

HYDE MUST BE ELIMINATED

The demand for the elimination of Arthur M. Hyde from the position of Governor of Missouri is state-wide. It has spread through the state like the traditional wildfire. The best way to get rid of him would be for him to resign. If he had the intelligence to realize the feeling against him all over the state he would not hang onto the office he has so grievously abused. If he is incapable of this realization, or if he is too stubborn to appreciate its true meaning and act in compliance with the general demand, the General Assembly of the state should harken to the voice of the people of the state and oust him from the position he has disgraced in the shortest possible time consistent with formalities of law and due regard for proper procedure.

There are so many causes for this widespread condemnation of Hyde as governor that scarcely a title of them can be told in the space of a single article. These reasons are so conclusive that any one of them should be sufficient ground for his elimination—if not by voluntary resignation, then by the impeachment process. His betrayal of the trust of the Republican party has been so flagrant that it is incumbent on the Republicans in the two houses of the legislature to take the initiative and to push proceedings against him until he has been forced from office. Especially should this action be prompt and peremptory, for every day he is allowed to hold onto the office of governor is a day of menace to the party and an incubus on the state.

The feeling against Hyde is especially strong among the farming classes of the state. They hold, and rightly so, that he is responsible for the increased taxes that have been imposed on them. This tax increase on farm property has been forced on the agriculturists at a time when farm products of all kinds are at prices so low in the markets that it is simply impossible for the farmers to raise wheat and corn and hogs and cattle and other food products and sell for prices that pay the cost of production. The added tax is like the added weight on an already overburdened carrier. The farmers simply cannot carry that burden and make a living on the farm at present prices—and there is no prospect for any better prices in the near future. The onerous tax increase for which Hyde is responsible is just that much too much, and that alone is, in the opinion of the farmers, sufficient reason for getting rid of Hyde. That is one of the reasons why curses are heaped on Hyde throughout the rural districts of the state.

The quackery bill, by which, through the action of Hyde, medical science has been given such a slap in the face, is in itself sufficient to stamp him as utterly unfit. Hyde is responsible for letting down the bars and throwing open the gates to all sorts of abuses under this bill that has set Missouri back at least half a century. Every self-respecting member of the medical and surgical profession condemns Hyde for foisting that measure on the state. They have said so in the plainest possible manner. Not only has he affronted medical and surgical science, but he has made a deliberate attack on the lives and health of every man, woman and child in the state. He has, by inviting in the quacks, fakes and frauds, placed in jeopardy every person's life and endangered the health of the state's entire population. I have heard this action characterized as nothing less than a deliberate conspiracy between him and those whose bidding he did in this matter of prostituting the practice of medicine to commit murder by wholesale. For this reason many thousands of people, aside from the doctors and surgeons themselves, damn him with earnestness and urge his elimination before he has gone to other extremes in the same or similar line of attack on the health and lives of the people.

Appointments made by Hyde have been distinctly bad. He has conspired with unfit persons, several of whom the Censor has repeatedly named, to foist on the people unfit men for public places. This is especially the fact in St. Louis. His factotum, Victor J. Miller, head of the police department, is a glaring illustration. He has made appointments in pursuance of personal bargains to the great sacrifice of public interests. He has totally ig-

nored his party—in fact, he has ignored even common decency—in making appointments. It is glaringly in evidence that he has clung to Bull Moosism and there is a distinct shadow of A. P. A. in many of his selections. He has personally always been tainted by these two relics of barbarism and he has taken advantage of his authority as governor to force them on the people. That in itself is a crime against decency—pronouncedly a crime against the people of Missouri, as well as treason to his party.

These are some of the reasons why the waves of condemnation of Hyde are surging through the state. Hyde will have to go. If he will not resign, he should be ousted by the legislature. Republicans should take prompt action in this crisis that imperils the party and the state.

Arthur M. Hyde should not be permitted to continue in the office of governor as a Republican, for the all-sufficient reason that he is NOT a Republican. Hyde is a party wrecker. He deserted the Republican party in 1912 and made vehement proclamation of his recalcitrancy. He was a delegate to the Bull Moose national convention from the third district and a candidate on the Bull Moose ticket for a local office. He actively opposed the election of Taft and to the utmost extent of his feeble powers helped in the election of Woodrow Wilson to the presidency by his party desertion. He has never had the decency to admit his wrong doing at that time, but he has tried to sneak back into the Republican party without admitting his error.

When Hyde was nominated for governor the Republican party in Missouri was united and strong. Now it is split into factions, and Hyde and his man Hughes are responsible therefor, and act as though they were proud of their achievement. Hyde and his associates were party wreckers in 1912 for purely personal ends. They are party wreckers today for the same purpose. Hyde and those he has gathered around him seek only their own advancement, and they don't care how heavy the price is that the party has to pay. Hyde's whole career is proof of this. Hyde has shown this by his appointees, almost every one of which is or was a Bull Moose. Hyde was and is supported by the Kansas City Star, which paper was the Bull Moose organ, and has never recanted its Bull Moose ideas and never has ceased to wreck the Republican party. Incidentally he has the support of the Globe-Democrat, a Wilson Democratic paper in St. Louis, to which he has catered solely to get its support. A former employe of the Kansas City Star is Hyde's private secretary, and is said to represent the Star in the administration, pulling the strings or touching the button whenever the Kansas City Star wants Hyde to jump any particular way or commit any special act of folly or disloyalty to the Republican party. Hyde's refusal to give St. Louis home rule, his appointment of Victor Miller to head the St. Louis police department; his espousal of the infamous medical bill—these and a thousand other acts—have shown the people what a petty fellow Hyde is, and how utterly unfit he is to hold the office of governor or any other public place of honor or trust. His course in the Bradshaw case alone exposes his littleness and viciousness where a public office is concerned.

The referendum petitions bearing 75,000 signatures shows how the people consider Hyde and the laws he especially espoused. It is an open secret that Hyde's so-called "consolidation program" was cooked up and measures prepared by Democrats for the purpose of bringing about just the conditions that exist. Hyde fell into the trap. Democrats fixed up the scheme for him and now Democrats are pushing the referendum of having Hyde and his so-called programme repudiated.

The legislature should take cognizance of these things and act. It is squarely up to the Republican members of the two houses to take action of a positive and definite character before Hyde has driven the party ship irredeemably on the rocks of disaster. As he was a party wrecker for personal advancement in 1912, so he is a party wrecker today. Something must be done with the utmost promptness and expedition to save the party or Hyde will succeed in having it forever and eternally damned in Missouri. Hyde has killed himself politically and knows it. He has tried and is trying

to kill the Republican party as he has killed himself. If he were nominated for any office on any ticket today he would be defeated by more than a hundred thousand votes in Missouri. St. Louis alone would go at least forty thousand against him. Reports have come to the Censor from all parts of the state showing the feeling against Hyde, and that feeling is growing with such force that the member of either house of the general assembly who opposes or does not actively act in favor of a movement for eliminating Hyde is going to have to answer some pointed questions from his constituents. Hyde, Hughes & Co. are riding the Republican party in Missouri to ruin. To save itself the Republican party must unhorse Hyde. Pinhead and petty politician though he is, he is a load the party cannot afford to carry. If Hyde refuses to get out voluntarily, the party should dump him. He is rotten.—The Censor (Republican).

WASHINGTON LETTER

Washington, June 27.—Opposition of Republican newspapers to Republican extravagance in appropriations and expenditures is beginning to develop, although the administration has been in office less than four months.

A conspicuous instance of revolt is found in the editorial columns of the Akron (O.) Beacon Journal.

Referring to the passage of the French naval budget just passed, which carries only \$113,000,000, as against our appropriation of nearly a half billion dollars, the Beacon Journal says:

"This should be enough to cause us to pause for thought. But we are not going to do it. We are going to load the people down with useless taxes, we are going to spend a billion and a quarter for war (nearly a billion) when the people need bread, and apparently we do not care what they think about it. Such madness is al-



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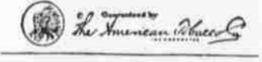
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most inconceivable and if the party now in power thinks it is going to escape an accounting at the hands of the people it is sadly mistaken. It can serve the interests of the ship builders, the powder makers, the armor plate manufacturers back of the measure if it must but as sure as God reigns the people will not stand for it. They will not always consent to have their faces ground down on the stone of confiscatory taxation, and the glib gentlemen now in Congress who are all for economy in their speeches and yet vote for this thing will have to face a day of reckoning, for the people must put an end to this thing before there can ever be a hope of lower taxes in this country.

"The issue is perfectly plain. The Beacon Journal is a Republican newspaper, but it wants to say here and now that it will follow no party and no man in a cause so plainly bad. On the other hand, it proposes to oppose to the utmost of its power even the Republican party on this program and from now on it will make war unceasingly upon any man and any party that seeks to follow this policy which means inevitable ruin to the people of this country if it is carried out as now intended."

New York Herald Turns

The New York Herald, one of the leading Republican organs of that state, which has heretofore opposed the Borah plan for a reduction of armament, demanded a big army and navy and generally endorsed everything Republican, has faced squarely about and is now demanding that extravagant appropriations be cut. In its issue of June 20 it says:

"The New York Herald would like to see the combined billion dollar appropriations (for army and navy) cut in half. In the present world outlook we should be willing that the government gamble to this extent, and we are satisfied that we would not be taking long chances at that."

"Government expenditures are intolerable and some big dents have got to be made in them. The only solution is the broadaxe."

"Wait" and "Hush"

The Philadelphia Public Ledger (Rep.) continues to chide the present administration for its policy of "drifting". Under the caption "Nobody Knows", it says editorially:

"In Washington nobody knows just what the inner circles of the Administration are doing about the three greatest of our foreign problems. There is silence, a silence that may mean anything or nothing."

"This is June 20. The Harding administration came into power on March 4. More than a hundred days have come and gone since. We are in the fourth month of the new Administration pledged to action on peace, the limitation of armaments, and a world association of nations."

"What has been done? Just what are the accomplishments in these pledged matters?"

"The House and Senate are having a tug-of-war over the form and scope of a 'declaratory peace resolution.' The White House, to all appearances, is untroubled over that deadlock."

"The foreign policies of the Harding Administration retain their wrappings of uncertainty and their mists of vagueness. There is a wall of silence around them. Cryptic utterances are the rule. The oracle when it speaks speaks as did the Oracle of Delphi."

"The passwords are two: 'wait' and 'hush'. But what of peace? Of the limitations of armament? Of the association of nations? Outside of the inner circle nobody knows. "Is it possible the administration inner circle itself does not know?"

Editor Calls for Harding's Plan

In a most respectful but earnest letter to President Harding, Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent (New York) calls upon him to disclose his plans for world peace, declaring that the time has come for him to redeem his promises in this respect. After recalling Mr. Harding's campaign promise to seek to establish an Association of Nations, Mr. Holt says:

"You have not yet given the American people the slightest inkling of the terms of this Harding Association that you propose shall supplant the Wilson League. . . . You cannot hope to get public opinion behind your association without taking your countrymen into your confidence."

Pointing out that Democratic support is necessary to the ratification of the covenant of such an association, because the Democrats control more than one-third of the Senate, Mr. Holt continues:

"Mr. President, the time has come for you to redeem your promises. The country and the world have waited long enough to know just what kind of an association of nations you have in mind. If you delay much further people everywhere will inevitably conclude that either you have no concrete plan at all or else that you propose to put party harmony above world welfare."

"No Early Action on Disarmament"

At this writing there is some hope and prospect that the House will adopt the Borah three-nations plan for a conference on armaments instead of the Porter Resolution for an all nations land and sea plan. While this resolution authorizes the President to call such a conference there has been no assurance that President Harding will call such a conference promptly or will call it at all. On the contrary, the New York Tribune's Washington correspondent who says he is in a position to state "the view of President Harding at the moment," asserts there will be no early action. Mr. Carter Field, the correspondent, says under date of June 21:

"President Harding will not call a disarmament conference for Great Britain, Japan and the United States in the immediate future. There will be no such call until there has been a thorough understanding and a very definite agreement made in secret between representatives of the three countries. . . ."

"The Tribune correspondent is in a position to state flatly that this is the view of President Harding at the moment, and that therefore, despite the obvious satisfaction which the administration has taken in the statement by Premier Lloyd-George printed today (favoring the conference) and in other indications that something may be worked out with a view to saving the tremendous armament taxation burden, no immediate move-

will be made in public."

Tariff and the Business Man's Party

Republican leader Mondell (Wyo.) promises that the tariff bill will be reported about July 1 to the House, and the fact that Republican members are in disagreement over some of the schedules, especially wool and lumber, indicates a long and sultry debate. The making of a tariff bill furnishes a good illustration of the business methods of the Democratic and Republican parties in expediting legislation.

In the Democratic Congress elected in 1910, the House passed a tariff bill within thirty days after it was organized.

The Republican party has had control of Congress now for 27 months; the tariff question has been under consideration for about 8 months; the present Congress has been in session nearly three months, and a tariff bill is just about to be reported. The Democratic Congress, however, had these advantages: It did not have to cater to any special interests; it had no election debts to pay to privileged classes; it did not have to listen to a horde of lobbyists. It simply had to make a business tariff and pass it, and business at once adjusted itself to the new schedules.

Still, the Republican party goes right on claiming to be the business man's party and lots of good people, who either don't know the facts or don't take the time to think about them, go right on believing it.

A Gem from the Congressional Record

Senator Harrison (Dem. Miss.) was exposing the falsity of a claim to the "achievements" of the present Republican administration made by an overzealous party organ, when Senator Wolcott (Dem. Del.) interrupted.

Mr. Wolcott.—Does the article say that these things which are not yet finished are achievements of the Republican party?

Mr. Harrison.—Yes; they claim these as achievements.

Mr. Wolcott.—I am very much reminded of something I read. I think it was something that old Benjamin Franklin said about the delay with which he was meeting in not being permitted to sail. The governor of the province had constantly told him the ship would sail the next day, and old Ben said he was very much reminded of the sign of King George on the tavern—always on horseback but never moving on.

Years ago, and long before the Keokuk Dam was ever mentioned, the late Charles E. Barroll, of Farmington, said that the Mississippi river would furnish the power to produce electricity to light, heat and run the machinery in the Mississippi River Valley. It is a safe guess that as one dam has been built and is a success, other dams will be constructed later. The Mississippi, it would seem, has power enough to run all the machinery in the Valley, possibly including the railroads. It would be a great saving of fuel and would cheapen transportation.—Ironton Enterprise.

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