

# W. R. Dierks, D. V. M. VETERINARIAN

Office in C. S. Jackson's Drug Store.

Office Phones, Bell 356; F. & M. 214  
Residence, Bell 300; F. & M. 148

## Corn is Menaced

The European Corn Borer which has been in America for about three years is attracting the special attention of eastern and federal entomologists. It is recognized as the most serious menace the corn industry of this country has ever faced. The pest is still confined to a small region near Boston and Albany, N. Y. That it will move west into the cornbelt can not be doubted unless immediate action is taken to check and ventually exterminate it, says L. Haseman of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. Congress recently appropriated two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to carry on the work of control and New York state also appropriated seventy five thousand dollars for the same work.

In the latter part of August a special conference was held in the infested areas of New York and Massachusetts and a course of action was planned. The seriousness of the pest and its rapid spread has necessitated a much wider campaign of control than first started, and additional federal aid is to be asked.

The cornbelt is perhaps yet safe although some fear that the pest may already have reached it. How long this region can expect to be safe will depend upon the co-operation given the eastern workers and the support they get in establishing an effective battle line in the east. Farmers of the middle west should keep in touch with the situation and urge that their representatives at Washington do likewise and stand ready to support necessary action in keeping the pest from the cornbelt.

The pest is a small boring caterpillar. It is about an inch long and as large around as a wheat straw. It is pale in color and carries rows of dark spots. The caterpillar bores into the tassel, stock and ear of the corn. It also bores into various garden crops, weeds and other plants. If any of our readers find suspicious looking caterpillars boring into corn or other plants, send samples to their state agricultural station for examination.

Adair County does not know just what is causing it, but the facts and figures are there, and the populace is shocked as a result. During the past four months 43 divorce suits have been filed in the Circuit Court, breaking all records, and theorists are trying to figure it out. During that time only 80 marriage licenses have been issued to citizens of the county. Altogether 111 licenses have been issued during that period, but 31 of them have gone to couples who live outside of the confines of the county. Adair is a prosperous agricultural county. Kirksville has several colleges and the best sort of schools. The city is noted for its women's clubs, several of which are in the process of formation, and it does not lack in the number of good cooks, so the ratio of more than one divorce to every two marriages is a mystery to its citizens.

Now that the government has fixed the price of sugar, some of us have managed to scrape up the price but we can't seem to find the sugar.

They tell us "men are to wear gaudy colors" in the new styles. Ye gods! And they say the world has been made safe for democracy!

## RED CROSS ARMY NOW MOBILIZING

STATE CONFERENCES RECENTLY  
HELD IN SIX CITIES TO  
DISCUSS PLANS.

### FIGHTING MEN VOLUNTEER

Responses by the Hundreds Pouring  
In to Appeal For 1,000,000  
Workers.

Mobilization of the vast army of Red Cross workers has begun. Reports reaching Red Cross division headquarters in St. Louis indicate that plans for the Third Roll Call, November 2 to 11, are well under way in almost every one of the 655 Red Cross Chapters in the five states—Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas—comprising the Southwestern Division.

Chapter Roll Call Directors have been appointed in virtually every city, town and county and with but few exceptions working organizations are in process of formation at each place. State Directors have been appointed to take charge of the rapidly forming machine. Added impetus has been given to the preliminary campaign by the holding of State-wide Roll Call conferences recently at St. Louis, Topeka, Dallas, Houston, Oklahoma City and Little Rock, at which definite campaign plans affecting every section of each State in the division were decided upon.

Meanwhile, responses to the call for 1,000,000 volunteer workers to serve during the coming drive are pouring in by the hundreds to Red Cross headquarters. "Once a Red Cross worker, always a Red Cross worker" is the slogan adopted. Soldiers, sailors and marines, some of whom were in the thick of the fighting overseas, are offering their services. Many of these men will be utilized as speakers to describe some of the benefits accruing to the fighting men by reason of the presence of the Red Cross in the field of hostilities.

During the first part of the campaign there will be a house-to-house canvassing for Red Cross memberships under a distinct arrangement; but on the last two days district lines will be disregarded and former service men as well as women volunteer workers will take up their tasks with roving commissions. Not only are discharged service men wanted as Red Cross canvassers but State and National Guardsmen are urged to enroll as quickly as possible. The Red Cross welcomes assistance of all former Army and Navy officers and men who approved of the work of the Red Cross during the war.

Speakers and writers are being sought by the organization and asked to "do their bit." Numerous acceptances already have been received from speakers and at present a determined effort is being made to obtain the services of all newspaper men who saw service overseas and are qualified to speak or write of their adventures. A preliminary campaign is being waged through text posters and other printed matter that has been sent to throughout the country.

Red Cross officials are stressing the point that the drive is to be made for memberships only and that no appeal is contemplated wherein the general public will be asked for funds. An encouraging number of public spirited men and women through the division already have applied at Red Cross Chapters asking a renewal of their memberships for next year.

The October enrollments at the Chillicothe Business College have been so heavy that Monday the college placed an order with the Remington Typewriter Co. for thirty new machines. These added will make over 250 typewriters in constant use.

"Strike and the world strikes with you" is the modern version.

For Sale—A nice lot of Jonathan apples.—Frank Gentry.

## American Legion

The Missouri branch of the American Legion held its first convention at Jefferson City this week.

Sidney Houston of Kansas City, a private in the 128th Machine Gun Battalion, was elected commander of the Missouri Branch. The other officers elected were:

Vice Commander, Robert Clayton, Jr., Hannibal; Adjutant, Edward J. Cahill, Jefferson City; finance officer, J. E. Kirkhead, Farnfeld, Mo.; historian, G. C. Houston, Troy; chaplain, James E. Reigler of Kirksville, former commander of the 138th Infantry of St. Louis; master of arms, Jack Williams of Joplin.

The Executive Committee is composed of one man from each of the congressional districts, as follows:

Chairman, Gen. Harvey C. Clark. First—Frank S. Middlekamp, of Unionville.

Second—Dr. A. Mittstein of Trenton.

Third—J. L. Milligan of Richmond.

Fourth—Ray C. Arnold of St. Joseph.

Fifth—Ruby D. Garrett of Kansas City.

Sixth—Howell H. Heck of Rich Hill.

Seventh—Carl Ristine of Lexington.

Eighth—Albert Lizweiler of Jefferson City.

Ninth—Grover C. Houston of Troy.

Tenth—F. M. Curlee of St. Louis.

Eleventh—W. L. Bedal of St. Louis.

Thirteenth—Carl Trauernicht of Farmington.

Fourteenth—J. M. Strong of Cape Girardeau.

Fifteenth—Wesley Halliburton of Carthage.

Sixteenth—Frederick McMillan of Mansfield.

## Thirteen Mistakes

Judge McCormick, of San Francisco, says there are 13 fundamental mistakes of life:

1. To attempt to set up your own standards of right and wrong.
2. To try to measure the enjoyment of others by your own.
3. To expect uniformity of opinions in this world.
4. To fail to make allowance for inexperience.
5. To endeavor to mold all dispositions alike.
6. Not to yield to unimportant trifles.
7. To look for perfection in our own actions.
8. To worry ourselves and others about what cannot be remedied.
9. Not to help everybody, whenever, however and whenever we can.
10. To consider anything impossible that we ourselves cannot perform.
11. To believe only what our finite minds can grasp.
12. Not to make allowance for the weaknesses of others.
13. To estimate by some outside quality, when it is that within which makes the man.

In these days of big salaries, high taxes—a lot of them—big wages and high prices for everything, who is looking after the interests of the non-producer and the tax payer? We have labor unions galore, bankers' conventions, teachers' associations, farmers' clubs, press associations and meetings innumerable to protect and advance the interests of all lines of business. There are many thousands of men, women and children who have no earning capacity who must live. In the mad shuffle this class of our people seems to be overlooked. At the present high cost of living it is a problem. It is a time when "a feller needs a friend."

A smile knows no seasons. It is appropriate for wear any time.

Why not become a regular subscriber to the Democrat?

## Speculation

If a speculator buys actual food products and stores them until they are needed, he of course performs a service entitled to some compensation. The modern storage warehouse has had a wonderful effect to stabilize prices and tide over periods of scarcity.

There always should be enough in the warehouses to provide the people with all products until the next crop is available, and a surplus beyond that point, if handled with public interest in view, is helpful. It has a notable effect to keep down prices, if it is known that there is a reserve that can be drawn upon. However, the amount of goods that can be stored should be strictly regulated. It may be possible by combination to hold back vast quantities of foods, and produce an apparent scarcity leading to extortionate prices, at a time when there is an ample supply.

While it takes intelligence to run a storage plant successfully, yet the labor and difficulties of it are small compared with raising the crop. The storage man should not assess a heavy tax for his service.

The principal argument alleged in behalf of food speculation, is that it provides a market for the farmer through which he can get what his goods are worth. Were it not that a great body of men are always bidding for and buying and selling his product, he would very often have to sell out at a very low price and get so small a reward for his work that few people would care to go into farming.

That argument is perfectly good in so far as it goes. But the difference between what the farmer gets, and what the consumer or even the retailer has to pay, is so great as to suggest that the speculator is being tremendously overpaid for this service of stabilizing price levels.

## Good Judgment

The wise man Solomon remarked a long time ago that if a man is to have friends he must show himself friendly; and it might be said now that if a man is himself a good neighbor he is mighty likely to have good neighbors—as a rule.

On this point we recently ran across an interesting farm story, fresh from the prairies of the West. The moral is one that cannot be too often emphasized; and this is the story:

"They tell of an old grandma who was sitting in front of her home knitting in the sunshine, when an immigrant with covered wagon drew up his team and gave them a rest and a drink.

"Howdy!" spoke up grandma

"Where you a going?"

"To Nebraska, grandma."

"An' where be you from?"

"From back in Indiana State."

"Wall, I s'pose you jest hated to leave the old home and neighbors!" again asked grandma.

"No! 'Deed we did not; we had the peskiest, meanest neighbors; we was glad to get shet of 'em!"

"Yes, but you'll find more just like 'em where you're a-goin'."

And then grandma went on knitting.

A few days later another immigrant wagon with its family drew up at the water trough. And again grandma asked the usual questions as to where they were going and where they were from.

"But this time the answer to the question of whether or not they did not hate to break up old home ties was different.

"Indeed, we did hate to leave grandma. It nearly broke our hearts. We had the best neighbors that anyone ever had.

"Yes," consoled grandma, "I know how 'tis, but you'll find plenty more just like 'em where you're a-goin'."

## Corn for Silage

The feeding worth and palatability of good silage depends on the quality of the corn and the period of maturity at which it is cut. Where the corn is cut when it is immature, not well glazed and dented, and still in its juvenile stage, it makes washy, low quality, acid-forming silage which is likely to sour. On the other hand, corn harvested when it is well dented, and at the proper degree of ripeness for best use as silage, gives a winter feed which is one of the best producers of milk and meat. Corn should be allowed to pass well through the milk stage and become thoroughly dented before being siloed. Investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture have demonstrated that it is much preferable, for silage of the best quality, to have the corn a little overripe rather than underripe.

In some sections farmers, and particularly dairymen, are accustomed to ensile combination crops using mixtures of soy beans and corn, cowpeas and corn, sorghum and corn, or a combination of these three for canning purposes. As a general proposition, where other branches of animal husbandry in addition to dairying, are taken into consideration, corn or some other coarse forage is most desirable for ensilage purposes. Acre yield is the end sought, the chief objection to the valuable protein forage such as cowpeas, soy beans and the like being that they are low yielders better adapted for hay than for silage. Dairy farmers who require an abundance of succulent silage of a rather balanced composition highly prize the leguminous crops mentioned as supplements to corn and usually realize an adequate return from the sale of their milk to allow them to produce these crops at a profit.

Hannibal people read in The Congressional Record a few days ago an account of an address by Champ Clark, in which he called the attention of Congress to the fact that Missourians were at the head of the United States Army and Navy. Gen. John J. Pershing, who was born at Laclede, Mo., and Admiral Robert E. Coontz of Hannibal. The Hannibal Chamber of Commerce and City of Hannibal have received a telegram from Admiral Coontz in response to a message sent him inviting him to visit his home city while on his way to Washington, D. C. from the State of Washington. The Admiral said he would endeavor to make the city a visit while on his way East. He is a brother of Mrs. Mary Paradise of Hannibal.

## J. R. B. KIDD Expert Auctioneer!

Monroe City

Will get you more money for your sale, and do it in less time. Ask anyone for whom I have worked. We both lose money if you don't employ me.

## For Sale!

A nice 80-acre grass farm; a good house in good condition, good large barn in good condition, wagon and stock scales, fruit, cistern and two wells, plenty of outbuildings, a lovely farm home situate on County seat highway, telephone lines and rural route and only half mile from school, in splendid locality a few miles south of Clarence and prairie road all the way to the farm; land lays rolling. There is 35 acres in corn this year, meadow-clover and pasture, and the price is only \$57.50 per acre and terms to suit, will carry part on place if it is desired to do so.

W. H. CLAWSON,  
Clarence, Mo.