POTOSI JOURNAL

$1.00 Per Annum. POTOSI, MO., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1916. Volumn 22. No. 50

Now for the big race.

Wilson has kept us out of war, but not out of the expense of it.

After the fourth of next March the Democrats won't see any of that great prosperity.

Will someone please tell us why Mr. Wilson assembled an army on the Mexican border?

There is every reason to believe that a large majority of the American people are convinced that the four years of Wilson was a colossal mistake.

Mr. Bryan says that the Democratic plan of a non-partisan tariff commission don't m any-thing, and is only inte a trick to catch votes.

The Colonel has just written a book on "Industrial Preparedness." He is also strong for military preparedness, but his political preparations were not very substantial.

The Allies have been doing some real fighting of late and have had some success. This may possibly mean that the tide of war has turned in their favor, but the teutonic powers are far from being beaten yet and are hitting back pretty strong.

The old Democratic state ring is scared over the outlook of a Republican victory in Missouri this fall. One of the best things the people of the state could do for themselves would be the retirement of that office grabbing, nepotic old gang to private life.

A few weeks ago the Democratic papers were telling the country to stand by Wilson in his portending war with Mexico but now that Mr. Wilson's belligerent spirit has cooled off and the prospect of a fight is quite remote, said Democratic papers are now inviting the country to stand by Wilson because he has kept us out of war. All we have to say about it is, it is pretty hard to stand by a man who won't stand by himself.

In politics, as in a horse trade, the regular guy takes his medicine without a whimper. If he doesn't, then he deserves to be elected to stay at home. In the late primary contest a lot of good fellows were running for the nomination for the same office and all but one had to be beat. That fact reflects nothing to the discredit of the aforesaid. It does not mean even that the best man was nominated in each case. It just happened that way. Now that the elimination race is over, be the regular guys, you losers.

Great Britain has just given us another testimonial of her sincere regard for the United States by placing quite a number of American business firms upon the blacklist, under her "trading with the enemy" ruling. It is difficult indeed to conceive the offense of these business concerns since practically all trade between this country and the countries at war with England has been cut off by England's blockade. This blacklisting looks more like an attempt to kill the trade of a friendly nation than injuring an enemy. The United States has done much for England and her allies since the war began. She has had the sympathy of our government and the sun of our resources in money and materials for making war, without which Germany would long since have been the victor in the strife. But there has been no manifestation of gratitude or even friendliness on part of our British friends for this moral and material aid. Rather have they seized every opportunity to hamper and restrict our commerical intercourse with neutral nations. In view of the repeated instances of British offense to our rights as a free and neutral country, we cannot but wonder how long our government is going to condone this unfriendliness. Is the interest of our government in the defeat of Germany so deep that it will permit England to put anything over on us?

General Von Hindenberg seems to have lost his capacity as a driver.

The Democrats who are now slamming Roosevelt overlook the fact that the Colonel presented them with all the government jobs they are holding at the present moment. We guess they are mad at him because he has declined to do it again.

Press dispatches say that Democratic politicans are trying to persuade the President to change his mind on the woman's suffrage question. That shouldn't be such a difficult task, for Mr. Wilson's mind is notable of the weather vane order and shifts about as the political wind blows.

Some of our people have made big money out of the European war, but all of us are losing money every day because of the war on account of the continuous advance in the cost of living it enforces upon us. The profits gained from our war orders are a mere bagatel compared with the increased cost of living here. In the single item of sugar alone we are forced to pay several hundred millions of dollars annually as a burden of the war, and if the total could be summed up, it would be found that the cost of the war is hitting the United States pretty nearly as hard as it is hitting Europe.

The oil tractor as a farm power machine is drawing much attention at present. The development of the tractor has reached a stage where it is no longer an experiment, its utility even on farms of moderate size is a proven fact. That there must always be some horses on the farm goes without saying, but the new mechanical power will in time doubtless reduce the horse to an inconsequent factor in farm economy. With the use of horses one fifth of the farm is employed in the maintenance of the necessary teams. The tractor promises to turn this land into crops for human consumption. Every farmer who cultivates one hundred acres or more will probably find it to his interest to investigate the farm tractor.

President Wilson has sent another note to Mexico, in which he consents to Mr. Carranza's plan for protecting the border. Since it was through the inefficiency of Mr. Carranza's government that the border trouble arose, it seems rather singular that Mr. Wilson should hasten to adopt any plan for future protection that the former offers. Our experience with Mexico during the past few years should have convinced the government at Washington that it should make its own plans for the protection of American territory and the lives of citizens living therein, and strictly enforce them after they are adopted. The shilly-shally methods of our government under the present administration in handling the border troubles have been largely the cause of the aggravation that has beset us there. Not even after mobilizing the militia and hurrying it down to the border has Mr. Wilson displayed any firmness of purpose to make the Mexicans respect American territory and citizenship, and now that he has again listened to the proposals of Mr. Carranza, we are more than ever at a loss to understand why the national guard was sent to the border.

Something to Please.

I saw the sea, to be great and calm and the earth, in that little corner, was all alive and friendly to me. So wherever a man is, he will find something to please and pacify him: in the town he will meet pleasant faces of men and women, and see beautiful flowers at a window, or hear a cage-bird singing at the corner of the gloomiest street, and for the country there is no country without some amenity—let him only look for it with the right spirit, and he will surely find it.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Farm Loan Act.

The Federal farm loan act, popularly called the "Rural credits law," was signed by the President and became a law on July 17, 1916.

The primary purpose of this act is to promote agricultural prosperity by enabling farmers to borrow money on farm mortgage security at a reasonable rate of interest and for relatively long periods of time. To attain this object, two farm mortgage systems are provided (1) A system operating through regional land banks, and (2) a system operating through joint-stock land banks.

To attract money to the farm-loan field the act provides a method whereby those who have money to lend find safe investment in the form of debentures or bonds, of small and large denominations, issued by the banks and based on the security of mortgages on farm lands.

These two systems are to be under the general supervision of a Federal Farm Loan Board in the Treasury Department, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, as chairman ex officio, and four members appointed by the President. This board has authority to appoint appraisers, examiners, and registrars, who will be public officials.

Under the Federal land bank system the act provides for Federal land banks which makes loans, for the first 12 months, exclusively through local national farm loan associations composed of borrowers. These associations shall be shareholders in the banks, and in that way the members who are the borrowers will share in the profits of the bank. The money for the loans is to come partly from the capital of the banks and partly from the sale by the banks of bonds secured by first mortgages on farm lands. The act defines strictly the purposes for and the conditions under which loans are to be made, and requires that the rate of interest charged on farm loans shall not exceed 6 per cent per annum.

Auto Fees For Roads.

Ninety per cent of the registration and license fees paid in 1915 by automobilists to the States, or $16,213,387, was spent for the building and maintenance of county and State roads, according to a compilation just published by the office of Public Roads of the department. In all, 2,445,664 motor vehicles were registered in that year, and their owners paid a total of $18,245,713 for registrations and drivers' and dealers' licenses. This is an increase of $5,853,761 over 1914, and an increase of 734,425 in the number of vehicles registered. Automobiles fees now defray nearly 7 per cent of the total amount spent on rural road and bridge building, whereas in 1906 the income from this source was less than three tenths of 1 per cent of the total expenditure.

Non-Partisan?

Voters who may be attracted by the "Non Partisan" tariff scheme of the Wilson administration will do well to bear in mind Mr. Wilson's record thus far. Wherever the law has permitted, Wilson has appointed none but Democrats to public office and has even carried his partisanship into the appointments made to the Supreme Court.

Since he has been President, Wilson has had three appointments to make to this high tribunal, and every appointee has been a Democrat. Taft, when President, put aside partisan views and appointed two Democrats to the Supreme Bench, but Wilson can find only Democratic partisans when he makes an appointment.

Should a so-called "Non partisan" tariff board be established under the present administration, we can rest assured that all the appointments will be either Democrats or Independents with strong Democratic leanings.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
CHARLES E. HUGHES.
For Vice President,
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

Profit-Sharing Kept The Boy on The Farm.

Some farmers have had difficulty in keeping help on the farm even after they have gone to the trouble of raising it. Home grown labor is generally the best if it is given the right encouragement.

One Missouri farmer who is co-operating with the Agricultural College in keeping farm records has decided that he can afford to pay his son 25 per cent of the net profits from the farm for his work. The young man has worked under this plan for about four years and has never failed to clear as much or more than hired hand's wages besides getting his living, the use of a team and buggy, and having the privilege of profitable employment at home.

It has not proved a difficult business to make such a plan attractive to either proprietor or laborer but it stimulates good management on the part of both.—H. M. Green, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.

The First Paper.

When Adam's Eve began to do the housekeeping for Adam, she had no extra such as perhaps the modern Adam's mind. She did not know what was the rage, because there was no Woman's Page.

She did not get a Daily Hint from Paris to lay passion to start her on a daily sprint to keep up with the fashion. She did not haunt the beauty stores in order to keep open pores.

When Adam tapered home at night the was no weariness of body; he did not shiver lest he might be served with curious food. There were no papers, so you see there was no Household Recipe.

Old Adam was a happy bloke and lived a life most cheery. He did not know that his world should some day with his bacteria. Adam and Eve had never read Health Articles to scare them dead.

Eve never went through Adam's brows which he was sweetly dreaming, because there were no Bargain Weeks to tempt her to such a venture. The serpent thought she was a goose. She was too good for any use.

The serpent was a clever brute. Though he'd not seen the inside of a college, his education made him mighty cute. It was the Tree of knowledge. "Ah!" he said, "I publish, free, The Daily Eden Apple Tree."

The first edition raised a row whose scandal shocked creation. Since that first issue Adam's brow is wet with perspiration. It told the scandal, rich and rare, that Eve had not a thing to wear.—From The Mergenthaler Linotype News.

There are many ways of making known the good results of state promotion, but for putting the matter in a nutshell a prize should go to an Idaho paper, which recently published this notice: "Torrent, several rooms, large and small, centrally located, plainly but durably furnished, efficient attendance, meals free. Apply to Sheriff Post. Ada county jail." For the first time in its history the county jail is empty. How long did it take for this to come about? Just about six months, for the state prohibition law went into effect last January. It will be interesting to see which one of the newly "dry" states will first report conditions to match this one in Idaho.—Christian Science Monitor.

The Senate recently passed the naval appropriation bill, carrying $15,520,848. When we undertake to spend such huge sums of money on one arm of our national defense we are taking a decisive step towards that militarism which now has all Europe by the throat.

Problem in Figures

Down at Dallas, Otto H. Lang, street commissioner, when asked by a young man of his department for a raise, told him he did not deserve a raise because he had not done any work at all during the year. Lang proved his assertion like this: Each year has 365 days. You sleep eight hour each day which equals 122 days. This leaves 243 days. You rest eight hours each day which equals 122 days. This leaves 121 days. There are 52 Sundays that you do not work or 52 days. This leaves 69 days. You have one and one-half hours each day for lunch or 22 days. This leaves 15 days. You get two weeks' vacation each year or 14 days. This leaves 1 day, and this being the Fourth of July we close on that day, so you've done no work at all.—Iowa Farmer.

Danger in Face Powder.

Some preparations of face powder are the cause of infamination of the eyes. This form of irritation results from various reasons, almost exclusively in women. They will complain that the eyes are inflamed, that they cannot read or sew for any length of time, that the lids burn and itch sometimes intolerably, and that reading the side only aggravates the trouble. The reason for this is that many of these toilet powders, commonly known as "rice powder" or "poudre de riz," contain, in addition to the rice powder, other ingredients which irritate the delicate membranes of the eyes. Six least samples of so-called rice powders were recently analyzed, and of this number only two consisted entirely of rice, and only six contained any rice at all. Women who are accustomed to using face powder should be careful to select only those preparations which are known to be pure and free from harmful substitutes. In applying powder to the face it is much safer to use a cloth and roll the powder on the skin, rather than to apply it with a puff, as by the latter method the powder is driven upward and lodges on the most sensitive part, the eyeball. The tears change it into a mucilaginous substance which lodges behind the eyelids, and produces the symptoms complained of. Since toilet articles do not come under the federal and state food and drug acts, they can easily be adulterated. Have flour purchased at a grocery would remove this particular danger.—Journal of the American Medical Association.

NEEDED HIS WINTER CLOTHES

Minus-Zero Blast Chilled the Captain of the Merton Hall, Arriving From the Tropics.

From a torrid heat of 150 degrees into a minus-zero blast came the British steamship Merton Hall from India a few weeks ago. Captain Sullivan could not find words to tell how inhuman he found Boston weather. The ship was six inches deep in ice, its sides so white one might say they were painted so. The navigating bridge was a toboggan trampled by hobnailed boots that tortured. Captain Sullivan vowed it seemed as if the whole world was freezing up and awning stanchions, the electric fans and screened doors, the tumbler with the lemonade straws and the canary were hollow mockeries.

When the Merton Hall crept up harbor with anchors and chains so incased in ice it looked doubtful if they could be used. Captain Sullivan began to think of going ashore to see his agents. That gave rise to the ethics of dress, for the Merton Hall's commander was unprepared.

He had a suit of flannels like they wear at Dodge Budge, the headland after leaving Calcutta. Also a gaudy hat with a gay ribbon to frighten the mosquitoes, and a bamboo cane that was the vogue in Aden. His top coat was ample protection for a storm on the Indian ocean, and of material colored like the storms of sand that sweep Suez. His gloves were just about as thin as they handle in Oran. Naturally the captain was praying for a thaw.

In the Red sea, a short time back, the ship was broiling under a sun that heated her decks too hot for the bare feet of the Chinese deck hands, while the temperature of the boiler rooms scored as high as 120 degrees. The enervating weather tapered off as the freighter neared Port Said, but it was not until some time later that arctic conditions 200 miles from Boston were encountered.

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IN PATHETIC WRECK

WRITER TELLS OF SEEING RUINS OF REIMS CATHEDRAL.

Beautiful Structure Damaged Beyond Hope of Repair, Though Parts of It Miraculously Escaped the General Destruction.

A correspondent of the London Standard visiting the French front gives his impressions of the war-damaged cathedral of Reims. "The spector of the cathedral looms up out of the mist with Turneresque effect as we top the Reims chain of hills," he writes "and in ten minutes we are in front of the statue of Jeanne d'Arc, which stands unscarred over against the wrecked portices. The Maid of Orleans seems to have bequeathed to her stone image the charm she enjoyed against the shafts of war, as the street leading up to the square and the walls of the Lion d'Or are pitted, when not badly torn or altogether shattered by shell splinters. Thirty feet high around the basement, the masonry of the cathedral is shielded with sandbags, but not one of the statuettes that fill the interstices between the pilasters seems to have escaped."

The interior, he says, is filled with an indescribable gold and entering it is reminiscent of Egyptian buried temples. Swept into many heaps are what the verger calls "tears of lead." These are the settings of the stained-glass windows. Only one of a triple set of colored windows remains almost intact over the entrance to the sacristy. In the center aisle opposite the principal pulpit there is also a crucifix that none of the shells has touched. "All of the rest is more or less ruin," says the correspondent. "This is the more extraordinary because in the roof there is a hole scarcely larger than a man's hand; but the shock was sufficient to reduce the interior to chaos." One instance of escape from wreckage is described as a freak that is almost a miracle. "Facing a huge chasm 20 feet square in the north wall is an

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MISSOURI PACIFIC IRON MOUNTAIN

Make School a Temporary Home.

Ranchers of the McLucas (N. D.) school district solved the problem of winter schooling for their boys and girls by converting the schoolhouse into a home for them from Monday morning until Friday night each week. Parents planned an addition to the school and fitted it up as sleeping and eating quarters for the children to live there in care of the teacher.

HAVE YOUR JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE.