

POTOSI JOURNAL

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The Democrats put coal on the fire and now we are paying more for coal than ever before. Get it!

The St. Louis Mirror in copying our editorial staff might give proper credit, and thus save it from the appearance of "canned goods."

Champ Clark says Roosevelt is the strongest Republican in the country. Since when has the Colonel re-alligned himself with the Republicans?

Redden is going to be cheaper it is reported, prices will range from \$120,000 to \$160,000 per gram. At those figures it will be in the reach of all, what?

"Billy" Burke, the well-known actress, is to receive \$150,000 a year for acting from a "movie" film company. Such salaries enter into the high cost of living, so rampant nowadays.

Here is October waning into November and the war in Europe shows no signs of ceasing. The Kaiser must have had the wrong dope when he predicted that the war would be over by October, unless he had October a year hence in mind.

Our Democratic friends are now peculiarly silent where a few years ago they were exceedingly vociferous—on the question of reducing the high cost of living. Their tariff law not only fell down as a revenue producer, but also in its ability to reduce the cost of living.

Any Democrat who is opposed to leading the families of state officers on the public pay roll or plundering the educational fund, is denounced as a knocker of the party by the machine leaders. If the party is as sweeter than the crowd it has played up at Jeff City, it ought to be knocked, good and hard.

It will be interesting to watch how the Democrats are going to raise the money to carry out that ambitious army and naval program they propose to inaugurate when Congress meets in December. The treasury is already running far behind the demands made upon it. That plan for preparedness also has under cover a heavy increase in taxes.

We wonder why the Missouri Democracy is holding so many get-together meetings all at once and so far in advance of the campaign next year? It must have a hunch that things are not as safe in the party as of yore. That meeting at Cape Girardeau would indicate that our Democratic friends even have their fears for the old rock-ribbed Southeast.

Affairs in the state treasury are now so deplorable that the treasurer has given orders not to let the reporters for the republican papers have access to the records. We can't even "see the books." How like the old days up in Jeff City, when the Democrats were hiding the records of the liquidation and absorption of Missouri's \$4,000,000 invested school fund.

Our meat packers, who have less shipments valued at millions by having them seized by England are real un-neutral in insisting that the Washington government should protect them against such outrages. Don't they know the President is not disposed to add to the worries of his good friend, George V, while George already has an overwhelming measure of trouble.

The Illinois Central Railroad reports a drop of over \$4,000,000 in its revenues for June 30, last, and attributes this decline to the "action" of the business depression. There must be something wrong here. Don't the Illinois Central know that the country is now suffering the greatest depression in its history? If the Illinois Central had been as quick as a gazelle, they would report a decline in revenue to be distributed to the shareholders.

The invasion of the neutrality of Belgium by Germany was a horrible crime, as viewed by the Allies, but the invasion of the neutrality of Greece by the Allies is regarded right and proper—by the allies. Belgium protested and fought with all her strength for the respect of her territory; Greece merely protested, without avail. It makes a big difference whose ex is gored.

Both Senator Stone and Champ Clark have expressed their disapproval of that big loan recently made to England and France by our big financiers, but President Wilson seemed to think it was all right and proper to lend the money. Now, who is right, Stone and Clark, or President Wilson? When it comes to observing the rules of neutrality in connection with warring Europe the first-named gentlemen have the latter skinned a mile.

One of our Democratic exchanges the other day called attention to the statement issued by State Treasurer Deal, in which it was shown that there was a balance of something like \$1,000,000 in the various public funds, and sneeringly remarked that it guessed our Democratic state officials had money enough on hand to restore that \$514,000 swiped from the school fund when directed to do so. The poor fish evidently didn't know that those balances in the state treasury could not be diverted to the general revenue fund, even if there was warrant of law for it, which there is not, without upsetting the whole public business of the state. All that money has been appropriated and apportioned to the state's institutions and cannot be used for covering up a deficit in the treasury. We will ask, since the state treasury is so plithoric with funds, why was that raid made on the school fund at all?

Labour in Congenial Atmosphere.

In its comment on the Dumba incident and the troubles of the German and Austrian ambassadors at Washington generally, the Review of Review adds: "It happens that the agents and representatives of England and the Allies have practically everything their own way in the United States, and are able to render vast services to their respective countries without arousing criticism or enmity. Such admirable diplomats as Messrs. Jusserand and Spring-Rice have indeed very exceptional work to do, and some anxieties, but the labor in a congenial atmosphere."

The application of the term "congenial atmosphere" to the conditions made in Washington for the representatives of the Allies is as pat as it is expressive. It couldn't be finer. These diplomats have everything their "own way" in Washington. The official sympathy and influence—we will not say aid—there is all for the Allies; the resources of the country are thrown open to them. On the other hand, the representatives of Germany and Austria have been nagged continuously, hampered in every step they have taken to help their countries. The avenues of communication with their governments have been seized by the authorities at Washington and they are spied upon at every step. President Wilson still makes pretensions to neutrality however, which in the face of facts now so obvious, makes his attitude so farcical that it would be laughable were it not for the cruel injustice it inflicts upon that large portion of American citizenry of German birth or German parentage, who are as loyal to the flag under which they live as any of our citizens who, because of racial ties, may be in sympathy with the cause of the Allies. This injustice has now become so open and blatant as to frequently draw many publicans not in sympathy with the German cause into the arena.

The House passed this provision. The Republicans unsuccessfully tried to amend it and then a man voted for it. The Senate Finance Committee struck it from the bill, and in spite of united Republican efforts to amend and restore it, the tariff bill passed the Senate without the anti-dumping clause, eventually becoming a law in that form.

The anti-dumping clause thus thrown into the discard by the Democrats was very evidently a necessity, the demand for which was acutely emphasized by the passage of the law from which it was finally eliminated. In recommending anti-dumping legislation now, Secretary Redfield has not merely turned the limelight upon a legislative blunder of his party. He has justified the position of the Republicans and virtually championed their cause.

ing in protest. Our so-called German-American citizenry has the right to its resentment against the President, he has given it an uncalled for and apparently gratuitous thrust in those tender sensibilities absorbed with their mother's milk. He should have respected that feeling with unbiased concern. We make no defense here of "kaiserism," it is little to our fancy; but since the internal policy of Germany had imposed no threat upon America, and Germany had ever been the peaceful friend of the United States, it seems indeed that the "congenial atmosphere" thrown around the labors here of the representatives of the nations at war with Germany by the government at Washington leads itself to the conviction that since the very outbreak of the war the President has sided with the Allies.

Redfield's Attitude Champions Republican Cause.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18. Again the word failure has been written in bold type across the text of a Democratic law.

No less person than Secretary of Commerce Redfield has admitted the necessity for legislation to provide that "unfair" competition from abroad at the close of the war "shall not be permitted to injure American industry." The Secretary has announced that in his next annual report to Congress he will recommend the enactment of laws to prevent the "dumping" of foreign products into the American market.

Considered in connection with Secretary Redfield's statement, the action of the Democratic Congress in eliminating the "anti-dumping" clause from the Underwood tariff law assumes the proportions of a colossal blunder.

That the enactment of the Underwood bill would render imperative at least a small measure of protection to American industries was conceded by the Ways and Means Committee when it reported the tariff bill. To provide the committee recommended an "anti-dumping" clause, declaring in its report that it was to "guard the producers of the United States against the demoralization of American markets caused by low priced foreign importations."

The clause provided in substance that upon exported foreign articles not on the free list also manufactured in the United States, a special duty of not to exceed fifteen per cent should be levied whenever the foreign price was less than the fair market value at home.

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The Time to Marry.

Hepsy, the maid of color, had told the mistress that she was to be married.

"Well, Hepsy," said the mistress, "I'm sorry to lose you, but I suppose it is all for the best. How long have you known the man?"

"About two weeks, ma'am."

"My! no longer than that! Don't you think you ought to wait and get to know him better?"

"No, ma'am," exclaimed Hepsy. "Ef I knowed him any better I a'd never would marry him."—Judge.

The Sunday School Convention.

The third annual convention of the Washington County Sunday School Association was held in the Presbyterian Church at Caledonia on Friday and Saturday, October 15th and 16th.

The convention was divided into three sessions—Friday morning, evening and Saturday morning. Miss Harriet Beard of St. Louis, who is a member of the State Department, was present and delivered three very stirring addresses, choosing for her subjects—"Cradle Roll Success," "The Children of the World," and "The Missionary Vision." Other addresses and talks were made by Rev. C. W. Anderson, Rev. John T. Self and Prof. O. L. Loomis, of Potosi, and Prof. J. W. McKinney and Mr. B. McSpaden, of Caledonia. The latter has the distinction of being the oldest superintendent of a Sunday school, in point of service, in Missouri, having held that office for the past 45 years. Also, this convention was held in the oldest Presbyterian church west of the Mississippi River.

The meeting was attended by a gathering of about 350 people, the largest crowd, Miss Beard stated, she had witnessed at a county Sunday school convention for some time. Forty-five delegates and visitors were present from the various Sunday schools of the county. All were agreeably entertained by the people of Caledonia in such a manner that they will always remember the generous hospitality shown them upon the occasion of this third annual convention.

The secretary reported 32 schools, with an enrollment of 226, showing a gain over last year of 338 scholars. The pledges by schools, individuals and the basket collections totaled \$80.82.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year, as follows: President, Norman A. Maxwell, Potosi; 1st vice-president, W. J. Dent, Caledonia; secretary and treasurer, James W. Settle, Potosi. Department superintendents—elementary, Mrs. Mae Townsend, Potosi; intermediate, Prof. L. M. Dickey, Belgrade; adult, John F. Evans, Potosi; teachers' training, Rev. Chas. W. Anderson, Potosi; home and visitation, Miss Gertrude Robinson, Belgrade; missions, Miss Bertha Robinson, Irontone; temperance, John W. Dotson, Potosi; R. F. D. No. 1.

The place of the next meeting will be determined later by the County Sunday School Executive Committee. Belgrade, Irontone and Potosi have asked to be considered by this committee when it makes its selection of a meeting place for the fourth annual convention.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following, which was adopted:

"We, your Committee on Resolutions, beg to submit the following:

"Resolved—First, that we are devoutly grateful to God for the decided forward movement and increased enrollment of Sunday school workers during the past year, as indicated by our secretary's report.

"Second, that we desire to express our heartfelt thanks to the workers of the county for an organization which proves to be of such help and inspiration to all of us.

"Third, that we express our appreciation of the efforts put forth by the officers and pastors in making our convention such a success.

"Fourth, that we give thanks to God for sending Miss Beard to us with her inspiring messages.

"Fifth, that we urge a tour of the county by our officers, this to bring more Sunday schools in touch with the work we are doing.

"Sixth, that we express our appreciation and gratitude to the people of Caledonia for their loyal entertainment of us while in their midst."

Immediately following the closing session of the convention at noon Saturday, a splendid luncheon was served in the large basement of the Presbyterian Church by the ladies of Caledonia and vicinity. This was of course very much enjoyed by everyone of the 300 people present at that hour. Following the luncheon, the delegates and visitors were taken for a two-hours' auto ride to Granville, Bellevue and other points of interest.

The Belgrade Union Sunday School was given the award for having made the greatest progress during the past year. However this school had several close rivals, any one of which may win this annual award at the next convention.

N. A. MAXWELL, Sec'y.

Catarrah Cannot Be Cured
with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrah is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrah Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrah Cure is not a quick medicine. It was recommended by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best medicines known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrah. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CLEMENT & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, who Tel. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

HAVE YOUR JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

Cure Your Own Pork.

With hogs selling at present prices in Chicago, and the price of ham and bacon when delivered to the farmer's table greatly in excess of the price of hogs, it is time for the farmers to ask themselves whether they cannot save good money and furnish for home consumption as good, or even better article than the packers furnish, by curing their own pork. On many farms this is a lost art, like the art of stacking grain. The loss of this art is a great loss to the farmers, for farmers are large consumers of the packing house products. It is time they acquired this lost art, cured bacon to suit their own taste and fancy, provide lard of a quality that cannot be surpassed by any packing house, and have it all the production of their own farms.

Habits continue long after the occasion for the formation of the habit. When the farmer had no appliances for curing his own meat, or perhaps did not grow hogs at all, there was some excuse for the formation of this habit, but that time has long since passed. Our readers have the appliances, or can have them at small expense. They can provide for the curing of meat with little expense, and they can smoke their own hams and bacon with home-made smoke instead of artificial. They are complaining of the low price of hogs; and, to tell the truth, taking into account the price of corn, for the last two years hogs have not given much profit. They can recoup part of their lost profit, at least to the extent of their own home consumption; and at the same time make use in their own family of the spare ribs, backbones, and heads, quite as well as can the packers.

What is the sense of selling hogs at a price fixed by the packers, paying freight and commissions at Chicago, and then paying freight back again on the meat, with three or four profits added? If farmers want to get ahead, they will have to save money wherever possible, and one way is to live as much as possible off of the products of their own farms.—Wallace's Farmer.

Few Chinch Bugs Next Year.

The ranks of the chinch bugs have been so depleted and broken up by the heavy rains and the fungous disease that they will probably not appear in damaging numbers next year, according to T. J. Talbert of the Missouri College of Agriculture.

The field observations made last spring in different parts of the state showed an unusually large number of bugs and they indicated a most serious outbreak of the pest. Had it not been for the unusually wet season the chinch bug might have done a great deal more damage to grain crops than the rains and floods.

The reports of farmers and the field observations from all parts of the state during August and September show that the chinch bugs are not numerous enough to do any serious harm the coming year.

Unfortunately the Hessian fly has not suffered so much and seems likely to cause great damage next year in many localities in which one or more men sowed wheat too early or failed to disengage plow under volunteer wheat.

Earliest Coal Mined in Missouri.

The occurrence of coal in Missouri appears to have been known as early as 1806, when, according to "An account of expeditions to the sources of the Mississippi," by Zebulon M. Pike, it was noted on the banks of the Osage River. The coal attracted the attention of the early settlers, who opened, it is said, many small mines. There is no record of the quantity of coal produced in those early days in Missouri; the first statement regarding the quantity mined in the state being contained in the report of the United States Geologist for 1840, which reports a production in that year of 1,073 tons.

The Earning Period of Man's Life is His Harvest Time
LIFE'S WINTER will soon overtake you.
ARE YOU WASTING THE FRUITS OF YOUR HARVEST? WILL THE STORMS OF OLD AGE FIND YOU WITH AN EMPTY GRANARY?
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Since 1816
Stark Bros' Want Good Salesmen—Cash Commission Paid Weekly

WAS FIRST BASEBALL GLOVE
Written in All Outdoors Believes It Appeared in 1847, When He Saw It.
About 1847-48 a baseball team came to Rockford, Ill., to play our city. They called themselves the "Unconquered Chippaws of Illinois," and played our town with big posters. We made up our minds to give them a "gubbing," and at the end of the game the score was Rockford 76, Chippaws 9. There was a little chap playing third base who grabbed everything that came near him, and held it, too. I noticed that he wore a kind of glove. When the game was over I went to him and asked what it was that he wore on his hand. He told me that he was a woodchuck, and had got his hand badly hurt the week before, and he showed me the wound in his palm. He said the boys did not want him to play in that game, but he got a piece of this sheep wool and made it slightly concave, but so that it did not quite touch the sore place. He then made a short glove to cover all the hand excepting the first joints of the fingers, and doubled the leather in the palm so that he could ally the plate between. I asked him if it hurt, and he said it did not, and that he could take a hot one and hold it better with the glove than without it. That is the whole story. I don't think that Spalding ever talked to the little chap with the best bat, as the boys dubbed the third baseman, but everybody in Rockford knew about the man, and he may have got the idea from him. Anyway, that was the first glove that any ball-player ever wore.—All Outdoors.

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