

# TANEY COUNTY REPUBLICAN

## Strawberries and Fried Chicken are two Crops That are now Ripe in This Section.

### A Way to Eternal Peace

A suggestion for permanent peace was made by Chauncey M. Depew in a speech before the Montauk Club of Brooklyn at a dinner in honor of his eighty-first birthday anniversary. He said, according to the New York Mail:

The forecasts of statesmen are failures. The laudable and apparently successful efforts of the advocates of peace have become suddenly a ghastly farce. The higher ideals of nations have been submerged in racial enmities and trade rivalries. Organized Christianity is questioned as to the results of two thousand years' teaching, while millions of Christians are killing each other, and all the combatants calling upon God to help their just and righteous cause.

Other millions of women and children rear rude shelters out of the ruins of their once happy homes and only relief supplies from neutral nations are saving them from starvation. But they are enduring suffering and death with martyr spirit which would not recall, if it was possible, the breadwinner fathers, sons and husbands fighting in the field.

The agreements of The Hague tribunal, solemnly ratified by the contracting governments, are shelved for the curiosity of the future historian. The warring powers repudiate these compacts, and neutral nations dare not protest, because protest means action and action means war. The Hague Peace Palace is to let.

After exhaustion has brought the belligerents on one side to seek terms of surrender, in the wisdom of that settlement will be either the seeds of another and more sanguinary war, or a peace that so saves the pride and dignity of the vanquished that the peace of the world may be assured for all the future. Recent history furnishes two wonderful examples.

After the Franco-Prussian war victory was followed by vengeance. France was impoverished by an indemnity so large that it was expected to pauperize its people forever, and was despoiled of its fairest provinces. Hate and revenge grew with the unexpected and marvelous recovery and prosperity of France, and its sons, inheriting the feelings of their fathers, are cheerfully and enthusiastically battling to right the wrongs of 1870. In nations as with individuals, the spoiler waxes strong, arrogant and reckless. The spoiled nurses his wounds and bides his time.

The second example is our civil war. North and South, each believing they were right, battled as our race will until by force of superior numbers, wealth and equipment, the Union won and the Confederates were exhausted. Here in civil strife, with its passion and vindictiveness, were the possibilities of endless revolts and revolutions. But the rebel states were welcomed back into the Union with the same rights, powers and liberties under a common constitution as the loyal states. The only action was the abolition of slavery, which had been the cause of the war. Union and Confederate veterans fight over their battles in memory only at happy reunions, and their children, knowing no north, no south, no east, no west, are proud citizens of the United States. For the second time in half a century since the close of the civil war, the south and its economic theories are in absolute control of the government.

With militarism eliminated and peace preserved by an international police on land and sea, the greatest of wars may prove for mankind the most marvelous of blessings.

This year is remarkable for its centenaries. One hundred years ago Napoleon was crushed at Waterloo by the timely arrival of the Prussian army under Bluecher to the assistance of the English under Wellington. Now the French are saved from annihilation by the cordial support of the whole naval and military power of the British Empire. We take too little into account in estimating the causes of the alignment of nations at one period in alliance, at another in hostility, of the

changing ideals which govern the minds and actions of peoples.

One hundred years ago Bismarck was born. It is astonishing how few men there are in recorded history whose genius and constructive ability have influenced the world in all succeeding centuries.

Caesar kept Rome alive four hundred years and until Roman law had become the groundwork of the jurisprudence of all modern nations. Washington won the independence of his country, and then as president of the convention which framed the Constitution, by his influence in securing its adoption by the states and his wisdom in the inauguration and practical working of the new government, created and placed upon enduring foundations the Republic of the United States. It is an axiom that the influence of these institutions has been worldwide.

Napoleon represented the military energies of the French Revolution. The greatest soldier of the ages, he shattered the faith of Europe in the divine right of kings and placing manikins upon the emptied thrones dissipated by the sunlight of publicity the ideas of royal anointment from Heaven.

Bismarck, by his diplomacy and his victorious policy of blood and iron, organized military autocracy as the dominating power of the Twentieth Century and apparently checked and rendered helpless the fast penetrating liberal ideas of the French Revolution. But these ideas made France a republic, with a president without authority, and changed the autocratic and oligarchic government of George III to the responsive democracy of George V.

So when King Edward VII, prince of good fellows and most tactful of diplomats, and Delcasse, the French foreign minister, came together they settled the threatening war over Marcho and Fashoda by the discovery that centuries of bitter enmity between the French and the English had passed away by both peoples having evolved into the same ideals and the same responsibilities for democratic development and social justice. So keenly did the German foreign office, which had hoped for war between the two countries, resent this change that they said peremptorily to France: "Either dismiss Delcasse or Germany declares war."

No such imperious demand was ever made upon a sovereign state. But France was cowed and Delcasse was dismissed. But his work survives in the trenches of France and Belgium and the mastery of the seas for the allied forces. Today after a hundred years, Napoleon and Bismarck upon the old field of Waterloo are leading millions of soldiers under new alignment in bloody battles for mastery in the affairs of the world of the ideas for which they stand.

### "Capital out of Passion"

Sound and of unimpeachable truth are these words spoken by President Wilson in Philadelphia the other day in the course of a notable speech to several thousands of newly naturalized American citizens: "You do not love humanity if you seek to divide humanity into jealous camps. Humanity can be welded together only by love, by sympathy, by justice, not by jealousy and hatred. I am sorry for the man who tries to make personal capital out of the passions of his fellow men. He has lost the touch and ideal of America, for America was created to unite mankind by those passions which lift and not by the passions which separate and debate."

Here is another example of the president's idealism which is wholly incompatible with his administrative record. No stronger words could be uttered in delineation of a great fundamental truth than these, yet it is deplorable that the president does not

take them home to himself instead of merely offering them as a forensic tribute to ideal Americanism. The most dangerous tendency in this country today is this very thing of making personal capital out of the passions of groups of men. While President Wilson has not by his own public utterances encouraged this sentiment of social anarchy, he has countenanced it in many of his appointees and in some of his cabinet officers. The inciting of hate has been actively encouraged by administrative agents, often in their official capacity. "I am sorry for the man who seeks to make personal capital out of the passions of his fellow men," says the president. Has he any idea of sending a marked copy of these words to Chairman Frank Waish of the commission on industrial relations? Will he call the especial attention of Messrs. Garrison, Lane, Burleson, Redfield and Wilson to them?

What a pity that the noble sentiments expressed by the head of the nation in Philadelphia have not a place in the administrative policy at Washington, where passion and prejudice have done their work in dividing the American populace and debasing the American spirit. This wholesome tonic has been kept too long in stock. While it should have been administered to every appointee upon the day he took office under President Wilson, it was reserved to be given out to a meeting of new Americans in Philadelphia. The president is undoubtedly a man of lofty personal patriotism, of fine ideals and beautiful dreams. But he has surrounded himself with men of a different type who are nullifying the lofty efforts of their chief in the direction of true Americanism.—R. C. Journal.

### Harrow Corn to Get Rid of Weeds

The College of Agriculture has recently received a number of inquiries from Missouri farmers similar to the following:

"I expect to harrow my corn this spring. When should the first harrowing be done and how long can I continue it?"

In answering this question, C. B. Hutchison of the Department of Farm Crops says: "The value of the harrow in cultivating corn depends largely upon the season and to some degree upon the soil. In a normal season the cultivation of corn should begin by harrowing lightly before the corn comes up, and at least once or twice before the corn is large enough to cultivate with a cultivator. This is an especially good practice if planting has been followed by a rain that has packed the soil and caused a crust to form thru which the plants have difficulty in breaking. This early harrowing will also conserve moisture by stirring the top layer of soil and forming a mulch which is important in a dry season.

"On wet land and in wet seasons the weeds and grass are apt to be too far advanced for a harrow to do much good by the time one can get on the field. Under these conditions a deeper-running implement that will stir the soil more should be used.

"Weeds are more easily killed as they are just coming thru the soil. Harrowing at this time is much more efficient in destroying weeds than deeper cultivations later in the season. The most important function of corn cultivation is the control of weeds and the field should be cleaned out just as early as possible.

"An ordinary spike tooth harrow with the teeth set at a slight angle backward, or a weeder, are best adapted for this purpose. If conditions will permit, it is well to harrow once before the corn is up and again before it is large enough to cultivate in the ordinary way. Where the weeds are not too numerous and persistent a weeder may be successfully used until the plants are six or eight inches high."

### Too Much Loose Talk

The country has not had time to recover in large measure from its first flush of resentment over the Lusitania tragedy and there are many gratifying evidences that most of the hot-heads and reckless chauvinists who rushed into the limelight with their unsolicited opinions have cooled off. We are in the habit of accusing the Latin countries of monopolizing the mercurial temperament—of being super-sensitive and inflammable. But we know that the same trait exists in our own people to a large extent, and this fact was simply demonstrated in the first few days after the sinking of the Cunard steamship. Some of these excited persons even clamored for war as though war was the only thing left for us in maintaining our national honor.

While it must be gratifying to president Wilson to have so many evidences of popular confidence and support, he must be somewhat embarrassed by the furious bombardment of his office with intemperate letters and telegrams from his fellow Americans. If he should attempt to read all these messages he would have little time for clear reasoning or for calmly considering the advice of men specially qualified to help him. It is imprudent, not to say absurd, for the people generally to assume either to inform the president of facts or provide him with conclusions at such a time. He is from the very nature of things, in possession of far more important data than the general public. President Wilson does not need popular advice. What he needs and what should be accorded him is the quiet patience of the people until he shall have fully formulated his policies and decided upon a definite plan of action.

Former President Taft, in urging that the people refrain from hectic talk of war, said this: "But we must bear in mind that if we have a war, it is the people who must pay with lives and money the cost of it, and therefore they should not be hurried into the sacrifice until it is clear that they wish it." How often has it been said that the present struggle in Europe was "not the people's war"; that it was a war among rulers for their own selfish motives. Many gallons of ink have been spilled in sympathy with the people of Germany and France because they were "driven" to fight. Yet here in America many individuals have been guilty of almost demanding of our president that he go to war to preserve the "honor of America," notwithstanding that as Mr. Taft said, it is the people who pay with lives and money, and the people have not been consulted. If America wants war with Germany the surest way to get it would be to force jingoism upon the president. But the people do not want war. Far from it. Not one real American in a thousand desires such a resort at this time. Then why not let the president alone? Give him time and opportunity to act soberly and sensibly. There is entirely too much fiery talk among those who wouldn't fight if called upon to do so.—K. C. Journal.

### Replanting Wheat Fields

In local areas of Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Nebraska, the Hessian fly, during the past fortnight, has been found in large numbers in the wheat fields, according to reports received by the entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Some farmers in southern Kansas and Oklahoma have become alarmed to the extent of replanting their fields to corn. Whether the wheat is infested to a degree to warrant abandonment is difficult to judge. However, it has been the experience of many farmers that sometimes wheat which has apparently been killed by the Hessian fly will retiler, or a few tillers which are not infested will develop into especially large heads and

yield 8, 10 or perhaps 20 bushels of wheat. For this reason the farmer should be very careful about plowing under his crop, especially at this early date. If the crop continues to fail to show progress for another 10 days, then it will be time to plant kafir or corn, but only provided the field is comparatively free from chinch bugs.

The experience of farmers in certain localities where wheat has been killed in other years by the Hessian fly or freezes, and replanted to corn, is that such corn was often destroyed by chinch bugs. Therefore, if the farmer thinks his wheat will not be worth harvesting, and desires to replant it to corn or kafir, he should investigate very carefully to learn to what extent the field is infested with chinch bugs. If chinch bugs are not present in large numbers and the field is planted to corn, care must be taken that all of the wheat plants are killed in order to destroy the Hessian fly that are on these plants. The best method for handling a field previously destroyed by the fly appears to be that of pasturing closely, and then plowing under the stubble. However, the plan of crop rotation may be such as to make it more feasible to plow under the heavily infested wheat for green manure, preparing the field for seeding this fall.

Another method of meeting the situation is to plow under the infested wheat and plant the field to cowpeas.

Now is the time for farmers to organize to clean up the Hessian fly. After organization all stubble should be burned and plowed under before the middle of July, and all volunteer wheat harrowed out. Wheat may then be sowed again this fall after the fly-free date.

### Responsibility Divided

American sympathy, for which Germany has put forth such strenuous claims since the war began, will not be fostered by the report of wild rejoicings throughout the Fatherland over the sinking of the Lusitania, in view of the awful loss of life attending it. Nor will the spectacle of the school children of Germany being given a holiday while the mangled bodies of American children were being drawn from the sea tend to make Americans feel more tolerant in their judgment of the appalling affair.

Two facts, however, stand out quite clearly: first, that the destruction of a vessel carrying munitions of war was within the legal if not the moral rights of the Germans under international law; second, that under both the legal and moral obligations of international law, of civilization and common humanity, ample opportunity should have been given for the passengers to escape the consequences of the peril to which the ship-owner, the British admiralty and their own imprudence had exposed them.

A large measure of responsibility for the disaster must be laid at the door of the English naval authorities, who, in the face of a threat fulfilled with almost uncanny ease, failed to provide the slightest semblance of protection. On the other hand, so far as the facts have come to light, there was no display of that chivalry which in other instances characterized the attitude of the German commanders. No effort was made by the assailants to save a single human being. No warning was given of the attack about to be made. The periscope of the submarine suddenly appeared above the waves, the missiles of death were launched against the doomed ship, the destroyer dived beneath the waves and the Lusitania with most of its living cargo plunged to the bottom of the ocean within less than half an hour.

The humanity of the world is shocked at the inhumanity of the whole affair, which is such a baffling mixture of obedience to and defiance of the rules of so-called civilized warfare. The prevention of similar catas-

trophes, rather than seeking of redress for the calamity, will probably occupy the attention of the American government. That a grave responsibility lies upon the British for exposing non-combatants to the perils inseparable from such a warfare as the Germans are prosecuting would seem to be self-evident. Americans are indignant at the loss not only of American lives but of the lives of other non-combatants as well. The blame must be divided. It cannot be successfully evaded by either of the two belligerent powers most vitally concerned.

America may minimize the danger by forbidding passenger steamers to leave American ports when they carry munitions of war. That would appear to be a precaution clearly within the rights of this country and one whose necessity is apparent from the lesson the Lusitania. Certainly a degree of dereliction must attach to the sending forth of a great liner with a precious cargo of human lives above a hold loaded with war supplies. If one of the belligerents does not respect the ordinary humanities and the other does not afford adequate protection, the neutral nations must adjust their action to meet the conditions precipitated by a war in which all the humanities and all international law have been set aside.—Kansas City Journal.

### The Mail Order Ten Commandments

The following ten commandments are offered for the guidance of catalogue house patrons:

1. You shall sell your farm products for cash whenever you can, but not to us. We do not buy from you.
2. You shall believe our statements and buy all you need from us, because we want to be good to you, although we are not personally acquainted with you.
3. You shall send the money in advance to give us a chance to get the goods from the factory with your money; meanwhile you will have to wait patiently for weeks, as that is our business method.
4. You shall apply to your nearest city to aid you in building good roads so that you can conveniently get the goods from the depot, for we do not build country roads.
5. You shall buy church bells and church fixtures from us and forward the money in advance for this is our business method, and you shall collect from the business men in your city as much money as you can for the benefit of the churches, for it is against our rules to donate any money for country churches.
6. You shall buy your tools from us and be your own mechanic in order to drive the mechanics from your vicinity, for we wish it so.
7. You shall induce your neighbor to buy everything from us, as we have room for more money—the less money you have in your community the sooner we can put your local merchant out of business and charge you any price we please.
8. You shall look often at the beautiful pictures in our catalogue so that your wishes will increase and so you will send in big orders although you are not in immediate need of the goods, otherwise you might have some money left to buy some necessary goods from your local merchant.
9. You shall have the mechanics who repair the goods you buy from us book the bills so you can send the money for his labor to us for new goods, otherwise he will not notice our influence.
10. You shall in case of sickness or need apply to your local dealer for aid and credit, as we do not know you, nor care to.—Mineola, Texas, Monitor.

President Wilson again predicts an era of unparalleled prosperity. If Mr. Wilson will keep on predicting long enough, say until March 4, 1917, he will be finally vindicated as a prophet.—Mt. Vernon (Ind.) Republican.