

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Kicker only gave Gov. Folk's message to the legislature in condensed form in last week's issue. The message was very lengthy and would have covered nearly the entire paper. Not only was the message long, but full of meat. It was as different from the clap-trap of a Dockery or a Stone as day is from night. He said something—and said it plain—in every sentence.

All the legislation that he suggested was good. The message was not dictated by the old gang of freebooters that used to run the state. Oh, no! There was nothing in it urging a "liberal appropriation for the National Guard," or the "Immigration Society." But he urged liberal appropriations for such things as the old gang overlooked—roads, for instance. On the subject of roads, the governor said:

"No subject is of more importance to the state than that of good roads. Many road laws have been enacted, but none have been satisfactory. It takes as much skill to build a good road as it does a railroad. I believe the first step towards good roads is a state highway engineer, skilled in the ways of road building, whose duty it would be to oversee the construction of roads throughout the state. In my opinion the only satisfactory solution of the road question is to put the road system of the state on the same basis as the public school system, with a state superintendent or engineer, county superintendents, and running into the township and districts, as in the case of schools, with taxes levied and paid in the same manner. To accomplish this it will be necessary to have a constitutional amendment. In the meantime a state road engineer can be provided for, and an annual tax of 1-15 of one per cent. on the capital stock of each corporation of the state can create a fund on which to operate. It is estimated that this would bring in something like \$700,000 a year, without weighing very heavily upon the corporations taxed. This subject, however, I will refer to later on. In addition to the income tax, I recommend that \$500,000 be put into the road fund from the general revenue fund, as the special tax spoken of will not be available for some time. I recommend a provision that when a road is built in any township and approved by the state road engineer, that the township or district pay twenty per cent. of its cost, the county twenty per cent., and the state sixty per cent. In this way we can soon have splendid highways from one end of the state to the other. Several states have tried the state road engineer plan and the beneficial results justify me in earnestly commending it to you."

Among the important measures urged by the governor are:

- Initiative and Referendum—giving the people the right to ask for laws they want and reject those they do not want.
- Reform in tax system and tax reduction.
- Have Missouri lead in seeking amendment of Federal Constitution so that United States Senators may be elected by popular vote. Enact a State primary law doing away with nominating conventions, providing for the nomination of all candidates by all parties on the same day at primaries, including an expression of the people's choice for United States Senator.
- Authorize the Supreme Court to remove any official found guilty of failing to enforce the laws.
- Establish a State Excise Commission to enforce the dramshop laws uniformly.
- Prohibit brewers and distillers from owning an interest in a saloon. Also prohibit one person or corporation from owning more than one saloon license.
- Make clubs take out license the same as dramshops.
- Make it a crime for any one for compensation to lobby among the members of the legislature.
- Prohibit railroad passes for all but railroad employees and establish a 2-cent passenger fare.
- Prohibit one corporation from holding stock in another in this state.
- Empower cities and towns to buy, own and operate public utilities whenever they desire.
- Compel corporations to give every stockholder and also file with the State an annual balance sheet of business.
- Establish a State Department of Corporations to examine each application for a charter, see that charters are not abused, inquire into the actual cost of property of public service corporations and fix the rates to be paid by the public.
- Prohibit a concern from selling its goods higher in one part of the State than in another, cost of transportation being considered.
- Provide a prison penalty for breaking the antitrust laws.
- Revise the election laws in accordance with the Massachusetts ballot law.
- Pass more rigid child labor laws.
- Provide efficient rural school supervision, require eight months' school year, raise the standard for teachers and increase their salaries.
- Provide uniform text books.
- Simplify the criminal procedure to avoid the technicalities which now hinder justice.
- Enact a pure food law.
- The governor urges most urgently the abolition of race track and bucket shop gambling. And right here he left a gap where I get in my kick. Why didn't he urge a law abolishing stock gambling? Stock gambling is done on Chicago—known as

"Merchants Exchange" or "Board of Trade."

It is at the Board of Trade sessions that the gamblers knock the bottom out of the price of farm products and everything else that has no one present to protect the price. Here is where the rich stock gamblers shoot their loaded dice. A bucket shop is where the "small fry" take a hand. Hence the name. The big fellows lop off your products by the train load. The little fellows are only able to deal by the "bucket." It is a nickname invented by the big gamblers.

As I see it, the bucket shop is to the Merchant's Exchange what the saloon is to the "club." And the governor has recommended a law requiring "clubs" to take out dramshop license—thus placing them on the same level with the saloon.

What a pity that he did not place the Exchange on the same level with the bucket shop—and recommend its abolition also.

Many bills have been introduced along the lines of the governor's recommendations, and it is reasonable to believe that much of what he recommends will become law. If it does—and the law is enforced—we may then boast of Missouri being the "best governed state in the union."

COMING TO A HEAD.

A few years ago the Kicker was the only paper in this section of the state that said it was time to call a halt on the fellows who "develop the country." Now quite all the newspapers that are not owned or controlled by the "developers" are having something to say about land monopoly. This is from the Potosi Independent:

Washington county is one of the richest counties in the state, but when its people permitted its lands to fall into the hands of a few great corporations they blanketed their own prosperity. The tax sales 25 years ago were a mistake and the results have worked only evil except to a few people. Man can no more exist without land than he can live without air or water. The man who owns the land will certainly own the fellow who lives upon it if he has nowhere else to go.

After reproducing the article from the Independent the Jackson Cash-book goes on:

It is indeed a fact that it is a great mistake to allow a few people to monopolize enormous bodies of land. Many of the counties of Southeast Missouri are cursed with just such an evil. The best citizenship and the best society and the most prosperous, happy and contented people are in the communities where the people own farms of their own. It is a radical idea perhaps, but we would be glad to see the wealthy landlords in this section of the country, and every where else for that matter, forced to give up their extensive tracts of land and turn it over to the people who want to establish homes. Public authority ought to set a fair value on the vast holdings and the owners forced to sell all to the people save enough for a good farm for themselves if they want it.

There is just one way to stop the greedy landgrabber—and that way is to tax excess holdings that it will not be profitable. No man should be permitted to profitably own more land than he has use for—so long as there are so many people without any land at all.

As the Independent truthfully says, "man can no more live without land than he can live without air or water." Hence a law authorizing the monopolizing of air or water would be as just as the law permitting the monopolizing of land. If a man cannot live without land, certainly a Wise Creator never intended that he should be without it.

There is a wide difference between the ownership of land and the ownership of other property. All other property is the product of human effort. But who produced the land?

SPECIAL OFFER

For old and new subscribers

The St. Louis Star-Chronicle

Daily One Year

Agricultural Epitomist

One Year And A

Fac-simile Copy of

The Declaration of Independence

Printed on Marble Paper and

THE SCOTT COUNTY KICKER

One Year

All for Only \$3.00.

This combination gives you your own home paper for local news and

The St. Louis Star-Chronicle

the foremost metropolitan daily newspaper in the Middle West for all the news of all the world with complete and accurate markets.

The Agricultural Epitomist

is a splendid farm paper and a copy of The Declaration of Independence, is something that should be in every home.

SUBSCRIBE TODAY.

Send your subscription to

The Kicker, Benton, Mo.

NEW ZEALAND.

Charles Edward Russell in Everybody's Magazine

A SKIRMISH ON THE PIRING-LINE.

One day, when Richard John Seddon was Premier of New Zealand, there came to his office in Wellington a stately gentleman of the greatest consideration, who had to communicate to the head of the government a matter of importance. He was late come from England, where he was chief owner of a prosperous manufacturing enterprise, and he was willing to impart knowledge that he purposed to favor New Zealand with a great branch factory that would employ an army of workmen and spread far around the blessings of prosperity. Also to say other things. Now, New Zealand is eager for new industries. Hence the gentleman not unreasonably looked upon himself as a benefactor and a popular person.

Incidentally, I may observe that one of the products of this gentleman's beneficent factory is an immense quantity of poisonous offal which in Merrie England he dumps into a convenient running stream, and another is a quantity of poisonous gas under which his workmen and workwomen wither away and are slowly murdered. In New Zealand, where it is really believed that the injury of one is the concern of all of us, where people do not think it necessary to kill other people in order to be prosperous, where the first care of the government is given to those that most need care, there is a very stringent law against depositing any kind of refuse, offal, garbage, or pollution in any stream or body of water. No municipality nor individual nor even a big thriving corporation that has fat campaign subscriptions to offer, can use any stream for a sewer. And the chief object of the stately gentleman was to induce Mr. Seddon to connive at the violating of this law. He had much to say, and Mr. Seddon listened with an inviting patience while his visitor dwelt eloquently upon the great advantages the new factory would bring to the country, how it would afford employment for so many thousands, and use so much of New Zealand's materials, and attract so many allied industries, and build up so much commerce, if only that law about open sewers need not be enforced. And when he made a pause at last, Mr. Seddon looked up sweetly and said:

"Oh, no; you can't do that."

At this the gentleman, lost his temper. He rose angrily and, towering above Mr. Seddon, he said: "Very well; we shall not bring our factory here at all then, and your people will lose all this great business."

And Mr. Seddon gently tapped together the ends of his great fingers and said:

"I hope, dear sir, you will not let that fact cause you too much distress. I understand that there are still places in this world where you can poison people. But you cannot poison them in New Zealand."

There was the whole situation in a nut shell. I could by no chance hit upon words better fitted to end this inquiry with one illuminating summary of the whole matter. Into one phrase Mr. Seddon had compressed the economies of the rest of the world and the economies of New Zealand.

"There are still places where you can poison people; you cannot poison them in New Zealand. Why should we poison them anywhere? Why should there be any place on earth where human life is worth less than in this Utopia of the South Seas? Why should there be any place where men are less decent or kindly or more willing to throttle one another for a handful of dollars? It is well to have factories and more business and more commerce; New Zealanders know that. But they have resolved that, if they cannot have factories without industrialism, without piling up around them such earthy infernos as Patterson, New Jersey, and Birmingham, England, without having open sewers like the Passaic and disease-breeders like the Merimac without great populations reduced to mere brutality and rat-hole living—then they will not have factories at all."

And upon that rock we shall, some day have to stand. We may like it or dislike it, we may argue against it until we are blue in the face, we may disprove it with all the learned theories beneath the sun. Still, to that one proposition we shall come back at last, that a perfectly cold-blooded view, merely as a plain business principle, not one of the triumphs of the world glorified in worth having if it involves unsanitary conditions or the madness of competition that carries one man to superstitious and a thousand men to hell. It is better to have more health and less wealth, says the New Zealand proverb, true word. And if all these memorable changes mean anything, they mean a progression to exactly that state as the first fundamental of a genuine civilization.

"Troops to quell strike in Mexico" are the headlines of a daily paper of recent date. Certainly, what are troops for—except to make the wage-slave know his place. Mexico used to be a decent country before American capital got in there. "More troops" is the constant cry of capital. And the men who work foot the bill—and then get shot. Smart people.

TAKEN UP—By George Heisserer and posted below by J. L. Hale, a justice of the peace in Sylvania township, of Scott county, on the 8th day of December, 1906, the following described property: A dark bay mare colt about 18 months old, white spot in forehead. Appraised at \$20.

George Heisserer, Taker up.

LEGISLATIVE DOINGS.

At this early day it is impossible to even guess what may happen in the Missouri legislature. Bills are being introduced thick and fast—and that is a bad sign. When a legislature undertakes to do too much it generally does nothing. But every sucker that is sent to Jefferson City thinks he has to "stick in his bill." It is needless to comment on the many bills that are being introduced—most of them may never be heard of again.

A measure that will be bitterly opposed was recommended by the Democratic governor, drawn by the Republican attorney-general, and introduced by a Kansas City senator. It is a new anti-trust law that substitutes imprisonment for fines, and prevents a person from holding stock in more than one corporation or pool in restraint of trade. There is reason to believe that this bill will pass. The Democrat or Republican that opposes it will not be able to again face his constituents and shout, "Down with the trusts!"

It is a good law, and I believe it will help us some down here—if it is not loaded down with "amendments" so as to make it of little or no value. Not only have we the milling trust, but we have an "octopus" which reaches all over Southeast Missouri that regulates our finances.

We have the Southeast Missouri Trust Company. Think of it! A TRUST COMPANY right here in the Gibraltar of Democracy with Democratic officials, directors and stockholders. It is located at Cape Girardeau, and that great Democratic statesman and supporter of Congress-ism—resident Russell, W. H. Miller, is its president. James McPheeters and Steve Hunter, two dead-in-the-wool Cleveland-Bryan-Dockery-Folk Democrats, of this county, are among the directors.

This trust company is the "hub," and the various banks in this end of the state are the "spokes." Together these make the "wheel" that grinds out the interest. The "financiers" who own the principal stock in the banks of the various counties are the stockholders of the Southeast Missouri Trust Company, of Cape Girardeau.

If the new law prohibits the stockholder of one corporation from holding stock in another, that ought to cook the goose of this great and beneficent Democratic trust. But will it?

If competition is a good thing, let's have a little of it among the banks. A banker will tell you that "competition is the life of trade," but he doesn't mean it to apply to the banking business. He means labor. He thinks it "stimulates ambition" for a fellow to get out and underbid his neighbor for a job.

But when it is suggested to him that he ought to underbid his neighbor for the loan of money, he will tell you that "that isn't business."

The bankers have the most formidable organization in the world. And no organization of pirates was ever so harmful and so dangerous to society. First they are organized into "groups." I think a "group" takes in a congressional district. From the groups a state organization is formed. From the state organizations a national organization, and from the national an anti-national organization is formed—so that the Shylocks of the whole world are in close touch.

And they are powerful. They control every government under the sun—except New Zealand, Australia and Switzerland. And how well they govern you ought to know. Their constant cry is, "More war ships!" "Bigger war ships!" "Increase the army!"

They are such patriots. They always favor "good government"—that is to say, good government for the banks. They don't want any Socialism or "dividin' up," as they call it. They want the whole cheese. Now don't accuse me of being "prejudiced." I do not blame them when they are engaged in banking—not in this civilization of "every fellow for himself and the devil take the hindmost." Who will blame the capitalist for taking care of himself?

And, then, the people want these conditions. If they didn't want them they couldn't be. Don't they vote straight every two years—and oftener if they get a chance?

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Kelo Telephone Company will be held at the office of said company in the city of Illinois, Scott County, Mo., on the 20th day of January 1907, at 9 a. m. for the purpose of electing directors of said company for the coming year and for such other business as may properly come before said meeting. AXEL KJER, Secretary Kelo Telephone Co.

OFFERS \$1,000,000 REWARD.

J. A. Wayland, of the Appeal to Reason, makes this startling announcement:

The supreme court of the United States has held that kidnapping is a perfectly legal method of taking an accused man from one state to another. This decision was rendered in the now famous Moyer-Haywood case, in which the defendants were both Socialists and workmen. Will the supreme court of the United States hold to this same opinion if the defendant is a republican and a capitalist?

To give the supreme court the opportunity to pass on a case of kidnapping a capitalist politician wanted out a charge of murder in a sister state. I will give \$1,000,000 to the person or persons who capture Ex-Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, who is now supposed to be in hiding in Indiana under the protection of the governor of that state, and return him, forcibly or otherwise, to the state authorities of Kentucky.

The Appeal has absolutely no interest in the Taylor-Goebel feud of Kentucky, but I want to put it up to the supreme court of the United States to decide a case of kidnapping where the victim is a republican politician and a personal friend of the president. It will be remembered that Taylor and Goebel were the republican and democratic candidates for governor of Kentucky. Taylor held the office and Goebel was a hot aspirant for the same. Goebel was assassinated; Taylor fled the state and a warrant was issued for his arrest. The governor of Indiana refused to recognize requisition papers, as did also the governor of Pennsylvania—both republicans.

The supreme court of the United States says in its recent decision: "Looking first at what was alleged to have occurred in Colorado touching the arrest of the petitioner and his deportation from that state, we do not perceive that anything done there, however hastily or inconsiderately done, can be adjusted to be in violation of the constitution or laws of the United States. Even if it be true that the arrest and deportation from Colorado was by fraud and connivance, to which the governor of Colorado was a party, this does not make out a case of violation of the rights of the appellants under the constitution and laws of the United States."

In other words, any person, or persons, is at liberty to snatching Taylor, carry him across the border and deliver him to the authorities of Kentucky, and it will be a perfectly legal procedure and upheld by the highest court of the land. It matters not how inconsiderately or hastily this action may be done, it will not be a violation of the constitutional rights of Taylor, capitalist and republican. The supreme court will back the kidnapers and protect them until it holds to its recent decision.

The only stipulation regarding the payment of the \$1,000,000 reward is that Taylor must be handed over to the Kentucky authorities and placed behind the bars before the trial of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners is begun.

Let us put it up to the capitalist courts to treat a capitalist as it does a workman, and make the case so prominent and public that it will rivet the attention of the entire civilized world.

HUBBARD ON DIVIDIN' UP.

They reproach us with "dividin' up," i. e., if you have 50 cents and your neighbor has no money, they say that under Socialism you would have to give him two bits, but under capitalism, if you have 50 cents and his neighbor has one hundred dollars, you have to give him two bits. The farmer now produces a bale of cotton worth \$250 and divides up with the capitalist by giving him \$200 of it. The factory worker produces \$2,450 of wealth per year, divides up with the capitalist and gives him \$2,013 of it. The worker produces a whole hog and a whole cow. They "divide up" with the capitalist and give him the steak while they themselves eat the soup. Labor produces all wealth and "divides it up" with the capitalist so that the capitalist gets the lion's share with his bare hands and brown-stain front while the laborer lives in a shanty built of American mud and brick, and wears a ragged and shabby coat and a shabby hat. The capitalist's wife is dressed in silk and expensive furs, from the frigid north, her wrists are encased with bracelets and her neck with a necklace of gold, and her hair bedecked with diamonds and rubies, while the farmer's wife, as she crawls down between two rows of cotton, is dressed in calico, ragged, her neck tied up with a red handkerchief and her hair is bedecked with cow-dog ears. The capitalist's wife's cow-dog ears are the bread for the children of the poor till it can eat no more, then they feed it steak until it takes the dyspepsia and goes to the dog hospital. It eats until 'til its teeth rot, and is sent to the dog hospital, who fills them with gold, while the old Democrats and republicans who foot the bill can't afford to have their own teeth filled with cement, and so they have old snaggle teeth, and if you don't believe it look in their mouths. This is dividin' up with a vengeance.

AT THE BEGINNING.

Lawyer—Were you present when the trouble began between the prisoner and his wife?
Witness—Yes, sir. It was two years ago.
"What happened then?"
"I attended their wedding."—Cleveland Leader.

GROWTH OF FARMER'S UNION.

A special dispatch from Fort Worth, Tex., to the Globe Democrat says: "History does not record a more phenomenal growth than of the farmers' union, an organization born in Texas a little more than four years ago, and which began operations with a membership of ten persons. Today it has a membership of more than 100,000, covering every southern state and spreading into six states located north of the Mason and Dixon line. Its members declare that it has already accomplished what no other organization has ever been able to do—that is, it has the cotton situation of the United States well in hand and under the most thorough control. It has accomplished this through the careful education of its members, and its power and influence is constantly increasing. It is believed that within a brief period it will be able to thoroughly control the marketing of all agricultural products and largely eliminate the middleman from the situation, enabling the farmer instead of the speculator to step in and control the markets."

EVERY ORGANIZER AN OFFICER.

The farmers' union was organized at Point, in Reynolds county, August 28, 1902. The organizers and charter members were: Dr. Lee Searles, J. B. Morris, O. H. Rhodes, W. T. Cochran, Newton Gresham, T. J. Pound, J. S. Turner, T. W. Hamilton, Jesse Adams and W. S. Sisk. The original membership, embracing only ten, all of whom were active, decided that every promoter of the enterprise should have his name memorialized by being an officer of the union from which such great things were expected. Accordingly, the constitution and by-laws were drawn up and the officers elected, as follows: Dr. Lee Searles, honor. president; J. B. Morris, vice-president; O. H. Rhodes, secretary; W. T. Cochran, treasurer; Newton Gresham, general organizer; T. J. Pound, J. S. Turner, T. W. Hamilton, Jesse Adams and W. S. Sisk, directors.

The objects and aims of the union, as set forth in the following constitution:

1. To encourage as much as possible the present mortgage-labor system.
2. To assist our members in buying and selling.
3. To labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the sciences of crop diversification and scientific culture.
4. To constantly strive to secure entire harmony and good will among all mankind and brotherly love among ourselves.
5. To form a more adequate union with those in authority for a more rigid and impartial enforcement of the law, that crime, vice and immorality may be suppressed.
6. To ward off the tears of the distressed, the blood of the martyrs, the lambs of innocent children, the sweat of honest labor and the virtue of a happy home as the brightest jewels known.

This is no political party, and no such thing as a "farm" or "labor" party, so much as a discussion of particular issues. We do not feel it right to place shackles upon the limbs of a pedagogue upon the lips of any one who may wish to discuss for educational purposes the science of government, for upon this rock all important structural moral or material development.

IT IS POLITICS.

The first national headquarters were established at Emory, the home of the president. They were subsequently moved to Point, thence to Greenville, and about fourteen months ago finally located at Dallas. Operations for two years after organization were confined to Texas, but since that time the organization has spread so that at the present time state and local unions exist in all the southern states and in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, California and Illinois. The present officers of the organization are: E. A. Gwyn, president; B. F. Chapman, secretary and treasurer; and B. J. Nall, general organizer.

There have been steady and persistent efforts made to draw the farmers' movement state-wide, but as an organization it has managed so far to concentrate its efforts on Texas, which is why the members had not been so numerous as they are now. The membership of the organization is now estimated to be about 100,000. The organization has a large fund of money, and has been successful in its efforts to secure the repeal of the Texas law which has always been for the benefit of the stockholder.

Similar terms—Stock Bill Stone used to have the confidence of the masses of the people of Missouri, but when he organized the "Missouri Health Society" and got backing powder on his noseless forehead, it was easy for the people to track him into the camp of the baking powder trust. Dan Kelly, the legislative agent of the trust, is in exile. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Lee left the state. But Baking Powder Bill is in the United States Senate.

MR. PUBLISHER

Want a Bargain?

I have 175 pounds of this 9 point type (the type with which this paper is set) which I will sell for 25 cents per lb. Plenty of figures and sorts. My reason for selling so cheap is that I have a "new dress" lying idle in the office that I do not care to open while this is in the office for fear of mixing them. A snap.

The Kicker, Benton, Mo.

JUST FOR A TRIAL.

The Kicker has arranged for a pictorial supplement—just to see how it will take. My principal reason for installing it is for the children—the "funny pictures." The daily papers use it and I notice that children often clamor for it.

These supplements are furnished by an eastern concern and my contract with them is that only clean reading matter and "only such advertisements as are accepted by the magazines" are to appear.

But most magazines and daily newspapers will print any sort of advertisement that are paid to print—and will pass through the mails. I notice that this supplement contains advertisements that I would not accept, and warn my readers against them. Such advertisements as appeared last week by "Cheerful Moments," or by the "International Amusement and Concessions Co." are fakes. In fact, quite all the advertisements that appear in this supplement are fakes—as are quite all patent medicine and investment advertisements that appear anywhere.

I do not know whether I will continue this supplement or not. It costs very little—and if I thought my readers would only look at the pictures and not be "trapped in" by the advertisements, I would continue. I would regret it if the Kicker caused some "fool and his money to part." It was my intention to make this announcement last week, but there was no room. Let's look at the pictures and forget about the advertisements.

THE SOUTHEAST.

Deater Messenger, Miss. (Columbia, the long letter of Jesse Gray, a farmer of the Zedok neighborhood, was the victim of a lamp explosion last Friday, and she was so badly burned that she died Monday. The story is that a merchant at Zedok ordered a barrel of coal oil and by a mistake a barrel of gasoline was shipped to him instead. He did not discover the mistake and sold a gallon to Jesse Gray. He took the oil home. That night when his daughter lit the lamp, an explosion followed and she was knocked inside and horribly burned. It is understood that the barrel of oil was sent out from the Bloomfield agency of Waters-Pierce Oil Co. The matter has been placed in the hands of Attorney Ralph Wammack at Bloomfield, with instructions to bring suit for \$10,000 against the Waters-Pierce Oil Co. for damages.

Missouri Shareholders: All well regulated corporations have their dues. The first thing a railroad company does after their tracks are laid is to pick out the men they want for their judges and members of the Supreme Court, then they elect Democrats and Republicans and send them before the people for election. The people never see anything but the label—they never look at the man—they are party slaves and have been taught to vote for the label and take chances on the man. The railroad put out the candidates for judges of both parties and the people elect them and then the railroads incorporate them as a part of their assets and are ready to do business. Of course the railroads have other official assets such as the president of the United States, a bunch of congressmen and the U. S. Senate, but the judges and the rolling stock are first to be looked after.

Iron County Register: About the biggest "graft" I know of is the State University. It never knows what it demands of the people. New "schools" are continually being organized, and with each "school" created comes a plea for more money. A "school for Journalism" is established at Sedon and in one time it will be supplemented with other organizations—that is the expense of the "party" organizers, who are taught that they must not question and speculate under the sacred name of Journalism.

Deater Messenger: The University of Missouri, situated at Columbia is contemplating making for another year at the legislature. They now stand a new library building. The expenditure of Missouri in an educational institution is a country high school where students may prepare themselves for the state university, if they desire to attend it. There is too big a gap between the rural school and the university, that the state could better afford to fill than putting on more accessories at Columbia.

Dunklin Democrat: There will not be as much cotton planted in this county as was last year. The pickers, the legislative agent of the trust, is in exile. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Lee left the state. But Baking Powder Bill is in the United States Senate.

MR. PUBLISHER

Want a Bargain?

I have 175 pounds of this 9 point type (the type with which this paper is set) which I will sell for 25 cents per lb. Plenty of figures and sorts. My reason for selling so cheap is that I have a "new dress" lying idle in the office that I do not care to open while this is in the office for fear of mixing them. A snap.

The Kicker, Benton, Mo.

Deater Messenger: The farmers of Scott county are organizing a union, the aim and purpose of which is to get a higher price for their crops. It will sort if they will only stay together long enough.