

Baptists to Raise 75 Millions

At the Southern Baptist Convention in Atlanta, Georgia, in May, with more than 5,000 Baptists assembled, it was unanimously decided to raise 75 million dollars, for missions, in home and foreign lands; for their more than 130 educational institutions; for their many orphanages and hospitals; for their aged ministers; and for the National Memorial Church, dedicated to Roger Williams and Religious Liberty, to be built in Washington. A Campaign Commission was appointed, with Dr George W. Truett, pastor First Baptist Church, Dallas, Texas, as Chairman, and one member from each of the Southern States. At a meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, early in June, the Commission met and made out plans for raising the 75 million dollars. Dr L. R. Scarborough, president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Ft. Worth, Texas, was elected General Director, and his headquarters established at Nashville, Tennessee. Five of the Commissioners were appointed as Campaign Directors, to whom the details of organization were committed. Mr. J. H. Anderson, of Knoxville, Tennessee, a wealthy merchant, was made Chairman.

These Campaign Directors have elected the following leaders to cooperate with General Director Scarborough in the Campaign: B. C. Henning, of North Carolina, Assistant General Director; T. B. Ray, of Virginia, Survey Director; H. C. Moore, of Tennessee, Publicity Director; Mrs. W. J. Neel, W. M. U. Organizer. A General Organizer is yet to be selected.

At a meeting composed of nearly 200 representatives from every phase of the denomination's life and work, in Nashville, Tennessee, July 2nd and 3rd, a complete program and organization for the campaign were effected. Each of the Southern States will be organized, with the

State Secretary of Missions as the General Director for that state. He will be aided by a General Organizer and a Publicity Man, and an Advisory Campaign Committee, made up of the three persons above named, the Campaign Commissioner from that state, the editor of the Baptist paper, the Secretary and Vice President of the Women's Work, and the Chairman of the Laymen's organization. It will be the duty of these State Organizers to organize the sub-divisions in each state, called Associations or Districts. Each of these Associations or Districts will have an Organizer and a Publicity Director, and these will organize the churches, with a General Director, preferably the pastor; and an Organizer, some select layman; and an Organizer representing the Women's Work. All these organizations are to be aided by volunteer workers, from among men and women.

The name of the campaign is "Baptist 75 Million Campaign." The time for the big drive will be November 30th to December 7th. This will be called "Victory Week," at which time cash and pledges payable in 5 years are to be raised to the amount of more than 75 million dollars. All the general organizations, —The Foreign Mission Board at Richmond, Virginia, the Home Mission Board at Atlanta, Georgia, the Educational Board at Birmingham, Alabama, the Old Minister's Relief Board, at Dallas, Texas, the Laymen's Board, at Knoxville, Tennessee, the Woman's Missionary Union Board, at Baltimore, Maryland, and all the state organizations are throwing themselves full length and full strength into the campaign. Three million Baptists are to go in and put it over. It is to be the greatest and most meaningful movement ever inaugurated by Southern Baptists. Its issues to the cause of Christ are incalculable. This money will help every phase of religious life represented by Baptists throughout the whole world. It is expected that every Baptist Church, more than 25 thousand of them, and every Baptist member, more than 3 million, will put themselves in a great fashion into this movement.

McAllister Loses

The attorney general of Missouri, Frank W. McAllister, has been defeated in the first round of his court fight on behalf of spring duck shooters of the state to have the Migratory Bird Treaty Act declared unconstitutional. Judge Arba S. Van Valkenburgh of the federal court handed down an opinion declaring the law constitutional and refusing the application of the attorney general to have Ray P. Holland, United States game warden and his deputies restrained from enforcing the law against sportsmen.

The attorney general announced when he filed suit several months ago that he intended to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court, if defeated in the lower courts. He maintained the law is an infringement on the state's police powers and is in violation of the federal constitution.

What will be done with all the swinging doors and the ground glass partitions and the rest of the camouflage which a curious civilization had erected in order to keep the public from seeing a man drinking at a bar? Surely no such protection will be necessary from now on for a man in the harmless and pathetic act of downing a bottle of beer. Still, something useful may be done with the ground glass partitions. Why not—the suggestion is not wholly selfish—put the ground glass partitions up in front of pawn shops? There will be found customers who really would appreciate some such kindness.

Tame as a Dry Town

The police department blotter at Kansas City reveals some interesting comparisons in the figures jotted down in the damp days before July 1, and during the arid era since.

Arrests for drunkenness now are only one twelfth as great as those recorded before war time prohibition became effective. The city's "north end" which formerly abounded with derelicts, either steering unsteady courses through the streets and by-ways, or had foundered altogether, especially on Saturday night, is now becoming a well-ordered community. The old haunts dispensing only a weak imitation of beer and only in exceptional cases "hard liquor" seems almost ghost like in their darkened desolation.

Frantic burglar alarms, which formerly reached the desk sergeant's ear at the rate of about half a dozen a night, have been reduced to two last week. One of these was the result of a super-thirsty individual attempting to rob the cache of a provident "wet."

Twelfth street, Kansas City's narrow but peacock-like "white way" in the old days, seldom went to bed at all; the new day merging into the old; only a change of cast was necessary to keep the play going. Midnight now finds most of the light shining, but little else. The few people who are met are those returning from the city's amusement and outing parks and most everyone has the air of a person seeking the home place.

Free-for-all street fighting and wife-beating seems to have gone out of vogue, when liquor made its forced exit. Chief of police Scott A. Godley believes that petty crime will be reduced nearly half.

The effect of prohibition on the city's great industrial plants is particularly noticeable. Pay-day sprees—which usually ran extra innings of two or three days—necessitated special arrangements in the big packing plants. According to J. A. McClean, superintendent of the Armour & Co. plant, great numbers of the men regularly failed to show up for work on Mondays. By Tuesdays a lesser number was absent and Wednesday most of the men were again on the job. This process was repeated weekly; the men being paid Saturday night. The first week of the dry regime found practically a full force on hand Monday morning. Other packing house heads reported similar conditions.

Even the taxicab business seems to be undergoing a decided change. The former midnight cruises carrying home happy but incapacitated fares, have been reduced to a mere fraction, whereas during the day light and early evening has brightened up considerably. But the motor cars are spinning out along the city's boulevards and through the park, instead of honking their way through drab and crowded thoroughfares and waiting in front of noisy cabarets.

The bootlegger has made himself manifest, as is his wont to do in dry communities, but the persons reached in this manner are comparatively small, according to the police.

Illicit whiskey sells for \$8 a quart it is said, while the better brands bring as high as \$10.

When the farmer's wife went "to the store" in 1918 she paid 178 per cent more for sheeting than she did in 1914, 176 per cent for brooms, 257 per cent for calico, 121 per cent for dinner plates, 150 per cent for dishpans, 49 per cent for fruit jars, 94 per cent for kitchen chairs, 77 per cent for lamps, 210 per cent for muslin, 108 per cent for stoves, and 99 per cent more for wooden wash tubs.

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Trade With Germany

The blockade against German ports having been formally lifted, it is now the duty of the Allied countries to see to it that our late enemy gets a square deal in the markets of the world.

During the height of the war any number of organizations were formed to fight German trade after peace. Members pledged themselves not to deal with the Prussians for 10 or 20 years; longshoresmen and sailors agreed not to handle German shipping, and other plans for stifling Teutonic trade were discussed.

Little of that sentiment now exists, but not a vestige should be allowed to remain.

America and the Allies have put an enormous indemnity upon Germany, and if she is to pay it she must be allowed every honorable means for earning money. Beyond the restraints placed upon the country by the peace terms, no obstacles should be placed in her way in manufacturing and trading.

The world also wants to see democratic Germany succeed. A prosperous Prussia will mean the end of Bolshevism or a Hohenzollern restoration. It will mean a first-class, nonmilitary industrious nation of 70,000,000 people in the family of nations, doing its bit to supply the needs of the world.

Civilization cannot afford to nourish hatred indefinitely. Advanced man is too interdependent for that. We need German potash and German chemicals just as much as Germany needs American wheat and British textiles.

Imperial Germany committed a crime against humanity, and Imperial Germany is being justly punished for it. Democratic Germany, however, is entitled to a chance to redeem itself, and the best way to give her that chance is to give her a place of equality in the trade world. A nation that is kept busy is a nation advancing.—Republic

The arrival of a soldier from Fort Porter, N. Y., at the State Hospital at Fulton last week, made a total of twenty insane service men who have been sent to the institution for treatment in the last two or three months. The soldiers received at the hospital are not shell shock patients but men who have gone insane. The shell shock patients are sent to special hospitals for nerve treatment.

Payments by the War Risk Bureau to soldiers and their dependents amounted to \$30,832,726 in June, 1922, 322 checks being mailed. Payments this year have amounted to more than \$250,000,000.

Missouri Coal Law

Missouri's immense and almost inexhaustible coal deposits, still totaling 83,855,000,000 tons, which at the average rate of consumption for the last ten years, 4,066,063 tons annually, will last 20,625 more years, received official and therefore highly substantial recognition from the Fiftieth General Assembly recently adjourned, through a clause in one of the general appropriation bills that in the purchase of fuel during the biennial period 1919-1920, "quality and preference shall be given to coal mined in Missouri," announces advance information from the 1919 Red Book of the Missouri Bureau of Labor Statistics, compiled by A. T. Edmonston.

The section was drafted particularly to apply to the State sanatoriums at Fulton, St. Joseph, Nevada, Farmington, Marshall and Mt. Vernon. The Soldiers' home at Higginsville, and St. James; The Fulton School for the Deaf; the St. Louis School for the Blind; the State Industrial homes for girls at Chillicothe and Tipton; the Missouri reformatory at Boonville, and the Missouri State penitentiary at Jefferson City, but, also, indirectly, it applies to the coal used for heating and electric power at the State Capitol building, State University at Columbia, Rolla School of Mines, the normal schools at Warrensburg, Cape Girardeau, Springfield, Kirksville and Maryville, and the Lincoln Institute at Jefferson City.

Preserve Eggs Now

By preserving eggs when plentiful and at the lowest price of the year, which is now, to be used when prices are higher, is household economy. Many persons in Missouri did this last year and saved nearly twenty-five cents a dozen, the difference between the summer and winter egg prices.

There is no great secret in the method of preserving eggs successfully. Good fresh eggs, preferably infertile, can be immersed in a solution of waterglass until wanted for use, and if they have been kept in a cool place will be found suitable for all cooking purposes. They can be served in some of the same ways as strictly fresh eggs.

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