WE notice from the Post-Dispatch of St. Louis that a movement is on foot to have the next legislature pass

BEGIN doing your Christmas shopping at once.

E. H. CARTER'S COUNTRY

WILL ATTEND STATE

COUNTY SCHOOL NOTES

The official vote on the amend-

A WONDERFUL ONE

Hard Cough? Bad Cold

POVERTY is not a crime, but the penalty is hard labor just the same.

LITTLE countries of Europe should be busy putting fresh rivets into their neutrality.

MCCREDIE is to have a bank with $20,000 capital stock early in the spring.

EX. GOV. HADLEY, who has been in Denver, Colo., temporarily on account of his health, announces he will be a candidate for United States Senator from Missouri in 1916.

THE REAL NEWSPAPER

COL. HENRY WATTERSON, veteran editor of the Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal editorially says: "A rea. newspaper is much more than a publication. It is a vital entity. It lives and breathes, and has its being. Each day of the year it enters the home, conveying a message to those who love it and trust it. Its soul is its disinterestedness. It will be a woful day for this country if its press ever becomes as corrupt as its politics. That can only happen when the billions buying up the public utilities are able to buy up the newspapers as well. That day we believe will never arrive."

HOSTILITIES in Europe are not confined to those who are avowed enemies. Russia reports that it has been compelled to separate its quarrelsome German and Austrian prisoners, and the anti-German party in Turkey is strong enough to provoke riots. The only friction thus far reported on the part of the allies was caused by Lieut.-Col. Caillaux, who openly aspersed the British, for which he was promptly ordered to prison for a week. When Gen. Joffre heard of the episode, he increased the penalty to a fortnight, for he needs the British in his business these days.

PRESIDENT WILSON is being severely criticised for not keeping our ships snug in some harbor at home. On the other hand, a great many people demand that our ships should be sent to foreign countries to relieve the distress of the Americans, and to furnish money for those who cannot arrange for cash so that they can come home.

"Uncle Sam" has millions of dollars in ships. Are they supposed to be kept at home, or are they to be used for the purposes for which they were built? "Uncle Sam" is at peace with the whole world, and there is no reason why our ships should not go where they please. "Uncle Sam" is not going to have any war with anybody; but his ships are going to sail the seas wherever they have a right and look after Americans, even if they are nobody but "damned missionaries."

THE following from the Kansas City Journal indicates that there are men in other towns as well as Mexico who will conspire to teach a boy to steal in order to save 25c a month for themselves: "What do you think of a man who will try to induce a boy to steal from his employer? asks the Independence Reporter. Every night the carrier boys of this paper are given one or two extra papers so they can give the subscriber the second one in case the first happens to be thrown on top of the porch or in some other inaccessible place. Knowing that the boys have extra papers a man last night offered one of the boys 25 cents a month if he would "slip" him a paper. He meant that the boy could "knock down" this much. The man's name is known to this office and it ought to be published so the whole town could know this man is mean enough to try to get a boy to rob his employer."

PROSPECT FOR PROSPERITY BRIGHT.

WE notice in the metropolitan papers that thousands of people are being put back to work in the factories, and that at Gary, Indiana, five thousand were added to the payroll Monday.

It seems to have been the custom with Republicans throughout the country who control factories, to lay off men before the November election, in order to influence the result. It seems queer that immediately after this last election, when we still have a Democratic Senate, a Democratic House, and a Democratic President, that all the people who were laid off in October, and a great many more were immediately put to work in the large manufacturing estiblishments of the country.

From what we can read, and from what we know of history, there is a splendid prospect now for the most prosperous times this country has ever enjoyed. As far as local conditions are concerned, just one good corn crop will put us on "easy street."

THERE SHOULD BE CO-OPERATION EVERYWHERE

THE Mexico Ledger always has been in favor of cooperation of people in every profession, and in every line of business, and especially among the farmers. Under the head of "Dog Eat Dog", The Saturday Evening Post editorially says: "From a New England cotton-trade report, written in October, we take the following: 'The decline'—in the price of raw cotton—'has tended to confirm the opinion held generally in mill circles that the staple will go down to six cents a pound, delivered in England; consequently manufacturers have held off from buying more than they need for immediate requirements.'

"If the price does go down to six cents a pound delivered in New England a great many Southern cotton growers will be bankrupt; for that price does not nearly cover the cost of production. With that painful experience in mind, next year and the year following they will probably plant a much smaller area to cotton, and the price will go up, so as to work a hardship on the mills.

"That is the law of unrestricted individualistic competition—chew the other fellow when you can get him down, and expect to be chewed in turn when he can get you down. To everybody concerned how much more profitable finally—and more edifying—cooperation would be."

PARTISANSHIP GOING MAD.

REFERRING to the "Jingo" writers throughout the country who are trying to start trouble with other countries, and are finding fault because President Wilson does not send ships to this country or does send them to some other country, the New York World editorially says

"Senator Lodge's speech before the Middlesex Club of Boston was unworthy of himself, unworthy of the State of Massachusetts.

"Surely these are not the sentiments that the American people have a right to expect at such a critical time from the ranking Republican member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations:

"We do not know what happened in Turkish waters, but apparently the Administration is content to have it appear that the Tennessee's boat was fired upon as a warning of the danger of mines. The Administration has intimated that it was a friendly act.

"Of the three statements of fact made by Senator Lodge, two are shockingly false and must have been known to be false. Instead of being "content to have it appear that the Tennessee's boat was fired upon as a warning of the danger of mines," the Administration immediately demanded an explanation from Turkey. Instead of intimating that it was a friendly act, the Administration suggested that it might not have been a hostile act. The only correct statement made by Senator Lodge is that 'we do not know what happened in Turkish waters.'

"Would the Senator have had the United States plunge into war with Turkey without waiting to find out what happened? Certainly not. Mr. Wilson did what Senator Lodge would have done if he were President, or what any other sane and sensible President would have done. If Mr. Wilson were a Republican instead of a Democrat, Senator Lodge would be ardently praising him for his prudence and his steadiness of purpose. Yet in a desperate attempt to manufacture a little partisan capital, the Senator puts himself into the class of professional blatherskites along with William Randolph Hearst.

"Mr. Hearst may be satisfactory company for a frenzied Republican politician willing to resort to anything to get his party back into power, but Mr. Hearst is not the right kind of company for the successor of Charles Sumner and Daniel Webster. When Senator Lodge reads his Middlesex Club speech in cold type, we shall be greatly disappointed if he is not heartily ashamed of himself and of the insane partisanship that inspired his utterances."

WHEN WILL THE EUROPEAN WAR CLOSE?

EVERYBODY is now discussing how long the war in Europe will last, and a great many people think it is just a question of endurance and will not close until money and credit have been exhausted. Of course, life is the cheapest proposition considered in connection with war. There are plenty of men to feed to the cannons long after the powder is exhausted.

Referring to this matter, the Saturday Evening Post editorially says:

"If the war is to be ended only by financial exhaustion we may as well resign ourselves to about ten years of it. Probably it would take something like that period so to exhaust England, Germany, France and Russia that they could no longer fight—presuming, of course, they were not actually overrun and occupied by an enemy.

"A country's credit may sink so low that it cannot borrow a dollar abroad and its treasury may be as bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard; yet it may continue to fight hard for years. So long as there is a pound of powder, a sack of flour, a can of beef or a pair of shoes in the country, the government can take it in exchange for a piece of paper.

"First, of course, a warring nation uses up its real money and real credit; and all the belligerents are a long way from having done that. Next, it grinds out paper money, which its fiat makes exchangeable for what ever commodities it wants.

"The American Colonies began the War of Independence almost without money. The paper currency issued by the Continental Congress sank so low that the phrase 'Not worth a continental' still conveys the idea of zero in value; but the Colonies kept on fighting. The Southern Confederacy was the merest wreck financially long before Washington felt entirely secure from capture by its armies. The Balkan States ended their first war in a condition of bankruptcy, and immediately fought another one.

"Even where it is necessary to buy supplies abroad a belligerent nation can husband its whole gold stock for that purpose, and so continue buying long after its credit is shattered.

"There must be enough hands both to man the guns and to keep up sufficient domestic production to subsist the population. Given these, fighting may go on indefinitely after credit is gone."

THE REV. W. A. SHULLENBERGER, general chairman of the hospital committee, will call his committee together immediately after Thanksgiving, and will make a whirl wind campaign of the city to secure 100 twenty-dollar subscriptions. Our people are thoroughly in sympathy with this enterprise, and should make their subscriptions promptly so that the maintenance fund for next year may be assured at once.

The committee is composed of the following: Rev. W. A. Shullenberger, general chairman. First ward—Mrs. C. D. Rodgers, Misses Lena Johnson and Olivia Myers; second ward—Mrs E. R. Locke, Mrs. I. Silverstein, Mrs. N. R. Rodes; Third ward—Mrs. C. F. Clark, Mrs. Lan Jones and Mrs. Geo. Lee; Fourth Ward—Mrs. R. M. White, Mrs W. W. Fry and Miss Mary Houston.

GEORGE LOFT of New York, who started in business with only $550 and is now one of the biggest candy merchants in the world, selling 100,000 pounds a day, says he owes his success to the thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars he has spent in publicity. Talking to a metropolitan paper in New York, he expressed his opinion regarding advertising during what is called "hard times" as follows:

"Some business men believe in shutting down advertising during hard times. I don't. That is the very time to advertise, in my opinion. And that is the very principle I acted upon when the panic of 1907 came along. That year I jumped my advertising appropriation from $55,000 to $80,000, and bought twelve inches of newspaper space where I only used nine before."

FOLLOWING a time-honored custom of this newspaper to help the kiddies at Christmas time, especially the babies born during Christmas week, the Mexico Ledger will again give a silver cup to every white baby born in Audrain county during the last week of 1914. For many years the Mexico Ledger has given silver cups to Christmas babies of Audrain and a number of those who have received our cups in past years now have babies of their own. The names of all babies born on Christmas Day or any time after that during the present year should be sent to this office with the names and addresses of the parents by Jan. 10th, 1915, if a Ledger cup is desired.

THE LEDGER congratulates Superintendent of Schools Herbert Pryor on his intelligent and persistent work in the direction of the Y. M. C. A. organization in the high school. Out of his work in this direction a live Y. M. C. A. can be organized in Mexico, and a handsome building erected. Libraries, hospitals, Y. M. C. A. buildings and institutions of that kind, are what make a city worth living in.

YOU will enjoy your Thanksgiving and Christmas festivities much better if you make your subscription to the Maintenance Fund of the Hospital. You never spent $20 that will bring better returns. The management wants 100 people to give $20 each, which will insure the success of this institution for another year. That's the way to make Mexico a greater and better city.

FROM time to time we notice in the metropolitan papers where the "Allies advance" in this or that part of the line of battle, but when the results are announced the Germans have the only army that seems to get anywhere.

THERE is no question about the maintenance fund for the Hospital being raised if those who are really interested in the growth and prosperity of Mexico take an active interest in the enterprise. Do t now.

THE LEDGER is delighted to know that one of Mexico's most popular organizations is arranging to subscribe $100 to the Hospital Maintenance Fund. That's the way to get results. Money talks.

THE Mexico Elks are all cordially and liberally co-operating to make the Elks' Christmas entertainment a brilliant success. That's the way to help have a merry Christmas in Mexico.

THE epidemic of diphtheria which has been raging throughout Missouri has about subsided.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank our friends and neighbors for their kindness, help and sympathy, during the long illness and recent death of our "Dear Mother."

Mrs. J. E. Northcutt. dw1
Mrs. A. Davis.
Mrs. E. L. Woodson.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS

Recently William Allen White, editor of the Emporia, Kan., Gazette, and one of the ablest writers in this country, wrote an article for the Saturday Evening Post detailing what Prohibition had done for Kansas.

Hugh F. Fox, secretary of the United Brewers' Association, wrote a reply and quoted statistics endeavoring to show that Mr. White did not know what he was writing about and that prohibition had failed in Kansas.

The article published below is Mr. White's reply to Mr. Fox in which he shows Mr. Fox not only fell down on his statistics but quotes representative men of the state who are in a position to know just what prohibition has accomplished in that state. Mr. Fox, like Cabbell and others who are writing for the Brewers, gives a few figures and many generalities.

We quote the statements of prominent Kansans which appeared in Mr. White's last article. Mr. White is not receiveing any remuneration for his defense of prohibition, but is writing for the good of society. He is not protecting any special interests, but looking to the welfare of the people. What follows is certainly the last word on the success of prohibition in Kansas and defies the figure jugglers to make their usual abortive efforts to refute.

This clears away the indictments; but Mr. Fox's charge, though demolished by the evidence, may leave in some-one's mind a question as to the truth about Prohibition in Kansas. Statistics prove little fundamentally. Neither my statistics nor Mr. Fox's are at all important. Let us put the Supreme Court of Kansas—the highest judicial tribunal in the state—in the witness box. Under the date of October 3, 1914, I have a statement signed by W. A. Johnston, as chief justice, and by R. A. Burch, Henry F. Mason, Clark A. Smith, Silas Porter, A. W. Benson and J. S. West as associate justices. They write:

"We have excellent opportunity to observe the operation of the prohibitory law in Kansas and are familiar with the facts. The law is well enforced throughout the state. In a few localities inhabited by a population of foreign extraction, not yet domesticated (the five wet counties mentioned in my July article), vigilance is required to circumvent the efforts of foreign brewing and distilling companies to undermine the law. But it is generally as well enforced as any other criminal law. The enforcement of the law distinctly promotes social welfare and reduces to a minimum economic waste consequent on the liquor traffic and allied evils. The saloon keeper and his comrades have been excluded from effective participation in politics."

That should hold Mr. Fox for a while; but let us have the Governor. His letter of September 30, 1914, reads:

"What has Prohibition done for Kansas? Well, for one thing, it has cleared the moral atmosphere. It has raised the intellectual standard. It has brought health and happiness to countless thousands and given Kansas the lowest death rate of any state in the Union. With only one dollar and twenty-five cents spent per capita for intoxicating liquors in Kansas, against twenty-eight dollars per capita for the same purpose in our sister state, Missouri, we are able to put the difference—twenty-six dollars and seventy-five cents—into new homes, schools, churches, and keep in our big state schools almost twice as many students as Missouri with twice our population; and our schools have made impossible the return of the brewery to this state. Colorado, with half our population, has approximately eight hundred inmates in her penitentiary, with the open saloon. Kansas, with twice Colorado's population, has but eight hundred inmates in her penitentiary. Kansas has no saloons."

Next we have with us tonight the attorney-general of Kansas. He writes under date of October 2, 1914:

"There are one hundred and five counties in Kansas, each nearly as large as Rhode Island; but in not more than five or six do we have any trouble in enforcing the prohibitory law, and in only three is the matter at all serious. In one hundred counties the prohibitory law is respected and obeyed. Where it is violated—which does happen, just as other crimes happen—prosecution follows summarily and effectively. Even in the three derelict counties the open saloon does not exist. It could not exist. An effective telephone system runs from my office to every nook and corner of Kansas; and fifteen minutes after we had learned of the existence of such a place it would be taken in charge by an officer who, whatever his private inclination, would not trifle with the attorney-general. If the whisky advocates think not, let them come to Kansas, open a saloon in any one of the clean, wholesome towns and see what will happen and how quickly it will happen. When their tribulations are over and they return to their homes in the whisky states, whatever else they may think of Kansas, they will not contend that Prohibition does not prohibit."

Mr. Fox will say these men are all politicians; they are up for election. They are truckling to the best people. All right, then, Mr. Fox; meet Mr. E. E. Mullaney, of High Hill, Kansas, president of the Kansas State Bankers' Association. Mr. Mullaney is not a politician. Bear with him a few moments. He says, under date of October 1, 1914:

'As a resident of Kansas for more than thirty years, and a banker for two-thirds of that time, I wish to say that I regard Prohibition as the best business asset Kansas has. Cities and counties where this law has been best enforced longest are the most prosperous. Prosperity and development have come simultaneously with Prohibition. This is evidenced by the fact that our per capita bank deposit is one hundred and twenty-five dollars; and our assessed-property valuation is nearly two thousand dollars, compared with an average of twelve hundred dollars in the United States. We also offer in evidence our empty jails and poorhouses."

This is from a hard-headed business man who thinks in terms of money. Let us hear from some one who thinks in terms of men. Ladies and gentlemen, shake hands with Dr. W. F. Sawhill, president of the State Medical Society. Doctor Sawhill on October 3, 1914, said:

"I have practiced over thirty years in a city of several thousands in a farming community, and have had an opportunity to note the workings of the prohibitory law in Kansas. During that time I have seen the amount of drunkenness diminish seventy-five per cent absolutely; and diseases that we know are caused by the excessive use of liquor have diminished greatly. In my earlier days of practice here I saw young men from the country drunk every Saturday night. I have not seen one for several years, and my opportunity is the same. There is but one conclusion for any honest man who has lived in Kansas, as I have, to make—and that is, Prohibition has done more for the people of the state, morally, financially and physically, than any other one agency."

This man clearly is not the kind of man to interest Mr. Fox. Doctor Sawhill is merely president of the State Medical Society; let us have another business man, we hear Mr. Fox demanding. Good! We shall take the head of all the retail merchants of Kansas. Now comes George H. Knox, of Garden City, president of the Kansas Retailers' Association, an active group of the leading storekeepers of Kansas. He writes, on October 6, 1914:

"From my viewpoint as a retailer, the saoon is a positive detriment to all lines of business. Money spent for booze (note the short ugly word, Mr. Fox) is generally money that should be paid to the local merchant for the support of the family; and when it goes to the saloon there is absolutely nothing left to show for it. Our state is free from the saloon evil; our people are happy and prosperous, generally own their own homes, pay their bills, educate their children, and have money for an occasional trip. The success of the prohibitory law from a business man's standpoint is proved in Kansas without a doubt; and you would have to hunt the state over to find a retail merchant in favor of the open saloon in Kansas!"

Oh, yes, say the friends of Colonel John Barleycorn—of course the little business man is against the saloon; but what about the large commercial interest, engaged in building up the State? All right! Glad you spoke. On our right sits Mr. E. E. Frizell, president of the state organization of Commercial Clubs and the Chambers of Commerce of Kansas. And, by way of showing what a reliable man he is, who is not accidentally on his present job, let us add that Mr. Frizell has been for ten long years mayor of Larned, his home town. Hear Mr. Frizell, on October 6, 1914:

"Kansas is essentially a farm-home state. Our greatest assets are our homebuilders. I have dealt in Kansas land for thirty years. I know thousands of homeseekers come to Kansas every year chiefly because Prohibition has banished the saloon, which is the greatest enemy of the home. The absence of the saloon in Kansas has added real value to every acre of Kansas land; and I know, because I deal in land, that Prohibition is one of the substantial commercial advantages of our state."

The Supreme Court, the governor, the attorney-general, and the official heads of all the business organizations in Kansas, favoring Prohibition as a business proposition, certainly make something of a showing. Even Mr. Fox must admit that.

But some one will say: What about the common run of folks? Good! The common run of Kansas folks are farmer folks. Who is the official farmer to speak for the farmers? Why, the master of the State Grange. All right, then, Central; get Mr. A. P. Reardon, of McLouth, master of the Kansas State Grange, on the phone for a minute. Hear Mr. Reardon, on October 5, 1914. Observe that these dates are all within the present season—not old stories revamped. Mr. Reardon deposes and says:

"I have lived on the same farm in Jefferson County for forty-six years. When the better element of farmers were agitating the temperance question years ago, when we had breweries all over Eastern Kansas, they told us temperance would drive out the breweries, and that to drive out the breweries would make the price of corn so low we could not raise it, and that our vineyards would be ruined. I find, since the breweries have been banished from Kansas, the price of corn is gradually increasing; grapes are worth double what they were, and our vineyards are on the increase. Since the breweries have been banished the saloons have had to go, and the Kansas farmers are becoming more prosperous; the boys and girls are growing up without seeing the inside of a saloon. The farmers are building up a better citizenship, better rural schools, and are saving more money. We have enjoyed, since Kansas adopted Prohibition, better houses, better improvements, better stock, happier homes, and have more to spend for family needs."

Having heard from the farmer, let us hear from the laborer. The liquor interest tells us: "The saloon is the poor man's club." Enter John Craddock, of Weir, president of the Kansas State Federation of Labor—and a handsome man he is. Mr. Craddock speaks under date of October 6, 1914:

"The State Federation of Labor has never gone on record for or against Prohibition; but I think the law is satisfactory to the majority of laboring men in Kansas. To substantiate this statement, I will say we have always been in favor of woman suffrage, which strongly indicates that we are with the woman voters on this great moral question. I also think that a vote for re-submission would be a disgrace to the state."

And now let us close this section of the evidenec as we began it—with a statement from the law. Rise up, Judge Charles E. Lobdell, president of the Kansas State Bar Association, and give your testimony. You were the county attorney who enforced the law, the member of the legislature who helped to write many of the strengthening enactments, and for ten years a trial judge in the courts that upheld the law; but it is as president of the State Bar Association, officially the leading lawyer of Kansas, that you speak. Under date of October 7, 1914, Judge Lobdell says:

"The question whether Prohibition has helped Kansas is no longer a debatable question in Kansas; for it has helped in moral and civic righteousness, better homes and general financial advantage. From ten years' experience as a trial judge I do not hesitate to say that the rigid enforcement of this law has in every instance reduced the volume of other criminal business and, as a matter of course, has reduced court expenses. The law is now generally enforced and will be easily enforced. The few places where such is not the case are the criminal plague spots of the state. No community that has rigidly enforced the prohibitory law for five years could be induced to go back to the saloon."

Judge Lobdell is not in politics now. He practices law and runs a bank at Great Bend; but, that Mr. Fox and his friends may get a look at real politics in connection with the question of Prohibition in Kansas, it may be well to add, in closing, that this year the Democratic party in convention assembled, indorsed Prohibition, and demanded National Prohibition. So did the Bull Moosers, and so did the Republicans. There is no division of sentiment there.

Now there they stand; not men picked up here and there, but the official representatives of the state—the Supreme Court, the governor, the attorney-general, the official heads of every activity of the Kansas people — the doctors, the bankers, the commercial clubs, the retail merchants, the farmers, the laboring men and the lawyers. These are the strong men of Kansas. They know whether or not Prohibition has helped Kansas. Their testimony is worth carloads of statistics.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE.

DRIVEWAY THROUGH PARK

Council at Regular Session Monday Evening, Passed Ordinance.

At the regular session of the City Council an ordinance was passed unanimously, providing for a driveway along the east sde of Hardin Park from Clay St. to the Wabash Railroad right-of-way. The Street Commissioner was instructed to get the street in shape as soon as possible.

A communication from C. A. Barnes in regard to a claim against the City was laid over for future reference. Mr. Barnes, representing Charles Willingham, guardian for Louis Willingham, asks $500 damages from the Cty on account of personal damages to Louis Willingham. The communication says Louis was injured about the neck, on the nght of Oct. 20, 1914 when he ran into a guy-wire supporting a telephone pole at the corner of Promenade and Clark streets. It is alleged the street lights were not on and he could not see where he was going.

The Street Commissioner's report was read and accepted and bills to the amount of $121.50 were allowed. All Councilmen were present and Mayor Dry presided.

Clark Predicts Dull Session.

Washington, Nov. 24.—"Congress will not do anything much at the coming session except to pass appropriation bills," declared Speaker Clark as he was leaving for New England to fill speaking engagements.

"It cannot," he said, "do very much more that that as I can see. There is not going to be any extra session, I believe."

The Speaker stopped over here for a short time following a long trip in the South.

Frank Kellerhals, down near Benton City, has in 70 acres of wheat that looks extra good.

SAYS GERMANS WILL BE VICTORIUS EVENTUALLY

O. Poisson Has Letter From His Sister, Mrs. Mathilde Sussman, Who Lives in Germany

ARE NOT SUFFERING

Mr. Poisson's Nephew Is on Firing Line, But Has Not Been Heard From for Weeks.

O. Poisson has received a letter from his sister, Mrs. Mathilde Sussman, who lives in the southern part of Germany, eight miles north of the German-Elsassian border. The letter is of great interest and gives us a German view of the war. It follows:

Landau (Rheinpfalz) Oct. 27th, 1914.

Dear brother and sister:—

Your postal card of Oct. 7th to hand yesterday, and I hope that you have since received my letter and postal card, and that the English have not confiscated same.

The war reports you hear from Paris and London are, in the most instances, not the truth, but to prove same is very hard for Germany, as the English ruined the cable and it is impossible for the Germans to repair them now. We must therefore wait until the time comes when we can enlighten you in the U. S. in the matter.

The victories are mostly on our side. In France, the English, French, Turkos, Sennegambnens and Indians defend themselves against the Germans, but the Germans keep the upper hand, even if same comes dear. We Germans must win in this forced-on-us war, but it will take some time yet. Our very existence depends on it.

Belgium is in our possession and in France we control a big part. In Russia, in spite of the bad roads and no railroads, our army is victorious and took many prisoners and lots of war material. We fight on one side with the Austrian and on the other side with the Russians alone. We have in Germany 300,000 French, English, Belgian and Russian prisoners, which are housed in barracks on German military training ground.

SonFred has since last week been on the firing line. I hope he is bullet-proof and will return to us healthy, with all limbs straight. You can imagine how I wish the war would be a thing of the past. I suppose Fred is on the battlefield in the north of France and Belgium, but I cannot say for certain, as we have not heard from him since he went on the firing-line.

Our two brothers, (aged 37 and 39 respt.) have not been called to the colors as yet, and we do not expect them to be. The war will not end soon, as the English will not rest until they down the Germans but we will see who can last the longest. Our motto is: "We fear God and nobody else."

In regards to our living we have no more imported products and the home products, what we can get, are a great deal higher, but we do not suffer which is the main thing.

Will close for today and with best love to you both, I am your sister,

MATHILDE SUSSMAN.

To Prepare Corn to Fatten Steers.

By H. O. Allison.

Does it pay to grind corn for fattening two-year-old steers? The Missouri Experiment Station has been investigating this question for the last two years. While this investigation is not yet completed, results obtained up to the present time indicate that more rapid gains in live weight and a quicker finish may be expected by the use of ground grain. Cattle also feed more uniformly on ground than on whole corn. There is no doubt but that two-year-old steers will much more completely digest ground grain and the finer it is the more completely it will be digested.

The work at the Missouri College of Agriculture shows clearly that when ground corn is fed fewer hogs are needed to follow the steers. The figures obtained indicate that from 17 to 22 per cent of the value of the ear corn fed to steers should be charged to the hogs, while with finely-ground corn chop it will not be more than 3 to 4 per cent. The evidence concerning the total gain in live weight on cattle and hogs per bushel of corn fed is not yet conclusive. It is not likely that there will be much difference between feeding ground or whole grain if the hogs are properly cared for and if the feeding is done in lots which are reasonably free from mud.

No Marriages in Heaven—

No Men There, Fitzgerald Says.

There are times when mother can land an exceedingly cruel blow, according to Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, of New York, who told this one at a recent dinner:

At a social affair some time since the subject of marriage came up for discussion.

"Speaking of marriage," remarked one of the women guests, "I could never quite understand one of the Biblical references to it."

"To which one do you particularly refer, Mrs. Jones?" asked another of the guests.

"About marrying in heaven," answered Mrs. Jones, thoughtfully. "Why do you suppose there is no marrying nor giving in marriage in heaven?"

"That's an easy one!" promptly chipped in a sarcastic matron. "No men there."

The Botts family of South Jefferson street, have all recovered from diphtheria, and the quarantine has been raised.

RUSSIAN SUPERSTITIOUS

The muzhik soldier is religious, mystically inclined and superstitious. Sergeant Lebedyeff of the Twenty-Third Army Corps tells of a comrade who went unscathed through many engagements, and when his hour dawned, died from a rifle:

"As you will see in the casualty lists, (there are no casualty lists). Michail from Simbirsk, where he lost his ear through frostbite. Michail was told by the wise woman that he would go through great dangers and live, and that some day a small thing would kill him. Michail laughed. He told Consistorial Secretary Levitoff, when he was working for him as gardener, and the consistorial secretary laughed, too. He said: 'Beware of two small things, small drinks of vodka and small women.' 'All right,' said Michail.

"Michail fought in a dash on a German outpost at Bielsky (Bialla), and all our men were wounded except himself. Two days afterward Michal was on sentry duty where the railway bridge crosses the road to Johannesburg. The 'Niemtsi' shot at him and missed. Next a shell blew off Michail's forage cap.

"Then Michail went into a farm at Bielsky. He found there two women, killed by the Germans' own shells, and a live child. The farm outhouse was burning. Michail sat with the child and began calling it 'My pigeon, my swallow; give me a kiss;' but the child said nothing.

Then Michail took a straw in his mouth and began twirling it round to amuse the infant. Next evening Michail was ill. His tongue swelled up, and the surgeon, Doctor Januisheff, said he had blood poisoning. This was because the sharp end of the straw had entered his tongue. Our men thought it was the plague. The Germans must have poisoned the straw, thinking our men would sleep on it.

'On the fourth day Michial died. I wonder what Consistorial Secretary Januisheff will say?

Such letters could not be written by Germans, Frenchmen or Englishmen. They would not be as crude, as bloodthirsty; as human, as merciful. The typical Riadoci (private) Ivan Ivanovitch Ivanoff is still an unspoiled child—curious, credulous, cunning, simple, savage, kindly. These are the qualities of the natural, the unsophisticated Russians; and they appear abundantly in letters smuggled from the front and picked up by the victors in blood soaked trenches.—Collier's Weekly.

THOMPSON.

Miss Orphia Hall returned home after about 12 months' visit with her sister, Mrs. Arthur Walden, in California.—Ross Gant is in Omaha working in the stock yards in that place.—Mrs. Lizzie Ridgeway who has been the guest of herfather, Henry Ridgeway, of near Wray, Colo, returned home last week. — Judge Carter was in this vicinity one day last week.—J.D. Pulis purchased 1 cow of Chas. Householder for $60.—Mrs. Elmer Lovelace is visiting her mother in St. Louis.—Ben Spencer sold Chas. Peck some stock hogs at 5½c per lb.—With the kindly advice of Col. Wm. H. Dempsey, of Possom Walk, and Col. Billie Smith, of Salt River, circulating their petitions with several signers, have persuaded Washington, D. C., to hold mail carriers at this place until 9:15 a. m. The regular leaving time was 7:15 a. m. These men are up-to-date and should be a great help in the re-election of Woodrow Wilson.—Wheeler Gant and family visited Judge and Mrs. Alex Carter Sunday.—Mrs. Black, of north of Mexico, is the guest of her friends in this vicinity.—Wm. Harrelson entertained the young people with a social hop Friday night.—There was preaching at the Church here Saturday and Sunday, Rev. Martin preaching.—Daniel School is still closed on account of diphtheria.—Mrs. Spencer who has been quite sick is improving, we are glad to state.—Mrs. Neal is on the sick list.—Chas. Pulis visited in Vandalia Sunday.

BURKE.

Mrs. Cleveland Brown spent last week at Centralia.

Curtis Pryor sold 2 loads of corn to Mr. Hewitt recently.

Hog cholera is raging around Hatton.

Mr. Davidson has a sick horse.

Mr. Van Horn bought some cattle from Burke district last week.

Protracted meeting closed last night at Beaver Dam.

Homer Heite is butchering hogs to-day. (Monday)

Mrs. Rodecape is still sick.

Burke school has a new coat of paint on the blackboard.

Lake to Remodel Ragsdale Building.

The conract to remodel F. M. Ragsdale's building on the East Side of the Square has been let to L. M. Lake the contractor, who will begin work this week. A new front will be put in and the building will be enlarged and modernized. When completed, the building will be occupied by Ragsdale's Cash Store.

Some Fine Hogs.

The Valley Stock Farm, owned by the Smith Brothers, southwest of this city, has 140 head of the finest Duroc Jersey pigs ever seen in one herd in this county. They are headed by that great animal, Beauty's Model. They have a splendid stock farm and are geting results along the line of advanced methods.

Mrs. J. E. Ross and daughter, Miss Julia, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bird McGarvey at Kansas City until after Thanksgiving.

S. D. Byrns is a member of the committee to disperse the Elks' Christmas Tree fund.