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TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas James Allen, by his certain deed of trust, dated the 18th day of January, 1921, and recorded in the Recorder's office of St. Francois county, Missouri, in book 131, page 417, conveyed to B. F. Towl as trustee the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the county of St. Francois and State of Missouri, to-wit:

The south half of the south half of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 17, township 36 north, range 4 east, comprising 10 acres more or less.

Which said conveyance was made to secure the payment of a certain promissory note in said deed of trust described; and whereas by the terms of said deed said note is past due and remains unpaid; and whereas said deed provides that in case of absence, death, refusal to act or disability in anywise of the aforesaid trustee to act, the then acting Sheriff of St. Francois county, Missouri, at the request of the legal holder of said note, may proceed to sell the property in said deed described; and whereas B. F. Towl, the aforesaid trustee, has refused to act, now therefore I, the undersigned Sheriff of said St. Francois county, Missouri, at the request of the legal holder of said note, will proceed to sell at public vendue for cash, on

Saturday, September 30, 1922,

between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the south front door of the Court House, in the city of Farmington, in said St. Francois county, Missouri, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate of the said James Allen of, in and to the foregoing described real estate, to satisfy said note and the cost of executing this trust.

JOHN G. HUNT, Sheriff
St. Francois County, Mo.
Sept. 8, 15, 22, 29.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of Ida J. Orten, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of St. Francois county, Missouri, bearing date the 6th day of September, 1922.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to J. H. Orten for allowance within six months from the date of said letters or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if said claims be not exhibited within one year from the date of the granting of letters on said estate they shall be forever barred.

J. H. ORTEN, Administrator.
Attest: K. C. Weber, Judge.
Sept. 8, 15, 22, 29.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas W. H. Eaves and Stella May Eaves, by their certain deed of trust, dated the 19th day of May, 1921, recorded in the Recorder's office of St. Francois county, Missouri, in book No. 131 at page 90, conveyed to Geo. W. Howell as trustee the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the county of St. Francois and state of Missouri, to-wit:

All the surface rights only in and to all of lot No. 1, block 6, as shown on a plat of Moomtown, or record in the Recorder's office at Farmington, Missouri, subject to reservation. Also all the surface rights in and to a part of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 14, township 37 north, range 4 east, described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of the aforesaid northwest quarter of the southwest quarter, run south 100 feet; thence west 165 feet to the northeast corner of the lot conveyed; thence west 165 feet, thence south 50 feet, thence east 165 feet to the middle of an alley 20 feet wide; thence north 50 feet to point of beginning. Also all the surface rights only in and to lot 15, Norwine block 1, Moomtown, 50 feet wide north and south and 157 feet deep east and west.

Which said conveyance was made in trust to secure a certain promissory note in said deed of trust described; and whereas by the terms of said deed of trust said note is now past due and remains unpaid; and whereas said deed of trust provides that if the above named trustee in case of absence, death or refusal to act, or disability in anywise, the then acting Sheriff of St. Francois county, Missouri, at the request of the legal holder of said note, may proceed to sell said property at public vendue; and whereas the said George W. Howell, trustee, has given written notice refusing to act, now therefore I, the un-

dersigned Sheriff of St. Francois county, Missouri, hereby give notice that I will in pursuance of the terms of said deed of trust proceed to sell at public auction for cash, on

Saturday, September 30, 1922,

between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the south front door of the court house, in the city of Farmington, in said St. Francois county, Missouri, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate of the said W. H. Eaves and Stella May Eaves of, in and to the foregoing described real estate, to satisfy said note and the costs of executing this trust.

JOHN G. HUNT, Sheriff.
Sept. 8, 15, 22, 29.

RURAL SCHOOLS SHOW MUCH IMPROVEMENT

A report from the office of State Superintendent of Schools Sam A. Baker shows that there are today in Missouri 1,021 rural schools which have met the requirements entitling them to be classified as standard schools, and 220 rural schools which have met the requirements entitling them to be classified as superior schools.

Teachers, boards and patrons were quick to recognize the benefits of this plan, and as a result hundreds of schools made the necessary improvements and were accordingly placed on the approved list, it was stated by Superintendent Baker.

According to Baker, the principal requirements for a standard school are that the term be at least eight months, the teacher have higher than a third-grade certificate, to library law requiring at least 100 volumes be complied with, the State Course of Study followed, and the school buildings, grounds, etc., must be adequate and sanitary. Certain requirements fall upon the teacher, among which is that the teacher be a regular attendant at county and township meetings for teachers. A total of eighty points must be earned.

The requirements for a superior school, the report further states, include all of those of a standard school and in addition embrace a library of at least 200 volumes suitable to school work, the teacher hold a first-grade certificate or higher and receive at least \$85 per month, and must have had four years of high school work or its equivalent and the school must hold at least four community meetings during the year. A total of ninety or more points must be earned.

Supt. Baker said that before a school can be placed upon either the standard or superior list, it must be inspected by either the county superintendent or rural school inspector and recommended for approval.

The Honorable Perry W. Howard, a colored brother from Mississippi, is holding an appointment as Assistant to Attorney General at a salary of \$5,000 per year, but the business of prosecuting illegal trusts and monopolies is so slack that his services are not needed at the Department of Justice; hence, with a fine consideration for the real needs of a hard-pressed party, the Attorney General has loaned Mr. Howard to the Republican National Committee for the purpose of going through Ohio and Indiana seeking to line up the negro vote. Increasing education and developing thinking power are steadily removing the negro vote from its former status as a chattel of the Republican party. More and more the colored brother is becoming independent in thought and action. He is recognizing the fact that the party has accepted his support, without which it could not elect one president in twenty years, and gives him practically nothing in return. The race gets about three good appointments and a few dozen wash-room jobs for about three million votes, without which votes the Republican party would present the spectacle of a disolving view.—Potosi Independent.

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MEVERELL L. GOOD, General Manager
DICK WALTON-D. WOODWORTH, Asst.

PERTINENT POLITICAL PRATTLE

(By A. T. Edmonston.)

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 12.—Women with aspirations for political glory were given more courteous recognition by Democratic electors at the August primary than was accorded to the Republicans of the sex who were seeking nominations at the hands of their partisan brethren. The "Only Reliable Party" as a substantial acknowledgment that equal suffrage is in the land, not alone to stay, but also to play an active part in the affairs of future Democracy nominated Mrs. St. Clair Moss of Columbia for Congress in the Eighth Congressional District, and Sarah Lucille Turner of Kansas City for Representative in the Sixth District of Jackson county, and Mary J. Cowen of St. Louis for one of the two representatives from the Fifth Legislative District of that city. The official publication of Secretary of State Becker which promulgates the results of the recent primary and lists the party nominees for the November elections, fails to disclose that a single Republican woman was nominated anywhere in Missouri on what is classed as the "state ticket", unless "Myrt" A. Rollins, given the empty and useless honor of running for representative in the Fifth Legislative District of St. Louis is a woman, and the given name of this candidate, "Myrt", is an abbreviation of Myrtle. The St. Louis City Directory discloses that "Myrt" A. Rollins is "successor to James M. Rollins, Lawyer," in the Title Guaranty building, that city, but yields no further information. James M. Rollins, now supposedly in the "happy hunting grounds," years ago was a Republican state senator for one term from St. Louis. He was a son of State Senator James S. Rollins, who served two terms in that body, representing what was then old Ninth Senatorial District, in the "reconstruction days," following the Civil War, before Missouri again became Democratic.

Negro Representative Renominated

Twice as many Republican women sought nominations from that party as did Democratic members of the sex from their party. It still remains to be shown that enough courtesy existed on primary day among the "gops" to honor one of their political sisters through a party nomination on the state ticket. T. emphatically impress upon the minds of Republican women of St. Louis that they must not run for office and were only needed on election day to vote, Walthall M. Moore, the negro representative of two years ago was renominated to again make the race in the Third Legislative District of that city. The yearning aspirations of Martha J. Hackett of St. Louis to sit in the same body in 1923 as a Republican legislator from the Fourth district, were nipped in the bud there primary day through a decisive defeat. She only received 3,540 votes to the 8,948 which were given to the successful Ethiopian legislative nominee. In fact Moore received more votes at that decisive event than were given to thirty-nine white Republican candidates, successful and unsuccessful, seeking the same "gop" reward in that city. Only four Republican candidates for representative, out of a total field of forty-four who raced that day in St. Louis, received more votes than Negro Moore. They are: Richard Goodenough, Dr. Heine Marks, "Myrt" A. Rollins and Chas. Straub, and at that their leads over the negro were not large enough to gloat over or exploit as a party achievement. The day of the "dingy" politician in St. Louis, which arrived two years ago when Moore was given the high honor of being the first negro member of a Missouri Legislature, seems to be still at its height there. Probably this is why the "Grand Old Party" which Abraham Lincoln knew, first retrograded into "G.O.P.", then to "g.o.p.", and finally, deteriorated into the "gops."

Democratic Victory, St. Louis.

St. Louis City, which now consists of five Legislative districts, is entitled to nineteen representatives in the next general assembly, as compared to six districts in 1920 but only sixteen representatives. Seventeen Democrat legislative candidates were nominated on primary day to make the race in November. The Democratic City Committee will fill the existing two vacancies before the close of September. With Senator James A. Reed sweeping the city on election day, a settled fact, it is presumed that from twelve to fifteen of the Democratic candidates for the lower House will win. It is a certainty that Moore, the negro candidate for re-election, will go down in defeat before his Democratic adversaries. White women of both parties in that St. Louis district having already agreed not to vote for him in retaliation for the defeat of the martyr to equal suffrage, J. Martha Hackett, running for a similar Republican nomination, who only received 3,540 votes to the 8,948 given Moore.

Other Republican Women Defeated

Besides Martha J. Hackett, other St. Louis Republican women who were refused the party nomination they were seeking, were Adeline P. Wagoner and Anne M. Evans, both possessed, before primary day, with the laudable ambition of representing the Eleventh District in Congress.

The Republican nominee, Bernard P. Bogy, who was unchivalrous enough to oppose the two, gathered in 9,534 votes at that event to the 2,974 allowed Adeline P. Wagoner, and 2,094 which the official returns stipulate Anne M. Evans received. Bogy's lead was nearly two to one over his two feminine adversaries. But Bogy's troubles are still ahead, the same as they were two years ago when he made the same congressional race in the same district and was easily defeated by Harry B. Hawes who, that year, was one of the only two Democratic congressmen Missouri sent to Washington.

Bogy's bogymen is again Harry B. Hawes, who is certain to defeat him two to one on election day, November 7. How Congressman Hawes can run in the district is illustrated by that on primary day he received

15,770 votes, which nearly equalled the combined vote of Bogy, the two Republican women, one Democratic opponent, and two socialistic candidates. It is predicted that Congressman Hawes and Senator Reed will run together as a team in this congressional district on election day, each carrying the same by not less than 12,000. The Democratic state ticket will have a lead there of from 7,000 to 8,000.

Kansas City Democrats Chivalrous

Kansas City Democrats dealt as fairly and well with a feminine member of the party seeking a political honor there as the clan war-horses did in the Eighth Congressional District with Mrs. St. Clair Moss, and those in St. Louis did when they nominated Mary J. Cowen for Representative. Sarah Lucille Turner was given the Democratic nomination for Representative by a vote of 1,584 compared to 894, her party opponent, Harry B. Houf, received.

Three Kansas City Republican women, Kate R. Addison, Clara C. Leavens and Helen L. Vance, ventured far enough away from home in the primary skirmish which terminated suddenly on August 1, to seek the party nominations in three different districts for Representative. They were disastrously defeated, without consideration for their sex, by Michael A. O. Donnell, James S. Summers and John W. Hill, respectively. On election day the Republican women of those three legislative districts, the Fifth, Ninth and Tenth, will even issue and score a triumph equally as decisive for the sex which was scored at the primary, by bolting the "gop" nominees and voting to increase the victory of the three Democrats, Edwin G. Bush, Wm. T. Alford and Edwin A. Harris. The success of Sarah Lucille Turner, the Democratic Representative nominee in the Sixth district there over Eugene W. Colville, Republican, whose only claim to election is that he has the audacity and courage enough to make the race, is proclaimed now as a "probono publico" announcement made entirely "bona fide."

CONTRACTS TO BE LET FOR BOND ISSUE ROADS

The State Highway Commission will let contracts for the construction of roads under the sixty million dollars bond issue on the 29th of September. The roads, under the first letting, will cost approximately one and one-half million dollars. The roads will be constructed in the following counties: Grundy, Adair, Lewis, Chariton, Audrain, Osage, Gasconade, Holt, Monroeville, Vernon, Lawrence, Wright, Texas, Reynolds, Shannon, Carter, Oregon, Perry and Cape Girardeau. Plans for the roads have been prepared and they will be constructed on surveys already made. They will be constructed of gravel and bituminous macadam. Much of the first work will consist of grading, preparing to surfacing which will be applied later.

It is also contemplated that on the 28th of September bids will be opened for construction of 25 miles of the so-called superior type roads on the St. Louis-Kansas City highway. Twenty miles of this will be let in St. Charles county and 6 miles in Clay county. The contracts in St. Charles county will be divided into 5 mile stretches in order to comply with the new law. This construction will be concrete of the best type. On many of these sections it is expected work will begin after the contracts are let within a period of 30 days, so that actual construction of highways in Missouri under the new law will be in full swing.

The State Highway Commission expects to begin the construction of roads in other counties just as quickly as possible and it is expected that at least 14 other counties will be ready with projects by the latter part of October and another million and a half dollars worth of work will be let at that time. In this way the Commission hopes to have work going in as many as fifty counties by the first of the year and the other counties will have projects ready for contract very shortly thereafter.

Records Are Open

Chairman Theodore Gary of the State Highway Commission has announced a policy that the people of Missouri will be taken into the confidence of the State Highway Commission in its work of building roads. This is no idle promise on the part of the chairman of the Commission, and it is the intention of the Highway Commission to give full publicity to all road building projects that may be undertaken by it in the future. Many projects will have a sign at one end giving the details of the project, its cost, the name of the contractor and the project engineer. It will describe briefly what may be expected of the life of the road built. In this way any one passing may have full knowledge of just what the Commission is doing upon that particular stretch of road. This method will be carried out on all road building projects of any consequence and it is hoped that the Commission will have the approval of the entire state in this method of publicity.

State-wide Celebration

It is expected that when the first contract is let and work ready to start upon the same that Chairman Theodore Gary of the State Highway Commission will turn the first spade of earth. This will be made a formal occasion to which all road boosters in the state will be invited. It is expected that the first section to be started will be somewhere between Columbia and St. Louis. The residents along the cross-state highway will probably celebrate at Mineola Springs, where they expect to hold a big barbecue. It is expected that there will be enough sheep and cattle barbecued to serve a crowd of over 5,000 people. A program of speeches will be arranged by a local committee so that a formal inauguration of the road building program will be a memorable event in the annals of the state.

The Woman's Bank, too

There was a time when people thought of a bank as an institution for men only—a place of mystery where women were unknown.

However, with the passing of time things have changed—ideas have progressed—and today every up-to-date bank is a woman's bank, too.

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St. Francois County Bank

GOVERNOR HYDE'S POOR ALIBI

Governor Hyde's speech in defense of his administration before the Republican state platform convention continues the old cry that state taxes have been reduced in face of receipts being held for higher amounts by farm and home owners of the state. The speech of the Governor was along the line of those which have been delivered by him since his first appearance following the adjournment of the regular session of the legislature and did not contain one new line of thought.

Democrats were attacked for submitting under the referendum the political consolidation bills passed at the request of Governor Hyde after they had been drafted and redrafted to even meet the approval of Republican leaders who were forced to hold their noses while urging them.

Governor Hyde laid much stress on the budget bill which would require consent of the Budget Commissioner before any school district in Missouri could purchase a lead pencil or cord of wood. This bill when first drawn cut the very vitals out of the Secretary of State and State Auditor's offices and left them practically nothing but the state seal and such duties as are placed on them specifically by the constitution.

In showing the tax (?) reduction Governor Hyde did not explain that the taxes of the favored few had been cut and that the farm and small home owners of the state had been required to pay more in each and every instance in spite of the depressed financial condition of farmers while the income and corporation franchise taxes have been reduced one-half.

To show that taxes on farm lands have been increased to un-heard-of proportions only requires a comparison of the value made by the State Tax Commission appointed by Governor Gardner, a Democrat, and the Republican State Board of Equalization headed by Governor Hyde. The value recommended on farm lands by the Tax Commission composed of Roy D. Williams, an eminent Booneville lawyer; H. Choteau Dyer, a lawyer and tax authority of St. Louis, and W. A. Dallmeyer, Republican, a widely known banker and farmer of high standing, was \$760,667,333. The value on which farm owners were required to pay taxes by the Hyde regime was \$1,767,568, or more than one billion dollars more. That's the reason farm owners of Missouri are required to pay increased taxes while the more favored pay less. The increase on one billion dollars added to the value of farm lands is \$446,847.85 for state taxes only.

If any one doubts these figures just make a comparison of the tax receipts for 1921 with any year previous.

The reason for the increased tax levy from the people is the fact that appropriations for the present biennial period of the Hyde administration were \$30,254,916.11 compared to \$17,816,680.99 during the last two years of the Gardner administration.

The cost of the General Assembly under Governor Hyde has been \$450,500 as against \$269,908.51 under the Democratic administration only two years previous.

If Governor Hyde and his aggregation of misfits can get away with claims of economy and reduced taxation in face of the above facts then the people of Missouri are just what Barnum said they were and like to be humbugged, but we do not believe they are and look with confidence to the results of the voting on November 7, next.—State Journal.

MR. ANTWINE'S OPINION

"Mr. Harding's good offices in the matter of the railroad strike and its consequent disaster to industry remind me of a story from a town down South in which two colored men became so incensed at one another that it looked as if there might be a fight. The verbal threats were at once boastful and terrifying, and it was not long before most of the population in the colored quarter gathered around to see which of the combatants would devour the other.

"Finally, one of the principals in this portentous drama drew himself up to the full height of physical contempt and exclaimed:

"Does you-all know what's de mattah wif you, niggah?"

"Dey ain't nuffin' de mattah wif me, you black trash," exclaimed the other.

"Yes, dey is," the inquisitor rejoined. "De trouble wif you is you bin cloud up but you can't rain."

"Mr. Harding can cloud up but he can't rain either. The result is that without leadership we go from bad to worse. The trouble with Mr. Harding is that as the Moses who was to lead us back to the promised land of normalcy, he sees that pleasant country receding from us to become every day dimmer, without having the hardihood to do more than sigh.

"He seemed to think we were to get there by decree that this and that would be the case, instead of agreement among ourselves as to what could be done to bring about the difficult process of reconstruction. There is a common ground of justice in the railroad strike, but it would take a Roosevelt or a Wilson to bring both sides to agreement upon it. Mr. Harding cannot do that. He can only cloud up," Mr. Antwine said.—Clark McAdams in Post-Dispatch.

The farm population of the United States is 31,614,269, or 29.9 per cent.

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