	80	52
Monday.....	22	70	66

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.

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