

Our Democratic friends would have the country believe that the return of the Republican party to power has been quite a failure in itself in any direction. They should look at the climbing market value of the Liberty bonds "and weep." There is a shining record of achievement the Democrats are very careful not to attract the attention of the country to. The Victory bonds are now well above par and the Liberty issues are climbing steadily to that mark. The lowest quotation is on the first 3 1/2's, which are a shade under \$97. A year ago the most astute financiers of the country believed that it must be years before our war bond would return to the value at which they were sold to the people, yet here in one short year the Republican party through economy and careful financing has wrought this wondrous benefit. The thing for the voters to do this year, is not to incline a credulous ear to wholesale Democratic lying, but be guided by the naked, though modest, truth as it shines in this and other great achievements of the Harding administration.

The truth is mighty and shall prevail. Therefore you always find it in these columns. The assertion that prohibition is a failure is going to bounce back and give the asserters a fierce jolt.

Uncle Joe Cannon is going to retire from Congress. We'll miss Uncle Joe, for he is the real goods.

The soldiers bonus question ticks both ways from the middle. One end cannot be soothed without irritating the other into laughing out, therefore we'd hate to be a candidate for Congress this year.

Most people doubtless believe that the twenty odd billion dollars which compose our national debt is the sum total of this country's expenditure in the late war, for it is only this debt growing out of the war that gets an airing in public discussion. However, the national debt represents but the smaller part of our—Wilsonian would be more correct—war expenditures. The actual war bill was more than twice the sum of the national debt, or somewhere around fifty billions. The difference between the two figures represents the sum collected from the people in war taxes during the brief period we were in the strife. When you fully grasp the fact that the Wilson administration shovelled out the proceeds of the war taxes and sale of Liberty bonds at the rate of approximately two and a half billions a month you will begin to understand why so many people are lolling around on the sands of Palm Beach of late winters, as depicted in the illustrated sections of the daily press; and comprehending this, are you ready to put the revenue shovel back in Democratic hands again?

Missouri banks need the kind of inspection that will keep them from busting.

The only place for America to rally is around the Stars and Stripes. Let Europe take care of herself.

Victor J. Miller, president of the St. Louis Police Board, is right in the spot light all the time. He now claims he has found a "vice" nest in one of the St. Louis high schools.

The only thing that can cause the defeat of the Republican party this year is forgetfulness on part of the voters of what Wilsonism meant in 1920. The partisan Democrats stand by Wilson and his policies as strongly today as they did when they voted to support his "so-called referendum" as to whether he or George Washington had the most principle of government men as it related to American administration.

Contrary to expectations, the treaties growing out of the recent armament conference are not having smooth sailing in the Senate. Of course, the Democratic obstruction to ratification of the agreements is party retaliation on the Republicans for the way the latter balked on the League of Nations peace treaty, but this paper is rather disposed to applaud the conduct of Senators Borah, Johnson and others on the Republican side of the Senate chamber who insist that the treaties must be signed against all possible entangling alliance infection before they are ratified. Any haste in urging these treaties through the Senate looks just as suspicious to us as President Wilson's "sign here" command was when he laid the Paris treaty before the Senate.

What the country needs worse than soldiers' bonus legislation is protective tariff legislation. Hurry up the tariff bill.

How refreshing it would be should European governments at the Genoa conference agree to behave without our support.

The Missouri Democracy held up the Hyde legislative program not because it was bad for the people, but because it is bad for the Missouri Democracy. Consideration for the people has never moved that organization.

It appears that our forces aiding to keep the allied watch on the Rhine since the ending of the war have cost us \$241,000,000 so far. The agreement was that we were to be reimbursed for this expense from Germany's reparation payments, but so far we haven't had a cent of the money. As Germany makes her reparation payments from time to time England and France split the money between themselves, and our Uncle Samuel, the old easy mark, is left to hold the bag. This is the gratitude we get for jumping in and saving those fellows from a licking. Bring our soldiers home.

A contributor to the "Table Talk" column of the St. Louis Times one day last week submits an interesting letter on the "failure of prohibition," in which he relates a personal experience on the effects of prohibition that is worth reading. It says in part:

"I have quite a number of houses in the city on which I collect rent. I have 25 houses in one group, which I rent to colored tenants. Before prohibition, I was never able to collect my rent. Sometimes I would get \$2, sometimes \$3, but never more than \$5, not enough to pay me for my time and trouble collecting it, much less any profit on the investment. "The tenants had but very little furniture in their houses, but always had a can of beer or a bottle of liquor on their tables. "Since prohibition has been in force, my rent money, in full, is always ready, and they have good furniture in their houses, and last but not least, they all have bank accounts. "It would be a great mistake for Congress to restore beer and light wine, for it would mean the return of the same old crowd, dealing out the same old 'dope,' as they did in the days of the open saloon."

Notice of City Election.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the city of Potosi, Washington County, Missouri, that the annual election of said city will be held in the first and second wards thereof on

Tuesday, April 4, 1922, for the purpose of electing the following officers: A mayor for a term of two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. One alderman for the first ward for a term of two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. One alderman for the second ward for a term of two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. The polling places will be as follows: First ward—Circuit Clerk's office, next house across road—A. M. Carr's office, Paul Garretts building. Second ward—J. W. Settle's office, next house across road—J. W. Settle's office, next house across road.

Notice of School Election.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of Potosi School District (District No. 1, Township 7, Range 3 East) in Washington County, State of Missouri, that the annual school meeting and election of said district will be held in the office of the Probate Court of Washington County, in the city of Potosi, Missouri, on

Tuesday, April 4, 1922. Polls will be open from 6 o'clock in the forenoon until six o'clock in the afternoon of that day. The following propositions will be voted upon, viz: To choose by ballot two directors who shall each hold their office for a term of three years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. To determine by ballot to increase the rate of taxation or levy for the year 1922 in excess of forty cents to 100 cents on the one hundred dollars assessed valuation, to be levied for school purposes as provided in section 10716 H. S. of Missouri, 1909. By order of the Board of Education of Potosi, Mo., February 24, 1922. J. W. SETTLE, Secretary. Potosi, Mo., March 15, 1922.

Peoria.

The little daughter of Mr. Aubrey Mosier has been quite sick the past week, but is better at this writing. Everett Horton has purchased a grain separator outfit. A number of our people met at the church one night last week and discussed the question of organizing an Epworth League.

Mr. Henry Farley has been very low the past week, but is now improving slightly. Mr. Chas. Kirk and family are all very sick.

The new road from here to Belgrade will be opened this week. Lionel Barrymore And Original New York Cast Including Irene Fenwick, Coming to the Shubert Jefferson Theater. St. Louis, One Week, April 24 to 26th. Lionel Barrymore in "The Claw," which comes to the Shubert-Jefferson Theatre, St. Louis, starting Sunday, April 23, scored a real hit in New York City and Boston. Those cities were supposed to like their dramas sugar-coated; but Henri Bernstein's play is acid, even bitter. "The Claw" strikes in to the bone. It is cynical, savage, cruel. It tells the story of the infatuation of a famous man for an intriguing bit of a girl, of how she wheedles and bleeds him, of his debasement and eventual destruction. E. G. Harkins in the Boston Advertiser says "It is one of the most powerful roles in modern drama. The American stage has seen nothing like it since Mansfield was blazing around the country in 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde' and 'The Parisian Romance.'"

The management of the Theatre is giving special attention to out-of-the-city mail orders and out-of-town patrons will receive the same attention as will purchasers at the ticket window, adv.

NEW USE FOR PIGEONS

Forest Fire Fighters Find Them Efficient Assistants. As Means of Quick Communication Between Ranger on Fire Line and Headquarters Carrier Pigeon Has No Equal. (Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The carrier pigeon has found a place for itself in the fire-fighting forces of the forest service. It demonstrated its worth this year in the Idaho national forest, and will be installed next year at all protective camps in that district. As a means of quick and certain communication between the ranger out on the fire line and headquarters, reports from Idaho to the Department of Agriculture state. One bird, after a preliminary course of training, was taken a rough trip by pack horse, kept overnight at its destination, and released the next day. This carrier was back at its coop at headquarters, 30 minutes after it was released, having covered 18 miles, air line, and flown over a high mountain. Its mate equalled the performance. Another, released at dusk from the bottom of a canyon, rose abruptly, crossed two high ranges and was at its coop before dark. A third, carried in a pack to high peaks of the Buckhorn country, flew home within an hour, covering in that time a good day's journey for a man on horseback.

In the face of fire, this performance was equalled. The stager took two birds to the spot where smoke had been located. The first bird carried instructions to send help. Not long thereafter the fire-fighters at the front had brought the blaze under control. The second bird was released, communicating the first order. It reached headquarters just as the command to return was given. It carried a message to the ranger at the front, and he gave orders to the fire-fighters to return to the front, but not a moment later the fire was under control and the birds were released.

Lafayette, Ind.—Raymond Strub, eleven years of age, a workman, was found unconscious in the hallway of a hotel here one night and was taken to a local hospital in the belief that he had been injured or perhaps poisoned. The lad could not be aroused, and physicians worked several hours trying to determine what was the matter. When the boy awoke he was surprised to find himself in the hospital. He told the doctors that he had first seen a woman when he entered the hotel, and it was determined that the woman was only a girl named Strub, who is supposed to

LOVE WELLOWS PRIZE FIGHTER

Girl Brings Death for Education to Former Terror of the Boxing Ring.

IS SEEKING ANOTHER DEGREE

"Kid" Wedge, 28 1/2, Enters Harvard Almost Blind, to Obtain Ph.D. Degree—Laid Lumber Camps in the Pacific.

Boston.—A story of great love, of a career of hard battles in the ring, and of a winning fight against tuberculosis came to light at Harvard university a few days ago when Frederick "Kid" Wedge, forty-two years old, of Arizona registered in the Harvard graduate school of education, where he is to study for his Ph.D. degree. Fifteen years ago the name of "Kid" Wedge was one of the feared in the timber lands of the Middle West. For years he had fought in the rings of that region. At twenty he left the woods, where he worked with lumbering crews, and took up the fighting game for his profession. In the next six years he fought 100 battles and won 65 of them.

Then, when he was twenty-six, came his romance. He met the daughter of a Wisconsin doctor. She was a graduate of a Nebraska college, and far removed from Wedge's station in life, but they were married. Then he realized the great difference in their intellectual standards, so he gave up the ring to secure an education with the money he had earned as a prize-fighter. For six years he attended a preparatory school, where he did 12 years of elementary work to prepare for college. He entered the University of Nebraska, but the war interrupted his work. He went to Camp Grant as a boxing instructor, and there another obstacle appeared. The doctors pronounced him an incurable victim of tuberculosis, with but six months to live. He went to El Paso, Tex., to begin a different battle, and in a year he was a well man.

Wan Degree of A. B. Then he entered the University of Arizona and finished the work he had begun at the University of Nebraska. He was given his degree of A. B. He was forty years old then, and became principal of the high school at Benson, Ariz. That was the position he held until the end of last year, when he resigned to go back and continue his studies.

He made the trip of thousands of miles in freight cars and "on the road." He started with \$10 traveling expenses, and reached Cambridge with 65 cents in his pockets. When the next semester opens at Harvard, after the mid-year examinations, "Kid" Wedge, former boxer, former lumberman, former hobo, and former sly consumptive, will open up the books that will make him a doctor of philosophy.

WAR PRISONERS SENT HOME

Between May 1, 1920, and Dec. 31, 1921, 441,829 were Repatriated by Joint Commission.

Geneva.—Prisoners of war to the number of 441,829 were sent to their homes between May 1, 1920, and December 31, 1921, by the joint commission of the League of Nations and the International Red Cross.

The repatriated men were prisoners belonging to various European states interned in Russia and Russians interned in various European countries. A small number of prisoners still remain in Russia, but as far as the joint commission can learn they are men who have preferred, for personal reasons, not to join the convoys of repatriated prisoners. The commission considers that its work ended December 31 and all agreements pertaining to it will be re-nounced on March 15.

URGES BRITISH EMPIRE RADIO

Wireless Commission Advocates Building of Stations in Colonies and in China.

London.—The wireless telegraph commission has recommended to the government the construction of stations in England, Canada, Australia, South Africa, India, Egypt, East Africa, Singapore and Hongkong. A year was devoted to study of the question. The average cost of the stations is estimated at not more than \$100,000, normal value \$200,000, but those in England, Egypt, Singapore and Hongkong would aggregate about \$532,000, or \$432,000. Recommendation is made that two wave lengths be fixed for each transmitting station, and that each center be equipped for receiving from several stations in the chain simultaneously.

Antoni, That Was All. Lafayette, Ind.—Raymond Strub, eleven years of age, a workman, was found unconscious in the hallway of a hotel here one night and was taken to a local hospital in the belief that he had been injured or perhaps poisoned. The lad could not be aroused, and physicians worked several hours trying to determine what was the matter. When the boy awoke he was surprised to find himself in the hospital. He told the doctors that he had first seen a woman when he entered the hotel, and it was determined that the woman was only a girl named Strub, who is supposed to

MEXIA TYPICAL MUSHROOM CITY

Texas Town Strives From Sleepy Place of 2,000 to 30,000 Inhabitants Over Night.

Oil Boom is Responsible

Hundreds Are Forced to Sleep Out-Doors and There is but One Bathroom in the Place—Prices Are High.

Mexia, Texas.—Mexia, which has come into so much notoriety through the sending of state troops here to put an end to outlaws, the site of illicit houses and restive order, is a typical mushroom city. Overnight a tented city arose. From an apparently sleepy little town of 2,000 population in October, 1921, where old settlers farmed for a living and shed out a bare existence from their lands to a bustling city of 30,000 people, and all in a few months, this is the recent record of Mexia, an old-time Texas town, which is feeling the effects of one of the summer's oil developments in the Southwest. The population now consists of an assortment of oil field followers and thousands of men and women seeking employment. Consequently because of the exorbitant prices charged for a room, if one were lucky enough to secure one, hundreds of men, favored by the long continued mild winter, are sleeping on the grass along railroad tracks, public parking places and, in fact, anywhere they can. Beds in Tents Costly. Overnight a bed in a tent marked "A place to sleep" soared from 50 cents a night to \$3. A night in a crude plank structure where one didn't know his bed-fellow or the hundreds of others in the single room cost \$5. Rail traffic jumped hundreds of per cent. There are two trunk lines, the Houston & Texas Central and the Trinity & Brazos Valley, leading through here, and passenger traffic is very heavy, while freight trains are frequent, seen running three abreast, so heavy is the demand for oil machinery. One road is said to have spent \$600,000 in enlarging its facilities. The water situation is not altogether what could be desired. Getting a bath here is quite an experience, if indeed not a task. The old saying, "If you want to do something big—wash an elephant," certainly has found parallel in Mexia.

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The woodland creeks, only in a downtown burber shop. The bathhouse is a stall in a wooden-floored, plank-in inclosure. The plain, pine planks are slippery, but the proprietors of the house have found that it is not necessary to maintain first-aid kits because the board floors are warped enough to allow the bather a foothold. But as for oil, there are a solid six miles of new derricks, drillers, outfits, tents, wooden buildings and people where once there was the open prairie. A survey of all local lumber men shows that buildings completed or contracted for since October 1 total between \$3,500,000 and \$5,000,000.

Gambling and drinking halls filled with dancing girls are open every night, and one may buy openly "red" and "vorn" whiskey at 50 cents a drink. Fortunes are lost overnight at the dice and roulette tables.

FLOOD BENEFIT TO FARMERS

Water Left Fine Gift of Good Earth on Impoverished Lands in Washington.

Sedro Woolley, Wash.—A fine gift of very fertile earth lay from two to five inches deep was left on the inundated farm lands when the flooded Skagit river subsided to its regular channel.

The layer of all had added great value to the valley lands, according to owners. The good, which was the most extensive known here since the early homestead days, lasted from December 10 until the middle of January. The rise of the river was attributed to torrential downpours in the foothills and mountains through which the Skagit flows. The heavy rain washed immense amounts of silt top soil from the hills into the flood and all this material was carried into the valley and deposited.

BLINDNESS DECREASES IN U. S.

Cases Drop From 57,272 in 1916 to 52,617 in 1920, Say Census Figures.

Washington, D. C.—The number of blind persons in the United States decreased from 57,272 in 1916 to 52,617 in 1920, according to figures for the last census announced by the census bureau. The decrease was attributed in part to advanced methods for treatment of blindness and also to education of the public in preventing blindness.

Blue Eyes Show Soft Focus. Copenhagen.—The faces of persons who have blue eyes are more gentle and more liable to fracture than those whose eyes are of other colors, according to investigations made by Dr. Carl Stigved and Dr. Edget Westergaard.

BANK OF POTOSI

POTOSI, MO.

Capital \$15,000 Surplus & Profits \$40,000

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Special Winter Tourist Fares

October 1st, 1922, to April 30th, 1923, return limit May 31st, 1923

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INVITE U. S. CAPITAL IS MASTER AT ARMS

Bulgaria Wants Americans to Build Shipyards at Varna.

Believes Russia Before Many Years Will Emerge From Present State of Disorganization and Will Need Ships.

SIX 'UNKNOWN POLISH' LIVING

French Government Seeks Identity of War Heroes Whose Names Are a Blank.

Paris.—France has six living "unknown soldiers." The only thing that remains a complete blank on the roll of heroes who died during the war, are being cared for by the government, which is seeking to establish their identities.

They have been visited by thousands of persons, but none recognized them, and the minister of pensions has decided to send their photographs and detailed descriptions to the newspapers and printed press in hope that their relatives can be found.

These "Unknown Soldiers" were killed in the battle of Verdun, and their names are a blank on the roll of heroes who died during the war, are being cared for by the government, which is seeking to establish their identities.

ADOPTS CANNIBAL KID

When Louis, N. H. Boy, Found Cannibal Kid, He Took Him Home and He is Now a Member of the Boy Scouts.

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