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Dick Croker is out of favor in England, because he bid against the king at a horse sale.

W. J. Bryan lost his appeal in the Bennett will case by a decision of the Connecticut Court of Appeals this week.

President Andrews of the University of Nebraska has selected W. J. Bryan to deliver the annual address before the graduating class.

Paul Morton says that he is in favor of government regulation of railroad rates, in order that there may be no objection to railroad pooling.

Dr. Quayle has announced his intention to leave the Grand avenue church in Kansas City, in April to accept the pastorate of St. James M. E. Church, Chicago.

A Cole county jury last week awarded prosecuting attorney, Frank M. Brown damages to the amount of \$12,000 against the St. Louis Globe-Democrat for defamation of character.

The Colorado Legislature last week voted to seat Alva Adams, democratic governor elect. The action was brought about by the Walcott republicans. It is understood that Walcott is to be elected senator.

The monthly deficit of about \$25,000,000 has convinced even the stand-patters that the tariff must be tinkered so as to yield more revenue. There will be no money available for distribution by a river and harbor bill and congress can't get along without "pork."

The national good roads convention in session at Columbia this week adopted a resolution endorsing Governor Folk's recommendation of a law creating the office of state highway commissioner. Hon. Sam Houston, state highway commissioner of Ohio, addressed the convention.

A bill has been introduced in congress designed to permit the homesteading of 800 acres of land in certain regions of the west instead of 160 as at present. It is urged that a family cannot make a living on 160 acres of the public domain now left, except in irrigated sections.

The Intelligencer is in receipt of the Union Seminary Magazine of the Union Theological Seminary of Richmond, Virginia—sent by H. M. Moffett, a son of Rev. A. S. Moffett, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church of this city. Mr. Moffett is a student of the Seminary, preparing for the ministry.

Senator F. Dumont Smith, a Kansas legislator, has introduced a bill into the Kansas General Assembly providing that all marriages in that state shall be held to be civil contracts void after ten years, unless renewed. There is always something doing in Kansas. If somebody would make a catalogue of all the wrongs and insanities of that most interesting state, he would be a greater benefactor than most historians and biographers.

Representative Newlan Conklin of Carroll county has introduced a bill in the legislature embodying Governor Folk's views on the subject of a state primary election law. Among its numerous provisions are: No officeholder may be a member of his party's city, county or state committee; the expenses of the primary to be paid by the state; date shall be sixty days prior to the general election; county committeemen to be elected at these primary elections.

In Eastern Kansas there is progressing an interesting agitation for good roads. Oiled roads are meeting with favor. After preparing an arched roadway with drainage on the sides the roadway is sprinkled with crude oil—250 barrels to the mile. The sprinkling has to be repeated about twice per year, but after the first treatment it requires only about 100 barrels per mile. No complaints have been made against the oiled roads up to this time. Oiled streets were in vogue some years ago in Texas, but it was found that even a small quantity of dust was sufficient to injure the clothing of all who were exposed to it.

OUR SYMPATHIES IN THE WAR.

The preponderance of American sympathy with Japan in the war now going on is a notable phenomenon. It is the more notable in view of the fact that no European government has been so uniformly and consistently friendly toward us as the government of the Czar. France has adored and hated us by turns. England like a bully and a coward has hated us consistently until we have become strong and until she feels it to her interest to treat us with a feline complaisance. Germany is incapable of an altruistic sentiment. Spain has always been too ignorant and conceited to feel any concern about us. Only Ireland—but Ireland, alas, is not a nation!

There are other strong incentives to sympathize with Russia. Considerations of race affinity operate powerfully and ought to do so. We are not dead to the sentiment of race affinity as is shown by our laws. We have put a stop to Chinese immigration; we have seriously considered the proscription of Japanese immigration, small as it has been in the past. We refuse to naturalize the Indian, and make a citizen of the negro only in a fit of sectional malice.

In religion the Russians are our brethren. If we take into account the general state of civilization in the countries compared, the Greek church is in point of faith one of the purest of the Christian churches.

Considerations of selfish interest add its weight to those of sentiment. Unless we mean to conspire with some of the piratical powers of Europe in the partition and exploitation of China, our interest lies in the development of a forceful western civilization on the coast of Asia side by side with the suspicious oriental empire of China, already dangerously disturbed.

On the other hand, the considerations which go to make us sympathize with Japan are numerous, though only one of them is weighty. We are interested in Japan because we flatter ourselves that we discovered her and introduced her to western ways. We like Japan because of the amazing progress she has made in half a century in education, arts, and sciences. Her government, though bad in form has really become liberal in practice. Considering the starting point, the government of Japan has made more progress toward western ideals in half a century than Russia has done since Rurik. And then we naturally sympathize with a small nation in a fight with a large one, especially when the attack is aggressive, determined, and effective.

But the consideration of real weight in the case is the fact that on the merits of the issues involved Japan is altogether right and Russia is altogether wrong. In the war between China and Japan in 1894 and 1895, Japan captured Port Arthur and the lower part of the Liao-Tung peninsula. The treaty signed by the warring nations ceded to Japan this part of her conquests for a perpetual possession. After the ratification of the treaty, Russia, France, and Germany represented to the Japanese Government that her possession of Port Arthur and the lower end of the peninsula would ever seem to threaten the independence of Korea and the peace of China. They put it upon the ground that China was conservative and proud and that she would nurse resentment over the loss of territory. Japan generously ceded back this territory to China in consideration of a trifling indemnity of \$20,000,000 in silver. Immediately Russia leased from China the harbor of Port Arthur and began the fortification of what was intended to become the greatest stronghold in the world. Japan had practically no navy at this time. She remonstrated, but remonstrance in the case of Russia and England has to be followed up with a club.

Russia redoubled her efforts toward the completion of the Trans-Siberian railroad and Japan went to work to build a navy and to cast cannon. Russia made a military occupation of Manchuria and an industrial invasion of it. China and Japan protested and the nations of Europe did not hesitate to pronounce the act of bad faith toward Japan and of outrage toward China. With various pretenses Russia attempted to justify her act as one of temporary necessity and promised speedy evacuation. Instead of evacuating Manchuria she hurried thither as great a force as she could care for and industriously prepared for more. The sentiment of the world was so unambiguously against Russia that several years ago she made a solemn and definite promise to China, Japan and to the world that Manchuria should

be entirely evacuated by the 8th of October, 1903. Instead of doing so she strengthened her hold upon it fourfold and began to make aggressions upon Korea, over which Japan has exercised an immemorial protectorate. Japan tried to enlist the aid of Europe to bring pressure to bear upon Russia. She found no friendship except the hypocritical friendship of England. She then presented her case directly and alone to Russia. She was put off with vague promises. Meanwhile the Siberian rail-road was growing under increasing shipment to the East of troops and arms. For months Japan pressed her case in a more and more insistent way, and Russia parleyed and delayed, but hastened the mobilization of troops. Finally Japan presented her ultimatum. This Russia leisurely picked to pieces in a counter proposition. Japan recalled her ambassador and the war was on.

Readers of history are sometimes tempted to believe that there is no such thing as morality in international transactions. In the vision of the Apocalypse the nations are represented under the symbol of beasts, and even to this day the lion, the dragon, the bear and the eagle are taken to represent some of the foremost nations of the world. But this country has not been a "world power" so long as to have had its moral sense entirely deadened and to have learned to look with complaisance upon international perfidy. The conduct of Russia looked too much like that of a guardian who would rob an infant ward, or a highwayman who would hold up a defenseless woman. If Russia's cause were the sentiment of America might be different.

VERY NATURALLY.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch of Folk by the Holy City Star is now being followed up by equally hypocritical criticism, as the following editorial extract shows:

"The proportion of moral platitudes to practical proposals in Gov. Folk's inaugural message is large—so large that one finds it difficult to separate the wheat from the chaff and to discover well defined suggestions of reform legislation. The message is rich in repetition in gratulations, general advice and moral reflections, but lacks specific definite recommendations for legislative action."

The support of the Post-Dispatch and of the Kansas City Star was from the first and all along desirous to promote confusion, and disorganization. Opposition now has the same object. Both take more delight in "The Mysterious Stranger" than in Governor Folk's victory.

The Post-Check currency scheme is on the boards again. The newspapers over the land are receiving letters, ready made editorials, and handsome engraved emblems in which the beauties of the proposition are exploited. The first object sought to be accomplished, according to these circulars, is to provide a convenient means for the payment of subscriptions by the patrons of the country newspapers! Nobody knows how it happens that a band of ministering angels in far of Washington took it into their heads to come to the relief of the country publishers, but it is so. The circulars say so. Another argument for the scheme, which really amounts to the same thing, is that the Post-Check plan would keep in circulation a volume of clean money instead of the dirty, delapidated bills now in use. Of course the country editor would be a chief beneficiary of the improved clean currency. He handles such vast quantities of small bills; and then, too, the country editor is proverbially fastidious about the cleanliness of his hands. Another class to which the Post-Check currency scheme is meant to appeal, so the circular says, is the banker. The wet sponge used by bankers to moisten the fingers in counting money has been found to swarm with microbes of deadly diseases, the circular tells us, and of course the banker is anxious to give up his trifling exchange fees to escape the microbes and to facilitate the invasion of the mail order houses—no, no, not the mail order houses, either, not a word is said about the mail order houses in the Post-Check currency circular. The whole scheme was benevolently designed solely to enable farmers to pay their subscription dues to country weeklies without taking the trouble of going to town—and all at Uncle Sam's expense! Who would have thought that the country editor had such a band of minificent friends—they would be called a "band of lobbyists" if railroads were their care—as this Post-Check currency "Bureau" at 825 Vermont avenue, Washington, D. C.

GOVERNOR FOLK'S ADDRESS.

The Intelligencer publishes this week the full text of Governor Folk's inaugural address. The tone and spirit of it is that of a man who means to do his full duty to the best of his knowledge and ability. In some respects Governor Folk is circumstanced most favorably and in some respects unfavorably. The alert mind of the state is more alert than it has been for many years and more intent upon certain desirable legislation and reforms. He can count upon the support of public opinion in any good work he may undertake to a greater degree than any governor has enjoyed in twenty years. This aroused state of public mind will enable him to pursue courses which would have branded any other governor in recent years as demagogue. The failure of the Hall maximum freight rate bill a few years ago caused hardly a ripple of comment. The failure of the legislature would be occasion of a scandal. There is today a degree of interest in state affairs that can be and should be directed to useful ends. Such is Governor Folk's opportunity.

On the other hand, Governor Folk is surrounded by some unusual embarrassments. The members of his official family belong to an alien and hostile political party. While they are for the most part men of ability, personal worth and patriotism it can hardly be doubted that they would not be so much respected of Governor Folk by many who look for him to inaugurate a political millennium. Whitecotton as minority leader on the floor of the house and Con Roach as clerk of the Senate are hardly to be taken as morning stars of that glad day. Governor Folk is a young man, and he will miss the counsel of some of the oldest, wisest and most prudent of advisers. Problems very different from those of the court room will raise to torment him.

Many of Governor Folk's inaugural suggestions will meet with general approbation at once,—such as the proposal to enlarge the reformatory work of our penal system; to amend the statute of limitation in bribery cases; to give greater emphasis to the importance of the question of public highways by creating a state bureau devoted to the subject; to devise some plan of compulsory suffrage upon pain of losing the suffrage; to put the excise commissioner's office on a salary basis; to provide for damages for the negligent killing of unarmaged adults; and the revision of the statutes. There were some suggestions about which there may be difference of intelligent opinion. The recommendation of a state primary law is in accordance with the platform declaration, though it appears to many that the simultaneity of action by all the counties is the only part of the plan that has any merit to it. His suggestion to render null and void every franchise or privilege secured by bribery, interpreted in the light of his stolen horse illustration, is unassailable as a moral proposition but extremely difficult of practical application. The enterprise contemplated in any franchise grant could never be financed until it could be established that it was not born of bribery, which could never be done. Besides, the argument by which Governor Folk arrives at his home rule conviction would reverse him if applied to this proposition or to the proposition to elect United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

But while individuals may differ upon particular recommendations of Governor Folk's address, no one can fail to note that upon practically every subject, except those upon which all honest men are agreed, he expresses himself with far more caution and qualification than in his early campaign speeches. There can be no doubt that Governor Folk will carefully study radical measures before he gives his sanction to them and that he will have the courage to revise crude opinions in the light of deeper study. Mr. Folk's success as an executive officer will not depend primarily upon the correctness of his views, but upon his moral robustness, capacity for judging men, and sense of proportion. Certain it is that the future of the democratic party in Missouri is largely in Mr. Folk's keeping. He ought to have the earnest support of a united democracy in every good word and work.

The committee has reported favorably Congressman Shackelford's bill providing for a congressional investigation of the Panama Railroad Company.

BUSINESS.

At a meeting of the National Forestry Association in Washington last week Nelson W. McLeod of St. Louis, delivered an address in which he said:

"So long as forestry was regarded merely as a scientific question, but little progress could be looked for, but as its character has changed and it became more and more a matter of business—the prospect of doing something with it has brightened rapidly."

This abbreviated extract is quoted merely as a text and in evidence of one of the most widely diffused and unbought popular misconceptions abroad in the land. The idea of business exercising a protecting, patronizing care over science is a conception worthy of a picture. It is only one of a brood of distempered imaginations characteristic of every commercial age. In every such age there comes about a fantastic notion, never traceable to reason through any deduction from facts, that business, business men, and business principles in some mysterious way confer vast blessings and add vast credit to science, religion, politics, and those subjects which engage the generous faculties of the mind. Your business man is sure of it. He is not to be argued with; he knows. Yet the plain facts attested by history and present day observation are the reverse. Religious orthodoxy does not exist in any great mart of trade. Political purity and in large measure personal rights do not exist there in the Middle Ages business and business men made the church of southern Europe a painted harlot and made politics all that the name Machiavelli means. In this age the contribution of business to politics consists of graft, hoodling, lobbies, special privilege, and bribery. Where business is the vastest corruption is the most flagrant. In the commercialized states and sections personal rights are subordinated to business prosperity. Ship subsidy schemes, sugar beet bounties and tariff grafting are troubles to the score of business. The young est member of the public sentiment is by the announcement of a new tax to be levied for the first time in all history a political economist.

One of our latest for pay! The admitted state which has been less than an administration was which for the first time an and permanent headquarters in Jefferson City. Long haired visitaries are dangerous to business prosperity. Your business men is to prosper riches and to the welfare of the state.

These remarks refer, of course, only to large business. Look at the senatorial representation of those states in which are located the Standard Oil Company, the steel trust, the anthracite coal trust, the insurance trust and other vast business concerns and compare their Elkinses, Platts, Clarks, addickses and such like with the Edmundses and Morgans of uncommercialized states.

Missouri is about to distinguish herself by electing a "business man" to the United States senate, the president of an affiliated organization of the tin plate trust.

The Kansas City Star announces under its biggest headline type that "Tariff Revision is Up." Upon reading the article it is found that this shrewd suspicion was based upon a conference with the president by Mr. Aldrich, chairman of the senate finance committee, and three of his colleagues, Senator Allison of Iowa, Senator Platt of Connecticut, and Senator Spooner of Wisconsin; Speaker Cannon, Mr. Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee, and Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania. Representative Grosvenor of Ohio and representative Tawney of Minnesota. The mere mention of these names suggests to the Star man tariff revision or perhaps free trade! It must be exceedingly alarming to the protected interests of the country to find the president conferring with such half-brained free trade enthusiasts as Grosvenor and Dalzell!

Eugene Ware, the late pension commissioner, had a large poster framed and placed over his desk bearing the legend: "The Lord Hath a Liar." An Associated Press dispatch says that the poster has been taken down. It is presumed that Ware's successor will put up the motto: "No Embargo on Liars."

The period of Governor Dockery's administration has been signalized by several important events. During that period the greatest industrial expositions has been held within our borders. During that period the last of a debt of nearly \$25,000,000 added upon the state by an administration as infamous and corrupt as any carpetbag government of the Confederate states after the war, was fully paid. During that time the greatest advance has been made in the public school system, especially in the University. Taxes have been reduced to one-fourth those of adjacent states. The penitentiary has been getting upon a revenue producing basis. These are all matters of great importance, but of less importance than one thing that has not been done. The salaries of the members of the legislature ought to be greatly increased so that these offices could command the services of able men. What is the matter with state legislatures all over the land is that their ablest men, leaders—few in number—get their salaries "on the side."

The Missouri legislature has selected committees to probe rumors as to bribery in connection with the recent senatorial contest. Some of the dissatisfied Kerens men want to know where Niedringhaus got the \$25,000 which he subscribed to the republican state campaign fund. St. Louis members say that the St. Louis brewers gave the money but did not want the publicity to appear on the list. The republicans were greatly shocked a few years ago when San Cook testified that Judge Priest gave \$1,500 to the democratic fund under his name.

The first issue of the Corder Press is announced to reach its readers Jan. 18—Miss Maud L. Harwood editor. The Intelligencer welcomes the newcomer in the field of county journalism with especial pleasure since its destinies are to be guided by one of the most graceful writers and one of the most industrious newspapermen in the county. The Press and its editor deserve to succeed, and it is believed that the people of Corder have enough local pride and appreciation to see to it that it shall.

Market Letter.

Kansas City, Mo., January 11 1906.
The spread in prices between extreme top steers, now around \$5.75, and the medium quality stuff, \$4.25 to \$5.00, is nearly a dollar less than a month or six weeks ago. The cattle are getting better all the time, and one of them can be classed as "good," and today is \$5.35 and this is best in a week. Sales are made from \$5.00 to \$5.25 every day, bulk of the year, however go at \$4.25 to \$5.00, much better than a week ago, and as usual at this season, and on well into the spring months, as far as the more expensive beef steers. Good heifers bring \$4.00 to \$4.50, best cows \$3.50 to \$4.00, bulls to good ones \$2.75 to \$3.25, fat bulls \$2.75 to \$4.00, best calves \$5.50 to \$6.50. Suckers and weaners are 50 to 60 cents above a few weeks ago, at \$3.25 to \$4.35, not to much of an advance in view of the winter shrinkage and cost of carrying the winter through half the winter that is past.

Hog prices appear to have secured a strength that is going to stick. Market has been higher each day this week but opened lower today, on adverse advices from Eastern markets. The market finally closed strong today, however, and top was \$4.77 1/2, bulk of sales above \$4.50, packers \$3.90 to \$4.60 to \$4.70, pigs and lights \$3.90 to \$4.60. Chicago closed bad today, and prospects are not favorable for any better prices this week than those today.

A London market cables yesterday quoted American cotton one cent higher at 16 cents, against 12 1/2 a year ago. Market here is 10 to 25 cents higher this week. Some Mexican yearlings, 76 lbs., sold at \$6.50 today. Wetters bring \$5.25 to \$6.50, western ewes around \$4.60, natives up to \$5.00. No good lambs have been received lately; they would sell around \$7.25 and all decent lambs now bring \$6.50 or more. No feedings show coming.

Talbot Simpson, a well known shipper of Aulville, Mo., marketed a carload of hogs on the 5th.

J. L. Berry of Bates City, Mo., was on the market the fifth, with a shipment of hogs and cattle.

William C., infant son of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Webb of this county, died at Paris, Mo., Jan. 8th where his parents were visiting relatives.