

TANEY COUNTY REPUBLICAN

FRANK F. BAILY,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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for Transmission as Second Class Matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE:
By Mail, One Year, One Dollar in Advance

ADVERTISING RATES

Display advertising, ten cents per column
inch. Special rates on long contracts.

Reading notices, five cents per line each
issue. Rates on standing ads made known
on application.

In Switzerland a woman miner digs
for wealth in the ground. Over here
she digs into her husband's pockets.

That dollar you are carrying around
in your pocket would buy 52 issues of
this paper, and those 52 issues would
contain about \$100 worth of brain
balm. Wise up!

Missouri's Best Advertisement

The editor of a Chicago poultry
Journal has declared that the Missouri
hen "stands out as the mightiest
product of the state and has attracted
the attention of the United States to
her superior quality." Of course, he
spoke with the natural bias of poultry
expert. There are folks who look up
on the Missouri mule as our best ad-
vertiser. Still others point to another
product which has made Missouri
famous as Milwaukee. The Missouri
meerscham is likewise known where-
ever Lady Nicotine is courted. Our
production of shoes has attracted
world-wide attention. But cold statis-
tics show that the Missouri hen has
been one of our principal sources of
income. According to the last Uni-
ted States census Illinois surpassed
Missouri in number of fowls raised, re-
porting 32,352,888 to our 31,913,210
But it will be observed that the Chi-
cago expert directed attention to
quality. Statistics bear him out in
this, for Missouri produces 111,816,
693 dozen eggs, while Illinois, with
its more numerous poultry, produced
but 100,119,418.

These figures are really meaningless
to the average mind. It is only when
Gov. Major lays, or places, the eggs
end to end, girdling the globe so
many times, that the imagination be-
gins to grasp the importance of this
industry. When he builds Panama
canals with the receipts from eggs,
describes the size of a huge omelet
made of the year's product or esti-
mates the amount of eggnog all these
eggs would make the true glory of
the Missouri hen appears. If the
Missouri hens were properly dis-
tributed he assures us that their cack-
le would be heard round the world.
He does not ascribe the development
of the poultry industry to the foster-
ing care of his administration, be-
ing content with having discovered
its importance and proclaimed it to
the world. Before he ends his ten
weeks' chautauqua engagement next
summer, every true chautauquan will
know all about Missouri eggs.

But Missouri is not willing to rest
on present laurels. The slogan now
is to double the output of eggs.
This will be accomplished in part
by increasing the efficiency of the
present hens, even though they now
surpass the hens of neighboring states.
Oregon a few months ago vaunted
of a few individual hens that broke
world's records, but the Oregon per
capita egg product is far less than
that of Missouri. There must also
be an increase in number. Our
poultry industry is practically in its
infancy, and it does not yet appear
what indeed it shall be. Some enthu-
siasts would revise the great seal of
the state, displacing the supporting bears,
rampant, guardant proper, with Ply-
mouth Rocks. Missouri has no bears
in this enlightened day. The sug-
gestion that the Latin motto be
brought down to date is also made by
cynical observers, who insist that it is
obsolete as a rule of action. But
whether the greater poultry movement
shall take such a radical course or not
Missouri will do well to encourage one
of its most remunerative industries.—
Globe-Democrat.

One Irreparable War Loss

Among the sad strokes of the war
on which European journals comment
is the great reduction in attendance at
the higher institutions of learning.
In August Oxford sent 1000 of its un-
dergraduates to the front. The drain
has been constant ever since. Not
only have the ables-bodied upper-class-
men answered their country's call, but
the matriculation of freshmen is but
60 per cent of the normal. A military
organization has been formed, with
prospect that all the students fit for
military duty will be in actual service
before long. The same condition
doubtless obtains in the colleges and

universities of other countries in-
volved in the great war.

It is a generally recognized fact
that the great wars have been fought
by young men. Homer had the wise-
counseling Nestor remark that the
old men were strong in counsel and
young men in execution. It has been
thus in every great struggle since.
Young men with downy cheeks
have borne brunt of military cam-
paigns. Many of them have perished,
war "loving to seek its victims in the
young," as Sophocles said five cen-
turied before Christ. Others have
been wounded or suffered from dis-
eases from which they were never
afterward rid. It has been contended
with much plausibility that no man
who has ever endured the hardships
of the camp, the march, the seige,
the battle or the prison pen has wholly
escaped serious physical consequences.
The seeds of disease are sown by such
experiences, sprouting in many cases
years afterward. Our own pension
record is a revelation of the terrible
physical consequences of war to the
survivors.

But there is another irreparable loss
to the young men who survive, even
though they may escape wounds or
disease. They have been denied
the opportunity for education. When
the war continues for a period of
years, as our civil war did, the young
men who drop their books and go to
the front find at the conclusion of
hostilities that they have reached the
age when they must set about earning
a livelihood. The general havoc to
the fortunes of the ordinary civilians
makes such a course necessary. Not
only must the young men support
themselves, but often their families
depend upon them for assistance.
While the returning soldiers earn
both American armies astonished the
world by their industrial achievements
following the great civil conflict, thou-
sands were handicapped by lack of
schooling. Some had not received
even the rudiments of an education.
In hundreds of instances young men
studied elementary subjects under the
tutorship of their wives. Many cler-
gymen conducted private classes at-
tended by former soldiers. While the
war developed heroic qualities, en-
abling many to overcome obstacles
which would seem insuperable to men
brought up under softer conditions,
the deprivation of schooling was a
great handicap, seldom wholly over-
come. Not the least of the evils of
the present struggle will be this cri-
pling of the intellectual efficiency of
the young men of Europe.—Globe-
Democrat.

Missouri's Most Neglected Crop

A small boy drove up to the front
gate at Advisor Ikenberry's home in
Independence, Mo. "Come out, Mr.
Ikenberry," he yelled, "I've got some-
thin' for you." Ikenberry hastened
out to the buggy and the "some-
thin'" proved to be a bushel of big red ap-
ples. "Dad sent 'em to you," said the
boy. "By pruning and spraying like
you told him to do he grew 700 bush-
els of nice apples this year. Before
doing that his apple crop was a failure.
Here are some apples, and much ob-
liged." A pretty good boost for
the farm adviser, and convincing proof
that it pays to spray and prune.

In Missouri the orchard is the most
neglected piece of property on the
farm. Just a few days ago we visit
a 400-acre farm in the northeast portion
of the state. The soil showed evidence
of fertilization and careful attention,
Livestock and crop rotation have made
that farm a wonderfully productive one.
There is a fine new modern house and
one could ask for no better barns and
outbuildings. Down to the Barred
Rock rooster everything grown on that
farm is purebred, and yet the orchard
consisted of a few scrawny, unkempt
apple trees. Our genial host apolo-
gized, when we picked up a scrubby
apple from the ground, because they
had no better fruit to offer us. "We
haven't bought our winter apples yet,"
he said.

Although Missouri is well up the
line among the apple growing states,
the big commercial orchards and not
the farm orchards are responsible.
Most farmers will tell you that it does
not pay to fool with apples, but men
in Missouri are making as much money
from the produce of a few hundred
trees as the majority derive from the
cultivation of 100 acres or more. The
fact of the matter is that Missouri is
particularly well adapted to apple cul-
ture, some sections especially so, and
no crop will more quickly respond to
proper care and attention than the
apple crop. Prune the trees this win-
ter, then write to the Missouri Fruit
Experiment Station for spraying advice.
If you do this you will at least have
apples for home use next year and
should have some to sell.—Editor Case
in Missouri Ruralist.

Lincoln Guard of Honor

Editor National Tribune: I was the
First Lieutenant, Co. F, 246th Ill.
Inf., which occupied the post of hon-
or at Lincoln's funeral at Springfield,
Ill., and served on the guard of honor
in the old Capitol. I am glad to hear
from Comrade George W. Carter, Ma-
jor, V. R. C., Ripon, Wis., through
The National Tribune of Oct. 1 and
Nov. 5, 1914. I must relate an in-
cident in which I took part: I stood
in front of the catafalque, at the head
of the coffin, all of which was decora-
ted with innumerable devices, exquisi-
tely beautiful and indicative of the
deepest sorrow. The procession pass-
ed in single file, viewing Lincoln
lying in State; a gray-haired gentle-
man, evidently a dear friend of Hon-
est Old Abe, stood crying as he look-
ed upon the face of our martyred Pres-
ident. Although it was my duty, be-
ing myself affected by the sorrowful
scene, I could not act promptly; the
procession ceased moving, and an-
other guard came and passed him
along; a little way to one side he
he again stood shedding tears: soon he
disappeared, but in some way he man-
aged to join the procession outside,
and in about an hour came along
weeping and lingered a while; some-
thing seemed to hold me from acting
my part. He was directed to move
on, which he did a little to one side,
and looked back wistfully.

I whispered to the officer on my
right what had happened and he went
quickly and led him by the arm to
where he could see to his full satis-
faction, telling him to stand there as
long as he chose, he stood quite
a while, then with abject personality
of grief, with handkerchief party
covering his face, he slowly, but un-
steadily, walked away.

The effective advocacy by The
National Tribune of justice to those
who so patriotically saved this glorious
Republic of ours has endeared your
paper very much to us old soldiers;
hence I am an old subscriber. Please
kindly publish this. With great es-
teem and high appreciation very truly
yours, Duncan Campbell P. J., First
Lieutenant, Co. F, 146th Ill. Vol.
Inf., Forsyth, Mo.

Testing for Oil and Gas in Western Missouri

The widespread distribution of oil
and gas in northeastern Oklahoma and
the fact that large pools extend prac-
tically to the Kansas State line have
very naturally suggested the question.
Why are there not more pools on the
Kansas side? This question seems
all the more reasonable because geo-
logic formations and mineral deposits
are not limited by State boundaries.
Therefore greater attention has recently
been given to the search for pools in
southeastern Kansas, with some mea-
sure of success.

Now comes the question. Why are
not more oil and gas found in western
Missouri near the Kansas line? So
far, no great pools have been discover-
ed in the region, though considerable
gas and little oil were recently struck
in drilling at places a few miles north
and northeast of Kansas City. This
discovery, which brings the skir-
mish line of exploration nearer to Leaven-
worth, has naturally aroused interest
in the adjoining region in Missouri.
The geology of the areas mapped by
the United States Geological Survey
as the Leavenworth and Smithville
quadrangles has recently been ex-
amined by geologist of the Survey and
the Missouri Bureau of Geology and
mines, who are now jointly preparing
geologic maps of these areas and a re-
port describing in detail their forma-
tion and structure and their mineral
resources.

Experienced drillers know that
much money which is spent in fruit-
less drilling may in most regions be
saved if the position or form of the
rock layers beneath the surface is un-
derstood and considered in locating
wells. Therefore an advance report
on the structure features of this region
has been issued by the cooperating
surveys. According to Henry Hinds
and F. C. Green, the authors of the
report, the structure of the region
near Leavenworth and Smithville is not
especially favorable for oil and gas,
but in some districts it is better than
others.

The rock strata of the region as a
whole dip gently in a direction slight-
ly north of west at a rate of about 12
feet to the mile, but this downward
dip is modified by a series of very low
arches or anticlines, the axes of which
trend northwest. On the assumption
that the mode of occurrence of oil and
gas pools in this region, if they are
present, will be similar to their modes
of occurrence in other regions, the better
localities for oil and gas prospecting
are along the anticlines (arches) or on
structural terraces where the under-

ARMIES OF ALLIES NOW ON OFFENSIVE ALONG THE COAST

Paris and London Assert that German Activities Around Yser and Ypres Have Been Suppressed.

SLAV NAVY BLOCKED

Berlin Says Turks Have Control of Black Sea and That Kaiser's Navy Holds Baltic—Holy War by the Sultan.

(Summary of Events.)

Official reports from Paris and
London say that the Allies have
assumed the offensive against the
Germans along the Yser river and
the Ypres canal in the last few
days. This is regarded as a sig-
nificant change.

The Germans, following a lull last-
ing more than a week, made very
heavy assaults all along the lines in
the extreme northwest of France and
in Southwest Belgium. They had
heavy reinforcements and fresh guns,
and for a time it appeared that they
would be able to cut the Allies' line
and get to the English channel.

It was reported from Berlin that
the Kaiser had ordered his great western
army to get to Calais, France, by De-
cember 10, and that a raid on the east
coast of England would follow the cap-
ture of Calais. That the Allies have
been able to withstand the battering
of the German forces, and have even
assumed the offensive, probably means
safety for English coast towns for the
winter.

British Warship Sunk.

The British warship Bulwark has
been blown up in the Medway river
off Sheerness by an explosion in her
magazines. Only twelve were saved
out of the crew of 700 or 800 aboard
the Bulwark. The explosion is be-
lieved to have been in an internal
magazine. Whether it was caused by
German agents or was an accident
such as might have occurred in times
of peace, has not been determined.

British Lose Another Boat.

Striking a mine off Grimsby at the
mouth of the Humber river, near Hull,
the British collier Khartoum was
blown up, a report from the British
admiralty announces. The crew was
saved, but the Khartoum went to the
bottom.

To Help England.

A brief dispatch from Lisbon says
the Portuguese congress has decided
that Portugal should cooperate with
the Allies. The minister of war has
called for a partial mobilization of the
army. The treaty by which Portugal
believes it is bound to aid the Allies
was made in 1703 with England, and
it provides that "each shall mutually aid
and help the other" in case of attack.

French Guns Near Metz.

French artillery continues to bomb-
ard Arnville, only ten miles from
Metz, Germany. The development of
an offensive in Lorraine has long
been expected, but to what extent it
may be carried was not indicated at
the war office.

From north of Verdun and south of
Metz the German line extends in a
wedge into the Verdun-Toul defenses
of the French. The two sides of the
wedge are joined in the region of
Chauvovour and St. Mihiel, where
desperate fighting has occurred the
last week. It was at Chauvovour
that the French suffered heavy losses
through the explosion of German
mines. The French have been unable
to drive the Germans from the posi-
tions they now hold in this district
and the movement upon Arnville is

Veil of Secrecy.

The veil of secrecy has been
drawn over the battles between the
Russians and the Austro-German
forces. The headquarters of both
armies now are confining themselves
to the briefest statements concerning
the hostilities, saying merely that
fighting is in progress.

Holy War Proclaimed.

The proclamation of a holy war, an-
nounced for the first time some ten
days ago, has just been published at
Constantinople. It is signed by the
sultan and twenty-eight Moslem
priests and calls on the Moslem world
to participate in a holy war against
Great Britain, Russia and France.

Turks Are Winning Fast.

Official reports given out in Con-
stantinople relate the continued suc-
cessful Turkish advance upon Batum,
the Russian port on the Black Sea.
All the territory between the Turko-
Russian border and the River Churuk
is in Turkish hands, while a Turkish
force in the southern part of this ter-
ritory has taken Artvin. The Turks
declare that the English losses at
Shatt-el-Arab amounted to 750 dead
and several thousand wounded.

Riot in Constantinople.

The British embassy in Constanti-
nople has been sacked and the Rus-
sian hospital pillaged and all foreign-
ers have been more or less seriously
abused.

May Attack Italy.

The Italian government is aware
that Austria is doing its utmost to
induce Turkey to attack Italy, but
none the less hesitates to believe the
report that has just come in from one
of its most reliable agents that com-
mon action of the combined Austro-
Turkish squadrons is to be expected
against Italy at a very early date.

before it reaches the bluffs of Missouri
River. As this anticline plunges to
the northwest the locations more fa-
vorable for obtaining gas and oil are
probably near its southeast end.
There are several structural terraces
in the region, the most extensive
occupying a considerable area near
Tiffany Springs and Nashua, Mo. Re-
sults offering some encouragement
have already been reported from the

evidently a tightening of the circle
which the French are endeavoring to
drive about St. Mihiel.

Heavy Attack on Allies.

The Allies have been attacked in
force from Ypres to La Bassée. A
terrible battle has commenced. The
Germans have heavy reinforcements
and fresh guns for this renewal of the
effort to cut through the Allies' line.
It is now said the plan is to reach
the French coast by December 10. The
Germans show few signs of being
staggered by their enormous losses
and dispatches from Berlin set forth
that the German troops are far better
able to stand exposure to the cold
than are the allies. The forces of
Emperor William are trained and
clothed for just such an emergency,
while the troops of the Allies, from
the south of France, from Morocco and
from India must necessarily suffer
greatly.

Russian Navy Blocked?

The Russian navy is useless for the
present. This is the gist of an official
declaration made by the German war
office. The Turkish navy dominates
the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov,
according to the declaration. A bom-
bardment of Odessa is feared and Rus-
sian shipping companies have removed
their ships from these bodies of water.
A blockade of the harbor of Libau
places the control of the Black Sea
in the hands of the Germans, while
the freezing of the harbor of Archang-
el, in the White Sea, severs Russian
communication with the outside world.

German Defeat in Poland.

Russia and Germany each claim a
great victory in Poland. The Russian
claim is supported, however, by re-
ports from neutral countries and from
neutral correspondents. It is said
that the Slavs have virtually crushed
one of Germany's finest armies in an
engagement staged between the Vistula
and Warta rivers in Poland and have
taken about 50,000 prisoners. When
the full details of the Russian victory
are known, declares Lord
Kitchener, commander-in-chief of all
the British forces, they will furnish a
story that will astonish the world—
describing a blow such as has not
been dealt since the days of Napoleon.

Abandon Guns and Transports.

The Germans have begun a retreat
along the entire front, and in many
places the flight is a disorderly rout,
marked by the abandonment of artil-
lery, maxims and transports. Berlin
meanwhile is beginning to talk about
repulsing Russian attacks, which is a
subtle method of announcing that the
German troops are on the defensive.

The Main Russian Force is Exclusively Engaged against the Ploek Group, whose front is cut in halves.

Its right half is surrounded on all
sides and is vainly struggling as in an
iron vise and striving to break through
to the left wing at Lowicz, which in
turn is battling unsuccessfully.

A Second Battle Probable.

The same dispatches that tell of
Von Hindenburg's reverses, however,
say that the German reinforcements
were being brought up so that another
great battle is likely to develop on a
line nearer to the frontier of Posen,
where the Germans will have the same
chances of renewing a vigorous
offensive as had the Russians in the
present instance.

General Von Hindenburg has about 400,000 men, but if the Petrograd report can be accepted, they have been separated, badly cut up and thousands taken prisoner, so these German forces will require reformation and rest.

Another Russian army is operating
along the border of East Prussia, and
a third one is pursuing a vigorous
campaign in northern Austria. It
was said by military experts that the
purpose of the Austro-German attack
and pursuit of the Russian center was
to draw off the second and third
armies from East Prussia and Galicia.
What these lesser Slav forces are do-
ing has not been revealed.

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drawn over the battles between the
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against Italy at a very early date.

vicinity of Tiffany Springs.
A detailed description of the gen-
eral geology of the Leavenworth and
Smithville quadrangles, which were
surveyed cooperatively by the Mis-
souri Bureau of Geology and Mines
and the United States Geological
Survey, will later be published as a
folio of the Geologic Atlas of the
United States.—U. S. Geological Sur-
vey.

QUIETER IN MEXICO

Parleys Between Carranza and Villa Are Being Held as "the Final Effort."

ONE ARMY HOLDS VERA CRUZ

8,500 Carranza Soldiers Formally Es- tablish "Government of Mexico" in that Seaport.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Negotiations
are again in progress between Villa
and Carranza for a peaceful solution
of the Mexican problem. This was
said here today to be the real reason
why Consul John R. Silliman went to
Vera Cruz to join Carranza. Leaders
of the various Mexican factions are
reported desirous of making one ad-
ditional effort to get together before a
final battle for mastery of the nation.

Confidential State Department Ad- vices from Consuls Silliman and Can- nada and from Special Agent Carothers with Villa all agree that Mexico at the present time is more tranquil than in a long time.

Carranza Strengthens Capital.

Vera Cruz, Nov. 28.—Gen. Venustiano
Carranza has formally established his
"government of Mexico" in Vera
Cruz. The last of the Carranza mili-
tary forces marched in this morning,
bringing the strength of the garrison
up to about 8,500 men.

The Carranza lieutenants say they
are plentifully supplied with artillery
and ammunition. With the gunboats
Bravo and Zaragoza lying in the har-
bor, and resources at hand and ex-
pected from customs receipts they in-
sist Carranza holds the whip hand in
the Mexican situation, and can compel
the acceptance of most of his demands
on the final adjustment of the south-
ern republic's affairs. They expressed
doubt that either Villa or Zapata
would attempt to capture the city by
force of arms.

To Let Villa Move First.

Rivalries which exist between these
leaders, Carranzistas believe, would
compel both to retain large forces in
the capital, thus leaving insufficient
strength, even if they combined in an
expedient attempt, to take Vera
Cruz.

Carranza emphasized today that he
is satisfied to stand pat with the hand
he now holds and await developments.
By Carranza's orders, every possible
line of communication to the City of
Mexico has been cut with the idea
that whoever holds the capital will be
forced to suggest peace parleys.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Several Span- iards were murdered by Zapata's troops in the City of Mexico, accord- ing to advices by the Spanish em- bassy today from the Spanish foreign of- fice at Madrid. Spanish Ambassador Riano gave the information to Secre- tary Bryan.

HOW GOOD IS U. S. DEFENSE?

Widely Known Men Will Form Body and Request Congress to Make Investigation.

New York, Nov. 28.—Nearly three
score widely known men of New York
City, believing the exact condition of
the army and navy and national de-
fenses should be revealed to the peo-
ple of the United States, have taken
the first steps toward the launching
of a movement to urge a thorough
congressional investigation into the sub-
ject with a view to the adoption of
an adequate national policy.

Dismissing any intention or idea of
a pro-military or pro-naval propa-
ganda, seven of them have joined in a
call for a meeting at the Hotel Hel-
mont at 5 o'clock the afternoon of De-
cember 1. It is hoped there to form
a committee which will undertake the
work in a systematic, businesslike
way, either endorsing the proposals of
Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts
or some other stevedore.

It is hoped a nation wide organiza-
tion of business men will grow out of
the first meeting and that even the
most rabid believer in the theory that
the United States can "lick all crea-
tion with a pitchfork" will recognize
the responsibility of the men who will
ask that Congress do something ade-
quate.

Rain Quenches Forest Fire.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 28.—Rain,
which began falling over Southern Ar-
kansas, became general over the en-
tire state, and from all points located
in the fire swept timbered areas
came reassuring reports of the sub-
siding of the flames. The local weath-
er bureau forecasts were for a con-
tinued fall and the 2-inch or more pre-
cipitation is expected to quench the
burning woods completely.

To Arrest Street Car Flirts.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—Six detectives
were assigned today to ride on Chi-
cago's street cars to protect women
patrons from flirts. Leonard a Busby,
president of the Chicago surface lines,
said that reports had reached him
that certain men had made a practice
recently of annoying women.

Dean of Chicago Hotel Men Dead.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—William McCoy,
dean of Chicago hotel men and build-
er of the third "fire proof" hotel in
the country, died here today.

I will furnish from my barn at
Taneyville teams or saddle horses
to take you any old place you
wish to go. I will buy your
horse, sell you a horse or give
you a "swap" day or night.
Your Patronage Solicited.
W. M. Hunter,
Taneyville, Mo.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land
Office at Springfield, Missouri.
Notice is hereby given that Lemmie B.
Clark, of Swan, Mo., who, on Sept. 28, 1909,
made Homestead No. 140, Section 10, Twp. 23
N., R. 14 E., for N. 1-4 of N. 1-4 of section 10,
township 24 n., range 14 west, 14th principal
meridian, has filed notice of intention to
make five year proof, to establish claim to
the land above described, before clerk of
county court, Taney county, Mo., on the 12th
day of December, 1914.
Claimant names as witnesses:
E. A. Matthews, J. H. Smith, A. J. Blevins
and S. Smith, all of Swan, Mo.
J. H. BOWEN, Register.
First publication Nov. 12, 1914. 20 1

TRUSTEE'S SALE, BY ORDER OF

By virtue and authority of an order
made by the circuit court of Taney county,
Missouri, on the 24th day of October, 1914,
ordering the foreclosure of a certain deed
of trust given by J. A. Stephens and Lina
Stephens, his wife, and W. J. Shenk, to
Frank P. Hildebeck, trustee, the said trust-
ee refuses to act, I, N. D. Bales, sheriff of
Taney county, Missouri, will, on Tuesday,
the 15th day of December, 1914, between the
hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and
five o'clock in the afternoon of that day,
at the south door of the court house in the
town of Forsyth, county and state afore-
said, sell the following described real estate,
to-wit: All of the southeast quarter of sec-
tion nine (9) in township twenty two (22) of
range twenty two (22), in Stone county, and
twenty (20) acres, being a strip twenty rods
wide off of the west side of the southwest
quarter of section ten (10) in township
twenty one (21) of range twenty two (22), in
Taney county, Missouri (the same being
the lands conveyed by the deed of trust
above referred to) to the highest bidder for
the purpose of satisfying the debt adjudged
due by the court, together with interest and
costs.
N. D. BALES,
Sheriff of Taney county, Missouri, and Act-
ing Trustee.
First publication Nov. 19, 1914. 20 1

TRUSTEE'S SALE BY ORDER OF

By virtue and authority of an order
made by the circuit court of Taney county,
Missouri, on the 24th day of October, 1914,
ordering the foreclosure of a mortgage
given by Albert E. Smith to H. S. Smith,
trustee, the said trustee refuses to act, I,
N. D. Bales, sheriff of Taney county,
Missouri, will, on Tuesday, the 15th day of
December, 1914, between the hours of nine
o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in
the afternoon of that day, at the south door
of the court house in the town of Forsyth,
county and state afore said, sell the follow-
ing described real estate, to-wit: The west
half of lots seven (7) and eight (8) of the
northwest quarter of section four (4) of
range 14 west, township twenty four (24) of
range 14 west, containing one hundred and
sixty (160) acres, being a strip twenty rods
wide off of the land on which the mort-
gage above referred to was given, at public
sale, to the highest bidder for cash in hand,
for the purpose of satisfying the debt ad-
judged by the court, and interest and
costs of enforcing the same.
N. D. BALES,
Sheriff of Taney county, Missouri, and Act-
ing Trustee.
First publication Nov. 19, 1914. 20 1

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue and authority of a special
execution issued from the office of the
clerk of the circuit court of Taney
county, Missouri, and to me directed, in
favor of J. A. G. Reynolds and his wife,
partners, and against Joseph Kalk, I have
levied on the real estate, to-wit: The right,
title, interest and estate of the said Joseph
Kalk, in and to the following described real
estate, to-wit: The southeast quarter of
section seven (7) and eight (8) of the south-
west quarter and west half of the south
west quarter (except acres) in section 2,
township 23 north, range 14 east, in Taney
county, Missouri, and I will, on Tuesday,
the 15th day of December, 1914, between the
hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and
five o'clock in the afternoon of that day,
at the south door of the court house in the
town of Forsyth, county and state afore-
said, sell the same, or so much
thereof as may be necessary, at public
vendue to the highest bidder for cash in
hand, for the purpose of satisfying the
judgment of the court and the costs of en-
forcing the same.
N. D. BALES,
Sheriff of Taney county, Missouri.
First publication Nov. 19, 1914. 20 1

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