

TANEY COUNTY REPUBLICAN

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Four Pages.

ATTENTION, REPUBLICAN VOTERS

Notice is hereby given that a mass meeting of Republican voters of Taney County, Missouri, will meet in the court house in the town of Forsyth, Friday, February 20th, 1920, for the purpose of selecting six delegates and six alternates to go to the Congressional Convention to be held at West Plains, Mo., March 3rd, 1920. Also four delegates and four alternates are to be selected to go to the State Convention, to be held at Kansas City, Mo., May 5th, 1920. Women are entitled to a vote at this mass meeting.

Done by order of the Committee, this the 10th day of February, 1920.
 J. R. GIDEON, Chairman.
 OTTO WOLF, Secretary.
 Mrs. D. F. MCCONKEY,
 Chairman Women's Committee.
 Mrs. BERTIE PARRISH,
 Secretary Women's Committee.

The State Superintendent To Teachers and School Officers:

January 31, 1920.

As the time approaches for making plans for another school year, all the forces working for better school conditions are conscientiously striving to do the very best that can be done. The slogan of the State Department is "a square deal educationally for every man, woman and child in Missouri". The State Department favors:

First, the adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment, permitting rural schools one hundred cents on the one hundred dollars valuation.

Second, a constitutional amendment creating a special state tax of from 20 to 25 cents per hundred for school purposes.

Third, large school units, either the county unit or some other plan which will give

- (a) High school facilities to every boy and girl in the state.
- (b) Closer supervision.
- (c) Wider interest in community development.

Fourth, a Physical Training law.

Fifth, amending the state aid law so that no school will receive special aid until the district has voted the limit in taxation.

Sixth, a minimum wage law. The poorest paid teacher in the state should receive not less than \$75.00 to \$100.00 per month.

Since constitutional and legislative action cannot be obtained at once, our efforts in the meantime must be toward the betterment of conditions for next year. There are about 4,500 school districts in the state not voting the limit. No district should raise a cry of lack of funds until the limit in taxation has been voted. To help conditions before we can obtain constitutional and legislative relief, first, vote the limit in taxation; if the limit is not sufficient, vote a building and repair tax under section 10,797, R. S. No. 1909 (amended by the 50th General Assembly so that this tax may be voted by a majority vote) and transfer the balance remaining after the purpose for which said fund was levied is accomplished to the incidental fund, according to Section 10,85, R. S. No. 1909. By providing for the incidental expenses in this manner, Boards of education may make their estimate filed with the county clerk include in the teachers' fund all the levy under section 10,797 for teachers and incidentals.

In order that closer relations may be brought about between the State Department of education and school boards of the state, and that we may have a full discussion and clear understanding of all the problems that confront us, the State Superintendent is calling a State School Board Convention to meet in Jefferson City in the Senate Chamber at 10 o'clock on the morning of February 14th. School Boards are requested and urged to send at least one representative of their body to this meeting.

Yours very truly,
 SAM A. BAKER.

Jess Thurman of Protem was transacting business with the probate court Monday.

"ABE" LINCOLN REAL AMERICAN

Life of Great American President Has Furnished Inspiration to Every Boy Born Under the Starry Banner.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN, sixteenth president of the United States, was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, on February 12, 1809, being the son of Thomas Lincoln, a laboring farmer. While he was still a boy, his father moved to Illinois; there Lincoln began life as a laborer in the bush, building rail fences—a circumstance which gained for him in after years the designation of "the rail-splitter"—also working as a common sailor on the flat boats which navigated the Mississippi river. While thus employed he picked up a little learning, and gave all his spare time to reading what books came his way. He served as captain of militia during the Indian troubles in the Northwest and in 1834 was elected to the Illinois legislature. Three years later he was admitted to the bar, and met with much success as an advocate. In 1847 he was elected to congress, where he supported the Whig party and became conspicuous as an opponent of slavery. The Whig party was broken up after the presidential election of 1852, and two years later he appeared as leader of the newly organized Republican party. He made several unsuccessful attempts to obtain a seat in the senate. In 1860, however, he was raised to the highest office in the republic.

The national Republican convention met at Chicago in June of that year, and up to the eleventh hour it was supposed that Mr. Chase of the state of Ohio, and Mr. Bates of Missouri, would divide the votes of the western delegation; but they were suddenly abandoned, and Mr. Lincoln was brought forward in their stead. The local pressure was so great that he carried the nomination over Mr. Seward, and was elected president in November, 1860.

The result of the election was tremendous. Nearly all the southern states seceded from the Union before the new president was inaugurated. Then came the attack on Fort Sumter and the terrible Civil war, which for four long years devastated the southern states of the Union. Lincoln's tact and service during these four years are too well known to be recounted.

At the expiration of his term of office he was re-elected to the presidency, and lived to see the ultimate success of the federal arms, and the surrender of Richmond and the army of General Robert E. Lee. While on a visit to the Ford theater, Washington, April 14, 1865, Abraham Lincoln was shot through the head by an actor named John Wilkes Booth; he passed away on the following morning.

Lincoln Eccentric About Beard.
 In the matter of beards, as in everything else, Abraham Lincoln retained an open mind. He was not above liking change for his own sake, monotony wearing him.

In 1853 Lincoln wore a beard. In 1857 and 1858 he was beardless. During the debate with Douglas he was growing a beard.

The day after his first nomination the beard was gone. Portraits of 1861, 1863, and 1864 show the full beard, but before 1864 was ended the Lincoln face was smooth again. The last portrait, made on April 9, 1865, shows the fair beginning of a beard.

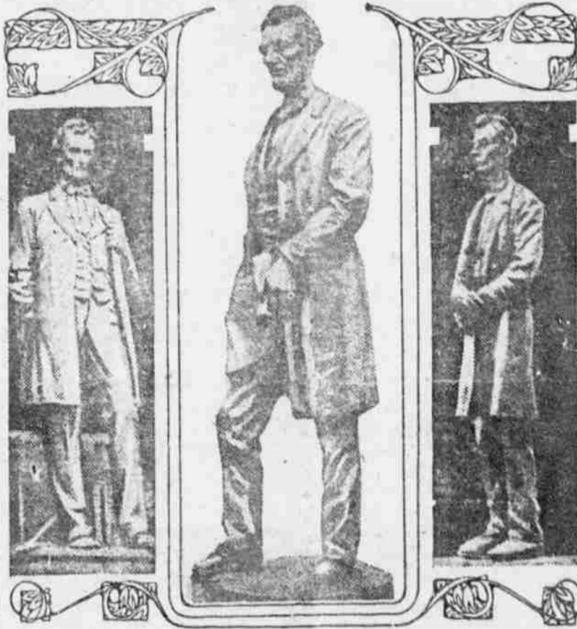
Lincoln and Economy.
 As an advocate of thrift, Abraham Lincoln was far less prolific than another great American, Benjamin Franklin. Lincoln published no "Poor Richard's Almanac." If he had, doubtless his injunctions to thrift would have been fully as trenchant and pointed as were those of Franklin. For Lincoln was forced to thrift and consequently realized the value of it.

Summarized, his advice on this subject was: "Teach economy; that is one of the first and highest virtues. It begins with saving money."

Another "Origin of Dixie."
 Before the Civil war the old Citizens' bank of New Orleans, having the power to issue paper money, provided quantities of bills, most of tender dollar denomination, having the French word "Dix" on their backs. This money became popular, according to this theory, Louisiana was referred to as the land of the "Dixies." Eventually the term was broadened to include all of the southern states.

LINCOLN THE "MOST SCULPTURED MAN."

Lincoln has been the subject of more heroic statues than any other American. On this page are reproduced five of the most prominent examples.



Masterpiece of St. Gaudens in Lincoln Park, Chicago.

Statue at Rochester, N. Y., Considered Masterpiece of Leonard Volk.

The Criticized Cincinnati Lincoln. By George Barnard.

FATE AND LINCOLN



Nearly a century and a half ago a father working in his field in a Kentucky clearing was shot and killed by Indians. His three sons were with him. The oldest ran to the house and reached it unharmed. The next in age ran in another direction for the nearest settlement. The youngest, a boy of six, was seized by one of the attackers.

When the oldest boy looked out, after barring the door, he saw his brother in the grasp of an Indian. He took down the family musket, aimed through an opening and shot the Indian dead. The boy, released, made his way to the house. In a few hours a rescuing party from the settlement drove the riders away.

The six-year-old boy was Thomas Lincoln an Rail Splitter. He became the father of The Younger Lincoln. By An- Abraham Lincoln. drew O'Connor.

Thirty-two years later two boys, chums, were strolling along Knob creek, Hardin county, Kentucky. The younger, only seven years old, attempted to swing himself over the creek on a sycamore tree. Midway he lost his hold and fell in. The other rescued him. The rescuer's name was Gallagher, and but few men have been privileged to perform equal service for their country.

The boy he rescued was Abraham Lincoln. Twice death was cheated that America might be saved. It was chance, or something else. Most Americans prefer to believe it was something else.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Why Baby Has a Snub Nose.
 Babies, like bulldogs, have snub noses to enable them to breathe while holding on to the soft, yielding skin with their mouths when nursing. This explanation is given by Dr. Herbert R. Spencer of London in writing a letter to the Lancet. Doctor Spencer writes that the button-ended, turned-up nose is almost universal, except among the babies of races that are marked by hook noses, when the baby's nose is often turned down into a partial hook.

The Growler.
 He kicks about his many woes, He is a constant fretter, I wonder if the grumbler knows A world that's any better.

Honesty the Best Policy.
 "Did you ever buy votes?"
 "No," replied Senator Sorghum. "I always thought that an effort to buy a man's vote was as good a reason as you could possibly put into his mind for voting against you."

Unfortified.
 "That man has a most agreeable personality and a very persuasive address, yet he never seems to get anywhere."
 "Yes," replied Mr. Dustin Stax. "It's a case of wonderful salesmanship with nothing to sell."

Why England Will Raise Flax.
 We find manufactured flax fibers in the lake dwellings of Switzerland; we find it in the tombs of Egyptian greatness, where it wrapped the mummies of kings and queens whose life stories we know. From it we fashion linen and cambrie, as well as sails for boats, and dainty lace.

But England's new department is to raise 10,000 acres of flax largely for airplanes. That seems much, but her prewar imports represented the yield of 500,000 acres, and three parts of it came from now isolated Russia.—London Chronicle.

United States Korean Treaty.
 It was in 1882 that the first treaty with Korea was signed by the United States, and foreigners took up their residence with official sanction at Chemulpo, the seaport of the capital, Seoul. Even with this foothold in the new country, the unwelcome visitors pushed their way but slowly into other parts of the kingdom, and as late as 1897 only a relatively small portion had been visited by white men.—National Geographic Magazine.

St. Valentine's Mission.
 Will thou be mine? Dear love, reply, Sweetest consent or else deny, Whisper softly, none shall know— Will thou be mine, love? Aye or no?



Spite of fortune we may be Happy by one word from thee, Life flies swiftly, Ere it go, Will thou be mine, love Aye or no?

England at once adopted the fad which its royal prisoner had set, and Valentine's day found the coaches more than usually laden with poetic outpourings of lovers, friends and even slight acquaintances.

Old Romance Recalled.
 One of the most romantic histories of Valentine children is that of Lady Sarah Lennox, born on February 14, 1745. In fact, she apparently inherited a romantic temperament, for her own story is usually prefaced with a sketch of her parents' romance—by way of driving home the story's admonition, perhaps.

Her father's marriage was no more nor less than a bargain to cancel a gambling debt between the couple's parents. The young duke, then Lord March, was brought home from college to wed the plain little girl-bridge just out of nursery. At the conclusion of the ceremony the indignant bridegroom fled to the continent with a tutor in tow, where he spent three



VALENTINE VERSES.

By Mary Humphrey.

To a Girl He Left Behind.
 Dear Girl of My Dreams, I am coming, Back from war I am coming to you; And I wonder what fate will be waiting for me, And will you be glad I came through? It's so strange. They have called me a brave man, And they gave me a medal or two; In the fight I feared nothing—and yet I'm afraid Of a small brown-eyed person like you! Do you know that I love you? I wonder. Oh, what ages and ages it seems Since I left you! Perhaps it's absurd, but I hope That I've been the Man of Your Dreams.

A Substitute.
 A Valentine I've tried to find That's nice enough for you; But there is none—so here's my heart; I hope that it will do.

To His Mother.
 Today an old sweetheart of mine Is my most precious Valentine; My best and oldest sweetheart you Are, mother dear. So loyal, true And tender always. And your love I cherish over and above Earth's fairest gifts. You've made of me All that I am and hope to be, Mother mine, My Valentine.

To His Fairy.
 If I just dared to say it, You sure can bet I would Right up and tell you what I feel— Gee, but I wish I could! Oh, kiddo, you're so classy, With those big eyes of blue, You've got the others beat a mile— There sure ain't none like you.



DAY SACRED TO LOVE MISSIVES

IT WAS an enterprising young girl who first captured the valentine trade for America. Her name was Esther Howland. After graduating from Mount Holyoke seminary she resided with her father, who was a stationer in Worcester, Mass. In 1849 she received from England a manufactured valentine, the first she had ever seen. It interested her so much that she decided to see whether she could make some of these valentines and find a sale for them.

She collected some lace paper, some printed verses and sentimental pictures, fixed up a few valentines and gave them to her brother, who was a traveling salesman for a grocery store. To her amazement her brother returned with orders for \$5,000 worth of valentines! Her astonishment knew no bounds. She quickly got together some girl friends, taught them what she knew about valentines and commenced a prosperous trade that was to reach the one hundred thousand dollar mark.

First Love Missives.
 It was a Frenchman who first conceived the idea of composing valentines in verse. Charles, Duke of Orleans, was taken prisoner by the English at the battle of Agincourt, in 1415. He was consigned to the Tower of London, where he spent the next twenty-five years of his life. But the cold walls of his dungeon could not completely dampen his sentimental nature, and from his gloomy vault came sunny little verses to the number of sixty, which are still to be seen among the royal papers in the staid old British museum. One of them reads:

Will thou be mine? Dear love, reply, Sweetest consent or else deny, Whisper softly, none shall know— Will thou be mine, love? Aye or no?

Spite of fortune we may be Happy by one word from thee, Life flies swiftly, Ere it go, Will thou be mine, love Aye or no?

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years. On his return to London he carefully avoided going home, where he fancied a wrathful young woman was waiting to swoon at his arrival.

Instead, he went straight to the theatre and saw there a very handsome lady. He cursed his luck, but had breath left to ask who she might be. "Lady March, the toast of the season," informed his friends, to his utter astonishment. Then he blessed his luck, claimed his bride and, as it turned out, was very happy to the end. Her love was so great, too, that she died of grief for him after a year of widowhood.

Sentiment and Business.
 Samuel Pepys has something to say in his famous diary about most of joys and disturbances, great and small, with which human nature is acquainted. Consequently one does not need to search very far to find allusions to Valentine's day and the customary pranks that it involved in the England of the seventeenth century.

On February 14, 1667, the following entry is made in the diary: "This morning came up to my wife's bedside (I being up dressing myself) little Will Mercer to be her valentine, and brought her name written upon blue paper in gold letters, done by himself, very pretty; and we were both well pleased with it. But I am also this year my wife's valentine, and it will cost me five pounds; but that I must have laid it out if we had not been valentines."

America's Most Noted Valentine.
 America's most noted valentine was General Winfield Scott Hancock, born February 14, 1824. The witching influence of the saint's festival hovering about him manifested itself in the culmination of his romance. In her "Reminiscences," written in old age, Mrs. Hancock (who was Miss Almira Russell) tells of her strange wedding and proves that, after all, the American girl has determination to rise above superstitions.

To start with, her wedding day was one of the stormiest of the winter. It hailed violently, thundered and blew a perfect gale. During the ceremony, which was held at her father's home in St. Louis, the lights went out three times and repeated the performance at the wedding reception. The guests were filled with terror for the young bride who was beginning life under such suggestively evil omens. And by way of enhancing the evil influences that appeared to be abroad the crowd outside the house got the word that the bride was wearing a spun glass dress, and their curiosity reached the point of mob violence before the police could beat them back to make room for the passage of guests.

But the bride laughed in the face of these witches' pranks and lived to share the honors that her husband's career brought him.

Obtain Oil From Eggs.
 The turtle living in the Orinoco lays eggs which are extraordinarily rich in oil. The Indians in British Guiana collect 25,000,000 yearly for making oil. The eggs of many sea birds are excellent eating. The best of the lot is said to be that of the "murre," a bird which is very common on the Labrador coast.