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The new tariff law is now in force. It may be that in some instances there will be an advance in the price to the consumer on goods on which the import duty has been raised and the Democrats will shout loudly about the iniquity of taxing the consumer for the benefit of the "special interests," but we have heard that ever since there was a tariff and Democrats. The main object of the protective tariff policy of the Republican party is to keep the American rather than the foreign producer busy, and it may be observed that as individuals Democrats favor the protective tariff idea where there own welfare and prosperity is promoted through its application. This is but a common-sense view of the matter. It is not only idle but ridiculous as well, for our Democratic friends to argue politically that the Republicans have passed the new tariff bill for no other purpose than to give the so-called special interests a strangle hold upon the pocketbook of the consumer. There are Republican consumers as well as Democratic consumers, more of them, decidedly, in fact, and they do not fancy being robbed any more than people of other political persuasions. They know enough to vote as intelligently as any upon questions of economic principle. The Underwood tariff law, after being operative for eight years, failed utterly in sustaining the tariff convictions of the party responsible for its enactment. Framed primarily in the fulfillment of the Democratic party's pledge to the people in 1912 to reduce the cost of living, it produced exactly the contrary effect, as every consumer must attest and speak truly. Under that tariff the American people were robbed by the importers, who pocketed the benefits the Underwood tariff promised the consumer. The new tariff law should now be allowed to stand upon its own feet in proof of the correctness of the principle of protection, rather than upon the feet the Democratic politicians would put under it for partisan purposes.

Looks like the Turk will be back in time for Thanksgiving. There are some constitutional "rights" that our arrogant labor leaders might well respect in consistency with their view of their own. During the late primary campaign Senator Reed's favorite thrust at his opponent, Breckinridge Long, was on the prohibition question, asserting that Long was part fish and part camel—he was wet where it was moist and dry where it was arid; and all along the Senator was careful himself not to get either too dry or too wet at any time. Now that R. Brewster, the Republican nominee for senator, has challenged Senator Reed for a showdown on the prohibition question, the latter sustains his shifty trickiness by questioning the sincerity of his opponent's motive. Senator Reed is wet, his record in the senate attests to that, but unless we mistake the man he will never make a direct statement as to whether or not he would favor the repeal of both the Volstead Act and Eighteenth Amendment. He is jockeying for votes.

Where have the Greeks and Turks been getting their munitions? Neither nation has any great productive capacity and neither has wealth or credit that is openly discernible. But Greece has the political friendship of England and the Turks that of France. And that lets in a lot of light on our question. England and France are to all intents and purposes at war with each other over conflicting interests in the Near East.

Ex-Kaiser Bill hasn't got enough of war either, it seems. It is reported he is going to marry again.

This talk about hard times under the Harding administration when the present is contrasted with the past make us, whose recollections drift back over half a century or more, very, not to say extremely, tired. The common run of the people nowadays don't know the meaning of hard times even as we knew them a generation ago. The hard times of today like those of any previous period are considered mostly in the light of the immediate unattainable in luxurious living and discontent with what we have. These are not the prosperous days of war times—for which let us thank God, rather than bewail them—but they are the most prosperous, money come easy, luxurious peace times the American people have ever known. And they will grow better with time and the development of the country and the improvement of the processes of civilization and human understanding, regardless of what party organization may be directing the political destiny of the country as we roll along—that is, if we don't get foolish and rip our good old goose open to get at once what she can only produce in time and alive.

Some of the big railroads are now organizing their own labor unions. Happy thought, why were they so long conceiving it? The severest arraignment of Wilsonism comes from Senator La Follette. The Senator says that for every three men we lost in the late war we made a new millionaire. And yet back in the war days the government was arresting people for saying it was a millionaires war.

During the last year or so of the Wilson administration there was some reduction of the national debt through buying up Liberty bonds as they were being hawked about at a discount of 15 percent and more. This may have been good business acumen on part of the government, but it was treating the original buyers of the bonds, who bought until "it hurt" at 100 cents on the dollar, rather rough. Today, any bond of this government will, when sold, return the original investment in full and some will do even better than that. Under the present administration there will be no cheapening of the nation's just obligations and then profiting thereby.

There was a total eclipse of the sun way off in the southern antipodes one day last week and a lot of scientific guys were on hand poking their spyglasses, camera obscuras and what not at the object with the purpose of proving the correctness or in correctness of the Einsteinian theory of relativity. Of course this is all very important, we gotta know what makes the wheels of the universe go 'round and the cows come home at night, but don't let the solution of those mystic contingencies hold up your pursuit of the essential daily bacon.

MUTE, 10, SUDDENLY SPEAKS
Boy Gains Power After Praying at Altar in Tented Church of Evangelist.

Clarkburg, W. Va.—Clarence McAfee, ten years old, a mute since birth, suddenly gained the power of speech after praying at the altar of a tented church where evangelistic services were being conducted by the Pentecostal denomination.

The story of the seeming miracle was told by Mrs. Ella Tibbett of Sturgis, Mich., the evangelist in charge of the revival. Those acquainted with the boy say he had never spoken before. The case is attended for by various persons who attended the meeting.

Wages in Hungary.
Vienna.—Of table containing the pay of officers of the late allied armies since the Budapest and that of high Hungarian officials published by the newspaper Magyar, shows that a first lieutenant in the Hungarian army receives a salary of 100,000 crowns a year and a private soldier 10,000 crowns a year.

Charge Man, 48, Stole Wife, 52.
Findlay, O.—Michael Misamore, 57-year-old, who charges that Robert E. Egbert, forty-eight, alienated the affections of his fifty-year-old wife, asks \$10,000 damages in the following installment: Three thousand for inducing Mrs. Misamore to leave him; seven thousand for "advertising the fact by taking her automobile trip."

Inactive Liver
"I have had trouble with an inactive liver," wrote Mrs. S. Nichols, of 412 Spencer St., Houston, Texas. "When I would get constipated, I would feel a light, dizzy feeling in my head. To get up in the morning with a lightness in the head and a tremble feeling is often a sign that the stomach is out of order. For this I took *Theford's Black-Draught*, and without a doubt can say I have never found its equal in any liver medicine. It not only cleans the liver, but leaves you in such a good condition, I have used it a long time, when food does not seem to set well, or the stomach is a little sour."

BLACK-DRAUGHT
Liver Medicine

The old home paper for \$1.50.

Republican Ticket.
For Senator in Congress, **K. K. BREWSTER.**
For Judge of Supreme Court—Div. 1, **CONWAY ELDER.**
For Judge of Supreme Court—Div. 2, **Two to be elected, EDWARD HIGBEE, FRANCIS M. HAYWARD.**
For State Superintendent of Schools, **SAM A. BAKER.**
For Member in Congress, 13th Dist., **MARION E. RHODES.**
For Judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, **CHARLES H. DAUES.**
For Judge of Circuit Court, 21st Dist., **V. V. ING.**
For Representative, **CHARLES A. YOUNG.**
For Presiding Judge of the County Court: **W. P. MACLAY.**
For Judge of the County Court, First District, **PERRY BASS.**
For Judge of the County Court, Second District, **J. F. WILLIAMS.**
For Circuit Clerk, **LOVEL BRYAN.**
For County Clerk, **J. D. DECLUE.**
For County Collector, **GEORGE W. MILLER.**
For Prosecuting Attorney, **W. A. COOPER.**
For Probate Judge, **MCKINLEY MCMURTRY.**

SEEK OPPORTUNITY IN WEST
Record of Montana This Year Shows People Are Moving Toward the Rockies.

Helena, Mont.—The tide of immigration in the United States again rolls westward.

Halted by war, by favorable employment conditions in the cities and by the movement away from the farms, immigration to the West has been light since 1915, but 1922 is writing a different story.

To Montana the people are coming by hundreds, according to state statistics. In 1920 there were only 26,214 farms in all of the state. Today United States Department of Agriculture records estimate 60,000.

The total improved farm land acreage in the state has increased 292 percent in ten years, the government says, and the value of farm property has multiplied from \$347,828,770 to \$982,581,208, an increase of 183.5 percent. Live-stock products marketed total about \$25,000,000 each year.

FINGER PRINTS BY RADIO
European Police Are Waging Successful War on Crooks by Adopting Recent Inventions.

New York.—Sending of fingerprints by radio is the latest method to be used in catching international criminals, Richard E. Enright, New York police commissioner, said recently.

Enright, just back from a study of the police systems of Europe, said the life of the crook is made more hazardous because of the co-operation of the police all over the world, made possible by recent inventions.

Even pictures of suspects can be sent by radio and telegraphed to all parts of the world, said Enright.

"The master minds of the police departments of the world are now engaged in stacking the cards against the international crook," said Enright. "There is a greater degree of co-operation than ever before."

CROSSING PACIFIC IN A JUNK
Danish Captain on His Way From Shanghai in Little Vessel of Chinese Model.

Victoria, B. C.—Out on the toiling Pacific seaman between Asia and North America, sails a cockle-shell, 18-foot Chinese junk, bearing Capt. George Ward of Shanghai, a native of Denmark, who is on his way to this port, according to advice broadcast here on liners arriving recently from the Orient.

With a crew of three Chinese, Captain Ward is making this daring trip from China to Victoria, and to prove his lifelong contention that a Chinese junk, despite its appearance, is the most seaworthy craft afloat. The junk which he is using for his trip, however, was specially built for him in China, and is fitted with comfortable living quarters and a weather compass. Otherwise she is one of the typical affairs that float in Chinese waters.

RELICS FROM EGYPT
Interesting New Discoveries on View in London.

Graves of Countess and Royal Servants at Abydos Belong to Date as Unbelievably Remote as 5,000 Years B. C.

London.—Most intensely interesting are the relics brought back by Prof. Flinders Petrie the great Egyptologist, and his associates from the tombs near Abydos. The precious fruits of his winter's search are on view at University College.

The graves at Abydos were those of courtiers and royal servants of the first dynasty kings, and the treasures that were buried with them belong to a date almost unbelievably remote—about 5,000 years B. C. These tombs were not known 20 years ago when Professor Petrie explored the famous tombs of the first dynasty kings. There are hundreds of them, and it is thought, from the evidence of many burials of some time, that in those times the women of a king were sequestered wholly on his tomb.

The bodies were not mummified but lying on their sides with their belongings round them—gold—beads, blue knives, copper tools, and of special interest, pieces used in games. There are some exquisitely carved figures of Hots in ivory, probably part of a game in which these little figures were pushed along a board in pursuit of a hare. There are also bronze copper needles, perhaps from the stock-trade of the court dressmaker, and a great deal of pottery and vessels in alabaster, all nearly perfect after 5,000 years.

One is struck once more by the evidence of a very finished civilization in the delicacy and refinement of these implements and decorations brought from "the dark backward and abysm of time."

The exhibition is rich in tablets of later dynasties from the same site. One of the eighteenth dynasty is noticeable because the dead man does not pray for funeral offerings in the common form, but only that the gods may grant him "a heart that is sweet every day."

A great deal of important work was done also at Oxyrhynchus, notably in exploration of the great Roman theater which held 10,000 people—one of the noblest spectacles of antiquity.

MODELS FLOWERS IN BUTTER

Mrs. Alice M. Cooksley of Oakland, Cal., is the world's greatest "butter sculptress," and is coming to the Central States Fair and Exposition at Atmore to show the delicacies of Wilton's what beautiful things can be made of butter. Before her marriage, Mrs. Cooksley specialized in making in clay, and being out of clay one day she tried making some flowers of butter. The result was so striking that she has been working in butter exclusively since. The photograph shows a sample of her work.

Department of Justice Makes Best Record in Its History
Has Performed a Judicious Amount of Work, Successfully Defended Government and Instituted Proceedings Against War Frauds.

C. S. REPRESENTATIVE JOSEPH WALSH (MASS), MEMBER HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

The activities and accomplishments of the Department of Justice during the past 15 months comprise the most successful record that department has made since its establishment. The largest amount of business in the history of that department has been transacted for the current year on less money than was appropriated for the preceding year.

A veritable avalanche of business was clogging the dockets in nearly every United States District Court and new cases being entered in unprecedented numbers when Attorney General Daugherty took charge of the Department of Justice March 4, 1921. He found the department disorganized. It was necessary to make a survey not only of his own force but of the various cases pending in the several United States Courts throughout the country. This gigantic task was accomplished with thoroughness and dispatch.

Early in Mr. Daugherty's Attorney General Daugherty began an investigation of the so-called War Frauds cases. After he had thoroughly surveyed the situation and he and his staff were ready to proceed he asked for an appropriation of half a million dollars to enable him to employ additional and competent special attorneys to conduct the actual work of grand jury investigation and prosecution. The men whom he selected for this task are skilled lawyers. Former Senator Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado, a Democrat who was conspicuous in the Senate investigation of the street scandal; former Congressman U. F. Reavis, of Nebraska, who was a member of the House Committee which investigated the operations of the War Department; former Congressman R. D. MacClough, of Ohio, also a member of that committee; and Mr. Arthur Steinhilber, of New York, who assisted Charles E. Hughes in the famous aircraft inquiry of 1917, and who was also employed as Special Counsel for the House Committee on investigating war expenditures. It is safe to say that staff could have been selected who were better qualified by their legal attainments and by their particular experience and knowledge of the war fraud situation.

Never in the history of the Department of Justice have the activities been so judiciously prosecuted as during the last 15 months. For the first time jail sentences were imposed as a punishment for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act in the case of United States vs. Alexander Reed, et al. The department at this time has under investigation more than 50 cases of alleged violations of the Anti-Trust Act and has pending in the courts 26 such cases. Since March 4, 1921, the Attorney General's office has won 183 cases in the United States Supreme Court and lost 41. In that time it has tried 166 suits in the various United States Courts and won 119. The department has been very successful in defending the government in the United States Court of Claims where litigation has greatly increased as a result of war contracts and tax cases. Twenty suits were decided in this court on June 12, in which the Attorney General's department appeared for the government. In three of these cases the government sued for the arrears of \$16,612,653. The total of the amounts allowed was only \$3,351.

This in brief is an outline of some of the more important activities of the Department of Justice since March 4, 1921. An enormous amount of work has been performed and every branch of the judicial service is characterized by every intelligence and dispatch. The record of the department under the present administration not only reflects great credit upon Attorney General Daugherty and President Harding, but it vindicates the confidence and respect of the people everywhere in the courts and in those in whom the responsibility and power of administering the law is invested. It will remain for people that this is a government of laws and not of men.

ROMANCE ENDS IN A GRAND ROW
Jack Sanborn and His Bride Part and Skeletons Rattle in Family Closets.

KIN INVOLVED IN CHARGES
Young Wife Says Husband, Knee on Her Chest, Forced Her to Sign Paper Accusing Her Aged Guardian Uncle of Abuse.

New York.—Said a young wife of Boston, as well as of two last winter, she and skeleton are getting rattled after three as the bones in a dozen family closets are rattling loudly and tamely.

The long buried family skeletons started on their rampage about the time the five-months romance of young Jack Sanborn and his bride, Eleanor Montgomery Sanborn, blew up with a bang that was heard from Cape Cod to Sable Hook.

Sanborn is a son of Otto Sanborn, of coffee fame, and his bride was the ward of W. Robert Montgomery, former president of the Hamilton National bank here.

Marriage Made to Order.

Their marriage was made to order. The Sanborns were desirous of marrying off their son, according to reports, and Montgomery, his past unknown, was anxious to see the girl married.

The sixteen-year-old bride claims that Sanborn deserted her after five months of wedded life.

Then came more scandal. In possession of the Sanborn lawyers is a letter signed by Eleanor in which she charges that her aged guardian uncle abused her before her marriage.

But says she:

"I signed that paper because Jack held me by the throat, put his knee on my chest and threatened to kill me unless I would write what he told me. He wanted to get \$100,000 out of my uncle."

When Wade Robert heard about the letter and the charges it contained he threw them both out on their own resources. Up to that time he had been supporting them.

Now Eleanor is living in a hotel alone with girl friends.

Uncle Refuses to Forgive.

She has tearfully begged her uncle to accept her version of the charges and forgive her but he has shown no sign of relenting.

"I heard of many things around the lobster palace of New York, but I never heard of such a thing in Boston until I discovered that Jack was forced out as a dancing partner on a boat master's table at the Colonial hotel."

More skeletons. Eleanor's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Montgomery are divorced. So are the Sanborns, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Montgomery are divorced ten years ago while president of the Hamilton National bank and now the Sanborn lawyer is deciding on what action to take with the letter of charges placed in his hands.

And Mrs. Eleanor Sanborn, who four months ago was a principal in one of the most brilliant weddings of the season in Boston, is now deserted by her husband, cast off by her parents, spurned by her guardian uncle and abandoned to end shelter with friends.

TIBET SECRETS TO BE UNVEILED
Great Britain About to Send a Mission to That Little Known Land.

CAREFUL STUDY TO BE MADE
Explorers and Scientists Will Examine Rare Books and Manuscripts and Thoroughly Investigate Customs on the "Roof of the World."

London.—Great Britain intends to make a thorough study of the little known land of Tibet, where deity worship and belief in ghosts still exist.

A mission composed of some of Great Britain's ablest explorers, scientists, missionaries and ethnologists soon will leave London for the city of Lhasa, which is buried behind the world's greatest rampart of mountains, the Himalayas, between India and China. The mission will proceed under the auspices of the International Buddhist union, representing all schools of Buddhism, including the Buddhist society of the United States.

Rare Books to Be Studied.

The mission will make a closer investigation of the Tibetan people, their customs, religion and language than has yet been possible, together with a study of rare books and manuscripts known to exist in the monastic libraries. These are expected to prove of the greatest value, not only to Buddhist scholarship and to the study of comparative religion, but in filling many gaps that at present exist in the world's knowledge of the early history of a country which to the present day is veiled in mystery.

The Tibetans live in mountain strongholds 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, 500 feet higher than Mount Whitney, the highest peak in the United States. They have always proved inhospitable to foreigners and to the introduction of modern ideas.

Little is known of the origin of the people. Local tradition has it that the progenitors of the race were "a shepherd of the Himalayas" and an ape from the plains of Hindustan.

The last foreigner in Tibet was an American missionary, Dr. A. L. Shelton of San Francisco, who spent 17 years at Lhatang, near the China-Tibetan border.

Last of Theorists.

In its form of government Tibet is one of the few remaining theocracies in the world. The people lead a nomadic life. Monogamy, polygamy and polyandry flourish. Under the polyandrous system the eldest son of a family marries a woman and she becomes the common wife of himself and his brothers.

Doctor Shelton found that the Tibetan woman usually married three or four brothers, and in one case that case under his observation a woman had six brothers for husbands. The eldest brother is considered the father and the other brothers the uncles of the family.

Woman occupies a superior position. She is master of the home and takes care of the house, the raising of the young deer, ground to powder, and considered by the Tibetans infallible medicinal remedies for all ills and are even held in high favor as table delicacies.

Thousands of years of isolation have prevented the progress of the people. There is no public instruction. Public forms of worship prevail. Only the most elemental forms of government exist.

Offenders against the law, which is derived largely from the Kanjur, the Buddhist bible, a work of 108 volumes, are punished by having their hands and feet amputated.

When a Tibetan dies his body is dismembered and fed to vultures. The people are extremely poor. They dress in sheepskins and the usual rule is one garment to a person.

Missing 42 Years, Returns, Rich.

Allentown, Pa.—Charles Kresney had no use for a stranger who called and offered him a fancy price for his fine home. The stranger next begged Kresney to allow him to tell his fortune, and probably he consented. The fortune teller revealed such remarkable facts about his past life that Kresney was amazed. Then a great truth dawned on him. The visitor was his brother, Elmer, who left for the West in 1880. Since that time he has made a name among gold in California and in rich.

INN MADE FAMOUS BY DICKENS IS FOR SALE

London.—The Leather Bottle, known to Dickens lovers the world over, is for sale. It is the "clean and commodious ale-house" in the little Kent village of Cobham.

It was thither Mr. Pickwick, accompanied by the faithful Snodgrass and Winkle, followed Mr. Tupman on receipt of the plaintive letter from Mr. Tupman which announced that he had been "deserted by a lovely and fascinating creature." He wrote to Pickwick: "Any letter addressed to me at 'The Leather Bottle,' Cobham, Kent, will be forwarded—supposing I still exist. I hasten from the sight of the world which has become odious to me."

The old inn contains many Dickens relics. The hanging sign bears a picture of Pickwick addressing the club.

Head the Journal regularly, but subscribe for it. \$1.50.

INDIAN RELICS FOUND

Salina, Kan.—Relics of the days when the Indians roamed the central Kansas prairies are being taken out of the sand pits east of Salina. Bones of large and unusual animals have heretofore been found in this neighborhood, but these bones that are now being found in the sand pits are unlike anything ever seen here. The most of the specimens have large teeth, well preserved, while others are badly decayed. In addition to the bones many large bullets of lead, that used by having come in contact with some object, are found.



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