

The Lexington Intelligencer

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Buy a bale of cotton.—Headline.

Why not make it a toy for some poor child in Lexington? You would not only help the local merchant, but contribute to the happiness of some little soul.

Says Kaiser faces knife.—Headline.

That isn't all, about 6,000,000 bayonets are pointed in his direction.

Too bad the demagogues can't rush the United States in a war with some power. Those who talk loudest would not be seen on the firing line until after conscription was vigorously enforced.

How wonderfully poised is our President. He goes about doing the right thing without worry or flurry.

Senator Reed is "constitutionally" right in opposing the confirmation of W. N. Collins, as postmaster of Kansas City. The trouble lies in sending such a self-conscious, spectacular individual to the senate. The public has hopes that President Wilson will win out.

Mr. Hobson's Prohibition Amendment and Its Political Bearing.

The advocates of the Hobson amendment to the Constitution of the United States apparently overlook its political bearing and potentiality. The wording of the proposed amendment is as follows:

"The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale and exportation for sale, of intoxicating liquors for beverages purposes, in the United States, or territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are forever prohibited.

"Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medical, mechanical, pharmaceutical or scientific purposes or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation."

The United States gathers a revenue of between two and three hundred million dollars a year from alcoholic liquors, and the

various states and cities perhaps as much more for state and local purposes. The loss of all this revenue would, of course, make an enormous increase in other forms of taxation. But the financial aspect of the case is not the most important.

The most important, and that which sane and patriotic citizens should consider most carefully, is the probable political effect of this amendment, if it should be adopted.

Politically speaking, the important part of the Hobson amendment is that which empowers the Congress to enforce the law. Without this authority the law would, of course, be of no effect. But what does it mean?

It means that if the United States Government should undertake to enforce prohibition, it would require a great army of officials—hundreds of thousands. Every community would have these officials. With the General Government in the hands of such politicians as we have had now and then in the past in control, it would be an easy matter for an administration to perpetuate its power. With Federal officials everywhere with authority to search and arrest, the political power of the general government would be such that, in effect, the form of government would be changed and the last vestige of the rights of the states would disappear. It is inconceivable that any person who has the instincts of freedom or democracy should favor any such drastic measure.

It is certain that it is difficult to enforce any sumptuary law or any law affecting the lives and habits of the people, unless such law is sustained by public sentiment. The adoption of this amendment would not be by the people. It would not be submitted to the people unless such law is sustained by public sentiment. The adoption of this amendment would not be by the people. The adoption would be by states and the legislatures of ten states might reject it and would still be put upon them. Ten of the most popular states contain a majority of the people of the United States. Let us suppose that this law were put by a minority of the people upon the majority without their consent and against their protest, would it not be difficult to enforce? Would the people of California, for instance, submit patiently to the destruction of their great wine industry by the other states? How many Federal officials would it require to enforce a prohibition law in New York City against the will of a vast majority of the people?

The appliances for distilling alcohol are simple and inexpensive

and as soon as the legal manufacture of alcoholic drinks is suppressed, then comes the "moonshiner." In order to reach stills in homes and cellars, domiciliary visits would be necessary. In the mountains armed forces would be required. England for years maintained an army in Ireland to suppress the illicit stills.

In dealing with the suppression of the liquor trade, the plan of the Anti-Saloon League is better. Put it to the vote of the people. If a great majority of the people are against the sale of liquor, in such a community there is the best chance of enforcing a prohibition law. Let the people decide for themselves. Do not let the legislature of one state put this law upon the people of another state against their will.—From the Baltimore Sun, December 14, 1914.

Corder News.

Mrs. A. Haas left Saturday for a few days visit in Kansas City. From there she will go to David City, Neb., for a visit.

Miss Mary Corder stopped in Higginsville Saturday. George Reynolds and sisters, Misses Lucile and Dorris, were Kansas City visitors Saturday. They were accompanied home by their brother, Corder, who attends college at Fayette.

Mrs. J. Kidd and Miss Marjorie Auburn visited in Higginsville Saturday.

Miss Nadine Jackson visited in Higginsville the last of the week. Misses Marguerite and Ellen Corder, who are teaching school in Texas, are spending their Xmas vacation here with relatives.

Misses Lillie Heins, Bessie Maycock, Eleanor Blase, Renata Rodekhor and Marjorie Swain did their Xmas shopping in Higginsville Saturday.

Dr. E. Slusher and sister, Miss Ethel of Kansas City visited relatives here Sunday.

Miss Eugenia Roberts went to Higginsville Saturday.

Harvey Kleinschmidt and Miss Mable Hefter, who are attending college in Warrenton, arrived here Saturday to spend their vacation.

Mrs. Sebastain of Higginsville visited here the last of the week.

Misses Nina Ham and Laura Beard, who are attending college in Kansas City are visiting home folks here this week.

Miss Celeste Corder went to Higginsville Saturday.

Dale Wilson and James Corder who are attending college in Columbia, are spending their Xmas vacation with homefolks.

Miss Nannie Corder visited in Higginsville Saturday.

J. Heins and H. Rogge were passengers to Kansas City last Wednesday.

Misses Thelma and Velma Neimier were passengers to Higginsville Saturday.

K. P. Kramer transacted business in Kansas City Friday.

Prof. George went to Higginsville Saturday. Herbert Moeller of Concordia College is spending his vacation here with homefolks.

Miss Mary Elsea went to Higginsville Saturday.

Miss Anna May Darnell, who is attending college at Fayette is visiting homefolks here.

Mrs. Ed Feith went to Higginsville Saturday.

Miss Mamie Leise was a west-bound passenger Saturday.

H. Holscher and family and Miss Birdie Lee Jones visited in Higginsville Thursday.

Herbert Steinger of Kansas is visiting here this week.

The Christian church will have a Xmas tree and program Thursday evening.

The meeting which was being held at the Methodist church, closed Sunday night.

Fred Smith was called to St. Louis Monday on account of his little son having the diphtheria.

In the Interest of Good Roads.

Louisiana, Mo.

Dec. 11, 1914.

To County Courts, County Highway Commissioner, Road Overseers, Good Road's Men.

Gentlemen:

This is the season of the year when it is advisable immediately after every rain, that all roads be dragged, and it is hoped that it is possible that the people in your district will not fail to keep them well and promptly dragged, so that in case they freeze up, that they will be smooth, and you can have a road equal to a cement pavement.

We called attention of this to all County Highway Commissioners last year, and where they attended to it promptly on the County Seat Highways, and attended to it at once after each rain, it was the means of having very fine roads through the entire winter. If your roads by continual dragging get too high in the center, then follow plan occasionally of dragging from center out. It will eliminate any lumps in road, and you will have no ridge in the center. When you drag to the center, if you will flatten out ridge in center by grader, drag or harrow it will get travel started in the center of where it should be.

Please see that all mud holes are drained and filled in promptly, as there should not be a mud hole in the State of Missouri or any road, it is a disgrace to have a mud hole, and not a necessity, but generally a case of gross neglect.

The coming year it is the intention of our Department to give especial attention to the side roads in the State of Missouri—the main roads having been fairly well worked.

During the winter when you have snow on your roads, if you will set drag to throw snow off road to outside in place of having to wait a week or more for snow to melt off and leave road in very bad condition, you will have in couple of days, if sun shines, the road in fine shape for travel in place of bad roads for several weeks.

The revenue we receive in this State is not near sufficient to properly work out roads and build bridges and culverts, and the revenue should be raised in some manner. It is quite probable that if a vote was taken on one Amendment only to make a reasonable tax for road purposes, that it would pass and would not get carried down with a number of unpopular amendments.

We hope furthermore that you will commence to talk up the subject of more, better, heavier and modern road machinery, whereby roads can be built over the entire portion of your district in a year or so. Counties that have done this are getting great results. Large tractors of heavy horse power, pulling two to three graders tandem being cheaply and quickly. In hilly counties, the hills should be cut down, and which with modern machinery can be done at much less expense than formerly. A hill once out is a thing of the past. If your citizens will urge the County Courts to buy the machines, if they are properly backed up by the people, they will not be backward in most cases in making the purchase, and roads can be built in spring and summer, the proper season of the year, much cheaper and more satisfactory conditions.

Especial attention is asked that all roads leading to school houses and churches be kept in such condition that no child in the State of Missouri can say that they have not been able to attend school on account of impassable roads.

Making a campaign against hedges during the winter. They are costing Missouri farmers more than hog cholera and He-

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- Ladies Silk Hose, Black, White, Blue 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50
- Ladies Cotton, Lisle, and Wool Hose 10, 15, 25, 35 & 50c
- Misses Cotton and Lisle Hose 10, 15, 20 & 25c
- Handkerchiefs for Ladies, Children and Men 5c to \$1.00
- Shopping Bags, Purses, etc., 25c to \$1.50
- Ivory Fancies 25c to \$2.50
- Table Linens, per yard, 25c to \$2.50
- Napkins to match linens.

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