

THE FARMINGTON TIMES

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PROBABLY BOTH

Representative Becker of the Clerical Force Committee of the House at Jefferson City and Auditor Hackmann, another Republican officeholder, are either the two most ignorant men in Missouri politics or the silliest.

A few days ago Becker called on Hackmann for figures on the number of clerks hired by the House in 1909, the last revision session. Hackmann reported that the Democrats at that time employed 235 clerks, 14 janitors, a "superintendent of ventilation," two sergeant-at-arms, one folder, 22 doorkeepers, 10 stenographers, 23 pages, two bill clerks, one post-office clerk, two official clerks, three ushers and a chaplain—a total pay roll for the session of about \$150,000.

Having received these figures, Becker gleefully announced that the Republicans would not stand for such Democratic extravagance. It happens that in 1909 the House was controlled by Republicans. Alfred A. Speer of Jefferson City, a Hadley lieutenant, was speaker and the outrageous number of clerks placed on the pay roll at that time were put there by Republicans.

If Becker and Hackmann did not know that the House was Republican in 1909 they are childishly ignorant. If they did know and are trying to deceive the voters out in the State their silliness is remarkable. Should the 1919 session of the House resemble the 1909 gathering, the chaplain had better be instructed to take one look at the Legislature and devote the rest of his time to praying for Missouri.—Republic.

CHILDRENS' CODE BILL

The Children's Code Bill before the present General Assembly proposes to effectually care for the normal children and protect defective, delinquent, dependent children in Missouri. Governor Gardner generously encourages this move in his splendid message. Senators C. M. Buford and Mike Kinney were the only two State Senators appointed on this commission two years ago, and without compensation have given the matter their time and attention during this period.

The National importance of Missouri's program in this matter and the fact that Senators Buford and Kinney are handling the important bills with reference thereto during the present session, insures the serious consideration of the Fiftieth General Assembly in this most important move.

There was no intent on the part of The Times management last week, in failing to mention the death of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, to "ignore" that great character. The very good reason we have to offer for such oversight was an unusual rush of extra work. While it is now too late for an announcement of Ex-President Roosevelt's death to be of any news value, this paper desires to attest the greatness of that remarkable personage, who was original in all things, and was the possessor of a truly great mind.

CODDLING THE SLACKER

Some grotesque things are happening in connection with the demobilization of American soldiers. Take an every-day occurrence at Camp Funston as an instance. The loyal soldier who has fought in France must buy his own civilian clothing when he comes out of the army. He can keep his uniform for a few months if he desires, but most men want to get back into a civilian outfit. So he is discharged without his old-time clothing allowance and spends what he has saved from his pay with the clothier.

Some strange things. Just what strange force, working under cover in Washington, has permitted these things, no one seems to know. Just what power it was that brought the summary discharge of a number of Funston officers because they had attempted to make these creatures keep themselves clean and obey the simplest routine has never been even partially explained. If Congress wants a subject of investigation, the delicate and tender solicitude offered the disloyalist and conscientious objector in the army camps offers something worth investigating.—St. Louis Republic.

ONLY AMERICA CAN SAVE

The American people have been asked to give money for the starving and suffering a good many times since the great war began and they have always responded in a way that has made the word "America" one of the proudest titles on the earth.

But there has never been a more urgent need than that of the dying multitudes of the old Bible lands. Try to imagine 4,000,000 men, women and children starving in deserts and old walled cities, and dying of pestilences and plagues in the old Holy places of the Near East. Picture this vast army of sufferers going down into the valley of the Shadow, with none save far-off America to succor and to help.

That is what is happening at this very hour in old Syria, in Armenia and the Greco-Turkish parts of the Near East. What the fanatical Turk carried out under the direction of the cold-hearted Prussians, famine, pestilence and the black shadow of starvation are now rapidly completing.

They call Armenia, that lies up toward the Russian frontier in Eastern Turkey, "The Death Valley of the Near East." No one knows, no one will ever know, how many Armenians were slain by the Turks since the great war began.

Millions of helpless people died of massacre and starvation in this ancient land. The Armenians were cut to pieces by Bashi-Razouks, they were beaten to death by the thousands under the nail-studded clubs of the Turkish soldiery who clubbed them to death rather than waste cartridges in slaying them. Hundreds of thousands of the old men, the women and the children were driven off into the open deserts to die under the burning sun of Asia. They have disappeared utterly; the race is at the point of being wiped out.

There are but 4,000,000 of these persecuted, harassed peoples of Armenia and Syria left. They are starving, as no other people in the world have ever been starved. The Germans thought they were at the Dark Gates of Hunger when they finally surrendered. Belgium knows something of real hunger, but in Armenia and Syria these stricken people with death at their shoulders are fighting for the rotten meat of long-dead animal carcasses, and are sustaining life on the filthy garbage that comes to their hands. They are literally starving.

The sandy trails of the desert are lined with the bodies of the starved. The dead bodies choke the village streets. There are too few of the living and they are too weak to bury their own dead. It is a Land of Death, a charnel house made by the Turk and the German.

If these 4,000,000 people are to be saved it must be through American help. If the 400,000 orphaned children in the Holy Lands of Christianity are to live it must be because Americans will give enough American dollars to save them. It does not take much to do infinite good. The man or the woman who gives \$5.00 gives enough to keep the breath of life in some poor unfortunate for a month. Twelve times \$5.00 will mean life for a year to some man, woman or child, who is otherwise doomed. Only 17 cents per day is required to make the difference between life and death to some one of the starving millions of the Near East.

Other Americans have helped. American men and women relief workers have been doing their best there for a long time. Some of them have given their lives in an effort to save these people. The Turks and the Germans were determined to wipe out these people while the world was too busy with war that it could not turn aside to answer the piteous appeals that were coming out of the fastnesses of the Turkish Empire. Now that the curtain has been lifted by the ending of the war, the world knows that they succeeded, all too well.

Christian Missourians are asked to help save these stricken peoples. The Armenian and Syrian Relief Campaign begins February 3rd, and continues one week. Missourians will make this campaign a success.

JEFFERSON CITY LETTER (By Means Ray.) Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 14.—The Fiftieth General Assembly has completed its organization and is now ready for business with the exception of committee assignments which will be made the last of this week. The organization this year was quite interesting and kept everyone guessing as to the final outcome. In the Senate there was quite a contest between Senators Walter C. Goodson and Wallace Greene for President Protem and it looked for a time that the feeling between the opposing factions might wax warm but before the election all differences were ironed out and Senator Goodson was selected. In the House the Republica contest was more spirited with considerably more feeling. The ambitions of Representative Sam O'Fallon, of Holt county, Campbell of Cedar and Becker of Polk clashed. After O'Fallon had been selected by the Republican majority in caucus over Campbell, seven members of the House walked out of the organization session and refused to take part in the proceedings until some arrangements had been made with them. What the arrangements were is not generally known, but it is expected that it was a shake down for committee assignments. Although the election of O'Fallon was affected, the feeling is running high

and resembles very much the Republican deadlock some years ago in the Neidringhaus-Kerens contest for the United States Senate.

Governor Gardner's Message The message of Governor Frederick D. Gardner was well received by the entire membership and the large number of visitors in attendance. Even Republicans and Republican newspapers have failed to offer criticism of it.

In speaking of it, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat said editorially: "The message is a business-like document dealing in main with concrete matters. On its financial side it is the most satisfactory Missouri has seen in years. Governor Gardner's recommendations, as a whole, should be carried out."

Old timers around the legislature say such as the above from the Globe-Democrat is very much out of the ordinary but say that since there is nothing which can be successfully criticised, it joined the public in giving just commendation for the business-like manner in which the affairs have been conducted by Governor Gardner.

Governor's Recommendations The recommendations of Governor Gardner to the legislature are as follows: Appropriation of \$64,891.03 to defray the expenses incurred by the Missouri Council of Defense.

Erection of a memorial on the Capitol grounds to the Missouri boys who entered the war and the decoration of each with a medal.

Creation of a commission of soldiers now in France to mark the sections of the battlefields upon which Missouri boys fought with a view to erecting permanent monuments at some future time.

Issuance of certificates for patriotic service to members of draft boards and legal advisory and medical boards who gave their services, largely gratuitously, to the nation during the war.

Repeal of Section 32 of the state income tax law, which permits the deduction of state taxes paid.

That all languages be barred in public schools except the English language.

That aliens be not permitted to teach in the public schools.

Classification of rural schools and the prescribing of a minimum equipment.

Submission of a \$60,000,000 bond issue for the construction of permanent roads.

Revision of indemnity law to share the burden of the expense of slaughtered tubercular cattle between the state and county.

Regulation of seed and quarantine in Missouri.

Licensing of dogs as a protection to sheep.

Hospital commission to have charge of all eleemosynary institutions.

Increase of allowance by counties for care of patients in the state hospitals.

Fire marshal law to reduce fire losses in Missouri.

Inspection of weights and measures and imposing a license tax.

Inspection of slot machines of every character and charging of fees.

Enlargement of the powers of the State Board of Health to give full quarantine powers to suppress epidemics.

State marriage license fee of \$2 to cover expense of suppression of communicable diseases.

Law requiring fishermen to take out a license the same as hunters.

Enlargement of the work of the Department of Land Reclamation.

New constitution for Missouri. Early vote upon the Federal bond-ary amendment.

Appropriation of \$25,000 for improvement of the Capitol grounds and \$20,000 for painting.

Mortgage-recording tax law. Workmen's compensation.

Revision of laws relating to delinquent and neglected children, as recommended by the Missouri Children's Code Commission.

Simplification of the code of civil and criminal procedure to expedite the determination of lawsuits.

Making full naturalization necessary for a foreigner to vote.

That Congress be memorialized to give the ballot to women.

Consolidation of the State Fish Commission with the Game and Fish Department.

No Work, No Pay Lieutenant Governor Wallace Crossley announced on the floor of the Senate that he will not sign warrants for absentee clerks. "I understand there was an instance or two last session where clerks only came to the capitol on pay day. I will make it my business to find out about such clerks this session and will not sign their warrants. No senate clerk will be paid who does not render service."

Senate's Military Aspect The organization of the Senate was given a military aspect. Sergeant Moulton of the U. S. Marines and Lieutenant Pool of the Army have been selected as sergeants-at-arms. Many others in uniform have positions on the clerical force.

Republicans Are Displeased Republican members of the legislature and especially State Auditor George H. Hackmann are considerably exercised because of the financial condition of the state which was such that on December 31, the indebtedness of \$2,000,000 incurred during the administration of Governors Folk, Hadley and Major has been paid in two years by Governor Gardner's administration.

At the beginning of his administration, Governor Gardner was faced with this deficit and made arrangements with some St. Louis bankers to borrow the money and pay all creditors. He and Attorney General McAllister, Treasurer Middlekamp and Auditor Hackmann promising to pay the indebtedness before the close of 1918.

During the time the indebtedness had been decreased to \$473,716.02. On December 31, it was found that with all accounts against the state paid the balance could be paid and leave a good balance in the treasury. Auditor Hackmann did not want to pay the account according to agreement but for some reason desired that

the balance be allowed to hang over. The account was paid, however, by Governor Gardner and his associates on the Fund Commission without Hackmann's consent.

Had the law made it necessary for the legislature to re-appropriate this money the cost to the state in interest would have been \$6,316.21 and the taxpayers of the state would have paid it in order that Auditor Hackmann might play politics.

FOR REMEMBRANCE

By DOROTHY M. MARSHEA (Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Helen Brant wandered along through the quiet aisles of the woods, lost in thought. The birds sent up carols of joy to their Maker, and the wind sang softly through the trees, but the girl neither heard nor saw any of the beauty which surrounded her. An observer would have stopped to look twice at the girl, who, in her dainty pink dress, her golden hair catching the gleams of the sun as it filtered through the leaves of the great trees, seemed to be Spring herself come to life.

She finally came to a rustic seat, screened from the path by the foliage, where she sat down and, pulling a letter from her pocket, read it once more. Finally she spoke.

"Oh, Bob, dear," she murmured, "how can I let you go without seeing you. I haven't seen you for ten years, and now you're going to fight for Uncle Sam and I may never see you again!"

"Helen, do you care for me as much as all that?" asked a clear, boyish voice, which caused Helen to jump to her feet, so startled was she. She turned swiftly and confronted a young man in khaki.

"Hello, little playmate, don't you know me?" he queried.

"Bob Aldrich, is it really you?" she cried, joyfully.

"Yes, I guess I'm all here," he laughed as she gave an admiring glance at the straight young soldier before her. "You didn't think I was going across without saying good-by to my little playmate, did you? And, besides, as I only have an hour to stay, I want to tell you something else, dear."

So, as they walked slowly back through the woods, he told her the old, yet ever new, story of a love born in the days when they had played side by side, until he had to go away to the far West with his parents.

It had been in these same woods that he had told her of his going, and pressed into her hand a spray of rosemary—"for remembrance." "As if I ever could forget you, Bob!" Helen had indignantly replied.

And so it was there, in the place fragrant with the sweet memories of childhood's happy play days, that she promised Bob to wait for his return, and then become something more than a playmate to him.

A short time later, as the train that was to carry Bob away came bellowing up to the little station where they waited, Helen gave him an envelope. "Open this when you are on the train, dear," she told him. "Good-by, sweet-heart—good-by!"

It was when a bend in the road carried him out of sight of his native village that Bob Aldrich, his face still glowing with the memory of his sweetheart's brave, sweet smile, turned again to the envelope she had given him. Within, carefully attached to a piece of white paper, was something dried, faded, and discolored so with age that it was almost past recognition, but underneath which were written these four words, which sent a smile to the lips of the boy who read them: "Rosemary, that's for remembrance!"

DAY OF GENERAL MOURNING

December 22 Was Once "Celebrated" Throughout Country as Unusually Unpopular Embargo Day.

"Embargo day" in American history occurred in 1808, growing out of the embargo placed on foreign trade in 1807. A war was then going on in Europe and owing to persistent interferences with American commerce it was decided to place an embargo on foreign commerce of all kinds. In December, 1807, President Jefferson sent a special message to congress recommending the absolute prohibition of foreign trade of any kind. American ships were not to be permitted to sail from any port of the United States. The enforcement of the embargo created widespread confusion, losses and distress, and when it had been in force about a year the opponents of the administration appointed December 22, 1808, as a day of general mourning, to be called "Embargo day." This was the anniversary of the passage of the embargo act, December 22, 1807. The day was duly celebrated at the shipping ports of New England and in other parts of the country, with ceremonies typical of mourning and distress. Ships lying idle in the harbor displayed flags at half-mast and processions of sailors with crepe on their arms marched in the streets to dismal music.

Waited Long for Success. When Cyrus McCormick, the elder, invented the now famous "harvester" that bears his name, nobody believed in it; nobody would buy it. He advertised it at \$50. Nobody bought. Then, finally, one venturesome farmer bought one. That was in 1834, and the McCormick began trying to sell

NOTICE
Beginning Saturday, January 18th,
We will make two deliveries daily:
AT 8 A.M. AND 10 A. M.
FOR THOSE WHO FIND IT CONVENIENT, WE WOULD LIKE AS MANY ORDERS AS POSSIBLE TO BE PUT IN THE AFTERNOON BEFORE, THEN YOU WILL GET THE EARLY DELIVERY NEXT MORNING.
Klein Grocer Co.
FARMINGTON, MO.

his reapers in 1831. So he sold one reaper in nine years. The next year he sold one more; two in ten years. The next year he sold none. Then came large business, for the following year he sold seven. This encouraged the young inventor. He put all the steam he could into selling and the next year he sold 29, and the following year one a week—52. Last year the McCormick works sold 975,000 of these harvesters.

WHY THE WSS IS NEEDED

While the armistice has been signed and the peace envoys are on their way to Paris, we can't consider the war as being over and proceed to forget about it. There are many officials who say that it may be two years before all the Americans now in Europe can come home again, even if things go well. If Germany goes mad with revolution and Russia threatens the peace of Europe through her Red Anarchists and Bolsheviks, why it may be longer than two years before all the boys finally come home for good. Certainly it will take many months to bring back the more than two million fighters wearing American uniforms who are now in France, Belgium, Germany and Russia. The man who thinks the war is over, that peace is here, that the nation no longer needs War Savings Stamps and bond drives—that man has another guess coming.

SUGAR GROVE

Harry Noltkemper is improving slowly. Mrs. Chas. Lacy and little daughter of Flat River called on Mrs. T. F. O'Bannon Monday. Evert Rion is on the sick list this week. Virgie O'Bannon of Brightstone visited his brother, T. F. O'Bannon, Sunday and Monday. Mrs. John Pinkston and daughter, Blanche, Mrs. Ed Williams, Mrs. H. Neidert, Misses Daisy and Bessie Stephens spent Monday with Mrs. T. F. O'Bannon. Perry Pinkston and sister, Blanche, entertained quite a number of young folks at their home Saturday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Clyde London and baby of Flat River spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Haynes. Fred Brewen of Flat River visited J. D. Rion Sunday. Mr. Brewen is on the look out for a good farm. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Horton, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. O'Bannon visited Harry Noltkemper and family Sunday. J. D. Rion and T. F. O'Bannon are adding more cows to their dairy herd. Mr. Rion bought a fine Jersey and Mr. O'Bannon, a Holstein. Emmett London has a position as motorman in St. Louis.

SHERIFF'S SALE IN PARTITION

James M. Appleberry, Plaintiff, vs. Elizabeth League, James M. Appleberry, Jr., Elena AuBuchon, Annie Jennings, Viola Withers, Ollie Blanche Appleberry, Helen Mildred Appleberry, a minor, Evert Elbert Appleberry, a minor, Elbert Franklin Appleberry, Jr., a minor, J. Francis AuBuchon, Julia Bequette, Lillie J. Loumondier, Ella C. AuBuchon, Mary Presnell, Inez C. Rowe, Theresa E. AuBuchon, Joseph AuBuchon, Clyde AuBuchon, a minor, Frankie AuBuchon, Earl AuBuchon, a minor, and Inez C. Rowe, Guardian of Ella C. AuBuchon, a person of unsound mind, Defendants. Notice is hereby given that by virtue and authority of a decree in partition and an order of sale therein contained, rendered and entered by the Circuit Court of St. Francois County, Missouri, in the above entitled cause, and of a certified copy thereof, dated November 13th, 1918, (being the 3rd day of the November term, 1918, of said Circuit Court) and to me delivered, I, the undersigned Sheriff of St. Francois County, Missouri, will on Monday, February 10, 1919, and during a term of the Circuit Court of St. Francois County, Missouri, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the south front door of the Court House, in the City of Farmington in said County and State, sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate, situated in the County of St. Francois, and State of Missouri, to-wit:

The Northwest quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section 29, containing 40 acres; The West half of the Northeast quarter of Section 29, containing 80 acres; and the Northeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 29, containing 40 acres; The West half of the Southwest quarter of Section 20, containing 80 acres; and a part of the North half of the Southeast quarter of Section 19, described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the Northeast corner of said Southeast quarter, running thence West 23.39 chains, thence South 34 degrees East 15.45 chains, thence South 6.25 chains to the South boundary line of the quarter section, thence East along said line 16.50 chains to the section line, thence North along said section line to the beginning, containing 36.75 acres; all in Township Thirty-eight (38) North, Range Five (5) East, and containing in the aggregate 276.75 acres; except one-half acre in Section 19, which is reserved for a burying ground and which is described in Book 97 at Page 652 of the Land Records of St. Francois County, Missouri.

CHAS. H. ADAMS, Sheriff of St. Francois County, Mo. Jan. 17, 24, 31 and Feb. 7.

All the news—\$1.50 the year

HERE'S WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT TANLAC
"I just feel like going from house to house and telling the people about Tanlac."—A. J. Livingston, Ashland City, Tenn.
"This is really the first medicine I have ever taken that does what they say it will do."—J. F. Holley, Lexington, Ky.
"I would not take one thousand dollars for what this wonderful medicine, Tanlac, has done for me."—Mrs. Mattie Lutes, Lexington, Ky.
"We have sold 1,180 bottles of Tanlac and have never had a dissatisfied customer."—Smiser Drug Co., Columbia, Tenn.
"Four bottles of Tanlac helped me more than fifteen years of medical treatment that cost me an average of \$100 a year."—E. B. Hall, Fountain City, Tenn.
"Money couldn't buy the good this Tanlac has done for me."—Ex-Sheriff Archie Anderson, Houston, Texas.
"Tanlac has certainly helped me and I recommend it to others for the good it has done me."—Ex-Sheriff C. W. Mangum, Atlanta, Ga.
"I would spend the last dollar I had on earth for Tanlac; I have gained nine and a half pounds on one bottle and feel just like a new man."—J. T. Andrews.
"If the people of this town only knew the good Tanlac did me you wouldn't be able to make it fast enough to supply the demand."—Mrs. Mattie C. Bond, Memphis, Tenn.
"Twelve million bottles sold in four years."