

THE Farmington Times

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ANNOUNCEMENT COLUMN

COUNTY OFFICERS

For Sheriff:
C. R. PRATHER,
Flat River.
R. C. DETCHEMENDY,
Flat River.

For Prosecuting Attorney:
PHILIP S. COLE, JR.,
of Farmington.

THE VOTE LIES

ON THE DOORSTEP

Each new year brings its problems. Each generation grapples with some new question. To the women of Missouri this problem concerns the suffrage. Not because it is so important, but because it is here, if not to stay, to at least be disposed of.

The nature of the vote is changed. Its field of operation is different, it is a more intimate thing. As government comes nearer home, and invades more and more the interest and activities of the women in the home, the vote becomes more and more a factor which women must and will consider.

The vote lies on the doorstep that it may be cast intelligently, as befits its increasing importance and its new significance, whether the hand that holds it be the man's or the woman's should be the concern of every thinking woman.

POLITICAL PRATTLE

Jefferson City, April 7.—The announcement from Governor Frederick D. Gardner that he will not enter the Democratic Senatorial race proved to be a keen disappointment to thousands of Missouri Democrats who had selected him as the chief party standard bearer for the State, the next election, and saw in his candidacy for the emine toga an asset which would have brought thousands of votes to the fall ticket. But Missouri Democracy still has at its command for use in the coming campaign the glorious executive efficiency records Governor Gardner, State Treasurer George A. Middlekamp and Secretary of State John L. Sullivan earned for themselves during the last three years through the liberal and masterly use of business methods in coping and meeting the affairs of the commonwealth. One deed alone of the many to the credit of the administration which will go ringing through years as the master Democratic achievement, not considering any of the other big welfare accomplishments since these three State officials took charge in January, 1917, is the payment of the huge treasury deficit of \$2,250,000 which assumed huge proportions from the commencement of 1909 and during the four years the "mysterious stranger" controlled the executive destiny of the ship of State.

With Governor Gardner out of the running it leaves the entries for the big senatorial derby open to any Missouri Democrat with political aspirations who care to enter. Two gladiators are officially entered up to the present moment: Breckenridge Long of St. Louis who is Third Assistant Secretary of State at Washington, D. C., and John C. Higdon, a St. Louis lawyer who filed three or four days ago for the nomination. He was a primary candidate two years ago when former Gov. Joseph W. Folk and Lawyer X. P. Wilfley of St. Louis, then United States Senator through appointment, tilted for the honor. In the excitement of the contest between these two better known Democratic war horses, Higdon was nearly lost sight of by the voters, he running a poor third. This aspirant for the exalted Democratic honor may make a better race this time, especially since he announced he would run on a "wet" platform.

Breck Long has not yet told the Democratic voters of Missouri where he stands on the issue of prohibition which now threatens to become the paramount one of the coming campaign. The well known Democratic St. Louis leader, Harry B. Hawes, who looms up once more as the champion of the liquor forces, is busy at the present moment trying to smoke Breck out on this ever-growing proposition. So far, that astute, clean-cut Democratic senatorial candidate has dodged a formal declaration of where he stands politically and personally on the wet and dry problem by declaring that neither Hawes nor any one else can stampede him and that he will not let the electors of Missouri know in due time before primary day just what his views are.

Bold, bad, naughty Hawes further demands that some big well-known Democrat of Missouri get into the contest for the Missouri senatorial nomination on a "wet" platform, threatening that if this does not happen he will throw his Major's champagne into the arena and do all the running on a wet-as-the-Atlantic-ocean platform himself.

The moment that Hawes emerged into the political limelight with his declaration that some liquor champion must make the race for Senator on an anti-prohibition platform, Lawyer Charles M. Hay, former "dry" Representative from Callaway county, now practicing law in St. Louis, whetted up his battle-axe and with a loud defiant roar declared he was ready to combat with any candidate Hawes or any other "moist" Democratic leader trotted out.

It is an awkward position, almost as warlike as the one which confronts the "gops" of the State, which Democracy has to meet and solve before the August primary. As long as Gov. Gardner was in the light of a Democratic senatorial possibility the wet

and dry question remained under cover and all Democrats, large and small, with the toga-wearing bee disturbing their slumbers, feared to enter the tourney, fully realizing that if they did a decisive defeat and future political oblivion was a certainty on and after primary day. Now that this Democratic State official who had the only big real party issue, his efficiency and administration achievements, to back his candidacy, has stepped out of the way, smaller Democrats, generally regarded as party disturbers, who really have nothing vital to put forth as an excuse for demanding a huge glory, are roughing up the smooth waters and dragging in an issue which looks and tastes no more like aqua pura than honey does like epsom salts.

The candidacy of Gov. Gardner for United States Senator was an asset which, at the fall election, would have won 20,000 Republicans to vote the Democratic State ticket. With a wet and dry cat-and-dog scramble on the horizon it will take some real wise Democratic prognosticator to forecast what the result will be.

If the dry Democratic lawyer, Chas. M. Hay, does not get into the contest the faction of Democracy which is behind him may persuade former Gov. Joseph W. Folk who was so disastrously defeated by the wets of St. Louis at the fall election of 1918, to once more try his luck, assuring him that his Republican opponent this time will again be Selden P. Spencer. At a primary contest between Folk and Hawes, Folk would easily and heavily win out in rural Missouri with a lead large enough to overcome what Hawes piled up in St. Louis, Kansas City and other former oases. Under such a condition Folk would defeat Senator Spencer, the "gop" candidate at the fall election for the reason that while the "wet" hate and detest Missouri's former Governor deeply, they look on the present junior Senator from Missouri in a more fierce light for the reason that when they supported and elected him in 1918 he was regarded as a candidate who, while espousing the dry cause openly for election purposes, really was down in the bottom of his heart when wet and would help to defeat all prohibition legislation if sent to the United States Senate.

When Senator Spencer voted to uphold war-time prohibition and for the Federal prohibition amendment enabling act which tightly clamped on the lid last January, it was accepted in the light of a betrayal of confidence and trust by the wet electors of Missouri. Never again will this huge political faction of the State rally around that Senator and the choked up way they feel has given each and everyone the opinion that they could more easily swallow Folk than Spencer. This is due to the fact that it is known that Folk only stood for strict law enforcement which included the midnight closing act and Sunday closing, and that he occasionally took a drink. Senator Spencer is now known to be for prohibition first, last and all the time, with never as much as one glass of "suds" to relieve his Sahara demeanor.

The question which next arises is, "How would Hawes and Hays run if both got into the Democratic senatorial tourney?" The interrogation can be answered when that important dual event comes to pass. Meantime, Lawyers Long and Higdon are the only Democratic senatorial candidates who have officially entered the primary contest.

THE WORLD AT LARGE

THE SULTAN should be ousted from Constantinople, according to views stated by President Wilson in a note wherein the President replied to the recent request of the French Government for the views of the United States on the tentative decisions reached by the Allied Powers regarding the Turkish settlement. The President makes light of the "holy war" fear expressed by the British statesman, saying: "It cannot be believed that the feelings of the Mohammedan peoples, who not only witnessed the defeat of Turkish power without protest, but even materially assisted in the defeat, will now so resent the expulsion of the Turkish Government as to make a complete reversal of policy on the part of the great powers desirable or necessary."

THE DANES want a republic. A report from Copenhagen states that the retirement of the King and Cabinet or Denmark has been demanded and a general strike called for the purpose of forcing out the present Government and thus making possible the establishment of a republic. It is also reported that Government troops in Copenhagen have been provided with ball cartridges and instructed to prepare to use their arms against demonstrators. Much anxiety has been caused by the rumor that there is unrest among the non-commissioned officers.

D'ANNUNZIO, the poet soldier on whom the attention of the world was centered a few weeks ago because of his seizure of Fiume in defiance of both Italy and the Supreme Peace Council in Paris, is called a "mad despot" in an appeal by the Socialists of Fiume to "the workmen of the entire world," in which appeal it is stated that "the mad despot and his followers have no pity, and their mad fury has reached unbelievable heights." Occupation of Fiume by regular troops is advocated.

THE EX-KAISER is still the subject of concern on the part of the Allies. A new note having been delivered to Holland regarding the matter, in which the responsibility assumed by the Dutch Government in connection with the guarding of the former German Emperor is emphasized.

AMERICA'S RHINE FORCE is not under the command of Field Marshal Foch. This fact has been stated to the House of Representatives by President Wilson in his reply to a recent resolution calling for information regarding the "exact status" of the American military forces now stationed in German territory. The President's statement reads in part as follows:

"Replying specifically to the remaining questions in the resolutions of the House of Representatives I will state that Field Marshal Foch has no authority over United States troops in German territory nor can anyone direct their activities without express orders from the President of the United States.

"It should be stated further that under his general police powers under the terms of the armistice, General Allen has full authority to utilize his troops for the police of the occupied district for the preservation of order, and to repel any attack which may be made upon him."

MARTENS, the "Soviet Ambassador," has offered to leave the country, according to a Washington report, which quotes him as saying in a letter to Secretary of State Colby, that he does not care to stay here unless the State Department will recognize the Russian Soviet Government. The State Department, it is said, will ignore the latter, considering it as an attempt to trick the American Government into a declaration of its attitude regarding the present Russian regime.

PERU has made amends to Bolivia, according to a dispatch from Buenos Aires, which says that an official Bolivian statement declares that Peru has given ample satisfaction to Bolivia and has presented her regrets for the recent attacks on the Bolivian Legation in Lima and the Consulate in Mollendo.

SMYRNA and the hinterland along that section of the Turkish coast has been awarded to Greece by the Council of Ambassadors, according to a Paris report.

THE "LEAK" in the U. S. Supreme Court, resulting in the giving out of advance information regarding certain recent decisions of that body, has been the basis for action by the Grand Jury at Washington, D. C., indictments having been returned against four men alleged to have been implicated in the crime. It is said that the persons involved in this matter made only \$1,412.

SENATOR NEWBERRY of Michigan, according to a Washington report, will not resume his seat in the Senate until after the disposition of questions as to his status arising from his conviction in the Michigan election conspiracy cases. It is said that the Senators who were active in pressing for investigation of the Michigan Senatorial contest were prepared, had Newberry put in an appearance in the Senate, to seek his expulsion on the ground of his conviction on a criminal charge. Even though Mr. Newberry neither participates in any roll call nor is paired on any votes, the Republican control of the Senate by a majority of one will continue, the alignment being 48 to 47.

HERBERT HOOVER has attracted much attention not only in political circles but throughout the entire country by an announcement that "I" subject to certain conditions, he is willing to run for President on the Republican ticket. Mr. Hoover declares his attitude regarding the League of Nations as being "in favor of the League of Nations, with proper reservations safeguarding American traditions and interests."

Here is Mr. Hoover's statement of the conditions on which he is willing to accept the Republican nomination: "If the Republican party, with its independent element of which I am naturally affiliated, adopts a forward-looking, liberal, and constructive platform on the treaty, and if the party proposes measures for sound business administration of the country and is neither reactionary nor radical in its approach to our great domestic questions, and is backed by men who undoubtedly assure the consummation of these policies and measures, I will give it my entire support."

LABOR NOMINEES have, according to unofficial returns, been successful at the municipal elections in a number of Iowa towns. This is regarded as of special significance because of the unusual preparations which are being made by organized labor throughout the country for participation in the coming presidential, congressional and State elections.

THE KANSAS ANTI-STRIKE LAW has been invoked and a temporary order has been issued against President Howat of the United Mine Workers, forty-seven district officials and others, restraining them from interfering with coal production in Crawford and Cherokee counties, Kan.

UNIONIZATION OF CLERKS has been demanded by trade unions in England. The determination of organized labor to capture the so-called "black-coated workers" is indicated by a demand just made on the clerks, book-keepers, etc., of one of the largest wholesale drug firms in England, by organized manual workers, that they form a union of their own, telling them that they considered them "a menace to the unionists' interests" as long as they remained unorganized.

A STRIKE OF STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers and clerks, numbering nearly 1,000, employed by the City of Chicago, was called a few days ago, threatening to paralyze municipal business. This action was taken because of the refusal of the City Council to grant the demand made for a general salary increase of \$500 a year. The strike terminated almost as suddenly as it started, the decision being reached to submit the dispute to arbitration.

While the differences between the clerks and the city Government seem to be in a fair way of settlement, the grievances of the firemen are becoming more pronounced, the latter having voted to resign in a body at an early date if their demand for a \$300-a-year increase is not granted.

NEW YORK DOCTORS have increased their fees, claiming that the increased cost of living makes such action necessary. The Bronx Medical

Alliance having, by concerted action, increased charges for professional services from thirty to one hundred per cent.

DON'T LET INSECTS DEVOUR THE GARDEN CROPS

As food prices have increased so have the values of garden products increased. Every year insect pests destroy enough garden products to feed a large army. K. C. Sullivan of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture says that this loss can be prevented if the proper precautions are taken.

A great many garden pests such as the squash bug, the calico bug, tannish plant bug, striped cucumber beetle, twelve spotted cucumber beetle, several species of flea beetle and many others pass the winter as adults hidden away in the rubbish along the fence, under old cabbage leaves and similar places. There the first thing to do in starting the garden in the early spring is to clean up and burn all the accumulated rubbish in and near the garden. Garden insects multiply very rapidly and by destroying one insect now it may mean the prevention of hundreds later on. The cabbage worms winter in a little chrysalis or case attached to dead cabbage leaves, so by burning the rubbish great numbers of this ravenous pest are also destroyed.

Another large group of garden pests pass the winter as larva or pupa in the soil. In this group may be included the white grubs or May beetles, cut worms, tobacco or tomato worm, wireworms and webworms. For this group it is best to plow or spade the garden in the fall so as to expose them to the weather. However, if the soil is turned in the early spring many of them will be unable to withstand the cold nights. Chickens running in the garden at the time of plowing or spading will make use of uncovered grubs to great advantage.

It is also wise to lay in a supply of spraying materials in the early spring and to see that the hand or knapsack sprayer is in good working order. Just as soon as the potatoes push through the ground some arsenate of lead or paris green will be needed for the Colorado potato beetle and a little later the cabbage worms and cucumber beetles will need a dose of poison. For sucking insects like the squash bug and the little plant lice, some nicotine sulphate or kerosene emulsion will be needed. Many insects have the habit of appearing very suddenly so the garden should be carefully watched and just as soon as the insects begin to feed, the remedy should be applied. A short delay may result in the loss or heavy damage of the crop.

For further information on garden pests, write to the Department of Entomology, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

HOW ANCIENT EGYPT MAY HAVE BUILT ITS PYRAMIDS

Much of mystery has always surrounded the Great Pyramid—a structure so stupendous that the building of it in a primitive age, when no machinery was available, must, it is often asserted, have been accomplished by the use of mechanical powers now unknown.

The Pyramid of Cheops—the only one that remains of the famous seven wonders of the world—is the largest work of man's hands on the globe. Originally 481 feet high, it covers almost fourteen acres and contains 85 million cubic feet of solid masonry.

But the mystery in relation to it has been swept away by recent scientific inquiry. In these days, helped by modern machinery, one-tenth as many men as Cheops employed could duplicate the structure in less than half the number of years. The great Pyramid is on the west bank of the Nile, across the river from Cairo. Ten miles further up-stream, near the east bank, are the quarries of Turra, which yield to this day a fine white limestone highly suitable for building purposes. It was from these quarries that the blocks of the pyramid were cut, to be thereupon loaded on rafts and floated down the river.

Lacking better means the quarrymen got out the blocks by cutting deep grooves in the rock, inserting big wooden pegs, the swelling of which split the limestone neatly. The hardest rocks may be dealt with effectively by this means; with limestone it was easy.

The blocks weighed from ten to twenty tons apiece. On each of them projections, or "legs" were left for the attachment of ropes. Man-power was depended upon for hauling the big pieces of cut stone overland and the first thing necessary was to load the block upon a sled, with the help of rollers. Then it could be dragged along by hundreds of toilers who manned the ropes, while "boosted" from behind with levers.

Transported by this means to the river bank, the stone block was pulled and pushed upon a raft, which floated it down the Nile ten miles to the place of debarkation. There it was hauled off the raft, loaded again upon a sled and conveyed, in the same way as before, to the site of the pyramid.

It is believed likely the work of cutting and shaping the blocks was carried on while they were actually in transit by the workmen, who, perched upon them, could use their tools to excellent advantage, pecking with stone hammers, chopping with chisels of fire-hardened bronze, and giving a final polish with smooth stones and sand. Incidental to these operations they could get rid of enough weight to compensate for the extra load which they themselves made, and a great deal of time was saved.

It was a royal tomb in which Cheops himself was doubtless laid to rest. One of its chambers, below the level of the Nile, contains an empty sarcophagus which probably once held that monarch's mummy. But the chambers have been rifled repeatedly in centuries gone by.

It is estimated about thirty years were required to build the Great Pyramid and that one hundred thousand men may have been employed in its construction.—K. C. Star.

Poor Pay for "Hello" Girls

There is still more or less complaint of poor service among the users of the Farmington telephone service. Such service has caused The Times to make an investigation, in an attempt to discover reasons, if any such reasons exist, for such alleged poor, or insufficient, service.

Such findings indicate that the number of girls employed there are insufficient for the proper care of the many telephone users in this community, there being but four girls there to attend to the public wants during the various shifts of a twenty-four hour day. Also that the prices paid to the operators are entirely insufficient to expect efficient service from them, as they receive only \$10 a week for their services, which is not sufficient to sustain life in these days of high living cost. The facts are that these girls, all of them we believe, are privileged to stay at home, which is their only way of overcoming any deficit that may occur in their living expenses, and is the one reason why they can work for such abnormally small wages.

The Farmington telephone system is a paying business. It has been permitted to advance its rates, owing to the great increase in the higher cost of material and supplies, and yet this company has apparently failed to advance the wages of their operators, whose services certainly entitle them to living wages. Is it right to permit this condition of affairs to continue? These girls should be properly remunerated for their services.

LICENSED TO MARRY

April 1—Glenn Fleming, Potosi, and Margaret Reed, Bonne Terre.

April 2—Lawrence Horn and Emma Underwood, Flat River.

April 3—Fred Baker, Elvins, and Rosa Conrad, Marquand.

April 3—Leslie M. Allen, Franklany, and Martha Elizabeth White, Desloge.

April 3—Gustav Arndt and Luella Jackson, Desloge.

April 3—Harry Lawrence Blomeyer and Clara Ellen Vassal, Farmington.

April 3—W. W. Griffon, Marquand, and Ethel McWilliams, Hahn.

April 3—Joseph W. Reed, St. Louis, and Myrtle Klatt, Farmington.

April 5—Patrick Henry Moran and Hilda Marie Efrein, Farmington.

April 5—Fay Pickert and Joyce Spickerman, Fredericktown.

April 6—John Edward Chamberlain, Fairfield, Ill., and Lena Opal House, Bonne Terre.

April 8—Fred T. Wampler, Rivermines, and Edith May Hawthorn, Womack.

PASSES TO HER REWARD

Mrs. Estelle Greenlee, sister of Felix Poston, one of the best known colored citizens of this city, died last Sunday night at her home in Poplar Bluff, aged 38 years. She is survived by her husband, one child, six brothers and four sisters.

The body was brought here for burial, and interment occurred Wednesday afternoon in the colored Masonic cemetery. Mrs. Greenlee was well and favorably known to many of our people.

LIVE STOCK MARKET

St. Louis Live Stock Market, Apr. 6.

Today's Receipts:
Cattle 4,600
Calves 900
Hogs 15,000
Sheep 500

CATTLE.—General conditions of the trade are more satisfying than they have been for a number of weeks, the bulk of the killing cattle showing a general advance of 50c per cwt., compared with the previous week's close. Killing steers, however, toward the latter end of the period, move rather draggy under diminished competition and loses part of the fore-week's advances. The outlook regarding the future however, is rather favorable.

Beef steers, \$9.50 to \$14.50; stockers and feeders, \$8.25 to \$11.50; butcher cattle, \$9 to \$14; beef cows, \$9.50 to \$11; canners and cutters, \$5 to \$8; stock cows and heifers, \$7.25 to \$9; bulls, \$6.50 to \$10.

HOGS.—Today's opening basis was the highest of the year to date, best light hogs realizing \$16.90 crest, with various weights and grades selling in line with the following quotations: Bulk of the 160 to 220 pounds, \$16.50 to \$16.80; 230 to 260 pounds, \$15.75 to \$16.40; 260 pounds and up, \$15 to \$15.75.

Pigs 120 to 150 pounds, \$15.50 to \$16.50; 90 to 110, \$14 to \$15.25; 80 pounds down, \$10 to \$13.50. Packers, \$12.50 to \$12.75.

After indicating such a healthy attitude at the opening the close of the trade was just the direct reverse, offerings of all kinds being hard to move at a general decline of 25c to 40c, most of this loss being on the light weight hogs, with a late top at \$16.50. Prospects look favorable provided receipts do not become burdensome.

SHEEP.—The only particular change to note in this department compared with a week ago has been an improvement of 25c per cwt. on clipped lambs, which are proving the most popular sellers at this writing. However, all varieties are in good demand and move readily at the prices.

Good to choice wool lambs, \$1.25 to \$1.20; medium wool lambs, \$1.15 to \$1.10; good to choice clipped lambs, \$1.15 to \$1.10; feeding lambs, \$1.10 to \$1.05; culls, \$1.10 to \$1.05; fat sheep, \$13.75 to \$14.25; choppers, \$8 to \$10; canners, \$5 to \$6.50.

National Live Stock Com. Co.

If You Have a Son or Daughter to Educate
Investigate
WESTMINSTER COLLEGE
For Young Men
WILLIAM WOODS AND
SYNDICAL for Young Ladies
COMMERCIAL CLUB, Fulton, Mo.

MISSOURI WEEKLY INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

"Get to work" is the slogan. The question used to be, how many hours of work are good for a man? Now it's a question of how many hours of idleness are detrimental.

April 5, St. Joseph.—Local oil company begins work on \$200,000 plant by erecting three 42,500 gallon tanks to cost \$10,000.

Boonville.—Work begun on new Hamilton-Brown shoe factory.

Mountain Grove.—Factory to manufacture lamp sockets to be erected here.

Liberty.—Local telephone installing wires underground.

Union.—Hambro shoe factory nearing completion.

Brookfield.—It will cost \$1,200 a mile or \$60,000 to survey two State roads east, west, north and south through Linn county.

Kansas City.—Grading, installation of sewage system and paving started on 30-acre tract for erection of 125 new homes on South Side to cost \$1,500,000.

Four counties held road bond elections in March. There has been voted in road bonds since Jan. 1 a total of \$1,377,500, making a grand total in bonds voted in Missouri to date of \$20,769,000.

Kansas City had carriers want \$7.70, refusing offer of \$6.40 a day.

While oil producers have managed to double their production in the last 10 years the number of oil burning vehicles has increased 15 times, not to mention greatly increased use of fuel oil by merchant marine and navy of our own and other nations.

St. Louis.—United Railways granted extension of time until April 15 to collect 8-cent car fare.

Excelsior Springs.—C. M. & St. P. R. R. Co. promises to remove four grade crossings between here and Kansas City.

St. Louis.—Development of inland water transportation routes in U. S. advocated at National Industrial Traffic League Convention here.

Kansas City.—Proceedings filed to condemn land for public park in south park district.

St. Louis.—Union Cement workers to receive \$10 a day, beginning April 1.

Kansas City.—Metropolitan Street Railway will expend \$15,000 converting office building into clubhouse for employes.

Stanberry.—E. A. Walker, local live stock man, shipped 828 cattle, 880 sheep, 6,727 hogs, totaling 124 carloads, receiving \$261,789.80 in 1919.

Charity.—\$50,000 bridge to be constructed over Niangua river east of city.

Lebanon.—\$85,000 road bond issue carries.

Elstonsire.—Farmers' State Bank organizes and incorporates for \$10,000.

Van Buren.—Assessment of Taxable wealth of Carter county totals \$3,571,094.

Williamsville.—\$100,000 iron washer or concentrator to be constructed here.

Kansas City.—Monarch Oil Co. to erect \$40,000 filling station on Broadway.

The non-partisan league is lining up its forces for coming fall elections, according to the Non-Partisan Leader, the league's official publication.

Kansas City.—Cook Paint Co. pays \$50,000 for adjoining building for laboratory.

St. Louis.—Mo. Pac. R. R. Co. lets contract for ten passenger coaches, 25 baggage cars and 5 switch engines; first large order since return of road.

Hannibal.—Gas discovered while drilling for oil. Thousands of acres under lease in Marion, Pike, Ralls and Monroe counties.

Kansas City.—Federal Reserve Bank asks permit to erect 18-story building.

Carthage.—House building campaign in progress. 100 new homes to be built.

Kansas City.—Contract let for two swimming pools in Washington Square and West Terrace Park.

Webb City.—Zinc shipments for week totaled \$1,000,000.

Columbia.—Population 10,681, increase 1,019 over 1910.

Gower.—160 acre farm near here sold for \$57,000.

Kansas City.—\$134,495 contract let to pave 2.39 miles Raytown road.

The farmer is either a land owner or he intends to be one and he is not interested in the radical combine clamoring for a 7-hour 5-day week at \$1 an hour.

Kansas City.—Bagby & Co. erecting \$500,000 ten-story building.

Shelbyville.—2,000 acres reclaimed overflow land sold for \$210,000.

Paris Green
Lime & Sulphur
Arsenate of Lead
Blue Vitrol
Sulphur
And everything in the insecticide line.
Headquarters for Drugs.
All advertised lines here.
E. M. Laakman
DRUGGIST.