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FRANK FREYTAG
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DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET
 FOR PRESIDENT—
WOODROW WILSON
 of New Jersey

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT—
THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL
 of Indiana

THE PRESIDENT AND ENGLAND
 The harm that has been done to America by the British censorship and blacklist as applied to American mails and commerce has been large and is a violation of the principles of neutrality and business intercourse. Lloyd-George and other British statesmen in recent over-frank statements have disclosed that the censorship and blacklist are used, not alone for military purposes, but for purposes of commercial advantage. Trade secrets of American firms, gained by British rifling of the mails between neutral countries, are placed at the disposal of British firms, and used by them to convert America's customers into England's customers.

The wrong is flagrant and unpardonable. Fortunately the government at Washington is not helpless to protect American rights. The late session of congress, just before adjourning placed in the hands of President Wilson ample power to bring Great Britain within the scope of the law by retaliatory measures.

That the situation is serious is admitted. Retaliation, if it is necessary to resort to it, may bring on a trade war that will be enormously costly to both nations, and persist long after peace has been declared. It is a weapon not to be taken up except as a next-to-the-last resort—the last step, short of war, that will serve to protect our rights and assert our honor as an independent nation.

President Wilson is moving, therefore, with his accustomed careful deliberation. He is being criticised for being too slow, it is true. But in precisely the same way he was criticised for the patience and forbearance he exercised in bringing to a friendly conclusion our serious differences with the German government. The success of his efforts, which saved us from a break in diplomatic relations and probable war, was worth the delay. So, in this instance, if he can bring Great Britain to time without having to resort to commercial warfare, if not actual war, it will have been worth all it is costing us in temporary loss and injury to national pride.

But President Wilson proved, in the German negotiations, that there is a limit to his forbearance. So it will be found in the case of England. That limit, according to Washington reports, is fast being reached. He realizes that the frame of mind of the great combatants across the sea is that of madmen, battling blindly not merely for supremacy but for existence. He realizes the supreme importance to civilization of keeping this great republic neutral and at peace. That is why he has made allowances, why he is making allowances, why he tries again and again, by peaceful, reasonable means, to bring the wrongdoers to recognition of American rights and interests. He knows that the prayer and hope of the American people is peace, and not only peace but friendly relations with all the belligerents.

But all this does not imply that in the case of England any more than in that of Germany, President Wilson will surrender American rights—or that the American people wish him to. He will not—and they do not. The crisis in our quarrel with England is apparently fast approaching, and once the issue is clearly drawn England will learn, as Germany learned, how firm the President of the United States can be.

WILL THE REPUBLICANS DARE?
 The program which the Republican managers are now arranging to make a campaign issue of President Wilson's action in preventing the threatened railroad strike, will be welcomed by all Democrats and all good citizens. Before these issue makers go so far that they cannot back down and out, they should again read President Wilson's strike settlement plan which he outlined to congress in his address before that body and which was:

1. Immediate provision for the enlargement of the interstate commerce commission to meet its duties.
2. An eight-hour day as the legal

basis of work and wages for train operatives.

3. The appointment of a commission to observe the actual workings of the eight-hour day and report the facts to congress.

4. Authorizing the interstate commerce commission to take wages and working conditions into consideration in fixing rates.

5. Provision for compulsory public investigation of labor disputes in railroad operation before a strike or lock-out may be declared.

6. Lodging in the hands of the president power to operate railroads in case of military necessity and to draft train crews and administrative officials for that purpose.

Owing to legislative conditions in Washington, congress passed only the president's recommendations, and provided that the commission to be appointed should report in not less than six months or more than nine months after the eight-hour day went into effect, Jan. 1, 1917. But the rest of the president's program is bound to become the most important work of congress in its next session. The enactment of the emergency legislation has furnished a breathing spell for the full consideration that is necessary.

What do Mr. Hughes and his reactionary Republican managers propose to do with their "issue"?

Will they pledge themselves to repeal the eight-hour day on March 5, 1917, and force a general railroad strike?

Will they pledge themselves to oppose compulsory public investigations of railroad labor disputes before a strike can be declared?

Will they pledge themselves to throw this whole question back where it was before the president grappled with it, and thereby put the American people at the mercy of the railroad unions and the railroad presidents?

No doubt Wall street wants Mr. Hughes and his Bourbon managers to fight the president's program, and Wall street pays the Republican freight. The president can well afford to encourage them. There is no better court of arbitration on an issue of that kind than the American people.

HUGHES HAS "FOUND IT"
 You will remember that when Mr. Hughes resigned from the bench to make his forlorn and issueless race against Mr. Wilson for the presidency, he announced when tendering his resignation that "I do so with extreme reluctance and only because of a critical period in the nation's history—a national exigency which demands my services."

Now—that for several weeks after Candidate Hughes had uttered these most certainly fine sounding words, he has been galloping frantically around the country hunting for "that national exigency"—which he saw so plainly when it pulled him from the bench and into the campaign, but somehow or other as soon as he started to find it, he was faced with the failure which he had no right but to expect—until now.

Now again he has found it, for he is declaring that the passage of the eight-hour law is the paramount issue, transcending in importance all other problems before the American people.

Mr. Hughes has tried out one "exigency" after another on the public, only to find the public indifferent and unresponsive. Now that this latest "exigency" has come along—an issue incoherent and unformed at the time Mr. Hughes wrote his letter of acceptance—the distracted candidate grabs at it with all his fingers and toes. He forgets all about the tremendously important issues that compelled him to doff the ermine to save the country just a few weeks ago. Those issues still live; the "exigencies" are still acute. But Mr. Hughes found his dismay, he had the wrong side of them; that the country doesn't want to be "saved" according to his own peculiar formula. And so its three cheers for the "new paramount."

It is all right, of course, Mr. Hughes is entitled to talk about what he pleases. But his actions in the past week is an open confession that his solemn and stately periods of two months ago were nothing but pure bunkum. If the American people aren't intelligent enough to see it, then we greatly miss our guess.

Either Mr. Hughes was merely playing cheap politics when he prated about crises and exigencies as an excuse for his running for president, or else he is willing to leave all the exigencies and crises to take care of themselves while he seeks election on a brand new issue because he deems the new issue more popular.

Mr. Hughes commanded and deserved, a great deal more of popular respect when he was "100 per cent a judge" than he does now as "100 per cent a candidate."

Of course the Republican congressional committee has the right to

"think" that they "will win with Dr. Jake Geiger"—and they will have several more "thinks" coming—and then several more—before they get through with what the Democrats of the Fourth district think to the contrary.

When Hughes starts out on that second tour with a protection tariff theme he will have more to answer for than he had in the trip just concluded, when he was never able to answer ANY of the ten leading questions that all of the voters wanted to hear him answer—and they are still waiting.

Senator Stone's answer to the traducers of President Wilson in reference to the president's action in the railroad strike, is characteristic of Missouri's great senator. Messrs. Hughes, Roosevelt, Root, Lodge, Penrose, Crane, Morgan and Perkins will hardly reply.

We are told that Taft is to speak in St. Joseph for Hughes. If he does as well for Hughes as he did for himself when here on his presidential campaign tour, Hughes may possibly get seventeen or eighteen votes in St. Joseph and Buchanan County.

With 25,000 people attending the Democratic state rallies held last week, it does not look to a man up a tree as if the Democratic state ticket was in "much danger," as the "steamed" Gazette would have us to believe.

A few more such "editorial remarks" as those of the "steamed" Gazette relative to the Maine election result—"steadying the markets, etc." and the people will begin to believe that there are still editorial writers who have not as yet had a hearing in certain courts.

The St. Joseph silk stocking contingent of the G. O. P. is organizing to shut out the cotton socked statesmen. The newly organized Republican campaign committee shows this conclusively.

By the time that the automobile scorchers—at the rate that they are now progressing—get through running down people, there will be no need of a St. Joseph census in 1920.

Come to St. Joseph next week and take part in our fashion show. It will be the big event of the year and the merchants of this city will show you the niftiest assortment of late styles that you ever laid your eyes on.

Buchanan County Democrats offer a ticket to the voters for November that is one that all good people can

to. It is a ticket made up of men who will do their full duty to the voters who elect them.

How did it possibly escape the British censor—the cry of France that it is tired of allowing its soldiers to do the dying while England conserves her forces, and allows the other fellows to do the dying.

Ex-governor of ex-Kansas Missouri Herby Hadley has tumbled into the Missouri campaign to dispute some of the charges against him of his mismanagement of the state when he played governor.

In the death of Miss Lou Tatt, St. Joseph loses a woman who was of great benefit to the poor of this city—a woman who lived unselfishly for others and not for self.

More practical farmers and less "college farmers" who wanted to blow their own horns would have helped St. Joseph wonderfully at the land bank hearing Wednesday.

If a few more such "talks" as Gromer put up had been made Wednesday St. Joseph's chances for a land bank location, we imagine, would have been few and far between.

St. Joseph will be in fashionable attire next week and we want all of our suburban friends to come in and "dress up."

The toot of a personal laudatory horn lands no land banks. Facts and proven figures and shown conditions do the work.

Missouri Democrats never put out a better state ticket—and it will be elected from Gardner down to constable of Washington township.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo was given a real Missouri welcome when he was here Wednesday.

There are some exceedingly curious features in the new police deal—some that no one understands.

The Republicans always win in September and October. The Democrats win in November.

Shakeups in the St. Joseph police department are as frequent as Hughes' campaign speeches.

That newly organized silk stocking "Republican" club has put the cottons in the nine hole.

Well, we all hope to land that land bank.

term of this court.
 A Copy.
 Attest: ROSS C. COX,
 (SEAL) By Stella Whitehead, Deputy Clerk.
 R. E. Culver, George W. Groves, O. W. Watkins, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION
 STATE OF MISSOURI
 County of Buchanan
 In the Buchanan County Circuit Court, to the October Term, A. D. 1916.
 Reinsort Brothers Construction Company, Plaintiff, vs. George E. Silver, Defendant.
 Now at this day came the plaintiff by its attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, in vacation, that said defendant, George E. Silver, is a non-resident of the State of Missouri, and does not reside therein, it is ordered that said non-resident defendant be notified by publication, as required by law, that said plaintiff has commenced its suit in this Court

against said defendant by petition, the object and general nature of which is to enforce a lien of the tax bills mentioned in plaintiff's petition; that unless the said George E. Silver shall be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be begun and held at the Court House, in the City of St. Joseph, in Buchanan County, State of Missouri, on the 2nd day of October, 1916, on or before the third day of said term, to answer plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken for confessed as to him and judgment rendered accordingly, and said property sold to pay said judgment and costs.
 It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the St. Joseph Observer, a newspaper published in the County of Buchanan, for four weeks successively, the last insertion of which to be at least fifteen days before the next October term of this Court.
 A Copy. Attest: ROSS C. COX, Clerk.
 (SEAL) By STELLA WHITEHEAD, D. C.
 W. N. Linn, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NO. 8021
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE
BURNES NATIONAL BANK
 At St. Joseph, in the State of Missouri, at the close of business on Sept. 12, 1916.

RESOURCES	
1. Loans and discounts.....	\$1,488,473.33
2. Total.....	\$1,488,473.33
3. Overdrafts, secured, none; unsecured, \$365.64.....	365.64
4. U. S. bonds.....	145,000.00
(a) U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value).....	20,000.00
(b) U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value).....	125,000.00
(c) U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits (par value).....	125,000.00
5. Total U. S. bonds.....	145,000.00
6. Bonds, securities, etc.....	30,897.51
(a) Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged.....	30,897.51
7. Total bonds, securities, etc.....	30,897.51
8. Stock of federal reserve bank (50 per cent of subscription).....	5,000.00
9. Net amount due from federal reserve bank.....	5,000.00
10. Net amount due from approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago and St. Louis.....	745,568.82
11. Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 10 or 11).....	856,474.31
12. Net amount due from clearing houses.....	32,234.94
13. Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank.....	1,709.28
14. (a) Outside checks and other cash items.....	7,115.23
(b) Fractional currency, nickels and cents.....	1,874.06
15. Notes of other national banks.....	5,389.23
16. Federal reserve bank notes.....	17,480.00
17. Federal reserve notes.....	2,580.00
18. Federal reserve notes.....	7,840.00
19. Coin and certificates.....	112,475.00
20. Legal tender notes.....	11,700.00
21. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer.....	7,000.00
22. Customers' liability under letters of credit.....	17,940.00
23. Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" by this bank based on imports and exports only. (See Sec. 13, Federal Reserve Act.).....	5,233.00
Total.....	\$3,617,118.45
LIABILITIES	
24. Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 200,000.00
25. Surplus fund.....	100,000.00
26. (a) Undivided profits.....	33,373.45
(b) Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid.....	9,171.73
27. Circulating notes outstanding.....	44,807.70
28. Net amount due to banks and bankers.....	1,808,763.14
29. Demand deposits.....	1,502,744.50
30. Individual deposits subject to check.....	156,012.73
31. Certificates of deposit due in less than 90 days.....	6,224.18
32. Cashier's checks outstanding.....	17,287.70
33. United States deposits.....	7,281.40
34. Postal savings deposits.....	1,450,500.37
35. Total demand deposits, items 30, 31, 32, 33, 34.....	3,223,125.84
36. Other time deposits.....	17,040.00
37. Cash letters of credit or travelers' checks outstanding.....	5,233.00
38. Acceptances based on imports and exports.....	5,233.00
Total.....	\$3,617,118.45

State of Missouri, County of Buchanan, ss:
 I, Geo. A. Nelson, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of September, 1916.
 (Seal) MILDRED L. CHUTE, Notary Public.
 My commission expires Oct. 21, 1918.
 Correct—Attest:
 JOHN D. RICHARDSON,
 R. W. POWELL,
 CHAS. J. SCHNECKER,
 Directors

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ORDER OF PUBLICATION
 In the Circuit Court of Buchanan County, Missouri, to the October Term, 1916.
 Abby Bloomer, Fannie O'Connor, Abbie Bloomer, Annie Bloomer and Helen M. Bloomer, Plaintiffs, vs. Alexander M. Mitchell and Mary A. Mitchell, and the unknown consorts, heirs, devisees, donees, alienees, or immediate, mesne or remote, voluntary or involuntary grantees of Alexander M. Mitchell, deceased, Defendants.
 It is, therefore, ordered by the Clerk of this Court, in vacation, that the Defendants, Alexander M. Mitchell and Mary A. Mitchell, and the unknown consorts, heirs, devisees, donees, alienees, or immediate, mesne or remote, voluntary or involuntary grantees of the said Alexander M. Mitchell, be notified by publication, as required by law, that the plaintiffs have commenced their suit in this Court against said defendants and against said unknown persons, by petition, the object and general nature of which is to ascertain, determine and adjudicate the claims, right, title and interests of the parties plaintiffs and defendants in and to the above described real estate, and that unless said defendants and said above unknown persons shall be and appear at the next term of this Court to be begun and held in the City of St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri, on the first Monday of October, 1916, on or before the third day of said term, to answer plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and an order, decree and judgment rendered accordingly, vesting the title to said above described real estate in the plaintiffs by limitations, and barring and enjoining the defendants and said unknown persons from setting up or claiming any right, title, interest or claim in or to, or lien upon any part of the above described real estate.
 It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the St. Joseph Observer, a newspaper published in the City of St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri, for four weeks successively, the last insertion of which to be at least fifteen days before the next October, 1916.

THE LEADER We Never Misrepresent Our Goods **THE LEADER**

St. Joseph's
Fall Festival and Dress-Up Week
 Next Week, September 25th to 30th, 1916

We cordially invite you to come to this fine entertainment that the merchants of St. Joseph have arranged for your enjoyment. A fine show at the Auditorium every day, auto parade on Thursday, and airship flights on three days—all free. You can get free tickets for the show here at our store. Come and make our nice store your home and headquarters while you are here.

Our New Fall Goods Are All Here
 And we will take pleasure in showing you our superb new suits, our new coats, new dresses, new skirts, new raincoats, new waists, new silks and dress goods, new gloves, new hosiery, new laces, new underwear, new corsets, etc.

Also in Our Fine Carpet Department
 A splendid line of new and handsome rugs, dainty curtains, beautiful cretonnes and draperies, the good kind of linoleum, satisfactory window shades, lamp shades, carpet sweepers, cedar chests, etc.

We Deal in Goods and Garments
 that have good quality and that in point of style and fashion reflect the newest and latest ideas and what is worthy of your interest and approval.

"We never misrepresent our goods."
The Leader
 Sturgis, Ellingwood & Goerman Dry Goods Co.
 605 to 611 Felix Street, St. Joseph, Mo.
 We rebate railroad fares.