

TANEY COUNTY REPUBLICAN

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\$1 a Year in Advance

With Work Started on the Dam and a Good Rain Saturday Everything Looks Brighter

Prolonging the Contests

The Democratic State Committee ordered the defeated Democratic candidates for Supreme Judge and Superintendent of Schools to begin contest proceedings against their elected Republican opponents and appointed a committee to raise the money with which to pay their lawyers and their expense bills. These lawyers charged all kinds of fraud in the election in St. Louis and in St. Louis county and had the Supreme Court order a recount of ballots and appointed a special commissioner to take testimony. After months of fruitless effort to discover fraud of any kind in the voting or in the counting of ballots, and with nothing but "probable" developments to about a demand has been made by the Democratic lawyers for \$30,000 more with which to proceed with the arduous task of proving one or two of their allegations and showing the Supreme Court some legal technicalities, such as the failure of honest election judges to comply with minute specifications of election laws.

At the late meeting of the Democratic State Committee it became evident that the Committeemen are weary of the whole business and drop it if a way could be found to let go of it without injury to their party.

The Republican Committee never flinched or faltered in its duty to the noble men who accepted nomination on the Republican ticket and were elected by the people. No issue raised by the Democrats has been evaded. The expense of watching and assisting the recount of ballots in St. Louis was paid promptly, and able lawyers have been encouraged to take up the legal questions involved in the contest proceedings and to investigate them thoroughly. The Committee has been compelled to borrow money on account of the contest, although Republican county committees have been responsive to the call for financial assistance. The committee stands ready to see the suits properly pressed to the end but not ready to submit to any trifling with them or needless delay. The Supreme Court has been asked by the contestants to extend the time for further efforts to prove their contentions, though they have wasted months of time and have nothing to report but the recount of St. Louis and St. Louis county ballots—a result very unfavorable to them. Of course the Republican State Committee opposes any needless delay, and particularly opposes the dragging along of these contests pro-

ceedings till another campaign opens. Judges Kennish and Brown, elected to the Supreme bench, and Prof. Evans, elected State Superintendent of Schools, assumed their respective offices in good faith and have served the State without hesitation or default, though they are compelled, by an old and ill advised statute, to await the determination of these contests before drawing their pay.

If there is anything to be proven in support of these claims or charges of the contestants it can better be proven now than next fall or next winter. If their cases are to become political footballs they will be kicked to pieces by Republicans before the game gets started.

About Cowpeas and Drouth

A great many men had secured seed of cowpeas, intending to sow them after an oat crop was removed or after wheat, or in the corn. The weather in most all sections of the state has been against favorable prospects as some fields will not do to sow, as there has been practically no rain at all, and the seed would not sprout if sown. Where an oat field has been put in good condition for that crop and the oats cut for hay and the ground at once disked, it should be in fine condition for planting as soon as rain comes. To plant in dry dirt the seed might get enough moisture to start, but not enough to keep the plant growing. Then should rain come and crust the surface before the plants came through the ground, it might become so hard that the plants would fail to get through. If the ground is in reasonable condition the best time will be as soon after a rain as the ground will do to work.

Good results can be secured in a soil of fair quality and reasonable weather by sowing as late as the middle of July. In the event that the seed can not be used, measures will have to be taken to keep the weevil from destroying them if it is desired to keep the seed till next season.

A few weevil may be found at work at the present time and they will multiply rapidly if nothing is done. The seed should be put in barrels or a bin or boxes or anything that is rather closely put together. On top of the seed should be placed a plate containing some bi-sulphide of carbon.

A heavy gas will pass from it that will sink into the spaces among the seed and as this gas is a deadly poison it will kill all insect life. It is to be remembered that this gas is poisonous and care should be used. It is also as inflammable as gasoline. If the receptacle holding the seed is in the open a cover should be paced above the fluid that will prevent the gas from escaping into the air. This done two or three times during summer and early fall will save the seed from these pests. The bi-sulphide is cheap. As soon as the gas has evaporated from the seed it is safe to feed as the poison escapes with the gas, or it is the gas that is poison and when it has escaped no danger can follow.

In the event that the peas can not be used, it would seem wise to make provision for growing something as feed is certain to be scarce. Sometimes a catch crop of sorghum or millet can be made to produce an abundance of feed, especially sorghum. Rather rich ground will be best, especially if the weather remains dry.

Where it can be done at all winter pasture should be provided. Rye is one of the best things we have for this. It often makes such fall and winter pasture and as a spring pasture it stands first of any of the grasses. Where it is wanted for pasture it should be sown thicker than where it is intended only for a seed crop. It may be sown in the latter part of August if the weather conditions at that time are favorable. Where it is sown this early it should be turned under in the spring, as the early seeding will be favorable for a

big development of the Hessian fly, and by turning it under by the time it is about ten inches or a foot in height it makes a most excellent green manure, and if turned under not later than this it does little or no damage to the succeeding crop by interfering with soil moisture.

At any rate take desperate measures to secure some feed from now on till the end of the season.

It now looks like stock is likely to go hungry before next May.

S. M. Jordan.
Boone Co., Mo.

So far David A. Ball is the only avowed candidate for the Democratic for governor. Having received a majority of honest Democratic votes at the primary election in 1908 he seems sure of getting them again in 1912, and is quite sure that he cannot be cheated in 1912 as he was in 1908 because elections are now held under safer auspices and the crooks and tricksters who prevented his nomination in 1908 have been put out of business.

The highway movement is enlisting the men who do things—the men who build the highways.

Questions and Answers on the new Teachers Certificate Law.

1. Are first grade certificates good in any county? Yes, if granted under the new law.
2. May second grade certificates be endorsed under the new law in adjoining counties.
3. Are grades in one county good in another? After Jan. 1st grades on papers read by the State Superintendent are good in all counties.
4. What papers are graded by the State Superintendent? All the first grades and all others who ask it.
5. What effect has the new law on old certificates? None. They run their course and expire.
6. Can present certificates be renewed? Yes indefinitely if the applicant has had five years experience and in the same place.
7. Who secured the passage of the new law? The teachers.
8. Who like the new law? The progressive teachers, taxpayers and patrons.
9. Who fear the new law? ———.
10. How can we tell that the new law is a good one? By trying it.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating."

Yours truly,
Wm. P. Evans.

State Superintendent of Public Schools.

A Democratic Falsehood.

The following paragraph has appeared in a number of Democratic weeklies lately. It doubtless was inspired by some of the schemers at Jefferson City who have laboriously endeavored to discount the good work done by Jesse Tolerton, State Game and Fish Commissioner. It is an unblushing lie, wherever it came from:

"Of all the fancy game birds turned loose in Missouri a year or two ago by Game Warden Tolerton none are alive now, notwithstanding the mild winters and the great care given these birds. But the experiment proved a great advertising scheme for Mr. Tolerton."

The game birds distributed by Mr. Tolerton are doing well, all over the state and are multiplying rapidly, as is proven by hundreds of letters received by Mr. Tolerton. A sample of one of these letters is one from Mr. E. McCully of Mexico; received and is propagating pheasants and Hungarian quail. Under date of June 22 Mr. McCully wrote:

"I see so good this morning I cannot resist the impulse to divide with you. I drove out to our orchard this morning about 5:30 and in driving along one of the principle avenues I saw something about thirty feet from the road and stopped my horse. I saw an old female pheasant and, one by one, twenty two young ones, larger than a quail, bobbed up from the clover, and nibbling, walked off while I enjoyed and counted them.

"What do you think about that? After I had been discouraged and and thought they had decamped! Going two hundred yards farther I found another bunch of two old females with nineteen young ones, all larger than quail, and fine lookers too. I didn't get out of my road wagon but just looked, and a finer sight I never saw.

"A few days later I found a brood of Hungarian quail, but on account of the uncut clover I couldn't count them but could see they were a very fine bunch. I told my foreman about seeing the pheasants and he told me that on yesterday he saw two old females and one cock with a brood of thirty-one in what we call "the new ground" about a mile from where I saw mine this morning. I tell you Mr. Tolerton I wouldn't take \$250 for what I saw there. I am prouder of them than if I had found twenty trees full of apples. Of course there are other broods out there I haven't seen but now as we

are cutting the grain they are showing up."

This one letter is enough to show that the Democratic paragraph above quoted is a malicious lie, printed for a partisan purpose, but if we had the space we could quote a hundred such letters from prominent and well known farmers who are successfully raising game birds from the state game farm.

Dismiss the Contest Cases.

A motion was filed last week in the Supreme Court to dismiss the contest proceedings of Gantt, Timmonds and Gass against Brown, Kennish and Evans because the contestants have failed properly to prosecute their suits, have shown a lack of good faith, have merely fished for whatever they might catch to sustain their charges, and because the long drawn out proceedings are depriving their elected Republican opponents of their salaries and otherwise hindering public interests. The contestants asked in May a prolongation of the time allotted for the report of the special commissioner appointed to take their evidence till August. Now they want the court to wait until October for report. So far they have not proffered anything whatever to the commissioner, nor has held a single hearing or examined a single witness. The suits were entered in December and the commissioner was appointed soon thereafter. Instead of beginning at once the taking of testimony concerning the election of Supreme Judges and Superintendent of schools the attorneys for the contestants encouraged contest proceedings in St. Louis on the part of defeated candidates for Congress and the legislature, hoping thereby to find some evidence of fraud or some technical objections to be used in state contests. They were disappointed in that procedure and were subsequently disappointed in the recount of ballots, ordered by the Court. Now they have nothing to present to the court and want two or three months time to find something.

The Brookfield Argus, the leading Democratic paper of North Missouri in its edition of July 7, says: "State Auditor Gordon is having troubles not a few, and troubles of his own. The gentleman seems to have a penchant for doing the wrong thing at the right time. The fact is, there is some question about John P. Gordon being a big enough man for a State official of Missouri." That's the solid truth about Gordon and it comes from a Democratic source not to be discounted.

A SOUND BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

You can't figure out a sounder business proposition than that which urges the people to vote the \$5,000,000 new capitol August 1st. The law provides that only this amount may be used; that \$300,000 of it goes to furnishing the new capitol, \$200,000 to purchasing additional capitol grounds; and \$3,000,000 must rebuild the capitol complete—the state will not be liable for any added sum expended. This amount is broken up into thirteen equal parts of \$269,230 per year. The bonds running thirteen years, which is a sum so small as not to be felt by such a rich and growing state as ours. This annual payment is turned in broken up into very small parts of 2 cents on the \$100 assessed valuation and distributed among the taxpayers of the state, a sum that means only a few cents to each individual. The proposition is not only a sound one when considered alone, but strengthened when considered in the light of the \$5,000,000 issue to be voted on November, 1912, if the August election fails to see its adoption. To carry the \$3,500,000 proposition, not only means a new state house which is badly needed and which we can not build for less, but it also means a saving of \$1,500,000 in principal and an enormous amount in interest over the \$5,000,000 plan. Its good business and sound policy and wise judgment get behind the special election proposition and carry it by the necessary two-thirds.

AS CHILDREN DO

Wilbur D. Nesbit.

Sometimes, when night is creeping down
And all the world about is dim,
And he must go to Sleepytown,
You lie down at the side of him
And whisper soothing little things
In childish words, such as you frame
To tell the sound of beetle wings
And how the firefly gets its flame.

And soon the world grows darker yet.
And to the little fellow's eyes
Strange, hidden dangers now beset
The shadow places in the skies;
But you speak low and comforting
And tell him none of them are there,
That near him is not anything
But what is good and kind and fair.

Then trembling come his little hands
Out through the dark and find your face,
As though by touch he understands
That he is in the safest place;
And so with fingers on your cheek
He sighs contentedly to sleep—
And you, you may not even speak,
So very, very still you keep

Sometime you, as a little child,
Shall fare into an unknown night
And shall yearn for the stars that smiled
With all their soothing, drowsy light;
And you, as little children do,
May grope out through the darks of space
And sigh in peace to sleep, when you
At last have touched your Father's face

St. Louis Republican leaders have no Democratic opponents worthy of their steel as they are slashing each other. They are fighters who can't stand a vacation.

ITS UP TO MISSOURIANS.

The homeseekers in our sister states know that Missouri's capitol was destroyed by lightning last February, and they are watching to see what Missourians are going to do about building a new one. Send them the news on August 1st that Missouri is a live, progressive state, keeping step with the band wagon of progress, and they will swarm over the border looking for homes. Confirm the opinion of our enemies that Missouri is a "Moss-back State" by voting down the capitol rebuilding proposition, and they'll ride through Missouri to Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas. It's up to Missourians.

HOW TO SAVE \$3,000,000.

The taxpayer should not lose sight of the fact that the \$5,000,000 capitol proposition, carrying with it the added burden of \$1,500,000, only requires a bare majority to carry it at the November election, 1912, while the three and one-half million dollar proposition, representing a saving over the five million dollar plan of \$1,500,000 in principal and \$1,500,000 in interest, requires two-thirds majority to carry August 1. Get busy, boys, and let's save this three millions by putting the necessary two-thirds into the ballot box at the special election.

SAVE A MILLION AND A HALF DOLLARS.

It is with much gratification that the Democrat notes that practically every newspaper in the state favors this proposition and as far as we are able to learn there is almost no opposition from any source. This is as it should be and is an exceedingly wise policy upon the part of the citizens and voters of the state. The quicker the matter is settled and out of the way the better will it be for the progress and prosperity of the state. It appears to be a sufficient amount to build a creditable capitol building for the state and will probably be more economically and honestly spent for the purpose intended than a much larger amount. If this proposition does not carry an election will be held in 1912 asking for five million dollars for the same purpose. It requires less votes to carry the five million proposition than it does the three and one-half million, and therefore it would appear a good opportunity to save one and one-half million dollars, besides the great worth to the state in having the question settled and the agitation stopped, thus allowing the state to go forward untroubled with other projects that go to the development of this wonderful commonwealth. This is one proposition that we hope to see the voters unanimous upon. There is neither politics nor religion in it and we should therefore take it up as loyal and patriotic citizens of the state and go to the polls on August first and vote for the three and one-half million bond proposition.—Moberly Democrat.