

# TANEY COUNTY REPUBLICAN

## Peach Trees are Blooming; Fish are Biting; the Sun is Shining and Spring is With us Already Yet.

### Another William McKinley Needed

Who can describe the impatience with which all Americans, of whatever former party connections, who have been ruined or injured by the present Democratic Tariff are looking forward to deliverance? Its defects are comparable to those of war or pestilence.

The voters would see in a promise of prompt relief a star of hope and would pin their faith to the party making it. Of all the failures and criminal mistakes of the party in power, and it has failed, failed absolutely, in almost everything, its Tariff is the worst. Among disasters it is a catastrophe.

Efforts to shift the blame to the war deceive nobody. The best judges of business problems are publicly expressing the opinion that but for the European conflict our situation would be worse than it is.

The sugar industry, an ideal producer of customs revenue, is facing ruin. Parts of Louisiana are represented as already laid waste by the progressive strangulation ordained by the Underwood law. Hawaii is experiencing the depression. The beet sugar business is beginning to be seriously affected. The great woolen industry was going from bad to worse until partly revived by the war. The passing of the dividend on its common stock by the United States Steel Corporation was due to the Tariff as much as to the war. Experts have stated that selling prices and cost of production in the steel business are so close together one could not pass a sheet of paper between them.

Relief from these conditions at the earliest possible moment is what a vast majority of the people of this country are eagerly demanding. Hence, immediate action without any of the delays involved in framing a new Tariff law is what is necessary. The prompt re enactment of the Payne-Aldrich law, which was a reasonable satisfactory promoter of prosperity, seems the best if not the only means of attaining this object.

All the United States needs is another McKinley, and there will be a very general effort in 1916 to choose as good a substitute as can be found.—New York Sun.

### "New Freedom" at Gary

At the entrance to the steel mill in Gary, near the employment office, is a large vacant lot, comprising enough ground to make a city block or two. It is there those seeking employment stand in line awaiting their turn to enter the office and press their claim for work.

A few days ago the steel mill advertised that on Monday it would open other furnaces and take on extra men. This strip of ground was inadequate to hold the applicants. When the whistle blew at 7 o'clock in the morning, 3,500 men were in waiting, anxious to get a chance to earn money enough to buy the necessities of life. They were not all foreigners, either, but many of them born and raised in the good old Hoosier State.

This condition is a direct result of the infamous Underwood Tariff law, which makes it possible to import steel rails into Chicago from foreign countries cheaper than they can be made in Gary.

This crowd would have furnished a splendid audience for President Wilson or Secretary Bryan to have addressed, expounding the doctrine of the "New Freedom."—(Ind.) Herald.

### The Main Reason

The De Moines Register points out that among the causes mentioned for slow business and "disappointment visible in many markets," Bradstreet's places "poor roads" at the top of the list.

Poor roads do constitute an almost insurmountable barrier to good business—it is safe to say they cost the farmers of the Ozark regions alone not less than a cool million annually—but there is still another agency that is mighty potential when it comes to putting the fixin's on business in this country, even if Bradstreet's for discretion's sake is silent on the subject, and that is a national administration which is committed to the always mischievous policy of permitting folks to buy where they can buy the cheapest, regardless of the effect upon wage, factory and trade conditions at home.

We can talk of the revival of business in America until we are tired in the face and our tongues are tired, but business conditions here are not going to be what they were in 1912 and for several years prior thereto until the policy which encourages giving our merchants and manufacturers the go by in order to save a few paltry pennies by making our purchases of the merchants and manufacturers in the lower price countries over seas is done away with.

It has been the invariable rule that both capital and enterprise lose heart the instant this country goes to a Free-Trade basis. And when these and lethargic wage conditions must suffer.

If the whole country were gridironed on every section line with good roads there would still be something lacking to the making of prosperity in this country so long as we are not safeguarded by a Tariff that really protects.—Springfield (Mo.) Republican.

### Missouri Crop Report

Wheat condition in Missouri is 11 points below that of one year ago. This estimate is based upon reports made to the Missouri State Board of Agriculture by it 800 correspondents. The report in full follows:

The season in Missouri is opening late. Much cold, cloudy weather during March held back farm work. In some sections snow fell during the last week of the month. At Columbia the highest temperature during the month was 63 on the 24th and the lowest 24 on the 9th. The mean temperature was 35.2 as compared with 41.4, normal for this month. Total precipitation was 1.15 inches; normal for this month 3.3 inches. Despite this deficiency in moisture for the month, the soil is well filled with water and many take this to mean a good crop prospect.

Wheat—Condition of wheat for the state is 88.8 per cent as compared with 99.8 one year ago. By sections, condition of wheat as reported by State Board of Agriculture correspondents is: Northeast 95 per cent; Northwest, 91; Central, 85; Southwest 84; Southeast 89. Hessian fly and very late seeding, together with unfavorable weather during March, are given as the causes for present wheat condition. However on the whole the prospect is promising. The 10-year April 1 average condition on wheat is 86.4. The lowest condition for the decade was 67.5 in 1910. The crop for that year averaged 13.2 bushels per acre. In 7 of the 10 years April 1 condition has been 91 or more, the highest being in 1914. Acreage of present crop is 7 per cent greater than that harvested in 1914, being 2,308,500 acres.

Oats—The oat crop is going in somewhat later than usual. Correspondents estimate that but 38 per cent of the crop has been sown. By sections, the estimated seeding has been: Northeast, 38; Northwest, 11; Central, 31; Southwest, 38; Southeast, 75. For the last 10-year period April 1 seeding of oats shows 53 per cent of the crop. But three times in the decade have oats gone in as late as this season. In 1906 but 4 per cent of the crop had been sown by April 1; in 1912 but 1 per cent, and 1913 but 23 per cent. Yields for these three years were 21.1 bushels, 31.3 bushels, and 22.7 bushels. In 1910 90 per cent of the oat crop had been seeded by April 1 and the yield for that year was 33.2 bushels, the highest for the 10 year period. Indications are that the present crop will be only about 90 per cent in acreage as compared with 893,000 acres seeded in 1914. Favorable weather, though, may result in a larger acreage.

Corn—It is estimated that but 32 per cent of the corn land has been plowed. This is 7 per cent less than one year ago. No corn has been planted. Soil condition is generally good. There is a scarcity of seed corn, especially in the Southeast section of the state where the 1914 drought was most severe.

Other Crops—Conditions of clover is estimated at 80 per cent, acreage 88. Condition of timothy 90 per cent acreage, 90 per cent; condition of rye, 90 per cent; alfalfa, 89 per cent.

Feed and Grain on Farm.—Grass has made practically no growth. This shortage of pasture has made an unusual demand upon the supply of feed on farms. In some sections, notably in the Southeast part of the state, there is a shortage of all kinds of feed, roughage as well as grain. Estimates based upon reports made to the State Board of Agriculture show but 20 per cent of the 1914 corn crop; 12 per cent of the wheat crop and 21 per cent of the oat crop now on farms. These figures would indicate about 35,000,000 bushels of corn, 4,432,000 bushels of wheat and 3,892,000 bushels of oats.

Live Stock—Number of hogs on feed as compared with one year ago is estimated at 63 per cent; brood sows on farms, 82 per cent; pigs, 75 per cent. There is general complaint of loss of spring pigs, due to cool weather and to the effect of cholera which prevailed early in the season. It is estimated that there is now but 66 per cent as much cholera as one year ago. Prices for hogs are reported at but 89 per cent of the selling figures one year ago and mules at 85 per cent. There has been some increased activity in the markets during the last 60 days.

Fruit—It is too early to forecast the fruit outlook with any degree of certainty. However, correspondents report the outlook for general fruit crop at 85 per cent and peaches at 75 per cent.

How to get rich at farming: Take land \$100 an acre and put \$500 worth of toil and perspiration on each acre.

### Dogs the Farm Sheep's Worst Enemy

Washington, April 12.—The number of sheep in the 36 farm states, which do not include any in the Western Division, could be increased by 150 per cent, it is estimated, without displacing other live stock. Some authorities believe that the increase could be even as much as 500 per cent without serious interference with the number of other animals. An increase of 150 per cent in these 36 states would mean in money \$144,267,000. In a new publication of the Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 652, the responsibility for this loss to the country is laid upon the sheep killing dog.

Sheep-killing dogs, it is said, are the principal cause of the marked decrease in the numbers of sheep on American farms. In the 10 years between 1900 and 1910 the number of sheep in the country, exclusive of the states in the western division, decreased 3,000,000 head, in face of the fact that during these same years the market value of sheep rose so rapidly that the total value of sheep in this area was \$19,000,000, or approximately 25 per cent more in 1910 than in 1900. Favorable though the market conditions were, they were not a sufficient incentive to induce farmers to risk the heavy losses from stray dogs.

The number of sheep killed annually by dogs cannot be stated exactly, since there are many cases which are not reported at all. Judging from the figures in those counties and states in which reasonably complete reports are obtainable, however, it may be said that in the 36 farm states more than 100,000 sheep are killed each year by dogs. This, it is true, is less than 1 per cent of the total number of sheep in this area but a 1 per cent loss on a business that is being conducted on a profit basis of 5 or 6 per cent cannot be ignored. This estimate, it must be remembered, is also probably much lower than the actual figures. It is certain, too, that many men have been kept out of the sheep business through fear that in their own particular cases the loss would be much more than 1 per cent. Any one who has actually seen sheep killed, injured, or frightened by dogs is likely to think twice before engaging in the business. In many cases while only one or two sheep may be actually bitten by the dogs, the whole flock may be chased until it dies from exhaustion.

If the dog question could be satisfactorily disposed of, there seems to be no reason why the number of sheep in the country could not be increased to the extent already indicated. In Great Britain there is one sheep or lamb for each 2.5 acres of the total area. In the 36 farm states in this country there is one heep or lamb for each 31.8 acres. The British farmer handles his land on an intensive basis and feeds his sheep on forage-crop pastures. Such pastures not only increase the fertility of the land but also free the

sheep from many internal parasites contracted through grazing upon permanent pastures. In particular, the use of a succession of forage crop pastures will prevent stomach worms, one of the most prevalent and disastrous scourges of young stock, and will enable the farmer to market by the end of June or the first of July, when market prices are usually the highest, the lambs that were born in the late winter or early spring. Handled under such conditions and on high-priced farm land, the importance of a small flock of sheep cannot be overlooked.

In addition to pointing out these facts, the bulletin already mentioned, "The Sheep Killing Dog," discusses the possible means of preventing in the future the loss from dogs. At the present time the various State laws on this subject differ widely, some states using the money obtained from dog licenses to reimburse sheep owners, while others permit the sheep men to recover damages from the dog owners and two offer them no recourse whatsoever. Dog, however, are very seldom caught in the act of killing sheep. It is always difficult to determine their owners, and where the damages are paid by the state directly from the dog tax funds the money very frequently is far from sufficient to meet all the claims.

A remedy that is suggested for this situation is a uniform State dog law embodying the principle of a dog tax sufficiently heavy to discourage those who are not willing to take care of their pets from keeping them. Under this plan all dogs over six months of age must be licensed each year, the tax paid at the time of licensing and a metal tag bearing the license number attached to the dog's collar. Any dog found without this tag, unattended and off its owner's premises, may be killed. When found unattended on a farm where sheep are kept the dog may be killed whether it has the tag or not, and under any circumstances a dog caught chasing or killing sheep may be killed. All dogs which must be proved to be sheep killers must be killed whether caught or not, and a reward of \$15 should be offered for any one identifying a sheep-killing dog. The money received from dog taxes should be devoted to reimbursing sheep owners for their lost stock and the county should in turn recover this money whenever possible from the dogs' owners. A special license should be issued for kennels where large numbers of dogs are maintained under such conditions that they can not possibly do any harm to neighboring flocks.

While some such plan as this is probably indispensable to the full development of the sheep industry in the United States, there are cases where the flock master will find in its absence the use of dog-proof fences very desirable. The grazing of sheep upon comparatively small areas of land sown to forage crops, instead of upon permanent pastures in larger fields, materially reduces the area to be fenced and makes this a practicable precaution. In the West fences have been built which prove a satisfactory defence against coyotes, and the fence that will turn aside a coyote will turn a dog. A fence of this character can be built as follows:

The posts 7 1/2 feet in length, set 2 1/2 feet in the ground and 16 feet apart; a barbed wire stretched fit to the surface of the ground; 3 inches higher a 36 in woven-wire fence having a 4-inch triangular mesh; 5 inches higher a barbed wire; 6 inches higher a second barbed wire; 7 inches above this a third barbed wire. Total height 57 inches.

It is important to remember however, that the bottom strand of barbed wire must be stretched fit on the surface of the ground at all points. If necessary the ground should be graded before the fence is built. Thereafter such small holes as appear may be filled in. It is not always necessary to fence the entire pasture, for dogs usually attack sheep at night only. If a sufficient area can be fenced to give the flock protection during the night, therefore, they may be safely left in uninclosed pastures rough the day. This method involves a certain loss of time in driving the sheep to and from the inclosure, but in many cases will be preferred to the expense of fencing on a large scale.—U. S. Dep't of Agriculture.

### A Letter From Cedar County

Jericho Springs, Mo., Mar. 30, 1915. Editor of Republican: After trying this part of God's country for one year our hearts long for a chat with friends of the past, and knowing that all of our friends and neighbors, like ourselves, read the good old standby Taney County Republican, thought it would be the easiest way to reach you. How eagerly each of us hunt the Republican each week to see how you are getting along, who is married, who is dead, where some of you have gone, for how quickly friends can separate to see each no more. We want to congratulate the citizens of Taney county for their good work on the 12th of March, which we consider is the best thing that ever happened to old Taney county, as we believe the county is better off without whiskey than it is with it.

We like our little city fine. It is located on a small stream of water called the Jordan. The southwest part of town is called Jerusalem, where the mill and dwelling houses are located. The northeast part of town is the business section and has two banks four general stores, two hardware and furniture stores, two butcher shops two millinery stores, a four room high school and four churches, Baptist, Christian, Methodist and German. For a business town we have the best little inland town in the country. We have an average farming country which is adapted to corn, oats wheat and grass, and farmers handle a great deal of stock, as all the land is fenced up. Farmers wives raise lots of chickens, and on Saturdays in the spring there are as high as fifty and sixty cases of eggs brought to town in a single day. On the 9th day of June is when we have our anniversary each year. That is the only picnic we have and people come for miles, as it is the first picnic of the season and is celebrated by thousands of people, and as for order, they have the best I ever saw, considering the large crowds. I will close, wishing one and all a prosperous year and good health.

JOE E. SOUTEE.

It is apparent that Democratic editors are wishing that Elihu Root had been a Democrat; but then he wouldn't have been the identical Elihu Root.

### Large Profits From Missouri Orchards

A profit of \$161.00 an acre from apples is an exceptionally good showing. One farmer made that in 1913 but increased it to \$300 an acre in 1914. This was not on western fruit lands either. These were made in Missouri by a Missouri farmer working under the direction of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station. The full details are given in Bulletin 124, "Profits from Spraying Missouri Orchards" which has just been issued by the station.

In 1913 as a result of an appropriation made by the 47th General Assembly the University of Missouri started cooperative spraying experiments with several Missouri orchardists. The work was somewhat limited during this season because of the funds becoming available late in the spraying season. Some work was started however and the orchard mentioned above was one of these. The first season the owner received an income of \$6.35 an acre on his unsprayed trees and a profit due to spraying of \$161.12 an acre on his sprayed trees.

The spraying was continued in this orchard in 1914 and it was in the season just past that over \$300.00 an acre were made. This increase was due to very effective spraying and shows the possibilities good spraying. This is an example of only one of the orchards sprayed.

During 1914 twenty-five orchards were sprayed under the supervision of the University. More than 250 people were taught how to spray. The average profit per acre due to spraying for the twenty-five orchards was \$143.03. The value of the fruit from unsprayed trees, averaged \$18.05 an acre. The name of the owner and the location of every orchard where co-operative spraying was done, together with full information regarding the details of how each orchard was sprayed is given in the bulletin mentioned. It is just off the press and free to those who write for it. Address the Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia, Missouri.

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