

A Distinctive Reason

What is the chief reason for the superiority of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder?

There are several good reasons, but there is one which distinguishes Dr. Price's from other baking powders.

This reason, which every woman should know, is that Dr. Price's Baking Powder is made from cream of tartar, which comes from grapes. This means a healthful fruit origin. It means natural food as distinguished from mineral substitutes used in other baking powders.

There is no alum nor phosphate in

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

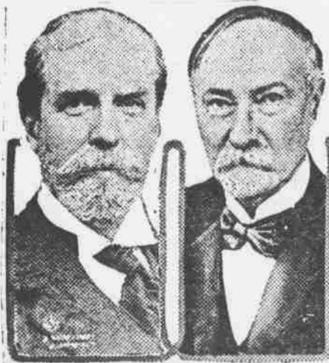
MADE FROM CREAM OF TARTAR
DERIVED FROM GRAPES

THE LACLEDE BLADE

Entered at the postoffice at Laclede, Mo., for transmission through the mail as second class matter.

A. J. CAYWOOD.

Friday, September 29, 1916.



HUGHES and FAIRBANKS.

If To Any, Why Not To All

If the Gardner land bank scheme would do all Col. Gardner claims it will do, there is still one objection to it that neither Col. Gardner nor any other man can answer: The Gardner scheme makes no provision for the class of people needing state aid most. Nearly half of Missouri's population dwell in cities and towns. It is a well know fact that the greater part of this non-rural group consists of skilled workman and laborers. Their per capita wealth is low. If any group need state aid they do. If state financial aid is to be given cheaply to any group it ought to be given to this deserving group to aid them in purchasing homes. Col. Gardner's scheme makes no provision at all for this great mass of Missouri's population. His plan even goes further and deliberately slaps them in the face by appropriating a million dollars out of taxes paid by city and country alike to start a plan which makes no provision for state loans to all on equal terms. There are a half million tax payers in Missouri trying to pay off the mortgages on their homes. There are just as many who would like to own homes. They are hard-working ambitious people. Statistics show cities, towns and villages pay over half of the taxes in Missouri. Do you think these people relish paying taxes into state treasury to be used to start a plan from which they can receive no benefits whatever? Col. Gardner, watch the result in November and see.

A Fine Testimonial

Walter S. Dickey, the republican candidate for United States senator

from Missouri, is a well known manufacturer. He has, in Missouri alone, five plants for the manufacture of tile and other clay products. One of these is located at Kansas City in what is known as the east bottoms, and the other four are in Henry, Bates and Morgan counties. In the east bottoms precinct of Kansas City, there were only three votes against Mr. Dickey at the recent primary election. In the Deepwater precinct of Henry county, where a plant is located, there was only one vote in opposition out of 128. The record in other precincts where plants were located was similarly overwhelming. In Jackson county, among his neighbors, the vote in his favor was ten to one and practically every vote was complimentary, as no personal issue was made against his opponents. In Henry county a similar ratio prevailed and in Bates it was as strong as eleven to one, while in Morgan the ratio was about three to one. Mr. Dickey's employees everywhere were among his most enthusiastic and diligent supporters and they are today. This is a testimonial that no vituperation can destroy. It is worth while.

Mr. Dickey, in his business, has always followed the policy of filling the positions at the top, when they were newly created or when they become vacant, by promotion from below. The superintendents of his plants are for the most part men who have been in his employ for many years and who, upon a record of merit and efficiency, have worked up. Some of these started as boys in the humblest possible relation and were given a chance to get to the top, where they are making good.

Mr. Dickey believes that this policy in his business has been an important element in its success.

JOHN P. GORDON, the democratic state auditor whose family are candidates this fall for retention on the state pay-roll, says the state treasurer is lousy with money. If that is true, why not take up some of those notes, for money borrowed for state institutions on the theory that there wasn't any money in the treasury? These notes bear a higher rate of interest than the ordinary farmer pays on his farm loan. If Gordon is right, the administration is incompetent. If he is wrong, the state is bankrupt. It is a poor choice for the democracy between the two contentions.

In the Maine election, the republican vote gained 35 per cent and the democratic vote 7 per cent, leaving a net republican gain

of 28 per cent. On the basis of the vote of 1914, if both parties make precisely similar gain in Missouri in November, the republican plurality in the state will be 16,836. However, there are elements favorable to the republican party in Missouri that were wanting in Maine. The republican gain in this state, based on these exceptional conditions, will mean an increase of at least 20,000 to the majority.

AMONG the other things that the election of Judge Lamm to the governorship will mean, will be a condemnation of the high-handed outrage which the democratic state administration police board in Kansas City committed last spring in causing the arrest "for investigation" of over three hundred citizens on election day morning and holding them until it was too late to vote. The sequel showed that the governor was in on this wrong. This is one of the things endorsed by the democratic state platform by implication.

THE democratic press bureau is trying to stir up John Swanger's many republican friends against the republican ticket by setting up a claim that he was robbed of the gubernatorial nomination. The best possible answer to this is the fact that Mr. Swanger is at the republican headquarters at St. Louis working about sixteen hours a day for the election of the entire republican ticket.

THE election of Walter S. Dickey to the United States senate from Missouri would go further to restore the state's impaired reputation among industrial investors than could any other fact or event. It would bring millions to the state.

NOT AN EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Recent Hold-Up Legislation Does Not Shorten Workday a Minute.

As a matter of fact, it is not an eight-hour law at all. It does not curtail the trainmen's workday by a single minute. If an engineer has been receiving \$5 for working ten hours a day, this law will raise his pay to \$6.25; but it will not shorten his workday even the tenth part of a second. This is no more like the true eight-hour principle than chalk is like cheese.

The reason why people call this an eight-hour law is because it says that in the case of railroad trainmen they shall get their day's pay for the first eight hours' work, and all the rest is to be considered overtime.

Do not tell me that this strike could not have been called off or postponed if President Wilson had shown that he meant business. I do not for one minute believe that those four brotherhood leaders started the blaze going without knowing how to put it out. One of them admitted that he could put it out so far as his own brotherhood was concerned, but that his followers would think that he had gone back on them if he were to do so.—Statement of Congressman A. P. Gardner.

Irvin S. Cobb is to make campaign speeches for the Democratic party in the West. Irv, you all recall of course, is a humorist, and is peculiarly equipped to do full justice to his subject.

ANSWER: EIGHT HOURS, NOT EIGHT YEARS.

(Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.)
BAR HARBOR, Me., Monday.
To the Editor of the Herald:—
Maine's answer to Wilson:—"Eight hours, but not eight years."—A Former Progressive.

If President Wilson were really earnest in telling the suffrage women "I come to fight for you," he would have put a suffrage measure through Congress by the same stop-watch method that he used to force the railway wage increase bill through.

SALT

100 pounds of salt - - - 60c
70 pounds of Dairy Salt - - 55c
50 pounds of Dairy Salt - - 35c
100 pounds Crushed Rock Salt 50c
Crushed Rock Salt, per barrel \$1.50
Michigan Salt, per barrel - \$1.65

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