

TANEY COUNTY REPUBLICAN

Vol. 21. No. 8.

FORSYTH, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1916.

Four Pages.

The Republican National Committee Meeting

As was to have been expected, the Democratic newspapers are seeking to create the impression that the recent meeting of the Republican National Committee constituted a triumph for the so-called "old guard" of the party. The harmony and enthusiasm which characterized that meeting filled the Democrats with fear and the word was immediately passed to Democratic editors to herald it as "an old guard victory." Of course, there is no foundation for these reports. The meeting was not only harmonious, but was characterized by a remarkable disposition on the part of the friends of the various candidates to subordinate all personal prejudices and predilections to the success of the party. The man who will be named at Chicago will be the one who then appears to be best fitted to lead the party to victory and to give the country so good an Administration as to insure continued Republican success. The nearest which the Committee came to anything like a test of strength between the old guard and the more progressive element of the party resulted in a victory for the latter. The selection of a temporary Chairman of the Convention advocated by certain of the oldsters, was deferred and delegated to the Committee on Arrangements.

Counts Pleasure Part of Good Roads Value

Not all the value of good roads is to be counted in dollars saved the farmer who hauls his products to town or to the tourist who uses his automobile every day, but there is an added value in the satisfaction of meeting your neighbors in the country. This is the side of good roads values seen by H. A. LaRue, instructor in civil engineering in the University of Missouri at Columbia.

The argument for rock roads most often used, says Mr. LaRue, is the direct saving to the farmer in hauling his products to market. This is hard to prove in some cases, he says, because the cost of building the road may be too great and the amount of travel insufficient to justify such an expenditure. The argument by which he appeals more forcibly to farmers is the increased pleasure of visiting made possible by rock roads.

The farmer now has before him several months of bad weather. Much of the time it will be impossible to travel over dirt roads. With mud hub-deep, as is often the case in Missouri, it is impossible, says Mr. LaRue, to get a vehicle beyond the front gate.

With smooth hard roads, he says, a trip can be made as easily in winter as in summer. The cold, he points out, is not so disagreeable when one goes at a good speed as when dragging at a snail's pace through mud or bumping over frozen ground, which threatens to throw one from the carriage if the horses go faster than a walk.

The farmer's automobile, says Mr. LaRue, is almost useless on dirt roads in winter. Recent reports show the saving that might be made by the use of motor cars on the farm. Their use is dependent upon good roads.

The proposed tax on each owner of a motor vehicle of \$10 a year for five years, making \$5,000,000 available for a road fund, would be cheap insurance, on automobile tires alone, according to Mr. LaRue.

The Dardanelles Failure

The only thing successful about the allied campaign in the Dardanelles was the withdrawal. That was accomplished without loss of men or guns. It required no gift of prophecy to predict many weeks ago that the campaign would be abandoned. The inevitable end was seen long before Gen. Ian Hamilton was removed. The first English cabinet shake-up, following the resignation of Lord Fisher as first sea lord and admiral of the fleet, grew out of the failure in the Dardanelles. The story that Kitchener's mission to the Near East was to reorganize the

campaign received little credence. It had been demonstrated the forts were impregnable before battleships, and that it would require much larger land forces than were available to capture Constantinople. It was a doomed enterprise.

It is now to speculate on what might have been done. The report that the Turks were out of ammunition at the close of the fighting March 18 may be true. It sounds like stories of the large sums burglars overlooked. The fact is that the bombardment did not continue on March 19 and the way to Constantinople was not opened. Turkish claims that the withdrawal came as a result of a violent offensive by their troops are mere vaunting. The withdrawal was apparently long premeditated and was carried out without accident.

Whether the troops will be used in the Balkans is problematic. Serbia seems to be past rescue. The entente may feel like punishing the Bulgars and the Russians may be bent on obligations to the Balkans. They may strive to prevent any of them joining the central powers, but, aside from this, there is nothing of particular interest in that neighborhood, since the capture of Constantinople is impossible. The suspicion that Germany has eyes on Persia, India and Egypt is still strong. But the real work of the allies is on the western front. If they are successful there it matters little what success some branch of the German army may temporarily have elsewhere.—Globe-Democrat

We foresee the time when scolding about automobiles will cease. When everybody has one. Hurry up.

From a Road Booster

Editor Republican: The modern newspaper or farm paper would be very incomplete without something about good roads. It seems as if people of years ago never fully realized the advantage of good roads, and adhered to the simple rule of following a few blazed or scalped places on trees, which was quite handy, as one seldom got off the road, for the very good reason that you were never on a road, and we have followed for three or four days at a time on a county road, and the only way we knew we were on a county road was by keeping a watch for the three notches on a tree by the wayside.

Last week we had occasion to travel through Ozark and Taney counties for seventy miles or more, going west from Gainesville. Directly out of Gainesville we came to the long talked of state road to Forsyth. They have done some excellent work for a mile or so, and all they lack to have a first class road is to get it packed and dragged, as at that time it was very muddy, but nevertheless bids fair to make a number one road in the near future.

The best road we ever saw in Taney or Ozark counties was a small stretch of road east of Theodosia. This road certainly ought to make the anti state roadists look down their noses. The overseer on this hill certainly knows his business. On inquiry we learned that his name was Alex Crumley, and people desiring to get a good inside track on road building should see him. No more work on the state road is done to the Ozark county line, and the Taney side is not surveyed from between Cedar creek and Kissew Mills, but over near the river they are doing some noticeable work in the way of clearing out the right of way, while near Forsyth they are preparing to erect a new wagon bridge. On the Protem and Nance road, an ordinary county road, there is some excellent work done in the way of grading. On inquiry we learned that the name of the overseer was Abe Cole.

The good road idea is certainly a great one to all parties concerned, and every citizen of the community is concerned, and we often wonder if the automobile had not come if the good road proposition would not have been delayed for a century, or perhaps longer.

Washington Letter

Washington, Jan. 5. A good story is being told about the capitol of some of the events that happened at the recent democratic caucus, which had under consideration the resolution extending the provisions of the present "war" revenue tax, for the coming year. Some of the new members of Congress evidently did not warm up to this proposition, in the ranks of the democracy, and they desired a little light on the subject. It is said that one new member inquired very minutely into the necessity of ever putting this "war" tax burden on the people, and that gossip leaking out of the caucus is to the effect that Representative Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, the democratic floor leader, in replying to the query of the freshman member, stated the levying of the war tax in time of peace became necessary, owing to the fact that the Underwood bill had failed to come up to its requirements as a revenue producer and that the stamp tax became essential to meet the running expenses of the government. The discussion is said to have brought out the further fact that the Underwood bill in its first draft, was a conservative revision of the tariff, but that it did not meet with the approval of either the President or Bryan and that it was returned to the Ways and Means Committee with the request for a more radical revision of the schedules. A second and third draft were submitted and met the same fate. Then it is said the bill was turned over to the President so that the schedules could be adjusted to meet his views and ideas, and that it was really at the White House that the drastic conditions imposed by the provisions of the Underwood bill were drafted. It is being talked in the cloak rooms that when this fact was stated in the democratic caucus, one of the old and well-known democratic members exclaimed: "Well, don't let him frame another!"

Former Governor Charles Miller Floyd of New Hampshire, one of the Republican leaders of that state, was a recent visitor at the capitol, where he was a dinner guest of the members of Congress from that state. In speaking of the political outlook in his state he said: "New Hampshire, as well as the rest of the New England states, has returned to the party of progress and prosperity. The voters there have had enough of closed and curtailed mills and factories. The factions in the republican party was once more united and working in harmony and the third party movement has practically disappeared as such. With this condition prevailing and the lesson that has been taught the people by the democratic blunders in its tariff and business policy, New England can be counted to return to normal conditions, which means large and emphatic republican majorities."

"I can tell you," said a democratic Congressman, "that I am not leaving for home with any particular political joy in my heart, over the action of my party in imposing this hated stamp tax on the people for another year. I said on the stump and in my personal correspondence that it would not, in my opinion, be continued after the first of the year. I think this act is going to be very distasteful to the public, for as everybody knows, it has already caused lots of grumbling. That one feature of being compelled to pay one cent long distance telephone messages is one of the most exasperating things that you run up against almost every day. I think it would have been much more politic to have issued bonds to have met the deficiency, for the people would have soon forgotten this, but the stamp tax, like the itch and the measles and other nuisances, are with us always and you run into it so many times that you can never forget it. I voted for it for party's sake, not because I acted on my best judgment."

Universal Military Service

Although this county will be willing to spend all that is necessary to train and equip officers enough for a large army and will support the larger regular force the Panama Canal and our insular possessions require, it will not agree to universal military service. It may be freely admitted that conscription is much fairer than the volunteers. The draft was used in the civil war, although it was not popular. But there is a settled sentiment against universal military service in time of peace. The War department endangers its modest program of preparedness by suggesting that it will be followed by universal service. There is not a well-informed member in Congress who does not know that sentiment is overwhelmingly against such a plan. It would increase taxation beyond what the people could bear and would impose a special burden on every male of military age and condition.

The attitude of the United States toward the subject of defense is the one taken by President Jackson in his first inaugural. Although himself a man of blood and iron, he opposed a large standing army while favoring enlargement of the navy. Secretary Garrison in his annual report argued that universal military service is an impossibility, however desirable experts might find it. It is hard to believe that the deliberate conclusions of his official report have been so speedily overturned. When he hears from the country he will return to his previous stand. Various societies are beating to toms for preparedness, but if they hope to turn the United States into an armed camp they have failed to reckon with the spirit of Americans.—Globe-Democrat.

Candied Cranberries

Candied cranberries make a delicious and inexpensive confection much resembling candied cherries but having a distinct flavor of its own. This is a suggestion to housewives from the home economics experts of the department, who have been developing new uses for the cranberry. They have developed a method which, if followed closely gives a bright, firm, plump, semitransparent candied fruit which can be eaten as a sweetmeat or used to give a touch of color to frosted cakes, whipped cream, or custards, or which can be used like citron in cakes or puddings, or chopped up and added to tutti frutti ice creams.

The secret of candying cranberries lies in handling the fruit so that it will become saturated with sugar. This calls for slow cooking on the installment plan and the use of a dish large enough to permit all the berries to float at the top of the syrup during the cooking. The skins are so tough that they must be pierced before cooking to let the sirup into the pulp or interior. To do this three little slits, each one-eighth inch long, should be made in each berry with a pen knife. Use selected, large, firm cranberries. The directions for cooking are as follows:

For 1 1/2 cups of berries make a thin sirup by boiling together until clear 2 cups of sugar and 2 1/2 of water. When the sirup is cool add the berries and bring very slowly to boiling point. If the berries are heated too quickly, the skins will burst before the sirup soaks into the pulp. As soon as the dish boils take the dish off the stove and let it stand overnight. Next day drain the sirup from between the berries and boil it until it is reduced to about half its original volume. Put the berries into this medium-thick sirup and heat slowly; boil gently for three or four minutes and then allow to stand for two hours or more. Then boil gently a third time for five minutes. A smaller dish probably will be needed for the third and last boiling. When thoroughly cold or, better still, on the following day, drain off the sirup and spread the berries out on a lightly buttered plate or a sheet of clean, waxed or lightly buttered paper until the surface of the berries dries.

The berries, if directions have been

followed will candy separately and not into a sticky mass.

To make a delicious ice cream add one-half to three-fourths cup of chopped berries to each quart of the cream mixture. They also can be combined with bits of candied orange or lemon peel, or other glace fruits to make tutti-frutti ice cream. The sirup left over after the berries are candied has a pleasant sweet-acid flavor and fine color and is excellent in pudding sauce or even when diluted with water for use on pancakes, waffles, etc.

Malaria in U. S. Costs Sixty Million A Year

In a few years malarial fever may be regarded as a matter of history, just as we now regard yellow fever, if we only listen to the precepts of preventive medicine. This is the conclusion of Elbert L. Spence, instructor in preventive medicine and bacteriology in the School of Medicine of the University of Missouri at Columbia, in a bulletin recently published on the prevention of malaria. The loss of the United States from malaria is, he estimates, \$60,000,000 a year. Malaria is a preventable disease.

The methods recommended by the department of preventive medicine for the prevention of malaria are the destruction of the mosquito, the prevention of access of the mosquito to man, prevention of infection of the mosquito with the malarial parasite and the protection of persons against malarial fevers by means of quinine.

The mosquito gets the parasite from a person infected with malaria. It develops within its body the descendants of this parasite, which are deposited in the salivary glands of the insect and placed in the blood of a man as the mosquito bites.

There are three kinds of parasites. One of these develops in forty-eight hours, another in seventy-two and third in from twenty-four to forty-eight. The first two produce the two-day and the three-day chills. The third kind produces irregular chills. If there are more than one family of parasites in one's body, the chills may be more frequent. Two families of the forty-eight hour kind may develop at frequent times and produce a chill every day or two chills every other day. The cerebral malaria causes about 60 per cent of the deaths from the disease. The parasite then develops in the brain.

The mosquito breeds in clear water. It avoids the sunlight. Drainage and the removal of weeds will remove the possibility of its development. But in addition to the drains, hog wallows must be filled and broken bottles, tin cans and rain barrels, favorite places of breeding, must be removed. Oil on water will prevent the deposit of eggs.

Quinine is the greatest protection of man against malaria. When the symptoms of malaria, of which chills are the final determinant, are noticed, quinine should be taken regularly. About five grains a day or fifteen every four days will prevent the development of the disease.

The President's speech to the Democratic National Committee was not given out for publication. Consequently, we must depend upon the sporadic memory of his hearers for a transcript of his language. He has been quoted as saying: "Our constructive work has started an irresistible movement which cannot be stopped". This must be erroneous. What he must have said "our destructive work," because the work of the democratic party in destroying a protective tariff has most assuredly started "an irresistible movement" to put the democrats out of power. And that movement, of a truth, "cannot be stopped".

Of course it is not to be overlooked that the new Commission which Mr. Wilson proposes to investigate railroad conditions will provide a few more jobs for the faithful.

No doubt this "long" session of Congress will prove to be too long for the President.

A Bitch of A Tariff

The weakness of the Underwood tariff are named legion. It failed, when in normal operation, to protect American industries and American labor from a flood of products of poorly paid labor. It failed to provide the treasury with normal revenue. It stimulated importation of undutiable goods until the total value of imports for the first eight months of 1915 exceeded that of the same period in 1913, in spite of the war. Its clause to encourage American bottoms has been construed to mean a rebate of 5 per cent on all duties except on goods brought in French or Russian vessels. If the war should end with the tariff unchanged, countless shiploads of goods from Europe would be dumped on our market to displace goods made by American labor and American capital.

Even the theoretical free trader, prone to rhapsodize about the world market, the best in the world, cannot defend the Underwood act, for it gave away the weapons with which nations now fight commercial battles. Other countries have tariffs, some having both import and export duties, with maximum and minimum clauses. In the days when business sense instead of academic theories reigned at Washington, we compelled Brazil to enter three American products free in return for our placing coffee on the free list. Yet under the Underwood act we let in all kinds of products from South American countries to levy any import duties they please against American wares. We let in logs and lumber free, and Canada at once levied an export duty on lumber, so as to make it worth while to move sawmills to the Canadian side, pay taxes to Canada and employ Canadian laborers, who spend their wages in Canada. We opened our ports to French merchandise unmindful of the tariffs France maintained on American products.

The best thought of England now favors a system of tariffs, for trading purposes if for nothing more. England cannot make an advantageous commercial treaty because it has nothing to give for the concessions it asks. The Underwood tariff has placed the United States in the same helpless position. It is wrong in its general purposes and wrong in its details.—Globe-Democrat.

Mrs. Louisa Hammond Lewallen

Olivey, Ark., Dec 29th.—Mrs. Louisa Hammond Lewallen, aged 74, wife of J. B. Lewallen, a retired farmer and business man of this place, died of pneumonia and was buried at the Holmes cemetery near Olivey. She was born at Bellville, Ill, her parents moving to Christian County Mo., when she was eight years old. She married to J. B. Lewallen in 1864 at Ozark, Mo., later they moved to Forsyth, Mo. where they lived eleven years and where they left many friends. Mr. Lewallen bought property here and built a home about four years ago and it was their intention to spend the remaining years of their life here. Since coming to Olivey, Mrs. Lewallen has made many close friends who mourn her death. Her life was full of the Christian virtues, patience and loving-kindness which she showed forth in her daily life.

Rev. T. Edwards, of Green Forest, a life long friend of the Lewallen family preached the funeral sermon. He appealed to the surviving members of the family and friends urging that if they ever met Mrs. Lewallen again they would have to meet her in heaven.

Mrs. Lewallen is survived by five children, as follows: J. O. Ferguson, of Neosho, Mo., Mrs. T. M. Casey, of Forsyth, Mo., J. L. Lewallen and B. G. Lewallen, of Olivey, the latter being agent for the M. & N. A. R. R. Co. at this place.

Miss Lewallen, a grand-daughter, has been Mrs. Lewallen's constant companion during the last few years. The entire community mourns the loss of a good friend and neighbor.