

THE MARBLE HILL PRESS.

Terms—\$1.00 a Year

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.

Circulation, 1,200

Vol. 36.

Marble Hill, Missouri, Thursday, June 29, 1916.

No. 9

J. M. Carnahan of Carter County



In the proper column of THE PRESS appears the formal announcement of Hon. John M. Carnahan of Carter county, who is a candidate for the democratic nomination for state senator from this, twenty-first senatorial district, comprising Bollinger, Butler, Cape Girardeau, Carter, Ripley and Wayne counties. Mr. Carnahan comes highly recommended, and is worthy of the honor to which he aspires.

The Current Local Mr. Carnahan's home paper, says of him: "He was born and reared in Carter county and spent his boyhood laboring on the farm, and by his own efforts, he has developed into a successful and influential man, equipped with a broad education, and we believe there is no man in the district possessing better qualifications than he for representing it in the Missouri senate."

"Here in Carter county where Mr. Carnahan has long been identified with many of the leading business interests, he is well liked and will have practically the undivided and whole-hearted support of the democratic voters. He is a very sociable gentleman, of pleasing personality, a good mixer and is quite popular in adjoining counties of the district. He is also well known to the democracy of this county, having served three terms as circuit clerk and recorder, receiving the nomination for reelection two terms without opposition, and is now filling his first term as prosecuting attorney. He also served two terms as school commissioner several years ago. His long service as a public official has met with the hearty approval of his constituents and, too, his official record is without blot or blemish. Another indication of his popularity in his home county is evidenced by the fact that the democracy of Carter county has come out in the strongest terms for his nomination, his candidacy having received the endorsement of the county convention in March, and this favorable spirit is catching and growing in all parts of the district."

"In the event of his election we predict that he will make himself a power in the senate, a member who will prove himself to be one of the most intelligent, able, faithful and efficient lawmakers of that body. He is one of the strong active democrats of this section, having been an ardent supporter of Jeffersonian principles since attaining his majority, and as a member of the senate he will be a democrat of the vigorous and stalwart type, faithful and loyal to his party and its policies but he will not be narrowly partisan. The needs of all the people and the welfare of the state and district will be his chief and constant care, nor will he be influenced to support any measure in which he cannot see that the welfare of the people is promoted and conserved."

"Being the son of an humble, but honest farmer, he has a heart interest in the welfare of the common people and an honest desire to benefit them whenever opportunity arises. He will be a builder, a constructive legislator, he will stand for hon-

esty and efficiency in the administration of the state's affairs, for economy in appropriations, for good schools and good roads, for equitable taxation, for applied business methods in the public service, for decency and civic righteousness—in short, for a big, prosperous and progressive Missouri. Furthermore, he is one of our foremost citizens, has always been an active and aggressive supporter of every movement having for its object the advancement and social betterment of the town or surrounding community. He is a member of the M. E. Church, South, of Van Buren, and is also affiliated with the Masonic, Odd Fellow and M. W. of A. fraternal orders. A better or cleaner man could not be found to represent the district."

Former Citizen For Bond Issue

A message from one who loves old Bollinger county, for there is where I first saw the light of day and grew to manhood on a farm. Becoming acquainted with most every kind of labor in my boyhood days when a great deal of Bollinger county was just a wilderness, I drove a four-ox team, hauling lumber from the pine hills of Madison county across the country to Cape Girardeau.

I was here when the Iron Mountain railroad was built. I worked on the grade. I have hauled all kinds of timber over all kinds of roads. I have threshed wheat and driven a machine over a great part of Bollinger and Madison counties. I've been engaged in the sawmill business for twenty years. I know something of the advantages of a good road, and I now understand that Bollinger county has a proposition to be voted on for road improvement.

I want to say thru the press of your county to all of my old friends, who have stood so faithfully by me in the past, that I am thoroughly convinced that good roads are one of the greatest assets of the country. They will add to every enterprise, help real estate, benefit the school, the church and the home, and I hope to see the bond issue carry, as I believe you can not spend public money in a better way for all the people.

With best wishes to all,
J. Q. D. WHITENER,
Pres. J. Q. D. Whitener Land and Lumber Company, Marquand, Mo.

The Stock and Products Show

The stock and products show held at Marble Hill last December, considering the lateness in the season, the comparative short notice and the inexperience of the promoters, was a grand success. At that time announcement was made that another and better one would be held this fall, sometime during the month of October.

October is a good ways off, but it is not too early for the people to be thinking about it and getting their stock and products in shape to show. The farmers and others should be looking out for good potatoes, oats, hay, fruit, and other products. The women should be busy preparing their canned fruit, jellies, preserves, needle work etc., so they can show the best they have. It will not only be a credit to the persons who show the products, but to the county as well.

If this meeting is well advertised we can have people from adjoining counties and from a distance here to see what Bollinger county can produce. Who knows but that these shows might be the means of a county fair being organized? Let's all take an interest in this and push it along. The citizens of Marble Hill will have a meeting before long, appoint the committees and get out the premium lists. Any suggestions along this line, if sent to this paper,

will be turned over to the proper parties so that nothing will be overlooked. CONTRIBUTED.

Why the Bonds?

John says too much tax!
Now, John, let us examine your statement.

In the first place, can you imagine a man in the county so silly as to favor an unnecessary tax of any kind? We must concede that the men favoring a bond issue are as honest in their conviction as you are in yours. Then the only logical way for you is to take facts as they are and be controlled by justice and reason and not by prejudice.

John, have you thought of the amount we are now spending on our roads? The records show it to be about \$23,000—this includes poll tax and all. How much of this amount do you pay?

The records further show that since you are not a poll tax payer that you pay 35 cents on each \$100 of your assessed valuation. If your assessment is \$1000 you have been paying \$3.50 per year for road purposes. The proposition is, if the bond proposition carries that you will pay just 3 1/2 cents more on the \$100 valuation than you now pay. This would make 35 cents more on the \$100 which would be only \$7.50 increase in twenty years, more than you will pay without the bond issue.

You claim to be in favor of good roads. What promise have we of any better roads under the present system? Can you point to a single mile of good road in the county, built by public funds under our present road system?

Our most conservative men that oppose the bond issue have said they never expected good roads in our county, while they go on and participate in spending \$23,000 annually or about \$63 for each day of the year, Sunday not excepted. This rate of expenditure and extravagance will cost us \$460,000 in 20 years, this being the time limit of the bonds.

Now, keep in mind the current opinion is that with this expenditure under the present system we will never have any permanent roads.

On the other hand does anybody believe that there is not enough intelligence in the people of this county to give us some good roads with a bond issue?

You say, "Yes, if we were to get a fair deal." Is it possible we can't trust our courts and those who are in authority? Did we not elect those men?

But you say the amount asked for in the bonds will not work all the roads and the people will not be satisfied. Are we working all the roads now, while we are spending \$63 a day or \$460,000 in 20 years?

Are all the people satisfied now? You further say it is not right to bond the county when you can't spend the money so as to give every man a road by or near his place.

If your idea was to be adhered to, in all public improvements, we would never make any improvements.

In the building of the Panama canal, the public money spent would be \$75,000 to Bollinger county if this amount had been divided equally with the people of the nation. Does the canal run by Missouri or Bollinger county, your farm or mine?

And is not this true of all public improvements, in the leveeing of rivers, the building of harbors and irrigation of the deserts by the government?

Are we not now as a nation spending \$250,000 a day down on the border of Mexico to protect and benefit our citizens down there?

If you will show us any other way to stop this waste of public money on our roads and give us

better roads than a bond issue you have the guarantee that every man in the county favoring bonds will abandon the bond idea and go with you.

We think this a fair proposition and experience of the past suggests the bond proposition as the most practical thing in sight.

J. M. WELKER.

Country and City Co-operation

"The farmer, of all men, is given the most advice. Perhaps he is at first inclined to resent it, to feel that other folks ought to attend to their own business and let him manage his," writes W. L. Nelson, assistant secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, in a bulletin entitled, "Rural Progress in Missouri." "It is possible, though, that after more mature consideration he sees in the continued advice not so much of fault finding as acknowledgement of the importance of the place that farming holds in the world's work. The commercial club or other organization that interests itself in the activities of the farmer does so, not in a meddlesome manner, but in recognition of the dependence of city upon the country. This is country life paid the highest compliment."

It is not for country communities to resent the activities, agricultural or otherwise, of commercial clubs—for in these clubs, in many country towns, must be given credit for making the first effective organized effort toward local upbuilding and betterment.

"Cities have been quick to recognize their dependence upon the country, for nowhere save from the fields can the workers in factories be fed."

"The interests of town and country are, in a broad way, identical. This fact realized, corporation lines are lost and country and country towns are brought into helpful and sympathetic touch with each other."

"Farms are factories. The town that adds to their efficiency, adds to its own trade. So it is worth while for the town to aid in the promotion of better and more profitable agriculture. It is directly to the interests of the town that the farmer be an efficient farmer; that he adds to the deposits in both his banks—the town bank where his deposits are written in the passbook, and the farm bank where his deposits are certified by larger crops from a more productive soil."

"The average country town, that is surrounded by a community of farmers who barely make a living, will be peopled by merchants who barely make a living. It is the purchasing power of the profit, rather than of the total product, that measures the farmer's ability to purchase and pay. Where crops show no profit, trade is sure to suffer."

"To vitalize the village is to add to the efficiency of the farm. Likewise, the life of the average country town depends upon the surrounding community, and to a marked degree the well or woe of the one is inseparably connected with that of the other. If the town is slow, the farming community suffers; if the farms fail to produce fully, or if there is waste of crops, the town as well as the country loses. So there is every reason why country town and country community should work together."

Missouri a Great State

The Missouri State Board of Agriculture has just issued a new bulletin, "Rural Progress in Missouri." In this bulletin the author, W. L. Nelson, assistant secretary, says:

Missouri has more farms home owned and home numbered than has Iowa, Illinois or Kansas.

Missouri is a state of home owners. She has fewer rented farms than Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, or Oklahoma.

In number of hogs Missouri, with 4,360,000 head, ranks second among all the states. The Missouri hog is not a "hatch splitter," but an "institution" with home and history.

During the last census decade the value of Missouri lands doubled, and correspondingly increased more than those of any state in her west, or any state bordering her on the north or south.

Missouri is a great corn state. According to the last census, the leading states in the production of corn were Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Missouri. These four states together reported more than two-fifths of the total production of the United States.

Missouri is truly a cow state. Here is the heart of the great corn belt. Here is the center of farm values, and also the center of improved acreage. The statement is also made that in Missouri is the cattle center, the hog center, the horse and mule center, and the center of farm production for the United States.

Missouri live stock is remarkably free

from disease. Texas fever, sheep scabiosis, and glanders are practically unknown. During the foot-and-mouth outbreak there was not one case in Missouri. The result of the work of providing a pure milk supply for Missouri cities, and of keeping healthy the herds of the state, is a striking story of progress and efficiency.

Missouri has a splendid system of public schools. Ours is not an illiterate state. Taking her population as a whole, Missouri is not as illiterate as New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, or New York. Furthermore, in some of these states illiteracy is decreasing but little, or is actually increasing, while in Missouri our limited illiteracy is rapidly decreasing.

For the average farmer to invest nothing in live stock in order that he might have more to expend for buildings would represent poor business judgment. It does not follow, that because the average Missouri farmer chooses to invest \$1,000 in live stock and only \$975 in buildings, that he is less efficient than the Massachusetts farmer, who puts \$2,401 in buildings and only \$562 in live stock.

Missouri is a great fruit state. In 1915 we were excelled in apple production by but one state, and in peach production by but four states. In combined apple and peach production Missouri was second among the states. In blackberries and dewberries Missouri ranks first among the states. At the Panama-Pacific Exposition Missouri was awarded more medals on apples than were awarded any other state or country.

Missouri is a leader in live stock. In number of registered cattle of the four beef breeds, Missouri is outranked by no state. In Angus, Missouri is second; in Herefords, third; in Galloways, third; in Shorthorns, fourth. Ours is a state of great breeders and of long established herds. Missouri has recently established records in the sale, both of Hereford and Shorthorn cattle, Herefords averaging \$1,246 and Shorthorns, \$1,081.

The statement has been made that Missouri ranks forty-first among the states in average acre production of all farm crops. Suffice it to say that at the head of our column cited to prove the inefficiency of the Missouri farmer stand Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Who is so foolish as to say that these little states, with their abandoned farms, are greater agricultural states than Nebraska, Oklahoma, or Kansas, ranked, respectively, forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh?

What Baby Would Say if He Could

If baby could talk he would say—

Do not kiss me on the mouth.

Do not let the sun shine in my face, for I may take cold, and that would be bad for me.

Do not expose me to whooping cough and measles or other catching diseases or I may get sick and die.

Do not pick me up by the arms. Be careful how you handle me and lay me down.

Do not give me candy and other things which are not good for me.

Do not give me a dirty pacifier to suck or allow me to suck my thumb, for it will spoil the shape of my mouth.

Do not rock me to sleep nor teach me other bad habits.

Do not take me to the moving picture show nor keep me up nights, for it robs me of my sleep and makes me cross.

Do not dope me with patent medicines or nasty mixtures.

Do not give me wine, beer or whiskey, coffee nor tea, for I want to keep well.

Do not jolt me nor trot me on your knee when I cry.

I want right things to eat and I want my meals on time.

I want some pure, cool water to drink between meals, for I get very thirsty.

I want a bath every day and plenty of clean clothes.

I want my own bed, a comfortable room with the windows open, and plenty of time for sleep, for I must have it in order to grow.

I want to be taken out of doors every day for the fresh air.

I want mother to love me and always be gentle with me.

This list of suggestions on how to care for an infant properly was recently prepared by the state board

of health of Kansas. Dr. M. P. Ravenel, professor of preventive medicine in the University of Missouri at Columbia, believes the list is a good one and that it will be a great help to Missouri mothers.

Summer Bad Time to Wean the Baby

No baby should be weaned without the advice of the family physician, if this can be had. It is better not to wean a baby in the middle of the summer. If possible, babies should be nursed wholly during the summer months, but at any rate in part. Weaning should take two or three weeks. The change should not be made suddenly. Begin by giving a bottle feeding every third or fourth day and increase until all the feedings are from the bottle. This will avoid trouble with the breasts, and the baby will become accustomed to the change of food without injury.

It is best to start weaning through the tenth month, and except for special reasons no child should be nursed longer than one year.

The food formula for a weaning child, especially if it has had no bottle feeding previously, should be the one used for a somewhat younger child, according to Dr. M. P. Ravenel of the department of preventive medicine at the University of Missouri at Columbia. For example: Cream, 9 ounces; skimmed milk, 27 ounces; boiled water, 12 ounces and milk sugar 4 1/2 level tablespoonfuls.

If the child has had some bottle feeding previously, whole milk may be substituted, and a formula of something like the following used. Whole milk, 36 ounces; boiled water, 12 ounces and sugar of milk, 4 1/2 tablespoonfuls.

The strength of this mixture may be gradually increased by substituting whole milk for the boiled water at the rate of two ounces each month, until the child is about thirteen months old, when the water may be omitted from the formula at the rate of one ounce per week. The milk sugar may also be omitted from the formula by degrees at the rate of a tablespoonful a month. One of the best indications that the food is not suitable is the failure on the part of the baby to gain weight.

Lime water is also used in milk formulae. It may generally be added to advantage when the baby shows tendency to spit up the food, or if its movements are too frequent and green in color. It is usually added in the proportion of one-fifth of the cream and skimmed milk. The lime water should replace an equal amount of boiled water the milk remaining the same.

"Big Business" in Small Town Firms

"The small town merchant too often is of the opinion that it is impossible for him to compete with the mail order house in the big city," says J. B. Powell, instructor in advertising in the University of Missouri at Columbia. This idea is wrong, according to Mr. Powell, who says that if "big business" methods are adopted by small concerns the annual profits will be as large proportionately as those of large mail order houses which send out beautifully decorated catalogues.

Strict adherence to an accurate system of bookkeeping, competent clerks, store service and judicious advertising are some of the methods of "big business." Mr. Powell urges about 5 per cent of the year's gross sales should be expended each year for advertising by the average business man. For the small town merchant the home newspaper is the best advertising medium. Care in the writing of advertisements should be one of the most important parts of the "big business" system, according to Mr. Powell.