

SEEKERS FOR JOBS HARD TO HANDLE

UNEMPLOYED BOUND FOR HARVEST FIELD BECOME MENACE TO TRAFFIC.

TRAIN CREWS LET THEM RIDE

Not Ordinary Hoboes, but Real Workmen Looking for Employment—Labor Commissioner Keeps Busy.

Jefferson City.—Freight traffic over the Missouri Pacific between St. Louis and Kansas City has been rendered so hazardous to human life by the large number of men beating their way on freight trains in quest of jobs in the wheat fields that policemen have been employed at Kirkwood to put them off, according to John Cannon division superintendent.

Emmett Meyers, freight conductor on the Missouri Pacific, said that every one of his trains during the past several days carried from 25 to 75 "harvest hands." He said the train crews could hardly do the necessary switching, so fearful were they that some of the "load" would be killed.

One brakeman stated that what the train crew took for a car of stock on a siding at Warrensburg one night recently proved to be a car packed with men waiting to be picked up by some train and carried to the wheat fields.

Members of train crews and others who have seen them say they are not ordinary hoboes or occasional workers. The general impression is that the men now stranded without work in Missouri and Kansas are workmen who lost their jobs because of the business depression which forced the closing of the mills and manufacturing, throwing them out of employment.

Labor Commissioner Fitzpatrick did all that he could to get employment for the multitude of work seekers. He directed them to communities in Missouri where hands were needed until these demands were soon supplied, after which he directed them to points in Kansas where they could be used until that state was stocked up.

BOARD OF CHARITIES MEETS

Alms-houses Show Improvement, but Jails Are Said to Be Relics of Barbarism.

Jefferson City.—Marked improvement in the county alms-houses of Missouri is reported by the members of the state board of charities and corrections, which met in Jefferson City to transact routine business and to pass upon and approve plans for jails and county homes in five or six counties.

"The county homes have been greatly improved during the last few years," said Miss Mary Perry of St. Louis, vice-president of the board. "In more than 50 counties the buildings are modern or comfortable and sanitary. The lease system under which the county court farms out the home to the persons who will agree to feed and clothe the inmates cheapest has been abolished in all but 30 counties."

County jails are in a deplorable condition, according to J. L. Wagner of Columbia, secretary of the board. There are few modern jail buildings in Missouri, and some of them are disease-breeding holes of the worst sort. "What we need is a law compelling counties where the jail is unfit for habitation to send the prisoners to adjoining counties for safekeeping. Prisoners have some rights."

Protests Phone Favoritism.

Jefferson City.—A complaint filed with the state utilities commission by Charles B. Butler, a lawyer of Doniphan, against the Doniphan Telephone company, brings before the commission the question of discrimination in rates. Butler alleges that under a city ordinance the company is making a rate of \$2 a month for tele-phones to physicians and lawyers, while to all other business men the rate is \$2.50 per month. The company was given 10 days in which to reply.

Governor's Appointments.

Jefferson City.—Appointments were made by Gov. Major as follows: James I. McDonald, reappointed member of the board of police commissioners of St. Joseph for three years from April 14, 1914. R. B. Anderson of St. Louis, member of the board of managers of state hospital for the insane No. 3, at Farmington, for a term ending April 11, 1915. He succeeds Byrd Duncan of Poplar Bluff. James Killien, presiding judge of the county court of Texas, vice Henry Thrasher, resigned.

GOVERNMENT COSTS REDUCED

State Auditor's Report Shows That Administration is Conducting Business Economically.

Jefferson City.—The "enormous cost" of the present state government, so frequently referred to by politicians these days, is not borne out by the actual warrants honored by State Auditor Gordon. The items show that the present officials have not been extravagant.

From Jan. 1, 1913, to Jan. 1, 1914, the cost of assessing and collecting the revenue of the state was \$241,703.87. Five years ago the cost was \$267,429.76. For the same period the expenditures for criminal costs under State Auditor Gordon were \$289,920.50, and under a former state auditor \$417,024.61. For the same periods stated Auditor Gordon collected \$628,692.24 under the inheritance tax law, while the 1908 auditor collected \$351,229.63.

The law under which the auditor is authorized, upon petitions of resident citizens, to audit the accounts of county officials, has not proved so costly as predicted. It has been in force about one year and has cost exactly \$9,688.50. The examinations conducted up to date have revealed shortages, due to erroneous interpretations of the statute or faulty accounting, to the amount of \$87,895.22 in some 12 counties, of which \$67,555.95 belongs to the counties and \$20,337.29 to the state.

RAILROADS TO DIG UP COSTS

Overcharge Suits Brought in State Courts Make Roads Contribute \$1,000 Each.

Jefferson City.—The bare costs to the state of the railroads' injunction proceedings to prevent the enforcement of the 2-cent passenger and maximum freight laws, which ended adversely to the roads when the United States supreme court upheld the laws, amounted to \$13,000. This sum the roads must pay.

Twelve roads have each forwarded their check for \$1,000 to Attorney-General Barker, and that sum is still due from the St. Louis & Iron Mountain. The attorney-general will turn this money into the state treasury.

Supreme Court Far Behind.

Jefferson City.—That the Missouri supreme court is two and one-half years behind its docket is indicated by figures obtained from Jacob D. Allen, clerk. On June 15 there were 1,011 cases on the docket and 157 cases awaiting decisions. Probably all cases under submission will be decided before adjournment about July 1. The supreme court, with the aid of the four commissioners, during the last year disposed of 702 cases. The cases on the docket now will not be reached for argument before two and one-half years. Cases filed at the October term this year will not be reached before the April term, 1917. The increase in litigation is indicated by a table prepared by Allen, which shows that between 1898 and 1903 2,703 cases were filed, between 1903 and 1908 3,016 and between 1908 and 1913 3,201. Four years ago the court was approximately three years behind.

Jury Pay a Burden.

Jefferson City.—A law enacted at the last session of the legislature increasing the pay of jurors in the circuit and criminal courts is proving a hardship on the hill counties of southern Missouri, according to Judge John T. Moore of Ozark, judge of the Thirty-first judicial district. Judge Moore said that the added expense is especially burdensome in his district, as the counties are sparsely settled. "It is getting to be a serious problem in counties in my own and in other districts where the annual revenue is small," said Judge Moore. "It is imperative that something be done to cut down the expenses of holding court in the Ozark counties."

Express Rates Lower.

Jefferson City.—The interstate commerce commission notified the state public service commission that on its application Missouri has been changed from zone No. 3 to zone No. 2 in the matter of express rate schedules. This means a difference of about 4 cents on package shipments in favor of zone No. 2.

Fire on Capital Bridge.

Jefferson City.—An overturned lantern ignited gasoline in the power-house on the highway and trolley bridge across the Missouri river here, resulting in several thousand dollars' damage to the bridge and some delay in traffic.

\$10,000 Gift to State.

Jefferson City.—Gov. Major, by formal proclamation, accepted for the state of Missouri \$10,000 appropriated under recent congressional enactment to be used in the agricultural department of the University of Missouri, at Columbia.

MUCH IN COMMON

Republicans and Progressives Agree on Vital Issues.

Analysis of the Political Situation Shows That There is Little to Prevent a "Get Together" Movement.

Both the Republicans and the Progressives are for the correction of abuses and the suppression of evils in interstate trade. They stand side by side for justice and fair play. They are on the same ground in their opposition to abuses of power by great companies. But they also believe in applying common sense to the solution of such problems. They would regulate business without strangling it and strive for justice without destroying industries entirely legitimate in themselves or hindering and obstructing commerce and making the country's progress harder and less adequate to the needs of the American people.

And both Progressives and Republicans believe in a vigorous foreign policy marked by clear-headed understanding of American rights and American opportunities. They are alike in their condemnation of uncertain, hesitating and timid handling of grave questions involving international obligations and American interests. They are of the same mind in respect to lecture-platform diplomacy and the undermining and weakening of the diplomatic service of the nation to pay Mr. Bryan's political debts or reward his personal favorites.

On such vital issues there is no difference between the Republicans and the Progressives. They find much to bring them together, nothing to keep them apart when they consider these great questions of the day. The wider and higher their outlook the less reason they perceive for delaying union or permitting the outcome of the "get-together" movement to remain in any degree doubtful, in any state or district or in the country as a whole.

Cannot See Progressives.

"Colonel Roosevelt's return to the United States and the encouragement given by him to the Progressive leaders of different states, has given heart to the Progressives of Ohio, and the waning strength of that party in the Buckeye state promises to be temporarily revived," observed M. C. Gearhart of Youngstown, O., at the Willard. "But it will be only temporary, and the older politicians who have been accustomed to sizing up political situations see in the coming campaign a contest between the Democrats and Republicans, with the latter gaining in strength as the days go by. The big vote of the Progressives in 1912 was not due so much to the popularity of their cause as to the dissatisfaction with the national administration. Now that personalities have been eliminated, or will be, it is likely that, notwithstanding the frantic efforts of a few ardent Roosevelt champions, the state will show an old-time Republican majority, particularly as the farmers are not getting the benefits from the Democratic tariff law, which were promised them. The farmer vote of Ohio is a tremendous factor, and naturally the farmers are Republicans. Some wandered away from the re-education in 1912, but they are ready to return."

"In several of the counties the Progressives are unable to present a full ticket for the primaries, which will be held in August."—Washington Post.

Senate Needs Mr. Root.

Senator Root's strong desire and resolve to leave public life at the end of his term in the senate are well known. But the Republican party and the country may well protest against this deserved furlough. Where else shall they look for the mastery of public business, the knowledge of constitutional and international law, the long experience, the unerring judgment, the authority of a great intellect in its prime applied to affairs? The Republican party needs Mr. Root. Congress and the country need indispensably his knowledge, sagacity, prudence, patriotism, and wisdom. It must be admitted with regret that in regard to foreign affairs the administration is sadly to seek. The senate is by no means rich, in fact, lamentably scanty, in high talents and statesmanlike capacities. It cannot spare Elihu Root.—New York Sun.

Of the Same Stripes.

Why, as to Morse's business methods, I have only to refer you to the courts.—Colonel Roosevelt.

In what moral or legal respect did Morse's business methods differ from New Haven business methods, except that Mr. Roosevelt prosecuted Morse and granted immunity to the New Haven?

Happenings That Put MISSOURI On the Map

Jefferson City.—Miss Mary E. Perry, a member of the state board of charities and corrections, called upon Attorney-General John T. Barker and congratulated him on his idea of establishing a night school at the penitentiary.

Macon.—After a hearing lasting all day and most of the night, Judge Shelton sustained the demurrer of the drys to the pleadings of wets in the contest over the local option election here Dec. 8, when the drys won.

Greenfield.—A pale re dhesier, 3 years old in the fall of 1912, and worth \$65 at that time, is the basis of a suit being tried here. Twice before the case has been tried and the costs have mounted to more than \$1,000.

Sedalia.—The inquiry into the complaint filed by Attorney-General Barker against Swift & Co., charging they have been violating laws in seeking a monopoly of the dairy products of the state, will begin here June 29.

Clayton.—Members of the United Editorial association of Missouri enjoyed a pleasant trip through St. Louis county. The sightseers were passengers on a private parlor car which left Clayton at 7:30 o'clock, and the ride ended at Forest Park Highlands.

Jefferson City.—Attorney-General Barker has left on a 60-day chautauqua lecture tour in Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. Barker will lecture on the "Evils of Federal Court Procedure."

St. Louis.—The excursion steamer Majestic, with a huge crowd of merry-makers, ran into an obstruction in the Mississippi river Friday night and sank within a few minutes. Only two of the party were missing when it was over.

SEDALIA.—William R. Hindman, who is dead at the age of 82 years, had never sworn an oath in his life, never tasted intoxicating liquor, never used tobacco and was never sick in his life until three days before his death.

WARRENSBURG.—For the first time in the history of the two organizations, the Epworth league of the Sedalia district and the Christian Endeavor society of the Fourth district of Missouri held a joint session here.

MOBERLY.—The body of an unknown man was found by the crew of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas local No. 92 near Paris, Mo. In his pocket was found an express receipt for J. J. Thomas for a suit case issued in St. Louis.

WILLOW SPRINGS.—A. Irvin, a recluse, was found dead in his cabin, two miles east of this city, by Dow Holloway and Orville Wilkinson. His body was suspended from a bed post by a piece of cloth tied around his neck.

FULTON.—Cecil Davis, 18 years old, a graduate of the Fulton high school, has been declared the beneficiary of the \$160 fund raised by a Missouri newspaper as an aid in taking an agricultural course at the University of Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY.—Mrs. Lillian E. Gates left after a visit to the board of pardons on behalf of "Lord" Barrington, for the release of whom she has been working since his incarceration. No new evidence was filed in Barrington's behalf.

ST. JOSEPH.—Preservation of the road made famous by Eugene Field in his poem, "Lovers' Lane, St. Joe," is the object of a campaign by the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. All field lovers are allowed to help.

CENTRALIA.—The negro hod carriers on the new Settle building struck last week on account of the heat. After a short rest they were induced to go back to work. The structure is now ready for the carpenters, and early completion is looked for.

FULTON.—F. S. Mordaunt of Chicago, proposed to build an interurban trolley line from Fulton to Montgomery City, to connect with the Wabash. He also proposes to extend the line to Columbia, with a city system for the Boone county metropolis.

LADDONIA.—In a recent small writing contest A. L. Bruton succeeded in transcribing 5492 words on a postal card. He then showed his gallantry by giving the prize to the lady who had best succeeded with 4369 words, Mrs. Will Self.

A REAL DUTY

of every person to try and maintain the highest possible standard of health. This plan can be helped along wonderfully by the use of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

It tones, strengthens, invigorates the digestive organs, the liver and bowels and thus promotes good health.

BLACK LEG

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutler's Blanking Pills. Low-price, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkg., Blanking Pills \$1.00. 25-dose pkg., Blanking Pills 4.50. Use any injector, but Cutler's best. The superiority of Cutler products is due to over 13 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutler's. If unobtainable, order direct. The Cutler Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

WITH OLD TRUTH IN MERCY
Author's Opinion of Why Women Use "Tact" Instead of Being Too Plainly Outspoken.

"I call a woman sincere," Marlow began after giving me a cigar and lighting one himself. "I call a woman sincere when she volunteers a statement resembling remotely in form what she really would like to say, what she really thinks ought to be said if it were not for the necessity to spare the stupid sensitiveness of men. The woman's rougher, simpler, more upright judgment embraces the whole truth, which their tact, their mistrust of masculine idealism, ever prevents them from speaking in its entirety. And their tact is unerring. We could not stand women speaking the truth. We could not bear it. It would cause infinite misery and bring about most awful disturbances in this rather mediocre but still idealistic fool's paradise in which each of us lives his own little life—the unit in the great sum of existence. And they know it. They are merciful."—From "Chance," by Joseph Conrad.

The Up-to-Date Way.
"It is affecting to see pretty Mrs. Youngbride cry when she wants to gain her point."
"Indeed, it is quite a moving picture show."

The Plan of Opposites.
"What is the best way to get some hard cash?"
"Get hold of some soft thing."

Nature pays her debts except perhaps to the man who feels that the world owes him a living.

The writer of vaudeville skits naturally ought to feel skittish.

Grandmother Didn't Know

A good cook? Certainly, but she couldn't have cooked the Indian Corn, rolled and toasted it to a crisp brown, wafer thin flakes, as we do in preparing

Post Toasties

They are delicious with cream or milk, or sprinkled over fresh fruit or berries.

From the first cooking of the corn until the sealed, airtight packages of delicately toasted flakes are delivered to you, Post Toasties are never touched by human hand.

Grandmother would have liked

Post Toasties

—sold by Grocers.