

OFFICIAL BALLOT FOR ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY

DEMOCRATIC TICKET (Continued from Page Two)	REPUBLICAN TICKET (Continued from Page Two)	PROHIBITION TICKET (Continued from Page Two)	SOCIALIST TICKET (Continued from Page Two)	SOCIALIST LABOR TICKET (Continued from Page Two)
For Justice of the Peace for Randolph Township: (Five to Elect.) JOHN D. VANCE WILBUR F. ARNOLD	For Justice of the Peace for Randolph Township: (Five to Elect.) FREDERICK KLEPPSATTEL S. I. D. SMITH GEO. W. CONWAY JOSEPH HARDIN H. N. SILSBY	For Justice of the Peace for Randolph Township: (Five to Elect.)	For Justice of the Peace for Randolph Township: (Five to Elect.)	For Justice of the Peace for Randolph Township: (Five to Elect.)
For Constable St. Francois Township: CLEM R. BLACK	For Constable St. Francois Township: JAMES F. RICHESON	For Constable St. Francois Township:	For Constable St. Francois Township:	For Constable St. Francois Township:
For Constable Perry Township: W. A. BULLOCK	For Constable Perry Township: W. A. AKERS	For Constable Perry Township:	For Constable Perry Township:	For Constable Perry Township:
For Constable Marion Township: D. T. HORN	For Constable Marion Township: JOHN LAHAY	For Constable Marion Township:	For Constable Marion Township:	For Constable Marion Township:
For Constable Big River Township: F. H. MILLEN	For Constable Big River Township:	For Constable Big River Township:	For Constable Big River Township:	For Constable Big River Township:
For Constable Iron Township: CHARLES EDMONDS	For Constable Iron Township: DENNIS RABADEUX	For Constable Iron Township:	For Constable Iron Township:	For Constable Iron Township:
For Constable Liberty Township: J. L. SIMPSON	For Constable Liberty Township: CHAS. SCOTT	For Constable Liberty Township:	For Constable Liberty Township:	For Constable Liberty Township:
For Constable Pendleton Township: L. MURRY	For Constable Pendleton Township: LARRY MURRY	For Constable Pendleton Township:	For Constable Pendleton Township:	For Constable Pendleton Township:
For Constable Randolph Township: SAM DOSS	For Constable Randolph Township: GEORGE RICE	For Constable Randolph Township:	For Constable Randolph Township:	For Constable Randolph Township:

State of Missouri, County of St. Francois, ss.
I, Albert Wulfert, Clerk of the County Court within and for the County and State aforesaid, hereby certify that the foregoing lists contains the names of all candidates for the respective offices named to be voted for in said County at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, 1918, together with the names of the political parties by which said candidates have been nominated as the same have been certified to me by the Secretary of State and the various political parties of this County and the townships therein, all of which are now on file in my office. Said lists are arranged in the order and form in which they will be printed upon the ballot.
Witness my hand and official seal. Done at my office in the town of Farmington, Missouri, this 21st day of October, 1918.
ALBERT WULFERT,
Clerk County Court, St. Francois County, Missouri.

Cheap Loans to Workers Program of League

Campaign Committee of Home- stead Loan and Land League Urges Support of Its Program in Open Statement.

The recent action of Secretary of State John L. Sullivan in giving the numbers 7 and 8 respectively to the Homestead Loan measure and the so-called Single Tax amendment gives official certainty that these measures will be before the voters of Missouri at the November election. Forty thousand signatures were secured to place these amendments on the ballot.

A statement issued by the campaign committee of the Homestead Loan and Land League, with headquarters at Kansas City, has the following to say about the two measures:

Cheap Loans to Workers.
"The Loan Measure provides that there shall be established as a department of the state treasury administration, a loan fund which shall lend money to farmers and working men to secure homes or to improve homes or retire mortgages; that this money shall be loaned to our people on twenty-one years' time at three per cent annual interest and shall be paid back in twenty equal payments beginning at the end of the second year.

"About seventy per cent of our people in the cities are tenants; a large per cent of the remainder are mortgaged; two-thirds of the farmers of this state are either tenants or mortgaged, and this fund is designed to afford relief to these classes of our people from high rates of interest on comparatively short time loans, and enable them to secure loans at a rate of interest they can pay and thus become home owners. It is not an experiment. The same plan has been worked by the Canadian-Pacific Railroad Company successfully for a number of years, only at a higher rate of interest. If a private corporation can do this successfully, the state of Missouri can.

To Tax Land Monopoly.

"The Tax Measure will secure the money for this and other necessary government purposes by a change in the present taxing system. Instead of taxing the products of labor and thus penalizing industry, a tax on land only according to its unimproved value, not according to its area. In other words, we propose to tax land values only and to exempt improvements. To make plain the difference and distinction between a tax on land area, which we do not advocate, and a tax on land values, which we do propose, consider that two thousand acres of land in the heart of Kansas City, not counting improvements on it, is worth more than all of the farm land exclusive of improvements in Au- drain, Andrew, Bates, Chariton, Greene, Henry, Knox, Mississippi, Montgomery and Howard Counties; ten of the best agricultural counties in the state combined and that this two thousand acres, therefore, will pay, under our proposal, more taxes than all the farmers in the ten counties named.

To Win the War.

"Food will win the war! But we cannot have food produced without land. Missouri has fourteen million acres of good tillable land held idle or poorly improved for speculation, while tens of thousands of our own people own no homes and food production lags. Dr. F. B. Mumford, of the University of Missouri, now Food Administrator for Missouri, has said that if the idle acres of Missouri were put to work the yield of wheat, oats, corn and staple crops would be increased over sixty per cent, to say nothing of the increased yield of other products such as fruits, vegetables, live stock, dairy products, etc. The government says there shall be no idle workers. Why should we permit idle acres? The supply of food is scarce and our own and the people of the world are clamoring for something to eat. The best friends of kaiserism and autocracy in the world are the land speculator and the landlord who hold their land idle or who oppose those who want to make it possible for every man to have a home of his own. Tax land values and force them to let go of their holdings or use them properly, so that people who may desire to use land may do so on just and equitable terms, and the production of food may be increased.

To Untax Labor.

"Instead of many taxes, would you not rather pay one tax—a single tax? Who would not rather pay a single tax on land values than many taxes on food, clothing (which add to their cost), houses, barns, live stock, machinery, money (which only makes interest rates higher to the borrower), and all the other multiplied taxes of our present unjust system. A tax of two and one-half per cent on the present unimproved value of the lands of Missouri, mining, city and country, will pay all of our state, county, municipal and school expenses and place forty million dollars a year in the Homestead Loan Fund to lend to the non-home owning and mortgaged people of our state to free them from the burdens of rent and high rates of interest they are now carrying.

To vote for Loan and Tax amendments, scratch the word "no."

DISINFECTANTS

The present is a most critical period for correctly guarding against all manner of infectious diseases.

It would be well to use every possible effort to guard against the approach of the "flu" microbe, as well as any other diseases which are liable to fly in at the door at any day, or any minute of any hour of any day.

Laakman's Drug Store is headquarters for all kinds of the best Disinfectants known such as

- Formaldehyde Candles
- Sulphur Candles
- Carbolic Acid

The item of cost in using such disinfectants is infinitesimally small as compared to the good their proper use may do. Neglect in this matter may result in the serious illness of some member of your family.

E. M. LAAKMAN, Druggist.

MEMORIAL

Chester Grover, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Grover, died at the State Hospital of this place, Oct. 19, 1918, aged 30 years, 11 months and 22 days, lacking only 8 days of being 31 years.

In his childhood when he was only four years of age, he became the victim of a fearful malady. Thenceforward his life was one of exceeding distress. All the efforts of skillful physicians and loving devoted parents to give him relief were in vain. After the death of his father, on June 24, 1911, a little over 7 years ago, his devoted mother assumed the entire care of her afflicted son and persisted in faithful loving ministrations to him until about ten months ago when the task became so heavy that she was compelled to consent to his removal to the State Hospital. Thus during the long period of 27 years she was with her dearly beloved son while he was passing through this fiery furnace of affliction and by her untiring loving min-

istrations to him set a conspicuous example of true abiding maternal love which is unequalled and deserves the highest praise. This spectacle of pain and sorrow was a mystery to us, and often during these many years as we witnessed it we were constrained to ask the question, Why, O! why has not God who is infinite in love and power answered our prayers by the restoration of Chester Grover to health, or by his removal through death to that Celestial Clime where there is no sickness, sorrow, sin and death. We are comforted by the declaration of the Apostle Paul in Romans 8:24, namely, "And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to His purpose." Therefore with meek submission to God's holy will and without murmuring we await the coming of the hour when in the sunlight of eternity the mysteries of time shall be made plain and we shall see that our Heavenly Father in all His providential dealings with us in this world are designed to pro-

mote our good and His glory. Then with the myriads of the redeemed we shall sing the song of Moses and the Lamb saying "Great and marvelous are Thy works Lord God Almighty, just and true are Thy ways, Thou King of Saints." It is very gratifying that Chester Grover, in March, 1917, united with the Presbyterian church of this place. It was the happiest day of his life, when he confessed Christ by uniting with his visible church. In speaking of it he said, I was very glad to join the church for I had long wished to be a member of it. He loved the house of God and it was a sore trial to him when he was not well enough to go to it and be present at its Sabbath services, or at the mid-week prayer meeting. Communion services were to him highly appreciated.

The funeral services were held at his home on the 21st inst., and conducted by his pastor, Rev. Robt. S. Boyd. The interment was at the Masonic cemetery and at Chester's request his body was laid alongside that of his father, when after a separation of a little over seven years their bodies were united in the grave and their spirits united in heaven.

G. W. H.

FROM A SLACKER TO A SENATOR

Dear Senator—Why is it that almost from the day that I was taken out of class 4 by the exemption board and placed in class 2 there has been such a holler for more American soldiers on the firing line?

It looks to me like President Wilson would have the nerve to tell Premier Clemenceau and Premier Lloyd George to look after their own affairs, and I am a good Democrat, too. The men in class 2, 3 and 4 are making no fuss and I do not see any reason for stirring up a lot of agitation when everything is quiet.

When I was in class 4 I honestly believed that it would be all right to go into class 2 for men if they were needed, although I thought it would be a bad precedent, for when the Government starts in the deferred classes there is no telling how far it might go. But since I have been transferred to class 2 I have changed my mind and it does look like my opinion ought to be worth as much as Gen. Crowder's, since he has never been in any class. The best way to understand a situation is to be in it yourself, and I can tell you that it has done my peace of mind no good to be jumped right up to the top of the deferred classes.

Personally it makes no difference to me, for I know I would never have been satisfied anywhere except in the first-line trenches if I was situated so I could go without inconvenience to my family. I would be tickled to death if I could go over there and do some hand to hand fighting with the Germans, for you know I am not afraid of anything, but about the first time I killed seven or eight Huns and captured the rest of the company, some boob of a war correspondent would get hold of it and my wife would be worried to death.

In fact, Senator, she is always after me about being so rash and is always saying that the only thing that would keep me from going over and getting the kaiser would be a barbed wire fence. Of course, I am just telling you what she says, but I admit I am a little impetuous. If a German

should shoot at me the chances are that I would get so mad I wouldn't know what I was doing, and it would be just like me to take a stick or the first thing I could lay my hands on and go over to their trenches and bust some of them in the head. There isn't anything I wouldn't do to them baby-killers if they made me mad.

Now, Senator, that is the reason that I wouldn't make a good soldier for fighting purposes, and what excuse could the administration make (just between us Democrats) if Col. Roosevelt should charge in the next campaign that Gen. Crowder sent me to France and then had to send me back, at Government expense, after I had told him that I was not temperamentally fitted for the restraints of discipline?

If Clemenceau and Lloyd George think we are not getting men over there fast enough, why don't they resign and join the army and let somebody have their places that won't always be raising such a fuss that everybody thinks that Gen. Crowder will have to go into class 2 to get the men they need and worry a fellow's wife nearly to death?

Besides, if we need more men than we have in class 1 we can wait for some more to come of age. Since I got into class 2 everybody seems to be in a hulva hurry to end the war right now and talking about "more men" and more everything. This war has been going on for four years and the Germans haven't whipped us yet, and believe me, the good, rich, red blood of America will never be subdued by the Hun and I don't mind saying it, if it is a little egotistical, that we can lick them with one hand tied behind us and never take a man from class 2. That's how optimistic I feel, unless a lot of dubs that never was in a class in their lives goes on agitating until Gen. Crowder goes into class 2 and injures the morale of the country.

It seems to me that one of the most important things that we have got to do is to stay at home and keep up the morale of the boys at the front. But we have got to keep up the morale at home at the same time, and I don't see how I am going to be able to do much in the morale line if Crowder keeps fooling with mine. He seems to forget that I have got a morale to be considered just the same as the soldier. If they will keep out of class 2, I will do as much as anybody for the soldier's morale.

Besides why not reduce the minimum age of registration. We could better wait a year or two for more boys to grow up and enter the army than to worry a fellow's wife nearly to death by taking him out of class 2. It would be better to take them younger than to raise a hullabaloo about some of us in class 2 because we don't work regularly. Even if I don't work regularly on account of my health, which seems to get worse the more I read the newspapers, I don't see that it is any affair of Gen. Crowder's whether I work or not, just so my wife has a regular job, and anybody that insinuates that I am an object of charity had better call Thompson Bros.' service car.

I wish you to tell Gen. Crowder for me that he can't tell anything about a man's physical condition by the report of the doctors that make the examination. To my own certain knowledge they don't pay any attention to what a fellow tells them, and I claim that I know as much about

my anatomy as any M. D. A friend of mine told the examining doctor that he had stomach trouble and the doctor just laughed and said: "That a very common complaint with all of us since the high cost of living hit this country," and passed him on. That just shows how arbitrary some officers are getting. If we don't mind we will have militarism in this country. Imagine a dentist saying to a fellow, "No, you haven't got any toothache." It is just as reasonable to tell a man who knows he isn't fit for army service that he hasn't got the stomach ache.

Now, Senator, I have about decided that unless I can get a real good paying commission I wouldn't like to take a job at Park Field as an officer. The officers all ride in different kinds of cars, and instead of looking at the insignia, all you have to do is to look at the car. I don't want a lieutenant's commission because I never did care for Ford's. Of course, if Gen. Crowder has a vacancy in some other rank he might let me know and I will consider it, providing he expects to call class 2.

If it wasn't that I get seasick I believe I would end all my wife's troubles by waiving dependents and offer to go in the army anyway, except for the fact that some of these doctors will take a sick man just as quickly as they will a well one, and unless they know their business, I might not be rejected.

Ask Gen. Crowder if he is going to give me the information I asked for about joining the Washington army. If he is as negligent of all his correspondence as he is with mine, I don't see how he can ever pick a good lot of officers.

I have a friend in Washington who is a captain. He is in command of 100 adding machines. He has lieutenants to put the ribbon on and oil the machines, goes on duty at 9, knocks off at 12 for an hour, and company is dismissed at 5, with Saturday off.

Of course I could not join his regiment, as I would have to go to a business college training camp first, and there is no time to spare, with the crisis that confronts us now. You might investigate and let me know what commissions are available in the penmanship division. A man that writes as good a hand as I do ought not to be offered anything less than a captaincy. Yours truly,

A. S. LACKER.

P. S.—If Gen. Crowder says he isn't going into class 2, you needn't mind about trying to get me anything.

FOR SALE—Two good horses, cheap. Edw. Bethel.

CLOSING OUT

Our entire stock of

- COLLARS, BRIDLES, HALTERS, TRACE CHAINS,
- HAMES, AXLE GREASE, STOCK FOOD, SWEAT PADS, SOME AUTO ACCESSORIES, etc.

NOTE: If you are indebted to us you are requested to settle same AT ONCE

Leuders Saddlery Co.

HELBER'S
Toy Store
now open.
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