

THE ST. JOSEPH OBSERVER

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THE RETAILERS FIGHT THE TARIFF

Every retailer on Fifth street—and for that matter in St. Joseph—has taken a decided stand against the inflationary Fordney tariff bill which the republican majority in Congress is now trying to—will force upon the people. The retail division of the Chamber of Commerce is understood to have advised Congressman Plaut as well as the other members of the Missouri delegation, to work against this tariff on commercial business and this protest is in line with a campaign against unwarranted increases in retail prices which the St. Joseph merchants see it possible for the manufacturers to thus impose. The retailers are tired of taking the blame for high prices and they do not propose to let a new tariff, or anything else responsible to high prices, get by without a protest.

Every single item of tariff is higher under the Fordney bill, and not only higher than under the present Underwood measure, but higher than under the McKinley or Payne-Aldrich bills. From the schedule here are some of the "features":

Wire nails, now duty free, will pay a duty of 4 1/2 cents a pound under the Fordney measure, and every man who builds a house or a garage or a chicken coop will help foot the bill.

Sewing needles, some of which are made in this country, and which are now imported under a 20 per cent tariff, would pay \$1.15 a thousand, plus 10 per cent. The present price of 5 cents a package of twenty-five amounted to \$2 a gross, about the same as the new tariff alone would be.

Scissors and shears, now taxed 20 per cent, would pay from 10 to 25 cents a pair, plus 50 to 55 per cent. Scissors that sold before the war for 50 cents would thus pay a duty of more than half that.

Razors, now paying 25 to 55 per cent duty, would pay 20 to 40 cents a piece, plus 50 per cent. A half dollar English blade would thus pay a tariff of 55 cents.

Surgical instruments that are now taxed 20 to 50 per cent would pay 50 cents to \$1 a dozen plus 40 per cent. Crude aluminum tariff would be increased from 2 cents a pound, the present rate, to 2 cents under the Fordney bill. Aluminum plates now taxed 2 1/2 cents would pay 9 cents.

Glove leathers would be considerably increased in every line. The tariff on twelve-inch leather gloves, now \$1 a dozen, would be raised to \$4, with an additional 50 cents for every inch in length, and additional duties for linings and embroidered backs. On a twenty-two-inch glove the tariff would be \$15 a dozen.

Men's leather gloves up to twelve inches long, now taxed \$1 a dozen, would be taxed \$5. This item is put forward by former Congressman Liltner, who came from the glove manufacturing district, and is always called in to write glove tariffs.

Cotton gloves, such as used to be purchased in France and Germany for 25 to 50 cents a pair, and are now imported under a 25 per cent duty, would be taxed \$2 a dozen. Cotton hosiery, now worth \$1 a dozen and paying 30 per cent tariff, will pay 70 cents a dozen plus 15 per cent.

Cotton hosiery is not much of an issue now, but it has been, and will be again. This is one of the increased cost items that will fall on the people least able to bear the burden.

Cotton hosiery worth \$2 to \$3 a dozen and taxed 50 per cent would pay \$1.20 a dozen plus 15 per cent under the Fordney bill. The \$2 to \$3 a dozen kind, also taxed 50 per cent now, would be taxed \$2 a dozen plus 15 per cent. Thus the \$2 quality would pay \$1.50 tariff and the \$3 quality \$2.25 tariff. Ninety per cent of all kinds of hosiery except women is made in this country.

A long chapter could be written on the wool schedules in the Fordney bill. It makes the duty on wool 24 cents. Blankets that now pay 25 per cent flat would pay 29 cents a pound and 30 per cent, about the equivalent of a 50 per cent duty. A certain \$5 blanket now costs the American merchant \$8.22 and will cost him \$10.48 if the new measure is passed. Only a small amount of woolen goods and manufactures is imported.

MARK TWAIN IS VINDICATED The great Missouri humorist, Mark Twain, adored palamas, and late as it is he has finally been vindicated

for the United National Clothiers, in sixteenth annual convention in Chicago assembled, put the official "thumbs-down" on palamas and heralded to the world the advent of the "coat-sleeve" nightie, or trouserless variety of the garment adored by the genial genius of Hamlet, Mo.

The new nocturnal dress for masculines is a double-breasted arrangement that reaches to the shins, and buttons up, or too-fastens up, in neat array in bewildering colors, ranging from heliotrope to elephant's breath gray, with occasional lemon tinge. Blueish collars and ragon sleeves are also mentioned in the dispatches. Not dwarfed—as the rough would observe.

Commenting upon such progress in the fashions, we would observe that palamas are handy things to have on when one's train is wrecked or the hotel catches fire, but for the mere purpose of sleeping comfortably and without disturbing physical phenomena, the good-darn nightshirt is mighty hard to beat!

NINE HUNDRED PERCENTERS NEED PROTECTION

A clean-up of 900 per cent on its business during the war is the record of one of those "infant industries" that the republican congress is now proposing to give protection through a tariff. Another "infant industry" that congress must have protection or be ruined by knit goods and hosiery, despite the fact that the official figures show but \$1,000,000 worth of hosiery and knit goods imported to \$4,000,000 of these commodities exported. If American producers are able to pay the expense of moving so much hosiery and knit goods to Europe and consents there with foreign manufacturers, why can't they undersell foreign manufacturers here?

The fraud of the plea that American manufacturers and American labor must be protected from "cheap foreign labor" becomes evident when the government figures on the exchange of goods are considered. In 1921 American manufacturers sold \$2,225,000,000 in foreign markets, while European countries, including Germany, invaded our markets to the extent of only \$744,000,000. We can and do undersell Europe in its own markets. Why can't we undersell Europe in our own market?

What of the farmer? Consider the agricultural "protective" schedules. Figures show that, with the exception of wool, importations of agricultural products are so small that they do not affect domestic prices; for because of our large exportable surplus the maximum domestic price is fixed by the world price, subject of course to the manipulations of Chicago speculators. And in the matter of wool, sheep raisers would be much better off if they would secure a truth in labels bill that would require manufacturers to stop substituting shoddy for wool. Wool manufacturers can regulate the price they pay for fleeces by diluting their stocks. No tariff will stop that.

Nobody except the big manufacturers who have a practical monopoly of their products will net gains from the tariff. Even the wool grower will lose what little he may get in possible advanced prices of wool taken from him in purchasing the factory products that he must have. It is figured that the tariff will put an additional burden on consumers, including farmers, of \$2,000,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000 a year—a load as heavy as the taxation now fixed to pay the expense of the war.

The tariff will benefit only a mere handful who fear that without it they cannot maintain high prices set in the days of profiteering. There is no enthusiasm in the senate for the schedule, where it is recognized that, with this nation creditor to the world and a heavy surplus production to be disposed of, America should do everything possible to stimulate selling abroad; where it is realized that, without money, Europe must send products here in order to buy ours.

Senator McCumber presented a painful spectacle when he pleaded on the floor of the senate with manufacturers not to take advantage of the opportunity the tariff would give them to hoist prices. It was painful because of the sheer insincerity the performance pictured.

The fact is that those who will fatten their own pocketbooks under the tariff are those who heaped the political out fall in 1920, and who have left a \$2,000,000 deficiency in the chest. That deficiency was left for a purpose, as was disclosed recently when the threat was made by certain interests that they would not make it good if an adjusted compensation bill was passed. It was left as a club to force congress to "come across" with a tariff drawn by the attorneys of the interests.

"Newberryism" comes high.

A MEANING ALL ITS OWN That good old rag, "Every Little Movement Has a Meaning All Its Own," was an extreme favorite a few years ago—but no one dreamed that

here a decade later it would come back—which it has—but the orchestras are not thumping it out on Broadway now, even if it has come back, but they are ripping off "Yoo Hoo," or something like that, for the flappers to step on the scandal walk.

To the tune of "Every Movement" we watch the political "scandal walk." It is no mean affair, either. No lack of goody company is there. Fabulous wealth is represented. But pendulous lamps spread too radiant a light on the scene. And the dancers are roused. Their hearse unceasingly becoming evident. Shadows appear on the wall. What is there? Just handwritings. But it left this record:

Truman H. Newberry sits in a purchased seat in the United States senate. Price—hundreds of thousands of dollars. Received O. K. of the administration.

Nat Goldstone's hands stained with gold during the republican national convention in 1920. Rewarded by President Harding with an appointment as collector of internal revenue. But the entire nation objected to the comedy. To quiet the angry crowd, Nat refused to accept the nomination and to further embarrass his friends in Washington.

Despite denials of Attorney General Daugherty and of administration senate leaders that he helped obtain a pardon for Charles W. Morse, financier and shipbuilder, from Atlanta penitentiary in 1912, the Congressional Record now contains photographic copies of letters and contracts showing that Daugherty and an Atlanta attorney were to receive \$25,000 from Morse if they obtained presidential commutation of pardon for Morse.

Secretary of the Interior Hall and Secretary of the Navy Denby secretly leased oil lands to a great corporation. The public knew nothing about the contract until the transaction was completed. An investigation is proceeding.

Scandals in the bureau of engravings concerning alleged duplication of bonds involving fifty millions of money. An investigation is proceeding.

Tariff scandal. Each day's debate reveals a trick of vested interests to further monopolize their industries, and to gouge the public. With several thousand items to consider in the Fordney-McCumber bill now being discussed, senators are reported to be growing weary of the party.

As the record goes, it is enough to weary anybody. It should worry somebody. Only time can tell what the meaning of every movement, both little and big, is. But there is a meaning discernible already on the face of the administration. What is freezing its features into a fearful look? Every little movement!

BILLIONS

The new tariff bill which is slowly but surely being forced through congress by the big republican majority will cost the people of the United States between three and four billion dollars in higher prices, of which the government will collect only a little in revenue. Why are we to pay this tax to manufacturers? Because, the republicans claim, only so can American industry be restored to health. To prove their case they have taken figures of low cost of production, especially in Germany, which the demagogues now point out are old and misrepresent the present situation. Our markets are not flooded with foreign products; our imports in 1921 were only about 4 per cent of our total production and our exports were 7 per cent. We are told that without a higher tariff industries like the manufacture of hosiery and knit goods will be ruined. Yet the United States exported four times as much hosiery and knit goods as imported.

Who are the beneficiaries of these new duties? Not "infant industries" but some of the worst trusts in America. Senator Simmons quoted in debate a letter from a clothing salesman charging that the American Woolen Co. had already raised its prices from 10 cents to 45 cents per yard in anticipation of the new tariff. This is the company which in 1919 made profits of 100 per cent under the present tariff and, having doubled its capital stock out of war profits, managed in 1921 to earn 8 1/2 per cent on this inflated capital. No wonder the fair tariff league has been assuring farmers that for every dollar the more fortunate of them will gain by the new tariff as producers they will lose five as consumers.

WHERE JAWN D. LEADS

In the Thunderer—the London Times—of recent date appears this pertinent paragraph:

"There has been something like an invasion of Russia recently by international financiers and other business men. It is well known that the representatives of groups of various nationalities, including America, Great Britain, France, Holland, Belgium and Germany, have been to Moscow seeking oil concessions."

And there you are—for this is the place to ask why business should be so much beforehand with politics in the adjustment of international relations.

It is plain that the investment of oil money in Russia will be followed

by political action. Every nation will in the end protect its own in their ventures. In America we shall do precisely the same with this Russian venture of the Standard company that we have done with the Standard venture in Columbia. A treaty we might much better have ratified for governmental reasons we in the end did ratify for oil reasons. A rapprochement with Russia we might much better undertake for considerations of world order we shall undertake in due time for considerations of oil.

It has been said that commerce follows the flag. The fact is, commerce follows the missionary and the flag follows commerce. Business has been far ahead of government in the matter of an ordered and travelable world. It may be hard to accept Standard Oil as the vanguard of Americanism abroad. But we must recognize the plain fact that while our statesmen hold back and haggle, Standard Oil decides and acts. And then our statesmen rally behind Standard Oil.

AND WE PAY THE BILLS

It is true that here in St. Joseph we have not as yet felt the grip of the coal strike, even though it has been on in full force for over two months, and despite the fact that Phillip Murray, vice president of the United Mine Workers of America, predicted on April 6 that by this time the country would be in the midst of a bituminous coal famine. But the prediction has not come true. Secretary Hoover has announced that there are very large stocks of coal in the country. And he adds that "reports of certain wholesalers that there is a shortage of coal is untrue, and designed to further their personal ends."

It has been computed that the public ultimately will pay \$65,000,000 for this strike. Such monstrous waste is a disgrace. But word comes from the White house that the government intends to take a hand. "It is probable that within six weeks or some such period," a dispatch from Washington states, "a conference will be called."

That there is need for legislation to stabilize the coal industry has long been apparent. And there never has been a better opportunity for legislation that would secure the rights of both capital and labor in this basic industry. But while the administration dawdles, the public pays.

THE SMASH OF THE MACHINES

The victories which were won in Indiana by Beveridge and Pennsylvania by Pinchot, are viewed by the president as an endorsement of his administration.

That is the kind of nonsense which is being telegraphed from Washington by correspondents who get their inspiration from the White house itself.

Soon we will learn on equally eminent authority that a Reed victory in Missouri will be a triumph for Woodrow Wilson, that the defeat of Senator McCumber in North Dakota will be a justification for the league of nations and the four power alliance, and that the wreck of the German empire was a vindication for the Kaiser.

Why should the Harding administration fool itself? What purpose have the presidential advisers in trying to convince him, and in letting him try to convince the newspapermen, that the smashup of the republican machines in Indiana and Pennsylvania was really a great triumph for the administration which had supported these machines and which had been supported by them?

DO DAUGHERTY NO GOOD

Those friends of Attorney General Daugherty render him no service who insist that there was nothing improper in his connection with the release of Charles W. Morse from the Atlanta penitentiary ten years ago. This is not the point at issue and by sticking to it they give the impression that they are unwilling to face the real question, which is: Did Senator Watson accurately report Mr. Daugherty when he declared to the senate that the attorney general had told him that he had had nothing to do with the pardon or commutation of sentence of Morse? If Senator Watson misunderstood Mr. Daugherty, the attorney general owes it to his champion to say so promptly. Not the fact of his connection with the Morse case but the denial of that connection is what calls for explanation. The documents presented by Senator Caraway leave no room for doubt of that connection if they are genuine, and if they are not genuine it is difficult to believe that Mr. Daugherty would not at once have branded them as false.

WHILE YET THE LAMP HOLDS OUT

Can it be—is it possible—or do our eyes deceive us, when we read in that personally conducted rotten sheet the republican statement in that republican sheet, the Kansas City Star:

"What the United States needs just now is more foreign trades, not less. Its industrial plant has been established on the basis of a certain foreign demand. If foreign sales are cut down then factories must go on part time."

It is perfectly understood that Europe cannot buy from America if it is not permitted to pay for what it buys with its own products. Any legislation that keeps European goods out of America keeps American goods out of Europe.

The pending tariff bill ought to be called: "A bill to close American factories by shutting of the European purchase of their products." No wonder congress finds a marked lack of enthusiasm among American businessmen for such a measure!

No democrat has ever believed anything that he read in the Star—therefore we cannot believe it possible that the above real American democratic doctrine got into that sheet—unless by accident.

There are some people that a community cannot afford to lose—and one of those that St. Joseph was on yesterday called upon to part with was Randolph M. Davis—a man who had the confidence, respect and esteem of all—and a man who held this from the fact that his life and actions were such as to merit such distinction. "Bud" Davis, as his friends loved to call him, was a man among men—a man who followed the Golden Rule—a man who will be missed as few others.

This fellow Carroll who got his start here is now turning every peg to take the Jefferson Highway away from this city. There is but one way to do with such fellows and that is to fight him back with his own sort of tools. Carroll is now using the state fair as a lever to help to pull the plug his way. If it is not better conducted than it has been for the past few years, it will be too rotten to use as a puller—if people knew.

It is simply astonishing how soon some fellows who while here were simply warts on the body politic, become such wonderful seeds the instant they reach Washington. The quality of the dope that they send back to us people is astonishing—in fact astounding. Their ignorance is only gauged by their capacity for blarney.

As soon as the new constitutional convention begins to lay the groundwork for more useless boards and commissions, it might as well shut up shop and come home. There are too many high-priced useless boards now, and people will not stand for more.

The Democratic women of this city should all observe June 10th next week—for it is to be Democratic Women's Club Day and clubs will be organized in every county on that day. That is the proper way to put the gops to flight.

The people of St. Joseph disclosed their love and esteem for Father James P. Brady on the occasion of his silver jubilee this week. The world is so much the better when men of the quality of Father Brady live in it.

As good a way to render the constitutional convention impotent is for some of its narrow-headed members to bring up and try to inject the prohibition question into it. Then things would boil—and the convention lose its power.

It is a welcome occasion when men of the caliber and standing of President Felton of the great Maple Leaf system come to St. Joseph and hobnob with our citizens. Men of his capacity help communities.

The rains of the past few days were all that the berry profiteers needed to raise the price of their crop, which is this year all too plentiful—but not a penny lower since the "rain excuse" was found.

A noble old mother in Israel was Elizabeth Baker Faucett, who willingly answered the call of her Lord and Master this week. The memory of her good deeds will never grow dim.

By the way that the gops filed in the last few days for the various offices, one would be almost tempted to believe that they really thought they might elect a man or two.

Congressman Ellis of the Kansas City district is the smartest gop in Missouri. He sees the handwriting on the wall and refuses to run again—and he led to the slaughter.

Well, after all, we have three live democratic candidates for the democratic nomination for Congress—and there will be some horse race in the contest—for all are gops.

The soldier bonus measure it now looks as though there might be some hope for—but slow, while some of the present gops are in the Senate and House.

All of the democratic runners are now up—and it is up to you to pick

the man whom you believe to be the best suited to conduct your affairs.

And now we are blessed with another tobacco merger and a further raise in price contemplated. What can poor man do?

All men are not good Democrats but all good men are Democrats.

What the Missouri Editors Are Saying

Before He Got Rocky's Millions Apparently Max Oser sold that lively stable too soon.—St. Louis Times.

It Must Have Been After what Mr. Dempsey failed to do in the war, his lukewarm reception in Germany must be galling to his heart.—Kansas City Times.

Yep! Let's All Quit Now! Now that Lady Astor has come out in favor of prohibition, the wets might just as well give up.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mighty Good Idea, Me. For those who wish to get ahead, financially, the ability to save money is as important as the ability to make it.—Clinton County Democrat.

Was It the Members? While the Ku Klux Klan paraded in Oklahoma City one night recently, the safe in the Oklahoma News business office was robbed of \$1,200 and some checks.—Hopkins Journal.

And Keep Them There It has been suggested that the best way to decrease crime would be to decrease the number of criminals. Get more of them in the penitentiary, for instance.—Nodaway Democrat-Forum.

They All "Sugar Up" Charges have been made that there is a sugar lobby in Washington. That's a little indefinite. All kinds of lobbies use sugar, we have understood.—Potosi Independent.

A Most Excellent Reason Peggy the Vamp says she doesn't know why the men are crazy over her, but our guess is that it's because they haven't got any better sense.—Kansas City Times.

Some Tax Down That Way In Jackson County, Missouri, property owners pay state and county and school taxes amounting to \$1.48 on the \$109 valuation.—Kansas City Journal.

More Shame, Hank Speaking of words, what would the paragrapher do if there were not any women, money, legs nor figures? Oh, well, for that matter, what would any of us do?—Clarksdale Journal.

The Daughter Eclipses Her The mother of yesterday who used to attract attention by fainting in some young man's arms lives anew in the daughter who has more effective ways to accomplish the same end.—Nodaway Democrat-Forum.

Yes—Why Didn't He? If Jack Dempsey wanted to do something worth while, why didn't he bring Grover Bergdoll back with him when he came from Germany back to his native land?—Milan Standard.

Which Is All the Worse Another gloomy reflection is that probably only a comparatively small percentage of the girls who jump out of automobiles break anything and so we never hear about lots of them.—Kansas City Journal.

And of Course It Works A Kansas newspaper says: "The authorities in some cities, when they start out to round up the criminals, announce their plans in advance, so the crooks will be standing on the street corners waiting to be taken in."—Nodaway Democrat-Forum.

Can't Find Their Petitions Miss Alice Robertson's charge that the League of Women Voters is trying to impose petition government on the country probably would be hard to sustain in view of the utter absence of petitions.—Kansas City Times.

Could Not Have Gotten Her If the old man who induces a girl to marry him for his money had always shown as poor judgment in his investments, he wouldn't have accumulated enough wealth to have induced the girl to have married him.—Worth County Times.

Hang Around and See Would you know the difference between the interest women take in a single man, that they show in one that's married? Hang around the polls, on election day, during a hot contest, and observe how much at-

Political Announcements

For Circuit Clerk I hereby announce myself as a candidate for renomination to the position of circuit clerk of Buchanan county, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary, Aug. 1, 1922. EMMETT J. CROUSE.

For County Clerk I hereby announce myself as a candidate for renomination to the position of county clerk of Buchanan county, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary, Aug. 1, 1922. ARTEMAS FERRIL.

Presiding Judge County Court I hereby announce myself as a candidate to succeed myself as presiding judge of the Buchanan county court, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary, Aug. 1, 1922. J. H. McLANAHAN.

County Judge—First District I hereby announce myself as a candidate for nomination for the office of county judge for the First district of Buchanan county, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary, Aug. 1, 1922. HENRY SHAPTER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for judge of the county court, for the First district, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary, Aug. 1, 1922. B. A. STANTON.

Justice of The Peace I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for Justices of the Peace of Washington Township, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary, Aug. 1, 1922. FRED BANKER.

For Probate Judge I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for probate judge of Buchanan county subject to the decision of the Democratic primary Aug. 1, 1922. JAMES O. GROWNEY.

tention the workers pay to somebody that's already voted.—Lamar Democrat.

Great God! If She Had! An Iowa woman got angry and went to bed and stayed there for thirty-eight years. However, think how much worse it would have been if she had been angry for thirty-eight years and stayed up.—Trenton Times.

As It Should be The Anti-Saloon League announces that it will insist that every congressional candidate declare himself on the eighteenth amendment. The New York wets now make a similar announcement. Which seems to make it unanimous.—St. Louis Times.

Got to Look Up at 'Em New York's latest is for the girl to have her full name embroidered on her stockings from knee to shoe top. We suppose because if the lady were to have her name blazoned on her hat or waist a man would never see it.—Milan Standard.

Those Citizens Were Enterprising The telephone company operating at Tiffin asked for a raise in rates and when the matter was threshed out before the Public Service Commissioner and it became evident that a raise would be granted the people of the town went down in their pockets and bought the exchange.—Henry County Democrat.

Soak It to Them! Chicago, after the loss of hundreds of lives and the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property, is at last making war on gunmen, bummers and bad men generally. Four hundred of such characters have been driven out of the city and it's a cinch that if they are not fit to live in Chicago they are not fit to light anywhere else.—Moberly Democrat.

McAdoo Might Do W. G. McAdoo was the chief speaker at a dinner given in Topeka, Kan., last week. Cordell Hull, chairman of the National Democratic committee, was also a speaker. There is a rumor that this is to be taken as a bid for the presidential nomination in 1924. Mr. McAdoo has held his following rather well, and it now looks as though he would again be a candidate.—Glasgow Missourian.

The Doctors Showed Good Sense The American Medical Association at its meeting in St. Louis seems to be in favor of the Canada plan of handling spirits. A resolution favoring the handling of all whiskey by the government and its distribution to physicians for medical purposes was adopted by the association. The association also took a shot at the maternity law now being urged by a lot of old maids. These two resolutions are remarkable when we consider the fact that the medical profession is closer in touch and ought to know more about both matters than any other class of men in the entire country. It is possible that the day of propaganda is riding to a fall and sanity and common sense are again to rule? No body of men can do more than the medical profession to steady the tide of legislation and eliminate hysteria therefrom. It is evident, however, that there was no politics in the national association and the members voted their honest conviction on questions coming before the association.—Moberly Democrat.