CONSTITUTIONAL BALLOT.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF MISSOURI, AND REFERENDUM PROPOSITIONS ORDERED BY THE PETITION OF THE PEOPLE.

FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Amending the Initiative and Referendum Law to restrict the submission of so-called "Single Tax" measures and making certain other provisions affecting the use of said law.

Joint and concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution thereof, concerning the initiative and referendum; repealing section 57 of article 4 of the Constitution and enacting a new section in lieu thereof.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1914, there shall be submitted for adoption to the qualified voters of the state the following amendment to the Constitution.

Section 1. That section 57 of article 4 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That in lieu of the said section 57 of article 4 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri hereby repealed there shall be enacted the following new section to be known as section 57 of article 4, viz:

Sec. 57. The legislative authority of the state shall be vested in a legislative assembly consisting of a senate and house of representatives, but the people reserve to themselves power to propose laws and amendments to the Constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the legislative assembly, and also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act of the legislative assembly. The first power reserved by the people is the initiative, and not more than eight per cent of the legal voters in each of at least two-thirds of the congressional districts in the state shall be required to propose any measure by such petition, and every such petition shall include the full text of the measure so proposed. Initiative petitions shall be filed with the respective county clerks of the respective counties in which the signers thereof reside and vote not less than four months before the election at which they are to be voted upon. Within 30 days after said petitions are filed with the respective county clerks of the respective counties said initiative petitions shall be, by said respective county clerks laid before the county courts of the respective counties, and said petitions shall be examined by the respective county courts of the respective counties, and if the signatures thereto are found to be genuine signatures of voters of such counties, they shall, at least three months before the election at which they are to be voted upon, be certified by the respective county courts of the respective counties to the secretary of state. The second power is the referendum and it may be ordered (except as to matters of taxation hereinafter mentioned, and as to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, and laws making appropriations for the current expenses of the state government for the maintenance of the state institutions and for the support of the public schools) either by petitions signed by five per cent of the legal voters in each of at least two-thirds of the congressional districts in the state, or by the legislative assembly as other bills are enacted. Referendum petitions shall be filed with the county clerks of the respective counties in which the signers thereof reside and vote not more than 90 days after the final adjournment of the session of the legislative assembly which passed the bill on which the referendum is demanded, and within 30 days thereafter the clerks of the county courts of the respective counties shall lay said petitions before the county courts of the respective counties—and within said time the county courts of the respective counties shall examine and review said referendum petitions, and, if the signatures thereto are found to be the genuine signatures of voters of such counties, the respective county courts shall certify said petitions to the secretary of state within 120 days after the final adjournment of the session of the legislative assembly which passed the bill on which referendum is demanded. The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures referred to the people. All elections on measures referred to the people of the state shall be had at the biennial regular general elections except when the legislative assembly shall order a special election. Any measure referred to the people shall take effect and become the law when it is approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon, and not otherwise. The style of all bills shall be: "Be it enacted by the people of the state of Missouri." This section shall not be construed to deprive any member of the legislative assembly of the right to introduce any measure. The whole number of votes cast for justice of the supreme court at the regular election last preceding the filing of any petition for the initiative or for the referendum, shall be the basis on which the number of legal voters necessary to sign said petitions shall be counted. Petitions and orders for the initiative and for the referendum shall be certified to and filed with the secretary of state as aforesaid.

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shall cease and determine and its rights, as owner, of said utility or plant, shall cease and determine, and thereafter said utility or plant shall be operated by the party named in said order of the court, or his successors or assigns, in conformity with and subject to the provisions of the ordinance authorizing the acquisition or purchase or construction of said public utility or plant and the issuance of bonds therefor; but Kansas City shall not issue any such bonds without the assent of two-thirds of the voters thereof voting on that proposition at an election to be held for that purpose, and such proposition may be submitted at a special election or at a general election, in either of which events if two-thirds of all the legal votes cast on such proposition are in favor of the issue of said bonds, the city shall have authority to issue the same; and Kansas City may also issue its bonds other than public utilities bonds, for the payment, in whole or in part, for such public utilities, and such bonds other than public utility bonds shall constitute a direct obligation of the city, but the total amount of such bonds other than public utility bonds shall not exceed in the aggregate five per centum on the taxable property therein, as hereinbefore provided. Such utility may be acquired by condemnation proceedings in the same manner that Kansas City may acquire real estate for public purposes, or in such other manner as may be provided by law. But whenever any public utility is being operated by any person, firm or corporation under a grant or permit from Kansas City, and the owner and operator of such utility is complying with the provisions of the grant under which the same is being operated, and with the laws and ordinances to which such utility and its owner are subject, and with all reasonable orders of any public officer, committee, commission or other authority having the power to make such orders, the city shall not have power to acquire such utility except as provided in such grant, or by agreement with the owner thereof. But the judgment of any court of competent jurisdiction that such owner or operator of such utility is not complying with such obligations, duties or orders shall authorize the acquisition by Kansas City of such utility.

THIRD CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Providing for levying and collecting a state tax of ten cents on each one hundred dollars assessed valuation for the construction and maintenance of public roads in the several counties of the state.

Joint and concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution thereof, concerning taxation.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held on Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1914, the following amendment to the Constitution of Missouri, concerning taxation, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of said state, to-wit:

Section 1. That article X of the Constitution of Missouri be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto one new section, to be known as section twenty-seven (27), which is in words and figures as follows:

Section 27. A state tax of ten cents on the one hundred dollars' assessed valuation shall be levied and collected on all objects and subjects of taxation in the same manner that the state and county taxes are collected. All moneys derived from said levy shall be set apart as a special fund to be appropriated and used for the construction and maintenance of public roads in the several counties of the state in such manner as may be provided by law.

FOURTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Changing the compensation of members of the General Assembly from per diem during session to annual salary of $1,000.00.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, as follows:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. That section 16, of article 4, of the state Constitution be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the following words: "The members of general assembly shall severally receive from the public treasury such compensation for their services as may from time to time be provided by law, not to exceed five dollars per day for the first seventy days of each session and after that not to exceed one dollar per day for the remainder of the session, except the first session held under this Constitution and during revising sessions when they shall receive five dollars per day for one hundred and twenty days and one dollar a day for the remainder of such session. In addition to per diem" and by inserting and adopting in place of said words so stricken out the following words: "The members of the general assembly shall severally receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars. In addition to said salary," so that said section 16, of article 4, of said Constitution when so amended shall be and read as follows:

Section 16. The members of the general assembly shall severally receive for their services an annual salary of one thousand dollars and in addition to said salary, the members shall be entitled to receive traveling expenses or mileage for any regular and extra session not greater than now provided by law; but no member shall be entitled to traveling

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SEVENTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Giving the General Assembly optional power to make provisions for the granting and payment of pensions or allowances to the deserving blind.

Joint and concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution thereof, concerning the granting and payment of pensions or allowances to the deserving blind.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, as follows:

That at the general election to be held on Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1914, the following amendment to the Constitution of Missouri, concerning the granting and payment of pensions or allowances to the deserving blind, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of said state, to-wit:

Section 1. That section 47 of article 4 of the Constitution of Missouri be amended by adding thereto the following words: "*And provided, further*, that nothing in this or the preceding section shall be construed as prohibiting the general assembly from making provision by law for the granting and payment of pensions or allowances to the deserving blind, or from authorizing by law any counties, cities or incorporated towns or villages of this state to provide for the granting and payment of such pensions or allowances.

EIGHTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Authorizing certain large cities to amend their charters by less difficult methods than are now provided.

Joint and concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to section 16, article IX of the Constitution thereof, concerning large cities framing their own charters.

Section 1. Large cities may frame their own charters—how adopted and amended.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1914, the following amendment to section 16 of article IX of the Constitution of the state of Missouri shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the city, to-wit:

Section 1. That section 16 of article IX of the Constitution of the state of Missouri be amended by striking out the last sentence thereof, which now reads as follows: "Such charter, so adopted, may be amended by a proposal therefor, made by the lawmaking authorities of such city, published for at least thirty days in three newspapers of largest circulation in such city, one of which shall be a newspaper printed in the German language, and accepted by three-fifths of the qualified voters of such city, voting at a general or special election, and not otherwise; but such charter shall always be in harmony with and subject to the Constitution and laws of the state," and inserting in lieu thereof the following words: "Such charter, so adopted, may be amended by a proposal therefor made by the lawmaking authorities of such city, published for at least three weeks in two newspapers printed therein, which have a *bona fide* sale or circulation in said city of at least two thousand copies for each issue in which said notice is published, one of which shall be a daily newspaper printed in the German language, and which has been published continuously for fifty-two weeks next before such publication, such publication to be made at least once each week on the same day of the week in each of said three weeks, and the last publication to be within two weeks of the date of such election, and such amendment must be accepted by three-fifths of the qualified voters of such city voting on such proposition at a general or special elections, and unless and until if three-fifths of all the legal votes cast on such proposition are in favor of such amendment to the charter, such amendment shall be adopted; such charter and all amendments thereof shall always be in harmony with and subject to the Constitution and laws of the state, so that said section, when amended, shall read as follows and to be known as section 16:

Section 16. Large cities may frame their own charters, how adopted and amended—Any city having a population of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants may frame a charter for its own government, consistent with and subject to the Constitution and laws of this state, by causing a board of thirteen freeholders, who shall have been for at least five years qualified voters thereof, to be elected by the qualified voters of such city at any general or special election; which board shall, within ninety days after such election, return to the chief magistrate of such city a draft of such charter, signed by the members of such board or a majority of them. Within thirty days thereafter, such proposed charter shall be submitted to the qualified voters of such city, at a general or special election, and if four-sevenths of such qualified voters voting thereat shall ratify the same, it shall, at the end of thirty days thereafter, become a charter of such city, and supersede any existing charter and amendments thereof. A duplicate certificate shall be made, setting forth the charter proposed and its ratification, which shall be signed by the chief magistrate of such city and authenticated by its corporate seal. One

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of the state of Missouri, by the attorney-general, or under his direction in any court of competent jurisdiction in any county in said state into or through which such railroad or railway may run or be operated, or by the prosecuting attorney of any county in said state through, or into, or out of which such railroad or railway may run or be operated, or by the circuit attorney in the city of St. Louis; provided, the penalty prescribed in this section shall not apply during strikes of men in train service on the lines involved.

Approved April 16, 1912.

TENTH PROPOSITION.

REFERENDUM ORDERED BY THE PETITION OF THE PEOPLE.

House bill No. 19, enacted by Forty-seventh General Assembly. Amending the local option laws so as to make the counties the sole units to determine whether or not intoxicating liquors shall be sold, furnished or given away within their limits; taking away from municipalities of 2,500 population or more the right to vote separately from their respective counties; providing additional qualifications for judges at local option elections and providing that dramshop licenses shall not be granted by the several county courts after filing of a petition for local option election.

HOUSE BILL NO. 19.

An act to amend sections 7235, 7240, 7241, 7242, 7243 and 7244 of article III, of chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri for the year 1909, entitled "Local option," and to repeal section, 7239 of said article, with an emergency clause.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. That section 7235, of article III of chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri for the year 1909 be amended by striking out the words "who shall reside outside the corporate limits of any city or town having at the time of such petition, a population of 2,500 inhabitants or more" in the second, third and fourth lines of said section and by adding in the ninth line of said section between the word "sold" and the word "within" the words "furnished or given away;" and by striking out the words "lying outside of such corporate limits of such city or town" in the tenth and eleventh lines of said section; and by striking out the words "who is a resident of any incorporated town having a population of 2,500 inhabitants or more, or" in the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth lines of said section and by adding to said section the words, "provided, further, that one-half of the judges in each precinct shall be for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and one-half of said judges against the sale of intoxicating liquors," so as amended said section shall read as follows:

Sec. 7235. Upon application by petition signed by one-tenth of the qualified voters of any county, who are qualified to vote for members of the legislature in any county of this state, the county court of such county shall order an election to be held in such county at the usual voting precincts for holding any general election for state officers, to take place within forty days after the receipt of such petition, to determine whether or not spirituous or intoxicating liquors, including wine and beer, shall be sold, furnished or given away within the limits of such county. Such election shall be conducted, the returns thereof made and the results thereof ascertained and determined, in accordance in all respects with the laws of this state governing general elections for county officers, and the result thereof shall be entered upon the records of such county court and the expenses of such election shall be paid out of the county treasury as in the case of elections for county officers; provided, that at an election ordered under the provisions of this section, no one shall be entitled to vote who is not a qualified voter of such county, provided, that no such election, held under the provisions of this article shall take place on any general election day within sixty days of any general election held under the Constitution and laws of this state, so that elections as are held under this article shall be special elections, and shall be separate and distinct from any other election whatever; provided, further, that the county clerk shall determine the sufficiency of the petition presented by the poll books of the last previous general election; provided, further, that one-half of the judges in each precinct shall be for the sale of intoxicating liquors and one-half of said judges against the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Sec. 2. That section 7239 of article III of chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri for the year 1909 be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. That section 7240 of article III of chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri for the year 1909 be amended by striking out the words "or municipal body" in line five of said section so that said section shall read:

Sec. 7240. Notice of such election shall

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ELEVENTH PROPOSITION.

REFERENDUM ORDERED BY THE PETITION OF THE PEOPLE.

House bill No. 7, enacted by Forty-seventh General Assembly. Abolishing the present office of excise commissioner as appointed by the governor in cities having a population of three hundred thousand inhabitants or more and providing for appointment by the mayor of such cities, in lieu of such excise commissioner, of a bi-partisan board of excise commissioners, and prescribing the number, qualifications, duties and salaries of the members thereof; and providing that all fees and taxes received from dramshop licenses in such cities shall be paid over to the treasurers of such cities.

HOUSE BILL NO. 7.

An act to repeal sections 7230 and 7237 of article two, of chapter sixty-three of the Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1909, entitled "Excise commissioner," and to enact new sections in lieu thereof.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. Sections 7230 and 7237 of article 2 of chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1909, are hereby repealed and the following new sections in lieu thereof are hereby enacted to be designated sections 7230 and 7237.

Sec. 7230. In all cities in this state which now have or may hereafter have a population of three hundred thousand inhabitants or more, there is hereby created a board of excise commissioners to consist of two members, who shall have exclusive authority to grant dramshop licenses. One of the commissioners so appointed shall be a member of the leading political party opposed to that to which the mayor belongs. Every excise commissioner, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation that he possesses the qualifications for such office prescribed by law, that he will support the Constitution of the United States and of the state of Missouri; that he will demean himself faithfully in office, and shall execute and deliver to the city wherein he is appointed, a penal bond, with sureties approved by the mayor, in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000.00), conditional that he will faithfully perform all the duties of his office, and account for, pay and deliver to the proper parties all money and property coming to his hands by virtue of his office, which bond and oath he shall file with the city register or clerk. Each excise commissioner must have been a bona fide citizen and resident of the city wherein appointed for at least two years next previous to his appointment, and must so continue during the time of holding such office; he shall be appointed by the mayor of such city for a term expiring with the then official term of the mayor appointing him, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified; he shall devote his entire time during business hours to the duties of his office; he may be removed from office by the mayor or governor at pleasure, and by the council for cause, and by the courts as provided by law, and not otherwise; provided, however, that in the event it becomes necessary for the governor to remove as many as three commissioners, then the governor shall, and is hereby vested with the power to fill vacancies created by such removals. Each commissioner shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) per annum, payable monthly by such city in such manner as such city pays the salaries of its other officials; and the expenses of their office shall be paid by such city in such manner as expenses of other offices in such city are paid. The excise commissioners, including those now in office, shall deliver to their successors, on demand, all property pertaining to the office.

Sec. 7237. The person to whom a dramshop license shall be issued shall pay the excise commissioners a fee of three dollars for each state license and a fee of three dollars for each city license, for granting and issuing the same, and said excise commissioners shall charge, collect and receive a further sum of three dollars for filing acknowledgments of each petition filed, acknowledgment to bond, filing petition and bond, administering oaths, and all other acts of said commissioners of the character necessary to perfecting the petitions and papers before the license is issued, and the said excise commissioners shall perform all these services and acts, and for that purpose the said excise commissioners are hereby granted and given the power to administer oaths, to take acknowledgments to all papers and instruments filed in their office and to possess the same powers for that purpose as are now given by the statute law of the state of Missouri to justices of the peace. All fees and charges so collected shall be paid over to the treasurer of the city wherein they are appointed, to be placed to the credit of the general revenue fund of such city. Said excise commissioners shall take a receipt therefor from the treasurer; the original they shall file with the city auditor, and the duplicate thereof they shall file in their own office as a part of the record thereof. The said excise commissioners shall make said payments to the city treasurer on the first Monday of each and every month, and shall at the time of making said payments to the treasurer file with the city auditor a full, complete and sworn statement of all of the fees collected by them as herein directed, during the preceding month and since their last statement, and also stating the total number of state and city licenses issued and granted, the name of the person to whom issued, date when issued, date of expiration and amount of ad valorem tax paid on each.

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corporations, laws applicable to cities having three hundred thousand inhabitants, or over, is hereby repealed and the following new section enacted, to read as follows:

Section 9904. The mayor of each of said cities shall appoint two commissioners provided for in the preceding section. Said mayor shall issue commissions to the persons so appointed, designating the time for which they are appointed in case the appointment is to fill an unexpired term occasioned by death, resignation, or other cause, and whenever the term of office of any commissioner expires, the appointment of his successor shall be for the term prescribed in the preceding section.

Sec. 2. Section 9908 of chapter 34 of article 29 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1909, relating to municipal corporations, laws applicable to cities having three hundred thousand inhabitants, or over, is hereby repealed and a new section is enacted in lieu thereof to be known as section 9908, which said section shall read as follows:

Sec. 9908. Salaries of officers and policemen.—The municipal assembly or common council of the said cities is hereby authorized and empowered to fix the salaries of the officers and policemen of said cities. It shall be the duty of the municipal assembly or common council of the said cities to make the necessary appropriations for the expense of maintenance of said police force in the manner provided by the laws of the state of Missouri.

THIRTEENTH PROPOSITION.

Proposed by Initiative Petition.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Providing that females shall have the same right to vote at all elections held within this state as males.

An act to amend article VIII of the Constitution of the state of Missouri by adding thereto a new section to be known as section 2a, extending the right of suffrage to women.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Missouri:

Section 1. That article VIII of the Constitution of the state of Missouri be and the same hereby is amended by adding thereto a new section to be known as section 2a, and reading as follows:

Section 2a. Females shall hereafter have the same right, under the same conditions, to vote at all elections held in this state, as males now have or may hereafter have.

FOURTEENTH PROPOSITION.

Proposed by Initiative Petition.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

A proposition to authorize the state of Missouri to issue fifty million ($50,000,000) dollars in interest bearing bonds and sell same and use the proceeds thereof for building and maintaining the public highways of this state, and to authorize a tax levy sufficient to pay the principal and interest on said bonds.

Proposed constitutional amendment, authorizing issuance of bonds by the state of Missouri in the sum of fifty millions of dollars ($50,000,000) for good roads purposes, amending section 44 of article IV of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, by adding thereto a new paragraph and clause at the end thereof, empowering the general assembly to issue interest-bearing bonds for the purpose of building and maintaining highways.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Missouri:

That section 44 of article IV of the Constitution of the state of Missouri is hereby amended by adding a new clause and paragraph at the end of said section, as follows:

"Fourth. The general assembly shall have full power to authorize the issuance of interest-bearing bonds of the state in the sum of fifty millions of dollars ($50,000,000.00) for the purpose of constructing and maintaining public roads and highways;" so that said section, when amended, shall read as follows:

Section 44. The general assembly shall have no power to contract or to authorize the contracting of any debt or liability on behalf of the state, or to issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness thereof, except in the following cases:

First. In the renewal of existing bonds, when they cannot be paid at maturity, out of the sinking fund or other resources.

Second. On the occurring of an unforeseen emergency, or casual deficiency of the revenue, when the temporary liability incurred or to be incurred shall exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for any one year, to be paid in not more than two years from and after its creation.

Third. On the occurring of any unforeseen emergency, or casual deficiency of the revenue, when the temporary liability incurred or to be incurred shall exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for any one year, the general assembly may submit an act providing for the loan, or for the contracting of the liability, and containing a provision for levying a tax sufficient to pay the interest and principal when they become due (the latter in not more than thirteen years from the date of its creation), to the qualified voters of the state, and when the act so submitted

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YES NO YES NO YES NO YES NO YES NO YES NO YES NO YES NO

The Weekly Ledger

Entered at the P. O. Mexico, Mo., and admitted as 2nd class matter.

THE street sweeper has not been at work the past few days on account of a breakdown, but it will be started just as soon as the new parts arrive from the factory.

MAKE your arrangement to help make big Round-Up Week in Mexico the biggest week in the history of the city. We should make it as much as possible like the first street fair we ever had which was the best entertainment any town ever gave. The chief feature of that Fair was exhibitions of farm products. The citizens of Mexico cannot take too much interest in the farm products of Audrain County.

THE day has passed when it is popular for everybody to abuse the railroads. It is impossible for the Railroad Companies to pay wages and dividends and keep up their equipment unless a fair price is paid for freight and passenger traffic. Unless this is changed most of the railroads in the United States will go into bankruptcy. Of course, some of the railroads are destroyed by insiders, but even the best of management must receive fair treatment in order to keep out of the hands of a receiver.

DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW

DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW, president of the National Suffrage Association, delivered a magnificent address to one of the largest and most representative and enthusiastic audiences ever gathered in Mexico at the Christian Church Monday night. The Court House would not hold one-half the crowd which adjourned to the Church which was packed with representative men and women of Mexico. Miss Shaw, who was introduced with appropriate remarks by President J. W. Million of Hardin College, had the closest attention and made a most logical and impressive argument which was received with the cordial and hearty approval of the entire audience. There has not been any one in Mexico lately who could make a better speech than Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. We do not believe there has been very many people around this part of the country lately who is more entitled to a vote than she is. If a vote had been taken of the audience at the close of the Doctor's address, it would have been unanimously for Suffrage.

REFERRING to the importance of our taking "account of stock" at this time, the Breeders' Gazette editorially says: "After all, we as a farming people have a lot to be happy about this year of mixed storm and sunshine, of flood and drouth. We have, take the country over, about two-thirds of a corn crop, and we have so many silos in use that it will go further than it would have gone had it caught us totally unprepared. Those who must sell corn are assured good prices. The corn ripened; give thanks for that. Wheat was fine and the price fair. The hay crop is shorter than Government reports indicate and that means good prices for hay. Alfalfa is no longer a curiosity in a neighborhood; it is an accepted fact, and there are thousands of barns filled with this best of all forages in nearly all agricultural states. Swine have sold at high prices and cholera has not troubled so much as it did last year. Cattle have cost well to finish and packers have cheerfully paid the price. We have recovered from our scare about South American and Australian importations; they will not likely do our meatmakers any great harm. Stockers are as high as a cat's back; the timid, those without a command of capital, will not feed this year. Lessened supplies mean almost always higher prices. There is of course a limit to which meats can rise, be taken away and consumed. Anyway, the outlook is a bright one for the farmer who has a good store of home-grown feedstuffs. Let him make good beef, pork or mutton Our people will want it and will come with the price."

Various Kinds of Water Storage.

THE following from the Breeders' Gazette regarding water storage will be of interest to our readers: "Before Newton observed the apple fall from the bough other men had noted that inscrutable force called gvravitation. Concisely put, we say that "water will run down hill." There is a fine source of wealth in that fact rightly applied. We should take advantage of it whenever we can. Some solve the problem of a farm water supply by the erection of large tanks of concrete orwood as high as they can be lifted and yet catch the waters from the barn roofs. Such tanks act automatically and perpetually needing only an occasional supplement. So far as it goes this is the ideal system of water storage and supply for the farmstead, and, one may remember that the rainfall on each barn roof equals nearly 4 feet in depth each year—a vast supply if it be only conserved.

"Next comes the concrete cistern set high on or in the hill and filled by the use of a gasoline engine or windmill. When elevation is to be found this is easily one of the best systems of water storage. If the pipes are buried deeply, say 4 or 5 feet, the water will flow away always cool and pleasant in summer, and no frosts of winter can stop it. In reckoning with power, doubtless the ideal thing is the large windmill, on the high tower, with the small gas engine beneath it for times of calm The next best source of supply is the air pressure tank with power to fill it, giving a fine pressure for the farm house, but too small ordinarily for water storage. In planning a water supply make it double what you first thought necessary."

PRESIDENT WILSON IS NOT A FEUDIST

REFERRING to the visit of Col. Henry Watterson at the White House in Washington last Sunday, the New York World editorially says: "If Col. Watterson had called at the White House a year ago, he would probably have been received no less cordially than he was yesterday. There are no blood feuds in this Administration. It has not been the practice of President Wilson to issue edicts of proscription against persons who have ventured to disagree with him, or to set a price on their heads. Firmness of purpose on his part is not evidenced by public intimidation or vindictive threats against individuals.

"The days are past when a reign of terror was maintained at the White House. Party leadership has been established by other means. The doors of the White House are open to all decent Democrats. They can come and go without being exposed to the humiliation of sacrificing their independence or freedom of action on pain of being denounced throughout the entire land.

"No one regards it as a sign of weakness in President Wilson that he is able to live in peace with those who differ from him in opinion or in policy. No doubt some of his political opponents for reasons of partisanship regret that he has not been more quarrelsome, and that with tact and patience he has been equal to leading his party over rough places without factional strife."

ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT PRESIDING JUDGE CARTER

WE take pleasure in publishing a letter being sent out by the Audrain County Republican Committee in its attempt to defeat Judge Carter for re-election as Presiding Judge of the County. We think the Republican Committee is erroneously informed as to there being traitors in the Democratic camp in Audrain as the Democrats of good old Audrain are noted for their loyalty to the ticket.

Judge Carter is one of Missouri's most distinguished citizens, upright in character, of known integrity and should receive the vote of not only every Democrat in the County but should poll a big independent vote. Judge Carter is a successful farmer and takes an active and abiding interest in all propositions that are of interest to the citizens of the County generally and is always found fighting for every movement that tends to upbuild or upift the community.

Why doesn't someone give some reason for the attempt to defeat Judge Carter who has served the County so faithfully and well and was nominated for election without opposition.

AT least the submarines supply a little variation of the monotony of mechanical murder.

MEXICO BUSINESS MEN PATRIOTIC AND LIBERAL

THE business men of Mexico generally are very cordial and liberal in their subscriptions toward public enterprises. During the last few weeks the Military Academy gymnasium, the Hardin College gymnasium, the Electric Railroad proposition and the Round Up and other enterprises of merit have been promoted and underwritten by business men of this city. Of course, all our citizens cannot subscribe to all of these enterprises. As far as the Ledger is concerned, it endeavors always to co-operate and subscribe at least a small amount to finance all movements of this kind.

Ordinarily newspapers are expected to contribute in their columns and are not asked for cash subscriptions, but in Mexico it seems to be different. Now what we have in mind is that some of our citizens are snarling and finding fault regarding those who do not subscribe or those who do not subscribe as liberally as some people think they should. Some people subscribe for the railroad but do not participate in either one of the gymnasiums. Some may subscribe toward the Glove Factory but do not participate in the railroad proposition. Some subscribe for the Round Up but do not subscribe for other enterprises. This is always the case as everybody cannot afford to subscribe every day to every proposition offered. Most of our people are more liberal than those in any other town we know of anywhere and should receive thanks and compliments instead of being snarled at by someone that does not get some pet proposition through.

As stated above, the policy of this paper is to participate in all of these enterprises as far as we can, not only with our work and space in the paper but with cash. Very seldom we receive a word of thanks and frequently we are abused because we do not give more. But that is part of the game and we are used to it. It is easy to run around the Square and into stores and say you want ten or one hundred dollars and then go into the next and say you want one, two or ten dollars from day to day for this or that proposition but there is a limit and the limit has been pressed in some directions. Because a set of men are what you call "easy" is no reason they are going to stand to be "soaked" right along on every proposition that comes up.

You know you can kill the goose that lays the golden egg. One thing is sure, Mexico will progress much more rapidly with less snarling, growling and back-biting. You cannot expect people to subscribe toward an enterprise because it is your pet, especially when you have never taken any interest in any other public proposition. Most of our business men take an interest and go as far as they can for all these propositions and have no pets but work for every movement that tends toward the progress and uplift of the community as a whole.

Because your neighbor cannot see his way clear to subscribe to a proposition, is no reason why he should be villified. Every man knows his own business and knows whether he can afford to make a subscription or not. What gets on peoples' nerves especially is, for someone who never assists either with money or work to be always knocking and finding fault with the whole town and whole community because he can not put something over personally.

We have no particular person and no particular movement in mind in writing the above. We are just stating facts that apply generally. Harmonious, cordial team work is what makes a greater city.

THE cash value of the crops in this country this year is immense as indicated by the following from the Breeders' Gazette: "The total value of the 4,985,000,000 bushels of the five farm grains harvested in this country this season is estimated at $3,556,514,000. By reason of larger yields and higher prices the farmer takes as his reward for toil an increase of $550,000,000 over his returns of last year. Last year's valuation of winter wheat was 81.2 cents. This time the multiplying factor is 94.4 cents, and the cash return is thus placed at $637,200,000. In this calculation the crop brings $212,524,000 more than last year. Although the spring wheat yield is 23,000,000 bushels less than last year, its valuation of 91.8 cents a bushel makes its total value worth $22,000,000 more than last year. With a price of 78.2 cents a bushel, the corn crop rolls up an increase of $250,000,000 in value over the harvest of 1913. Figuring oats on a basis of 43.3 cents a bushel, the increased value of this year's crop is $48,000,000. Rye shows a gain of over $6,000,000, while barley runs only a little ahead of its last year's value."

THE arrest and conviction of Abe Pryor, colored, for bootlegging, will have its influence in breaking up this practice in Mexico. He had been wanted by the police for some time and when arrested by Officer Wallace, the authorities were fortunate in having a witness to testify concerning his activity in this line. He had been under suspicion for some time before positive evidence could be secured. The jury in Judge Williams' Court fined Pryor $300. We understand that Judge Williams is just about out of fines and is getting down close to the prison sentences for bootlegging. It is utterly impossible for anyone to make money by bootlegging in Mexico. You might put something over like that once in a while, but you will most assuredly get caught and fined or be put in prison. The people of Mexico are law-abiding and the sooner the violaters find this out, the better off they will be.

THE predominant impression gained from the war news is destruction. Waste of property waste of life, waste of time, waste of moral strength and purpose are the elements represented.

GET your advertising copy in immediately for next week's Round Up Weekly Ledger. Every live merchant in town is going to do some newspaper advertising next week.

TIMES have changed for both Belgium and France since the late King Leopold found nothing much to do with his time except to amuse himself in Paris.

"EUROPE Buys $135,000,000 of United States Goods." This refers to the business carried through and by Chicago in the past nine weeks. It ought to be the signal for Depression to ring off. The line is getting busy.

POETRY is the pastry of literature; prose the corn bread and bacon.

WE congratulate the Pageant management on finally getting control of the weather-maker. This is surely ideal weather for an out-of-door entertainment.

THE Louisiana, Mo., Press-Journal editorially says: "It takes a big man to rise above party and endorse the work of the man who defeated him, but this is what Wm. H. Taft has done. Taft is a big man and grows bigger all the time."

WHAT about the Cotton Reception or Masque Ball to be given by the ladies of Mexico during Round Up Week for the benefit of the Hospital. This could be made one of the most popular functions of the big week.

IF there is a conspiracy to defeat Judge Alex Carter, the Democratic nominee for Presiding Judge of Audrain County, the voters should know who and what is behind it. If any Democrat in Audrain is going to scratch his ticket, there must be a reason. Let's have it.

THE Mexico Ledger desires to congratulate the Electric Railroad Committee and all who subscribed toward this enterprise which is of so much importance to the citizens of Mexico and Audrain County generally. The extension of the road to Santa Fe, Mo., should mean its further extension both ways.

Referring to a state census report dated January, 1841, the Fulton Sun notes that the Callaway county seat at that time " boasted of a population" of 445. St. Louis, with 16,281, was then the largest city in the state, while Kansas City and St. Joseph were not big enough to be counted.

AGREE ON WAR TAX BILL

Measure Minus $15,000,000 in Revenue Reported Today.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 22.—Senate and House conferees have reached an agreement on the war revenue bill, at a sacrifice of from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 in revenue proposed to be derived. The Senate amendment to increase the tax on beer from $1.50 to $1.75 a barrel and imposing a tax of 5 cents a gallon on rectified spirits was rejected and no substitution was made. This action finds the estimated revenue at approximately $90,000,000 instead of $110,000,000, as contemplated by the Senate bill. The bill was reported to the House this morning.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The University Missourian tells of a 3-year-old child in Columbia who can speak and understand several words in Chinese. She was born in Hongkong, where her parents were missionaries, and she has never tasted candy.

Mrs A H Whitney is home from a visit to her husband who is at the Democratic Headquarters in St. Louis.

We Save You Money

We eliminate an unnecessary extravagance and expense in management of our business.

We Buy Close, We Sell Close

We give the greatest value in Pianos and other musical merchandise. A visit for comparison will prove the truth of our assertions.

Mexico Music Company, W. H. UPHAM, Manager

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At Mexico, Mo., Nov. 6, 1914

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