

PROHIBITION LAW WILL GO ON TICKET

SUPREME BODY SETS ASIDE RULING OF SECRETARY OF STATE ROACH.

PEOPLE HAVE RIGHT TO VOTE

Gardner Land Bank Proposition and Blind Amendment Also to Be Submitted to Missouri Voters in November.

Jefferson City. By a vote of 4 to 2 the supreme court in banc awarded a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel Secretary of State Roach to place the prohibition amendment submitted under the initiative and referendum upon the official ballot for the general election November 7.

Chief Justice A. M. Woodson and Judge W. W. Graves dissented from this ruling, while it was concurred in by Judges Henry W. Bond, R. F. Walker, Charles P. Paris and James P. Blair. Judge Charles G. Revelle did not sit in the case, being absent on vacation.

Written opinions, both ruling and dissenting, will be filed later on, it was announced.

September 2, Secretary Roach refused to place the proposed amendment on the ballot on the ground that it is violative of the federal constitution in that it seeks to regulate interstate traffic.

Charles E. Stokes and H. P. Farris of Clinton, Henry county, heads of the organizations that had secured the submission petitions bearing 25,000 names, contested the position taken by him and brought the mandamus through John H. Lucas of Kansas City.

The case was argued by Lucas and L. A. Laughlin of Kansas City, for the prohibitionists and Attorney General Barber and Morton Jourdon of St. Louis for the secretary of state.

The amendment will be placed on the ballot by Secretary Roach and with the other two, the Gardner land bank amendment and the one for pensions for the county clerks. It will be No. 3 on the constitutional amendment ballot in the November election.

When the state voted on prohibition in 1910 the form of the amendment was very much different from the one that has just won a place on the ballot by litigation.

The 1910 amendment simply prohibited the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquor in Missouri. The vote for the amendment was 207,281 for and 418,496 against, or a majority adverse to the proposition of 211,215.

Committee O. K. Capitol.

State Senators Peter Anderson and Michael Kinney of St. Louis completed an examination of the work on the new state capitol and the material being used in its construction.

"The alleged blemishes on the stone will disappear after a time," said Senator Anderson. "There is not the slightest occasion for any alarm. They do not hurt the stone. The workmanship on the building and the material being used both outside and inside is first class."

University Student Held.

Harry Weeks of Eldon, a sophomore, was arrested at the University of Missouri on a charge of attempted larceny. It was the first charge made since the abolishment of the practice this year.

Boosting Good Roads.

Col. F. W. Buffum, state highway commissioner of Missouri, sent out about 250 telegrams over the state of Missouri calling the attention of leading citizens of Missouri to good roads days, Oct. 4 and 5. Col. Buffum hopes for especially good work on the southern highway from St. Louis to Kansas City, but the others were not to be neglected.

Fine Set of Men.

Lieut. Joseph L. King, United States army officer, detailed as commandant at the University of Missouri, has enrolled as a student in the school of law of the university.

Lieut. King is enthusiastic about the university. "This is a great bunch of fellows you have here," he said. "They are so well set up that if they were all in uniform I would think that I was at an army post."

Bitter.

There is considerable bitterness developing in the state campaign over the land bank question.

Rear Prison Insurance.

The reinsurance of a large number of canceled fire risks has in a measure restored confidence among the contractors and others at the Missouri penitentiary.

Additional precautions have been taken under the advice of a fire insurance engineer, and a thoroughly drilled body of guards is on duty in all of the buildings both day and night. A proposition to relieve Warden McClung of disciplinary duty was made to the governor but rejected without consideration.

Warden Charged With Cruelty.

For the first time in the history of the Missouri penitentiary, an application has been filed with the supreme court for an inquiry into the punishment that is being administered to a convict, James Underwood of Kansas City, who is accused of having set fire to a prison oilhouse, Sept. 16. He was put in the rings soon after the fire.

The petition was filed with the clerk by R. S. Brennan, a Kansas City attorney. Underwood was convicted in Kansas City, Nov. 26, 1913, of murder in the second degree, and sentenced for 20 years. The legality of his conviction and sentence is not questioned.

It is contended by Brennan that the punishment being meted out to Underwood is so harsh, cruel and barbarous as to invoke the protection for him of Section 25, Article 2 of the Constitution, which prohibits unusual and inhuman punishment.

It is also contended that the treatment being accorded him is equivalent to a death sentence, since he is already the victim of an incurable disease.

Bakery Statistics.

The increase in the price of bread and other similar products brought on by the great demand for wheat and flour from the European countries involved in the present struggle for mastery, caused 1,955 bakeries in Missouri to turn out bread, pies, cakes and confections to the value of approximately \$20,000,000 during the fiscal year which closed June 30, 1916, breaking all previous records of the state in this respect. These figures are from a bulletin of the bureau of labor statistics.

The 1,955 bakeries gave employment during the fiscal year 1915-1916, to 1,379 men and boys, women and girls, they drawing \$2,890,000 for their labors. When the disbursements for materials and supplies and what was paid out for wages are added together representing the sum of \$13,042,000, and this amount is subtracted from the total receipts for all bakery products placed on the market, it leaves less than \$7,000,000 left for the profits of the owners of these establishments. It is therefore safe to say that few Missouri bakers are on Uncle Sam's list for an annual income tax.

The strides this industry has made for the state in a decade is revealed by the fact that in 1904 641 bakeries turned out products worth \$12,672,000. In 1909 854 bakeries had an output which sold for \$18,524,000, and in 1914 1,943 bakeries placed on the market bread, pies and cakes worth \$19,840,000.

Asks Explosives Rule.

The association of general managers of all the railroads in the state asked the state public service commission for authority to put into effect the rules of the interstate commerce commission affecting the shipment of explosives and inflammable materials of all kinds. These rules differ very much from the state rules governing such shipments. The state rule on explosives is about 1 cent per 100 pounds, while the interstate rate ranges from 10 cents per 100 pounds as high as \$1.20.

Won't Put Name on Ticket.

Secretary of State Roach wrote W. M. Goodwin of Clinton, Mo., chairman of the prohibition state committee, that the name of Joseph P. Fronton would not be immediately placed on the ballot as the prohibition nominee for governor.

Roach says in his letter that Fronton is already a nominee on the Progressive ticket.

Seeks Terminal Connections.

The St. Louis Electric Railway Company, the Missouri part of the McKinley Interurban systems of Illinois and Indiana, applied to the state public service commission for an order under which it can connect with the St. Louis Terminal Railroad.

Assistant Fired.

The lack of cordial relations existing between Warden D. C. McClung and Deputy Warden Porter R. Gilvin of the penitentiary has again been brought to public attention by the dismissal of Capt. John Bruner from the penitentiary force. Capt. Bruner was one of the oldest and most efficient officers connected with that institution. It was a surprise when he reported the interview he had with the warden which resulted in his discharge.

Recent escapes are said to be ascribed as the cause.

Navigation Suspended.

Word comes to the capital that at various points along the Missouri River the water is so shallow that anything like navigation has been suspended. The engineers deepening the channel have been off on a summer vacation and when they return work will be resumed in earnest.

First Regiment Home.

After an absence of 97 days on the Mexican border the boys of the First Missouri are at home again, and following a parade through the streets of St. Louis, marched to the armory where the "stacked arms." The soldiers were accorded a demonstrative welcome, thousands lining the streets and cheering as they past. Members of the regiment were not allowed to greet their friends until after they had locked in their property. The same scenes prevailed at other points when the boys "came home."

WORKING BOTH SIDES OF THE STREET



ASKS MANY QUESTIONS

DEMOCRATIC TEXT BOOK PUTS 21 QUERIES TO HUGHES.

Demands He Tell What He Would Have Done in Wilson's Place and Calls for Definite Stand on the Future.

Charles Evans Hughes, Republican nominee for president, is called upon to answer 21 leading and pertinent questions asking specifically what he would have done had he been in President Wilson's shoes during the latter's administration, and, if elected, what he would do in the future relative to critical problems which he has evaded or ignored in his public utterances. Following is the list of questions as they appear in the Democratic text-book.

1. Do you favor repeal of the federal reserve act passed by a Democratic congress, recommended and approved by President Wilson, under which the danger of financial panics is forever banished from the United States?
2. Would you have protested against the violation of Belgian neutrality and have backed the protest by plunging America into the European carnival of slaughter?
3. Do you favor repeal of the rural credits act, passed by a Democratic congress, recommended and approved by President Wilson, which gives long term credit at interest rates that promise an annual saving of \$150,000,000 to the farmers?
4. Would you have recognized Venustiano Huerta as president of Mexico?
5. Do you favor repeal of the Clayton antitrust act, passed by a Democratic congress and approved by President Wilson, which overthrew the principle that the labor of a human being is a mere commodity of commerce?
6. Will you, Mr. Hughes, recommend, and will the Republican party in congress support a law establishing universal compulsory military service in the United States?
7. Do you advocate repeal of the federal trade commission act, passed by a Democratic congress, recommended and approved by President Wilson, which has given so much assistance to legitimate business enterprise and under which adequate protection against unfair competition is provided?
8. Mr. Hughes, would you have tried the policy of diplomatic negotiation as a means of summoning the moral force of law and neutral opinion to stop Germany's illegal use of submarines?
9. Do you favor repeal of the "poorkeys" good roads act, passed by a Democratic congress and approved by President Wilson, for the development of rural highways?
10. Would you, Mr. Hughes, have broken relations with Germany and sent our young men by the hundreds of thousands to nameless graves at the bottom of the Atlantic, or in Flanders, before the policy of diplomatic negotiation had had thorough trial?
11. Will you undertake to repeal the income tax, passed by a Democratic congress, recommended and approved by President Wilson, which places a just share of the burden of taxation upon those best able to bear it?
12. Do you favor violating neutrality and risking the future safety

Michigan Moose for Wilson.

The turning over of the Michigan Progressive party to Woodrow Wilson by formal resolution of Michigan Moose leaders, including Charles E. Hoffman, who was chairman of the speaker's bureau of the National Progressive party and secretary of the Michigan state central committee in 1912, chairman of the Michigan central committee of the National Progressive party, is considered the forerunner of similar action in other states.

The resolution, which was passed at an enthusiastic meeting at the Hotel Statler in Detroit attended by delegates from all over Michigan who paid their own expenses, concludes with the following significant words:

"We believe it our duty to take an active part in the approaching national campaign, and to this end we favor the organization of congressional and county National Progressive party committees for the election of Woodrow Wilson."

A state district committee selected by the officers of the organization to work actively for the reelection of President Wilson was indorsed unanimously.

Pettifoggery.

Mr. Hughes thinks that the claim made for President Wilson that he kept us out of war is a false one because our marines seized upon Vera Cruz, and "that was war, very ignoble war." The man who says this was once an associate justice of the United States Supreme court and trusted to pass upon the great issues of right over the concerns of men, while his argument against Wilson is distinctly pettifoggery.—Mobile Register.

Hughes as a Voter.

For six years Candidate Hughes has not even taken the trouble to vote. Peculiar and discreditable conditions made him the nominee of his party for president.—Greenville, O., Advocate.

Too Obvious to Be Overlooked.

The Republican organization feels that Mr. Hughes' western tour has been a failure. Even political organizations sometimes recognize the obvious.

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

October 2, 1915. Russians gained on the Vilna front. Bulgarian forces massed on Serbian frontier. German attempt to cross Danube at Semendria repulsed by Serbians. Germans made fierce counter-attacks on west front.

October 3, 1915. Seventy thousand French troops landed at Saloniki. Russians rolled back Hindenburg's armies. Germans retook greater part of Hohenzollern redoubt from British. Russians advanced in region of Van in the Caucasus. French airmen bombarded German depots in Luxemburg.

October 4, 1915. Russians retook many villages, driving back Teutons in north and south. Russia presented ultimatum to Bulgaria, demanding break with central powers. Germans gained ground in counter-attacks near Lens and Givcheny. Austrian submarine sank British steamer off Greek coast.

October 5, 1915. Allies' ministers to Bulgaria demanded their passports. Greek premier Venizelos resigned. Lord Derby made director of recruiting in Great Britain. Germany disavowed sinking of Arabic and offered reparation to America. German submarine sank two British steamers. More allied troops landed at Saloniki.

October 6, 1915. Russians attacked Austrians along Bessarabian frontier. French captured Tahure in Champagne. Austro-German invasion of Serbia begun. Zaimis became Greek minister. October 7, 1915. Austro-Germans, 400,000 strong, forced the passage of Danube, Save and Drina rivers and entered Serbia. Russian cruisers bombarded Bulgarian port of Varna. Lord Bryce told parliament 800,000 Armenians had been massacred by Turks.

October 8, 1915. Serbians checked Austro-Germans, inflicting heavy losses. French made more gains in Champagne. Russian armies attacked along whole eastern line.

ITEMS FROM EVERYWHERE

A new method of utilizing coal in competition with oil fuel is being tried at Vancouver. It is said that crushed coal can be supplied to steam-producing furnaces by the same method that oil is utilized. The new process is of special interest to British Columbia, as it is proposed to apply it for smelting purposes in the big mining plants of the province. It is asserted that seven tons of copper ore can be smelted with one ton of coal by this process, whereas formerly the ratio was a ton of coal to a ton of ore.

Russia and Serbia, also Austria, may show young women to fight in their armies, but Canada will not, although according to a recruiting officer in Winnipeg, several have applied, and two could hardly be kept from joining by force in response to a call for "stenographers" for the second service unit of the Nineteenth Battalion.

Refining nickel by a new process is reported as having been discovered in Canada. The claim is that 100 pounds of matte can be converted into 50 pounds of metal in 48 hours, and that the low-grade iron ores of the Labrador hills near Ottawa can be used. In British Columbia half of the industrial capital is invested in the lumbering and wood-working business, half the pig iron of the province is derived from the forests and 37 per cent of the annual wealth production is attributed to the same source.

The geological survey has estimated that the Columbia river in an average year discharges into the gulf of California 338,000,000 tons of silt and soil, equal to 20 tons for each square mile of land the river drains. For the eight months ending with last February the excess trade of Australia showed a gain of \$88,145,725 when contrasted with the corresponding foreign commerce of the previous year.

Use of the war, clearly is selling high in England—up from \$175 to \$740 a ton—trains in normal times be bought for \$25 to \$40 a ton.

What the Doctor Knows

KIDNEYS MUST BE RIGHT TO INSURE HEALTH.

Few people realize to what extent their health depends upon the condition of the kidneys. The physician in nearly all cases of serious illness, makes a chemical analysis of the patient's urine. He knows that unless the kidneys are doing their work properly, the other organs cannot readily be brought back to health and strength. When the kidneys are neglected or abused in any way, serious results are sure to follow. According to health statistics, Bright's Disease, which is really an advanced form of kidney trouble, caused nearly ten thousand deaths in one year, in the State of New York alone. Therefore, it is particularly necessary to pay more attention to the health of these important organs. An ideal herbal compound that has had remarkable success as a kidney remedy is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. The mild and healing influence of this preparation, in most cases, is soon realized, according to sworn statements and verified testimony of those who have used the remedy. When your kidneys require attention, get Swamp-Root at once from any pharmacy. It is sold by every druggist in bottles of two sizes—50c and \$1.00. However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper. Adv.

A Sure Thing. If B. Duryea, dog-broeder was talking in New York about a hound that had been stolen. "Once they let him loose," said Mr. Duryea smiling "they come back. He's like a drunkard without money—he always comes back home."

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fitch* in Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria. The Cosmopolitan Motor. "A man should be able to feel at home wherever he finds himself." "Yes," replied Mr. Chiggins. "What's the difference where you are? The lubricants and transmission troubles are precisely the same."

COVETED BY ALL. but possessed by few—a beautiful head of hair. If yours is streaked with gray, or is harsh and stiff, you can restore it to its former beauty and luster by using "La Croix" Hair Dressing. Price \$1.00—Adv. The Difference. "That best of fishes is crying as though she were not—your 'fish'?" "I think instead she is putting a 'fish'."

AFTER SIX YEARS OF SUFFERING

Woman Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Columbus, Ohio.—"I had almost given up. I had been sick for six years with female troubles and nervousness. I had a pain in my right side and could not eat anything without hurting my stomach. I could not drink cold water at all nor eat any kind of raw fruit, nor fresh meat nor chicken. From 178 pounds I went to 118 and would get so weak at times that I fell over. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and ten days later I could eat and it did not hurt my stomach. I have taken the medicine ever since and I feel like a new woman. I now weigh 127 pounds so you can see what it has done for me already. My husband says he knows your medicine has saved my life."—Mrs. J. S. BARLOW, 1024 South 4th St., Columbus, Ohio.



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound contains just the virtues of roots and herbs needed to restore health and strength to the weakened organs of the body. That is why Mrs. Barlow, a chronic invalid, recovered so completely. It pays for women suffering from any female ailments to insist upon having Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unmerciful. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, stimulate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowels. A few pills will relieve constipation, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, as millions know. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature. *W. D. Carter* "ROUGH ON RATS" 111 South Main, St. Louis, Mo. W. N. U., ST. LOUIS, MO. 41-1915.