

THE appointment and confirmation of T. J. Akins as postmaster at St. Louis was about the biggest joke that could have been played on the republicans of that city.

HENRY H. RODGERS, the financier and reputed partner of John D. Rockefeller, died May 19, of apoplexy. Missourians will remember him as the man who had such a lot of fun with young Mr. Hadley when he imagined he was in the "trust busting" business.

#### HADLEY KILLED HIS OWN BILL

Gov. Hadley has evidently forgotten that he is the biggest kind of an accident. Since the adjournment of the legislature, shutting off his daily message or interview, he is breaking into the newspapers, exploiting himself. George W. Humphrey, president pro tem of the senate calls him down on his last butt in. Mr. Humphrey says:

"The governor's statement on the history of home rule legislation is on a par with the position of the republican members of the senate during its discussion—amusing, really pathetic.

"He says that twenty-five amendments were put on the bill in the senate. The facts are that Senators Mayer of St. Joseph and Krone of St. Louis agreed on every amendment when the bill was considered in the senate except three, and all of these were agreed to by the conference committee except the one making the law effective now instead of 1910.

"The committee adjourned to give time to consider this amendment and there the conference ended. The governor then got busy. Alarmed at the offer of the democratic members to give home rule to St. Louis and Kansas City, he suddenly finds that Kansas City has a democratic mayor and directs that the bill be amended so as to apply only to St. Louis.

"The republican members of the assembly took their orders and killed the bill. The democrats offered to give St. Louis and Kansas City home rule with the power of removal of the executive heads of the police department vested in the governor and to make the law effective at once. The republicans, by strict orders from the governor, demanded that the law be made effective July 1, 1910, or else apply only to St. Louis.

"The governor has talked liberally about there being three branches of our government, but I charged on the floor of the senate, and I say now that not a single republican senator was voting his own convictions or the wishes of his people, but on the simple order as it came from the governor.

"The position of the democratic members of the senate is that Mr. Hadley is intoxicated with the possibility of the powers that he, as governor, has in these cities, and does not propose to relinquish them. Home rule, according to his doctrine, is all right as a campaign argument, but is not to be put into practice while Kansas City has a democratic mayor.

"Mr. Hadley has use for the political power given him by law. He has denied home rule to both of these cities. The more he tries to explain the more the people of these cities will be convinced of this fact."

#### SOME FACTS ABOUT THE TARIFF

In October of last year H. E. Miles, a vice-president of the National Association of manufacturers, describing himself as "a republican manufacturer and a protectionist," issued a pamphlet on tariff making and one embodying some statements on the tariff by the Hon. Sereno E. Payne. From the latter this paragraph is taken:

"The entire cost of converting beets into sugar, including the cost of the beets and all other material used in the operation, together with the cost of all labor involved, is only 46½ per cent of the wholesale price of the sugar. (Census 1900, Vol. 6, part 2, p. 495.) The tariff is 75 per cent of the wholesale price, or nearly double the cost. The average wholesale price per pound of sugar in Great Britain in 1905 was 2.65 cents. In New York it was 5.26 cents, or nearly double. A great refiner tells me the cost of sugar from sugar cane is about the same as from beets."

The meaning of that can more clearly be comprehended in connection with an article published in the New York Journal of Commerce within a week, which shows that the sugar trust has been selling sugar for export two cents a pound under the price for domestic consumption. Perhaps a more illuminat-

ing view of this condition may be had by this quite reasonable illustration, assuming that the trust had a distributing agency in this city:

(Enter Two Country Grocers.)

First Grocer—I want a barrel of standard granulated. What's the price?

Agent—Where's your place of business?

First Grocer—Cobourg, Ontario.

Agent—Export price, \$2.60. Here's a 325-pound barrel. The amount is \$8.45. Thanks. (To the second grocer)—What can I do for you?

Second Grocer—A barrel of standard granulated. Two-sixty is pretty cheap, isn't it?

Agent—Where's your place of business?

Second Grocer—Hammondsport, N. Y.

Agent—That'll be \$4.60. A 325-pound barrel is \$14.94.

Second Grocer—How's that? You sold this man a barrel for \$2.60.

Agent—Oh, he's a Canadian dealer. He gets the export price, which is \$2 a hundred under the domestic price.

Second Grocer—And that's what the tariff does, is it? I see.

That is exactly what the tariff does. And it is further pointed out that, while the sugar tariff is equal to 80 per cent, and the article is a daily necessity in every household in the country, whether poor or rich, the tariff on the furs of the rich is but 35 per cent, on their expensive hats 50 per cent, their paintings and statuary 20 per cent, their automobiles 45 per cent, and their diamonds 10 per cent. Yes, it is the same tariff, dear wage-earner, that they told you was levied for your benefit.

The foregoing is from the Rochester, New York, Herald, and only touches a part of the hardships endured from a prohibitive tariff. We quote Hon. Champ Clark, in the National Monthly: "A great many persons in reasoning about the tariff and revenues proceed upon the incorrect theory that the higher the tariff the greater the revenue, when in most cases the reverse is true.

"For instance, on the cheapest sort of woolen blankets the ad valorem rates are as high as 182 per cent, and in the last year for which the figures were available only \$40.00 worth of such blankets were imported! The duty collected on them was \$67.16. That rate is practically prohibitive and forces people—the masses of the people—to pay exorbitant prices for their blankets; but nevertheless that rate stands untouched in the Payne bill and also in the Aldrich bill! Wherefore? Did the Ways and Means republicans understand that that rate is prohibitive? Most assuredly they did, for it was a republican, Judge Crumpacker of Indiana, who fully developed that fact at the "hearings" by cross-examining William Whitman of Boston. Still that prohibitive rate remained in the Payne bill which Judge Crumpacker helped to report, for which he spoke on the floor of the house and for which he voted on final passage. Not only did Crumpacker demonstrate the prohibitive character of that particular rate before the committee, but I enlarged upon it in the house, so that every man that voted for it did it with his eyes open.

"It may be asked by some one, 'Why did not the house change it?' Because under the special rule—as fine a sample of the despotism of the machine as was ever seen—the rates on woolen goods were absolutely immune from amendment. Wherefore? I can not tell. If I had a Sherlock Holmes at my command, I would find out; but somewhere under cover there was and is an influence operating in Washington which enables the interests to hold on to the enormous and unjustifiable special privileges which they have enjoyed for nearly half a century and which are increased rather than diminished as the years go by.

"Now, suppose a case. Suppose that ad valorem rate of 182 per cent on cheap blankets were cut in two, what then? Foreign blankets in large quantities would come in unless the American manufacturers reduced the prices of their blankets to something reasonable, in which case the government would collect a large revenue and the people at the same time would get cheaper blankets. On the other hand, if the American manufacturers should shut out foreign blankets by cutting prices, the consumers would benefit thereby. So, from any point of view, the prohibitive rate of 182 per cent ought to have been cut in two. It looks as though any man with bowels of compassion would favor that when he remembers the suffering, disease and death which cheap blankets would prevent."

PRESIDENT TAFT is the most optimistic optimist in the whole push. He has expressed an abiding faith that the tariff bill will be in his hands by June 20.

SENATOR BAILEY only asked for thirty minutes to absolve himself and other democrats for their vote for a duty on iron ore. He needed thirty years—and then some.

At Gainesville, Ga., last week, a burglar exchanged shots with the widow of Gen. Longstreet and got away with a bullet concealed in his anatomy instead of valuables.

CARUTHERSVILLE is having the time of its existence this week—the Southeast Missouri Drummers' association is in session there and "something doing" every minute.

It is reported, says the Doniphan Prospect-News, that about two billions dollars of gold is missing from circulation. It is barely possible that the country editors have it buried. [You may search THE PRESS outfit.]

A SCULPTOR has been awarded the privilege of making a bust of Roosevelt for the senate chamber, and the Fort Worth Record is moved to say that "during his incumbency Mr. Roosevelt made enough busts to fill a public art gallery."

TREDDY killed a lion that was about to bite the other fellow, and Kermit, not to be outdone, watched around until he caught a leopard in the act of scratching one of their coons and laid him low in the very nick of time—the correspondents say.

AND now the Rev. Dr. Vaughn, that Chicago preacher, says that the husband should "rule" the family, but the wife have absolute control of the cash. The remaining "rule" after that would be what the authority of the average husband generally is—a comfortable self-deception.

THOMAS L. HISGEN, who was the independence—or Hearst—party candidate for president last November, has announced, in an interview in the New York World, that hereafter he will act with the democratic party. Of course we'll take him in, for "while the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return," but we're not roasting any stalled steers or crying around on necks to prove our gladness.

The senate expected to tackle page 70 of the 300-page tariff bill last Monday, and this is the seventh week it has been under discussion in that body, and the further they go the worse it gets. The senate may send it back to the house in October (we doubt it) and then, in a revised shape, the bill goes to the senate again—and see here, will some republican brother tell us when we'll get to doing business and "prospering" under that "revised downward" tariff?

#### MISSOURI LEADS

Corn in Missouri. The great American cereal, the world's greatest grain crop, the cap sheaf of Missouri's superb agricultural wealth, is corn—Indian corn. This great crop, cultivated by the Indians before the discovery of America, and now a commercial crop of Europe, Africa, Australia and all America, is a greater source of wealth, directly and indirectly, than any other crop produced on our farms. The world produces annually 3,340,000,000 bushels of corn. The United States produces annually 2,575,000,000 bushels, or more than three-fourths of the entire crop of the world.

Missouri occupies the central position of the greatest corn area of the globe. Five states, of which Missouri is the central one, produce one-third of the entire crop of the world, and almost 50 per cent of the crop of the United States. Missouri farms yielded in one year 314,000,000 bushels of corn, which is more than 1,100 bushels for each farm family in the state.

#### One Victim of Protection

It is a pleasure to notice that the Harvester trust—almost alone among big industrial enterprises—made more money in 1908 than in 1907 or 1906. The pleasure would be keener if it arose from possession of a comfortable bunch of the stock, says the Saturday Evening Post. It is, however, merely philosophic, arising from contemplation of the fact that while the average wage per employe was a little higher than in 1906, the labor cost was lower.

The average amount paid in wages and salaries per man rose a trifle, but for each dollar so paid more goods were sold. Also, the sales abroad were larger than ever before. The trust is, of course, a victim rather than a beneficiary of protection. The tariff raises the price of iron and wood, the trust's raw materials, besides incidentally hampering it in France. In spite of this handicap, and of the fact that it pays American wages, it is the world's greatest exporter of farm machinery.

The usual answer to this conundrum is that the trust has a lot of valuable patents and special devices. In other words, it has brains. Without casting any aspersions upon the intellectuals of the Harvester trust, we may say that it has no monopoly in that particular. Other American industries have as much brains as the Harvester trust, and can get along as well without protection.

## J. H. WICECARVER

.....Dealer In.....

Hardware, Stoves, Cutlery, Sash, Doors, Farm Implements, Paints, Oil, Brushes, Lime and Cement, Plows, and Garden Tools.

Four cultivators worth \$18 will go now for \$16  
Sixteen Volunteer cultivators worth \$10 will go now for only \$17  
Riding and Disc cultivators at Bargain Prices  
Screen Doors, Windows and Wire Cloth

GIVE ME A CALL

Marble Hill, - - - - - Missouri

## H. L. MILLER, UNDERTAKER.

A Complete Stock of Undertaker's Supplies always on hand.

### ALSO, JEWELER!

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Sewing Machines repaired. All work done promptly and guaranteed. Prices right. Give me a call.

On the corner north of Clark's Hardware Store  
**H. L. MILLER, LUTESVILLE, MO**

CHARLES KING, PRES. B. H. BOLLINGER, VICE-PRES.  
DANIEL FISH, CARRIER

## BANK OF ZALMA.

ZALMA, MISSOURI.

Capital - - - - - \$12,000.00  
Surplus - - - - - \$1,500.00

DIRECTORS -

B. H. Bollinger, Chas. King, D. F. Myers, Leo Slinkard and C. H. Page.

Funds secured by Burglar insurance and National Safe & Lock Co. Screw Door Safe with Sargent & Greenleaf double time lock. Interest paid on Time Deposits. Your Business Solicited.

C. M. WITMER, Pres't. F. M. WELLS, Cashier.  
CHAS. O. HOBBS, Asst. Cash'r. ROBERT DRUM, SR., 1st Vice-Pres.  
E. B. RECK, 2nd Vice-President

## Bollinger County Bank,

Lutesville, - - - - - Missouri.

Capital \$25,000 Surplus \$14,000

DIRECTORS

F. M. Wells C. M. Witmer Chas. O. Hobbs E. B. Reck Robert Drum, Sr  
Interest paid on time deposits. Funds secured by Burglar Insurance and Mosier Screw Door Safe, with Yale Triple Time Lock. Your Business Solicited.

## Peoples Bank

LUTESVILLE, MISSOURI.

J. J. CHANDLER, President.

J. A. BERRY, Vice-President.

SAM J. McMINN, Cashier.

W. T. DICKEY, Asst. Cashier.

Your Patronage Solicited.

## Read Between the Lines

Began Business	-	1906
Capital	-	\$15,000.00
No Surplus	No Deposits	No Business
... NOW WE HAVE ...		
Surplus	-	\$1,000.00
Deposits	-	more than \$40,000.00
Resources	-	more than \$57,000.00

A Safe and Steadily Growing Business  
Hundreds of Satisfied Customers

The Result of Three Years Efforts.  
Your Business is Respectfully Solicited

The Bank of Marble Hill

C. A. Sander, President. J. A. Taylor and J. E. Kinder,  
Vice Presidents. G. B. Snider, Cashier.

WE PAY INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS

POOR Q...