

TANEY COUNTY REPUBLICAN

Vol. 19. No. 30.

FORSYTH, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1914.

Four Pages.

Keep on Working Your Corn. Don't let a Little Dry Weather Bluff You. Work makes lots of Corn

Encroachments on Congress

Senator Cummins of Iowa contributes an article to a current periodical entitled "The President's Influence a Menace," in which he boldly flitches one of the cardinal principles of the Baltimore platform, to wit: Against executive encroachments on the legislative branch of the government. The senator declares, supporting his charge with concrete illustrations with which the public is familiar, that Woodrow Wilson is not only president but congress, for all practical purposes. He shows that the wish of the executive has, according to confessions on the floor, caused even the members of the most important committees to forsake their views on large questions. The most striking illustration of the power of the executive was in the matter of the repeal of coastwise tolls exemption. The president reversed his own pre-election attitude and induced the Democrats of the house to repudiate the platform pledge on which each was chosen.

The senator says that this is no violation of the letter and spirit of the constitution and that such encroachments were not even thought possible by the framers of the constitution. Their fear was that congress might seek to cripple the executive, and the veto power and other provisions were inserted to prevent that. But with the development of political parties the whole status was changed. The fact that the president is the titular leader of his party and that when he speaks he addresses the nation is one reason for this growth of power. But the dispensing of patronage, which Senator Cummins condemns as the chief cause of presidential influence, is unquestionably an important element. That congressmen are becoming "rubber stamps" is a matter of common knowledge. With the present tendency congress might as well be abolished and the lawmaking power be vested in the executive. The country seems to enjoy the rule of a monarch with a definite time limit on his reign.

There is little new on the subject to which Senator Cummins restricted himself in the title of his article, but he incidentally brings out a fact worth thinking about. He says that the supreme court of the United States has not encroached on the legislative branch of the government, familiar as the charge has become. He declares, on the contrary, that the bulk of the decisions have strained the elasticity of the constitution to uphold congress in dealing with problems undreamed of by the fathers. He argues that with a written constitution, fixing state and federal relations, there must be some body to pass on the constitutionality of acts of the state and national legislatures, else there would be indeterminate clashes. He says that but for the service of the supreme court "our government would have long ago miserably failed to accomplish its high purpose." Senator Cummins' statement is based on a forty years' study of the decisions of the federal courts. His reputation as legislator, as governor, and as the leading attorney of Iowa should give his conclusion great weight.—Globe-Democrat.

Railway Wrecking Over

One consoling reflection on the revelations of the scandalous mismanagement of the New Haven road is that such practices are a thing of the past. The last of the directors on the stand before the interstate commerce commission was asked about the management under the incumbency of Howard Elliott as chairman of the board. He said that the old days of speedy meetings, in which a small coterie rushed through the ratification of transactions of which other directors knew nothing, and about which they were too timid to ask, have given way to deliberative sessions, in which each director must exercise responsibility. Mr. Elliott and his associates are trying to rehabilitate the property and operate it as a railway, instead of seeking to carry out wild dreams of a transportation monopoly.

The difficulty which one of the great railways has had in taking care of maturing notes indicates that there will hereafter be greater scrutiny of railway securities. Investors will want to know all about the condition of the road on which they are based. The mere spell of a name high in finance will not float

securities. The suit brought by the receivers of one railway to recover from its directors profits alleged to have been derived through their sale as individuals of properties they purchased as directors will have a wholesome effect. From all indications the government will begin action to recover some of the millions of New Haven money that was recklessly spent in an effort to monopolize transportation in New England. If directors who voted for such expenditures, wilfully or timidly, can be held legally accountable for the losses to stockholders, future conduct of railways will be safe, whether additional laws are enacted or not. When directors fully appreciate their legal as well as moral responsibility they will direct actually instead of nominally. There has been no surprise in the latest New Haven inquiry, the public interest having been in the confirmation of stories which have long been circulated. There are doubtless several other railways, now in a bad way financially, that have suffered from similar mismanagement. As soon as sufficient facts on which to base suits are learned, the looters should be compelled to disgorge.

The declaration of the former dummy president of the New Haven that government ownership of railways is the only solution of the problem is not worthy serious consideration. His evidence showed that the New Haven might as well have been honestly conducted as not, even as many other railways have been. There would be even more opportunities for mismanagement under public ownership. The New York public highway scandal is but one of hundreds of illustrations that might be cited. Publicity and strict personal accountability are two things essential to honest management, whether by corporation or government officials. And all signs point to honest management, at least as long as the public is watching as it will be for some time.—Globe-Democrat.

A Hive or Two of Bees

Honey is said to be the most wholesome sweet. It has a medicinal effect upon the human body and those who have eaten white clover, alfalfa, red raspberry or any other of the choice kinds of honey on flapjacks or snowy biscuit, will affirm that there is no more delicious confection. It is stated by medical men that Bright's disease and other kidney troubles never occur in individuals who are accustomed to eating honey.

Honey can be grown by the average farmer anywhere in the United States either as a specialty or a money crop, or in a small way for family use.

Bees will lay up immense supplies of honey wherever there is plenty of alfalfa. Hundreds of common plants, weeds and trees contribute their flowery sweets to the busy insect who resembles in one respect the useful bacteria living upon the roots of leguminous plants—they "work for nothing and board themselves." Bees are also valuable to fertilize the blossoms of agricultural plants and thus increase the yield of fruits and vegetables.

The average annual yield per colony in the United States over is twenty-eight pounds of comb honey or forty-five pounds of extracted honey. Comb honey brings 20 cents and extracted 15 cents a pound when sold direct to the consumer. These are average prices for a large number of years.

Each colony will cost approximately 75 cents a year, aside from labor. This includes foundations, sections, occasional new frames and hives and other appliances needed for increase in the size of the spary.

The life of the bee is marvelously complex. The hive is not a monarchy nor the queen a ruler. It is a republic where "women do the work" and the suffragette reigns supreme. The queen is the hardest worker of this little republic and devotes all of her natural life to the laying of eggs, which she does with a constancy and persistence that compares only to a well-oiled machine. She is really a royal slave, being waited upon in true queenly fashion; but not indulging in regal selfishness nor idleness. She has small word in the government of the household, which is a perfect example of frictionless co-operation.

The workers are females, imperfect or rather uncompleted, sexually; yet they can lay eggs that will produce drones. The queen is produced by

laying a female egg in a large cell and feeding its larva upon specially prepared food. The drones are males whose sole province is to fertilize the queen at her marriage flight, after which the workers sting to death and carry out all the drones in the hive.

Bees will pay a profit and at the same time they are a source of pleasure and inspiration. In a land where alfalfa grows easily, or where dairying is one of the important agricultural industries, the addition of a few bees literally converts it into a land "flowing with milk and honey," the ancient symbol of prosperity. They are a necessity in an orchard for large crops.—H. A. Bereman, in Journal of Agriculture.

A Desperate Case.

That is a touching tale appearing in the Republic telling of appeals made by Democratic congressmen in this state to the two Democratic Senators. As the story runs, Senators Reed and Stone are being urged not to announce their selections of appointees for the large federal offices in Missouri until after the June primaries. The explanation of this pathetic request is that there are so many candidates for each of the posts that, should the appointments be made known before primary day, the disappointed and their friends would, in their wrath, make vicarious victims, in several districts, of Democrats now in Congress and seeking a re-nomination.

We are moved to a deep sympathy by this revelation of extremity. We feel the picture to be not overdrawn. The fighting rage of the Berserkers was as summer mildness beside what is to be the fighting rage of disappointed Democratic office seekers this year. They will be blind in their fury, striking as does the reptile blinded by its venom in the days when the dog star rages. We can not accuse these trembling Democrats of exaggerating their danger in their fears. And we can not but believe that the senators will gladly extend this much of aid and comfort to their colleagues in the Congress. It would be inhumanity to deny it.

But, after all, what will it avail? After the dog star is set, and there is again coolness in the air, other men may cease their summer rage as to other things. The man despoiled in a horse trade may for give if not forget. The one defeated in love can console himself with another girl. There is no form of disappointment the sting of which can not vanish under the sweeter influences of cooler autumn weather after sultry summertime except that of the office seeker. When the weather cools he nurses his wrath to keep it warm. When was he ever known to forget or miss his time? Foiled of his chance to strike in June, he will only add to the venom of his stroke in November. We do not accuse these congressmen of overfear. The danger is real and they do not exaggerate. But they are only postponing it. We can not share their hopes. The snakes will not have hold up by the 3d of November.

Completing a Half Truth.

It was only an incident of the address Senator Reed made in Jefferson City the other day which forced the reluctant admission that depression always follows tariff reduction, in this country. The Junior Missouri senator is almost always a candid speaker, and after admitting a present depression coincident with tariff reduction, he felt under obligation to explain that evil connection. He did this by saying that such depressions have, as a rule, followed tariff revision downward in the United States, but that, following the necessary readjustments, the rebound to more active conditions will be amply compensatory. It is not necessary to deal with that part of the address which is purely prophetic. It is impossible to argue with a prediction of better times to follow these. Nor would we be willing to play the pessimist so far as to deny that there is so much room for improvement, that improvement, under that natural law which makes nature abhor a vacuum, may not, at some time in the future, be relied upon to fill it. We might well question whether it will be filled while the cause, of which hard times is the effect, remains. It was not in the 90s, when the return of good times was contemporaneous with the return

of higher tariff schedules. We are willing to waive the point, however, for another we think to be more significant if not actually conclusive on the point of comparative merits of two opposing economies systems.

Why is it that, in the history of the United States, depression and prostration have never followed an increase of tariff rates as Senator Reed admits they have always followed a decrease? It is not our purpose to attempt an answer of the question, but only to state the plain fact out of which it arises. We will content ourselves, for the present, with being as candidly but as persistently partisan as the Junior Missouri senator. He has admitted that periods of tariff reduction in our history have been followed by periods of business depression. We now so freely admit that periods of tariff increase have been followed by periods of increasing prosperity. That period in proof which should be fresh in public recollection is that of the early and middle 90s. But the truth which it was then made possible for very many of us to learn, either by experience or by observation, can be as well learned through a reading of our still earlier history. The same story was told in the early part of the first quarter of the nineteenth century, but it had to be retold in the earlier part of the second quarter to new voters who, never having had the experience of being kicked by a mule, could not be convinced of the danger without a personal pull on the tail.

An increase in duties was needed to restore such rash experimenters, first in the century's dawn, again in the 30s, and still again in the 90s. And the prescription never failed in restorative effect. Always a restoration of tariff rates to points where American industry could be protected sufficiently to enable it to maintain the higher scales of wages and living in this country acted as a prompt stimulus to all of our energies. This has been the unbroken rule following the making of every protective law, as the reverse has been the rule following every non-protective law, a fact admitted. Explanations of this difference may be in order. We would not avoid a discussion of the question. But it would be a waste of time to deal with prophecies declaring that, although old history is repeating itself in the new low tariff law up to date, it will certainly begin to reverse itself a little farther on. Predictions can never afford a basis for argument. No more can opinions, when not supported by facts constituting the premises out of which opinions can logically grow as conclusions. Senator Reed has stated a historical half truth in saying that depression has always followed tariff reductions below protective rates. We are stating the other half for him in citing history to prove that a rebound has always followed a return to such rates. This makes a half truth whole and complete.—Globe Democrat.

Business Methods Needed on the Farm

Efficiency in any business depends on the manner in which the various factors that make up that business are handled. No manufacturing concern can long do business unless the methods of every phase of the work, from the gathering of the raw material to the putting on the market of the finished product, are as efficient as experts can make those methods.

Farm efficiency does not differ widely from factory efficiency. In both cases the term means the largest possible returns with a given investment. It is true the farmer does not have to pay market prices for all the factors with which he works, consequently his margin is wider than that of the manufacturer in most cases. His land was obtained a good many years ago at 5 or 10 per cent of its present value; he does the largest per cent of the work himself; hence, we see, his largest expense items are independent of markets in any way.

The manufacturer must pay dividends to stockholders after all expenses for the year. The farmer can do that his labor and interest on investment, and must have in return his living for the year as a minimum. Ninety-five per cent of the cost of growing farm crops, or beef, or pork, is covered in the two items, "investment" and "labor." This tends to give the farmer false ideas of what he is putting into the finished products of his farm.

It is hard for him to believe that it costs him \$15 an acre to grow corn, because he donates his labor and does not make the interest charge.

The factor of organization of the business is one to which most farmers pay small attention. They grow their crops and stock, feed the crops into the stock, without determining whether that stock pays them market prices for their crops or not. One particular farmer whom I recall, who grew the best crops in his community, fed these crops to ten or twelve cows, used the products from these cows in the home without selling a thing, and wondered why it was that he was not making money. He could grow crops and stock, but he did not know how to correlate the two.

In the first place, a man should fit his farm or the farm fit the man. He must have a farm that is adapted to the kind of farming he has been trained to follow. If he is a dairyman he wants a farm adapted to dairying.

Again, he must grow the crops and stock that are best suited to his particular region and type of farming. If a farm is a sheep or hog farm, the sheep or hogs kept on that farm should be those best suited to that community, and the crops should be grown with the idea of furnishing the best possible feed for that particular class of stock.

Of course, a great deal depends on how a particular crop is grown and how a particular class of stock is handled, but failures are common where the best methods are used for doing either, if that particular enterprise is not properly correlated with the remainder of the farm business. The enterprises must fit into one another—must fit the farm and the farmer—before the best efficiency is realized.

After the proper correlation of the different enterprises attention should be drawn to the individual enterprise. The better farm land is usually easiest to make profits. The smaller the per cent of investment in buildings compared to that in land, without sacrificing the efficiency of either, the easier returns on investment are realized.

It costs so much each year to keep up a certain amount of buildings. If this charge must be distributed to eighty acres of land it is twice as heavy on each acre as it would be were it distributed over 160 acres. Also, many men have failed as farm managers because they had to try to make interest on investment in a farm layout where too large a per cent of that investment was tied up in buildings. It represented capital which they could not use to any great extent and was capital which was rapidly depreciating. The arrangement for fences on a particular farm are of great importance. Each rod of woven wire fence on a farm where land is worth \$100 an acre wastes approximately 22 cents worth of land. That means land from which the farmer will never realize any returns. That rod of fence will also cost between 50 and 75 cents. Its upkeep will amount to approximately 5 cents a year.

This makes a charge per acre against a ten-acre field, fenced with woven wire fence, of about 80 cents per acre for upkeep of the fence and a waste of 2 per cent on the land. On a forty-acre field this charge would be almost exactly cut in two. This has to do, of course, with the "overhead" charges each year against a farm, to say nothing of the difference in costs of farming different shaped fields.

Regarding work stock, brood mares are usually found to be of the most profitable type of work animal. They offer a means of income in addition to their work. They will do practically the same work in a year and raise a colt in addition. It will cost a trifle more to keep them, but this cost does not compare at all with the increased returns from such work animals. Brood mares of the draft type, and bred to good jacks, give the more certain and satisfactory returns.

Because of the high cost of hired labor and the unsatisfactory quality of that labor, it has been found more profitable on farms where work is provided for at least four horses to work four horse teams wherever possible and use tools correspondingly large.—Ozark Countryman.

Yellowstone Park

Yellowstone park is sixty-two miles in length, north and south, and fifty-four miles wide. Its average altitude

is 800 feet above sea level. The Yellowstone river flowing through it has a fall in one place of 308 feet. Yellowstone lake is a beautiful sheet of water, twenty miles long. There are more than 4,000 hot springs, mud volcanoes and geysers in the park, one group covering an area of twelve square miles. The government appropriation for the upkeep of the park in 1912 was \$8,500. The revenue from the park was \$16,476.38. The animals of the park are the elk or wapiti, deer, moose, antelope, mountain sheep, bison, mountain lions, bears, beavers. Birds are scarce, the only game birds being a few blue and ruffed grouse.

A Mexican Example

Pancho Villa has his limitations, but he can still serve as a bright and shining light. He knows how to nip in the bud a boom for him for the presidency. This is a thing which many Americans do not know how to do, or, if they know, have never yet tried doing. How many of us have suffered laceration of soul when "mentioned" in connection with the presidency of this beloved land cannot be enumerated. None of us has ever yet cried out in an agony of distress, and pleaded with his friends to spare him. Still less has any one of us ever issued a statement serving notice that he will hold to a personal political and physical responsibility any man undertaking to promote his presidential candidacy. That is what Pancho Villa has just done in Mexico.

How it all came about is a matter of internal Mexican politics with which we can make no pretense of familiarity. What we know is that, since the early triumph of the constitutionalists has become assured, there have been many voices in the air shouting the name of Villa as that of a man who would be the right man in the right place if inside the national palace at the City of Mexico. A few days ago there seemed to be, on the other side of the Rio Grande, a swelling echo of our own presidential predicate, "the man who." How far this might have gone without such a check as would give it an instant pause, will never be known. For the check has come, and the instant pause is certain to come next. "I will treat as a personal and political enemy," writes Pancho Villa in the statement just issued, "any person who mentions my humble but unstained name in connection with ambitions which I do not possess."

There is nothing of the Pickwickian sense in this. It is not Caesar throwing a fit while denying a crown on the Lupercal. It is no Gloster artfully urging a Buckingham to swell the cry to which a seeming deaf ear is to be turned. No vision of glory rises out of it, but one, or, rather, many, of blindfolded men with backs to walls in front of firing squads. No man ever renounced glory in a more practical way than this. There is not the least reason to doubt of the rapid decline of the Villa presidential boom in Mexico. Well assured of that fact as we are, we commend, in advance, to such of our fellow citizens as may find themselves in a like predicament, the shining example of Pancho Villa, a man so sure that it is better to be right than president that, to stay right, he will kill such boomers as want to get him left.—Globe-Democrat.

Moulds Fatal to Poultry

Mouldy litter in poultry houses and mouldy feed are the cause of a large number of deaths among poultry and particularly among chicks. These moulds taken into the body of the fowl cause a disease known as aspergillosis. The disease is as fatal as the name sounds. Our scientists have neglected to find a shorter name for the disease, but among poultrymen chicks affected with the trouble are commonly spoken of as "lungers." Many times the disease is mistaken for white diarrhoea. The Missouri College of Agriculture, in its investigation of poultry diseases, notes the following characteristic symptoms: The chick stands around in a drowsy manner and shows little desire to eat. The wings hang down, the breath is rapid and a white diarrhoea is present.

An affected chick will be found to have soft, yellow growths from the size of a pinhead to that of a pea, mainly in the lungs, but sometimes in the intestines and mesentery. These growths, clogging the air passages of

the lungs, are directly responsible for the death of affected birds.

In mature fowls there are two forms of the disease. The mucous membrane lining the air sacs and tubes may be covered with a membranous formation which is soft and yellowish and has an offensive odor, or the post mortem will reveal white or yellowish nodules imbedded in the tissues of the lungs.

Early symptoms are that the bird is inactive, sleepy and, if forced to run, will fall from exhaustion; breathing is rapid, appetite is diminished and more or less catarrh is present.

There is no cure for the trouble, but since it is caused by eating mouldy feed or by being permitted access to mouldy litter, it can be entirely prevented by not compelling fowls to eat mouldy food and by keeping them away from mouldy litter.

This is just one of the many troubles that can be entirely avoided by feeding nothing but fresh, clean feed and keeping the pens and yards free from filth and moulds.—H. L. Kempster.

Save Egg Losses During Hot Weather

Statistics show that during the summer months from one-fourth to over one-half the eggs produced in Missouri are a total or partial loss.

Heat is directly or indirectly responsible for a loss to Missouri farmers of two and one-half million dollars' worth of eggs annually. Heat causes germ growth, embryo and mould development, increases evaporation and causes eggs to become bad in a very short time. April eggs are high in quality because of the lower temperature which prevails at that time.

According to studies made at the Missouri College of Agriculture, nearly all of the loss in eggs due to heat can be avoided by the ordinary conveniences that the average farm provides. If farmers would take the same care of eggs that they do of butter before and during the time it is taken to market, there would be practically no loss from heat. Any temperature above 70 degrees is too warm. Even under the best of conditions eggs should be taken to market at least once each week.

Eggs should be collected daily and should be cooled as quickly as possible. A sweet, fresh basement which is cool or a cyclone cellar makes a satisfactory place to store eggs. They may also be kept cool by placing them in a bucket lowered into a well. Avoid storing them in musty basements and keep them away from flies.

If these directions are followed and eggs are carefully protected from heat while being taken to market, the value of Missouri's egg crop may be increased two and one-half million dollars during the next four months.

For Vacationists

One of the dangers of spoiling a nice vacation is the possibility of contracting typhoid or malaria on the trip. The former, in a very large majority of cases, comes from impure water, the latter from mosquitoes. Both may be avoided.

A prominent physician has given to vacationists who do not wish to try typhoid vaccination this recipe for making water safe:

"Take a level teaspoonful of chloride of lime and rub it up until there are no lumps, in a teacup of water. Dilute this with three cupful of water and keep this stock solution in a stoppered bottle for use.

"A teaspoonful of this stock solution added to a two-gallon pail of water and well stirred will destroy all typhoid for other dysentery-producing bacilli in ten minutes and will make the water safe to drink.

"If this quantity makes the water taste, use a little less; otherwise not. Get the chloride of lime in metallic cases."

This recipe should be worth clipping out and pasting in your scrap-book.

As to malaria, persons may obtain from their physician directions as to the proper amount of quinine to take if they wish to avoid it. Whether or not mosquitoes that bother are malarial or not may be ascertained by observing their actions in biting. The malaria-carrying breed lift the hind part of the body and the hind legs from the skin when biting, while the ordinary mosquito stands on the skin with all its legs.