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SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MUST BE RAISED

And Then the Government Will Put Up a Like Amount and Work Will Begin

Senators Stone and Reed and Congressman Booher and Col. Deakyne Look into the Situation

It is going to take $75,000 raised by the people of this section to stop the Missouri river from going through at the danger point below the city and swamping small the fertile farms between here and Parkville. That is the ultimatum.

Will it be raised and the catastrophe threatened averted?

Of course it will be for now a start has been made in the right direction—a proper start such as Col. James A. Barnes tried to have immortalized when he was in congress in the 80's and which Congressman Cochran sought to accomplish during the eight years that he was there and that Congressman Booher has sought for and fought for ever since the day that he first assumed his seat.

And now that much sought for object will be a reality for it is at last started right.

Stone and Reed to Help.

Heretofore it has been impossible to impress upon the people interested that all important fact that if they WANT HELP THEY MUST GIVE HELP THEMSELVES. They have always heretofore gone on the assumption that the federal government would come to the rescue and foot all the bills, but the government has stood flat-footed on the proposition that it was not protecting the banks of the river but would simply act in the interest of navigation. As the traffic on the Missouri does not average a single transportation vessel a year it is self evident that the plea of navigation was futile.

But now Senator Stone and Senator Reed have joined forces with Congressman Booher and the project has assumed a new phase—an era of thought coupled with action. The first meeting at the Monroe Club rooms Thursday night developed the fact that those interested have seen the light as disclosed to them by the three representatives, added to the suggestions of Col. Deakyne and there will now be active work to raise that $75,000—and it will be raised.

Visit the Danger Section.

Thursday afternoon the bottom at the danger point looked as though there was a picnic or political meeting in progress. The woods were full of the interested ones and every phase of the situation was gone over carefully.

The party was made up of Senator William J. Stone, Rep. Charles F. Booher, Col. Herbert Deakyne of the river engineering force with headquarters at Kansas City, Col. W. J. O'Connor, whose farm lies in the threatened district, who has been very active in the movement to protect the district, Col. J. W. Brockett, civil engineer, who has had a long acquaintance with the Missouri river, who recently has made a survey of the district, W. E. Spratt, president of the Commerce club, Col. R. M. Rechteller, former president, J. H. Van Brunt, manager of the street railway, Ray Carroll, county engineer, L. D. W. Van Vliet, and J. O. Hartley of the stock yards company, Henry Krug, Jr., George T. Claiborne, former member of the legislature, R. E. Culver, H. C. Porter, C. D. Morris, E. L. Platt, Walter H. Robinson, Louis Schimmel-fenig and William Rand and H. D. Overmyer of the General Electric company's Kansas City offices.

After the inspection the party returned to the city and at night were met by Senator James A. Reed when the project was threshed out at the Monroe Club meeting, over which Col. O'Connor presided and at which Senators Stone and Reed, Congressman Booher, Col. J. W. Brockett and President of the Commerce Club W. E. Spratt spoke and crystallized the sentiment which will bring that $75,000 which in turn will bring safely to that great agricultural section stretching from St. Joseph to Burnside lake above Parkville.

Reed Is Satisfied.

Senator Reed, who was a speaker at the river meeting, reached St. Joseph Thursday night. When he reached the club rooms he was accorded a most cordial welcome, and if any of those alleged anti-Reed men were there it was not in evidence for every one of assemblage was eager to greet him and grasp his hand.

When asked concerning matters pertaining to national affairs Senator Reed stated that he was well satisfied with the results achieved by the Sixty-Third congress which he claimed as one of the greatest constructive sessions ever held. He declared himself heartily in accord with the administration and cited his course as the evidence.

When asked in reference to the appointments at Kansas City, Senator Reed smiled and laughingly remarked that all would "come out right in the wash." He was obliged to return to Kansas City early yesterday morning, despite the importunities of his friends but promised to return in the near future and spend some time with the people of St. Joseph.

ASKED FOR NOWLAND.

Representative Citizens and Taxpayers Make Request of Mayor Marshall.

One of the strongest delegations of representative property owners and citizens that has called on Mayor Marshall with a request since the city's chief executive has been induted into office, was that which filled his private office Tuesday afternoon, when S. S. Allen, Thomas W. Evans, Marshall Bartlett, L. A. Vories, W. E. Sullivan, R. N. Ridge, George S. Nelson, Perry Johnson, A. A. Clark and others appeared and asked him to appoint Judge Charles Nowland as a member of the board of public works, which term will expire this month. The delegation represented every influence and all political shades, and was made up of men who are not looking after matters political, but only the good of the city.

Senator Vories was the spokesman and in his address to the mayor he presented him a petition asking for Judge Nowland's reinstatement signed by the best citizens of St. Joseph and the heaviest tax payers, all of whom declare that a man who is practical—who is competent—who is to be trusted—as is Judge Nowland he named for the vacancy to be. Senator Vories also dwelt at length on the fact that the city is about to ask to issue a large amount of bonds for public improvements, and should that be done a man who has himself constructed the larger business houses of the city and the largest sewer in the West should be in a position to show how the city's money should be spent—and that was Judge Nowland.

Mayor Marshall, while he strove to be fair, did not conceal the fact that he was not favorable to Judge Nowland, but he promised the delegation clean treatment, and it is believed that he will do so—especially in view of the fact that Judge Nowland even in his absence is conceded to be one of the best-posted and most capable men for the place in St. Joseph.

SENATOR REED'S STORY.

Where Deafness Makes One Appear to Be Wise.

In illustrating a point in concentration of energy in his talk at the river meeting at the Monroe Club Thursday night Senator James A. Reed told a story—and he told it well—and it is apropos. He said:

"Deafness has its advantages," said a friend of mine. My own deafness enables me to concentrate my thoughts as I'd never be able to do if distracted by noise and conversation. It helps me to sleep, too.

"Some men, through deafness, actually get a reputation for wit.

"I know a stupid old fellow, deaf as a post, to whom a woman said, nodding toward a rich banker's daughter:

"'Is Miss Bond a pretty girl?'

"The deaf man, misunderstanding the question, answered calmly:

"'No, she isn't, but she will be when her father dies.'"

OFFICIAL CANNONEER DEAD.

Col. Fred Bushrie Who Handled the State House Artillery Succumbs.

One of the unique characters of the state—and one that every person who has visited Jefferson City knew—is dead in the person of Col. Fred Bushrie, who died suddenly at the home of a son in Kansas City, at whose home he was visiting.

Colonel Bushrie was a military spirit. He was a patriot to the core. When he was only a boy he marched away with his older brother to fight in the insurrection which resulted in the states of Germany being given the constitution which still is in effect. He fought under Franz Sigel, who later was made commander-in-chief of the insurrectionists.

In 1848 the two young Bushrie came to the United States and almost directly to Jefferson City. It was a coincidence that Franz Sigel came to America in 1852 and to St. Louis 3 years later. It was to Gen. Franz Sigel's regiment, which he organized at the outbreak of the Civil War, that Frederick Bushrie rallied.

Frederick Bushrie's bravery was characterized by an enthusiasm which made him a colonel, and which, after the war, kept his interest in all things military at the point of action.

There being no battles to be fought, Colonel Bushrie became a moving spirit in the G. A. R. and was always master of ceremonies whenever there was an echo of the rattle of arms. But those occasions were too few to please him.

In the grounds of the state capitol were four cannon brought back from that longest of army marches, Doniphan's invasion of Mexico, with his famous Missourians. The pieces were captured at the Battle of Brazita. Colonel Bushrie with these made his opportunity. He organized a squad of gun fires to man the cannon, and all occasions when the military code demanded the firing of salutes found the squad and its commander on the job. They even have been suspected of stretching the code to create the opportunity. The fame Colonel Bushrie attained because of his gun squad was held as dear to him as his record as a soldier under Sigel.

LOOKING AFTER THE EX-SAILORS

Lieut. Post Is Going After All of the Former Members.

Lieut. N. W. Post of the naval recruiting station at Kansas City was in this city Tuesday and will establish headquarters at the federal building here for the purpose of organizing the new naval reserve which was authorized by act of the last congress. The new law requires him to get in touch with all of the former members of the navy who have been out of service for more than eight years.

What the government wants to be creating the reserve is to keep in touch with all ex-bluejackets so that in event of a war or other emergency there would be experienced men to send as a reserve at once. The act of congress provides that within four months after discharge from the navy, a bluejacket or former member of the navy will receive for joining the reserve pay ranging from $16 a year up to one-half the pay they received in the navy. Those belonging to this class must have served a 4-year enlistment.

Persons who did not serve so long in the navy or who have been out longer than four months also are wanted by Uncle Sam for the reserve. They will receive $12.50 a year, but about all they have to do is to report their whereabouts to the enrolling officer every quarter and be subject to call whenever needed by the government.

A system of inspection will be established, in time, for the reserve, but that has not yet been announced by the navy department.

AS RECOUNTED BY STEVE OWEN.

Beth had been trying to cure himself of the alcohol habit by eating, instead of drinking, when the craving came on. One day he met a friend, who asked him how the plan had worked.

Beth said: "Fine. Whenever I felt like drinking I've made for a quick-lunch counter. Sometimes it's been hard. For instance, the other night in the room next to mine at the hotel a fellow shot himself. It was awful. There was a shot and then the body thudded to the floor. I jumped out of bed and dashed down four flights and made for the office with just enough breath left to pant to the clerk:

"'My God! Oh—man—in—the—next—room—has—just—killed—himself—it—was—awful—for—God's—sake—give—me—some—ham—and—eggs—and—a—glass—of—lemon—pie.'"

WILL NOT ANSWER THE FOUR-FLUSHER.

President Wilson as all other good Americans has become tired of Teddy the Noisy and will ignore him as he should. The uncalled-for attacks of the big noise have no terrors for the president who simply recognizes the source from which they emanate and goes on in his own peaceful way trying to help the people to whom he was called to govern. How he disposes of the big self-styled noise is shown by the following Washington dispatch which meets with the approval of all good citizens. It says:

President Wilson thinks some sort of etiquette should be built up to govern relations between president of the United States and former presidents. He expressed the sentiment today in saying he did not think it proper to reply to recent comments upon his administration by former Presidents Taft and Roosevelt.

"DID YOU DEFEND HIM BOSS?"

And the Atchison County Attorney Would Not Answer.

Tuesday Sherman Bushrie, W. J. Stone and Congressman Charles F. Booher boarded the Sunflower at the federal building on a trip to Kansas City, where they will go to Atchison Major Deakyne, who is in charge of the work being done by the government on the Missouri relative to what could be done to render help for the threatened situation below the city where the river is moving so ponderously to cut through and sweep away the rich farms that lie between St. Joseph and Burnes lake above Parkville.

After they had seated themselves they noticed Hon. L. J. Miles better known as "Bone," one of the best known attorneys in this part of the state, who lives at Rock Port. They motioned to him to come up and sit with them and as he sat down Mr. Booher asked him where he was going, to which Miles replied:

"I am going to Jefferson City."

"Why should you go down there, Bone?" queried Booher. "The legislature has adjourned and the penitentiary is locked up!"

"I am going down to try to get a fellow out of the penitentiary," responded Miles.

Senator Stone had not said a word—but he had been looking over his nose glasses intently at Miles. When the latter told of his purported visit to Jefferson City Stone with just a twinkle in his eye and a little drawl to his voice queried:

"Did you defend him, Bone?"

DRESSES FOR THE LITTLE GIRL

They Are Sent by Parcel Post to a Fatherless Girl in China.

On Tuesday Hugo Gretel sent a parcel post package to Klan Chau, China, addressed to a little girl who will feel much happier when she receives the package than she does now. The parcel was filled with handsome and durable dresses for the little one—who needs them.

A nephew of Mr. Gretel's was one of the German defenders of the fort at Klan Chau, China, which was captured a few weeks ago by the territory-grabbing Japanese who saw in the war with which Germany is now concerned a chance to steal territory and they improved the first opportunity by appropriating the German stronghold in the East. In the final assault the nephew of Mr. Gretel was among the slain, and his wife and daughter who were in the nearby city were left husbandless and fatherless and unprotected.

At the close of the hostilities there they found that it was impossible to secure some of the needs of life and especially clothing. That is why Mr. Gretel shipped this consignment to the little nine-year-old girl across the waters whose father will not return.

THE BANKING WEALTH OF HOLT COUNTY.

The combined statements of the banks of Holt county show that there is no need of finance in that great corner of the Platte purchase, for there is money on all sides and in all hands. There are seven banks in that county and they have a combined capital of $281,000, with surplus and earnings of $194,334.16 and deposits of $1,176,884.11. The Heaton Bank of Oregon leads the procession with capital $25,000, surplus and earnings $18,188.84 and deposits of $272,079.44. The Farmers Bank of Maitland is second with deposits of $221,294.74 and the Cook & Rucker Bank of Oregon third with deposits of $187,769.17, as shown by a county statement received late yesterday.

HADLEY MEANS IT.

The Ex-Kansas Governor of Missouri Has "Shied His Castor."

Well the secret is out—the way is blazed—the bell has been rung—the ticket is sounded.

That ex-local celebrity—that ex-Kansan—that ex-Kansas governor of Missouri—that multiplicity of exes—the peerless Hadley will really try to break into the Senate from Imperial Missouri when the time comes. He will try from the fastness of Arizona where he is now residing—but he, strange as it may seem, does not claim residence there so to pull on the senatorial toga. Of course the ermine is now in the wash for his donning.

And that he wants it—yes, wants it—is shown by the following authoritive letter which he addressed to his quondam lieutenant, W. O. Lynch of Jefferson City who is making regular broadcast over the state. The letter is inspired through the promise of a set of resolutions by the Republican city committee at Jefferson City which endorsed Hadley for the Republican senatorial nomination and which after thanking his "old friends and neighbors at Jefferson City tells the story of the resignation of Governor of Missouri to run, viz:

"I have spoken many times of the fact that I should like to represent the people of Missouri in the United States Senate, and I believe I have an eye to their benefit and security thereby.

"While I have no desire to engage in an incident fight, I do have for my office and for a number of years I will expect to receive a majority of the Republican vote.

Of course that vote has not will have to be shown. So far there have been no broken ones here indeed to looking to help the cause on the part of Republicans and of course the Democrats will are that he does not have his actions confirm fulfilled.

MARCH A RECORD BREAKER.

With Respect to Excessive Cloudiness Odd and Lack of High Winds.

March, 1912, was a record breaker with respect to uniform temperature, excessive cloudiness and the absence of high winds, according to W. H. Belden, weather forecaster.

The mean temperature for the month was 32 or about 4 degrees below normal. March, 1912, averaged 2 degrees colder than this month while March, 1913, was 13 degrees warmer. The temperature ranged from 19 on the 8th to 65 on the 24th and this range—46 degrees—is 10 degrees less than the last smallest March range. The precipitation totalled 3.81 inches and practically all of it was in the form of snow. Snow fell on 16 days, giving a total depth of 8.5 inches. The prevailing direction of the wind was northwest and the average hourly velocity approximately 9 miles. The highest velocity, 34 miles per hour, from the northwest occurred on the 8th. There were 5 clear days, no partly cloudy and 24 cloudy. This is the largest number of cloudy days on the local weather record for any month and is especially remarkable in view of the fact that each of the 3 preceding months was also decidedly deficient in sunshine.

WHEN AMERICANS WILL DRAW TOGETHER

Annapolis, Md., March 19.—President Wilson, speaking at a luncheon on his honor on board the Argentine battleship Mitrenia here today, predicted that "the time is rapidly approaching when the Americans will draw together as they have never drawn together before and that it will be a union not only of political ideas but of understanding and mutual helpfulness."

WHO IS JERRY DASHINGTON?

Who is Jerry Dashington and how did he come to lose his gold headed cane in Minneapolis, Minn.? E. M. Nash of that city wishes the premises for here and asks:

"I have a gold gem headed cane inscribed 'Jerry Dashington, St. Joseph, Mo.' Aug. 19, 1896' and I would like very much to know if Mr. Dashington is still a resident of St. Joseph and if he is and when he can be located as I desire to send this cane to him."

The Last Two Bars.

The two bars in Barbarian are probably the kind found down in the North End of Kansas City where students of civilization congregate and plan their census.—Kansas City Journal.

WHAT IS BUSINESS AFRAID OF?

SAME WEAKNESS WITH WHICH ELIHU ROOT IS AFFLICTED

HAS NOTHING TO FEAR FROM GOVERNMENT

From a Comparison of What the Republicans Promised in Their Revision of 1908 and What Was Accomplished by the Democratic Revision of 1913 It Is Shown That There Is No Hostility to Business Unless Every Revision That Reduces Rates of Duty Must Be Interpreted as Hostile to Business.

[illegible]

Where Is the Hostility?

In his Philadelphia speech Elihu Root declared that "the men who run the government today are the men who have been fighting the tariff and the trusts and the railroads so long that when they come to administer the government they cannot rid themselves of an underlying hostility to American enterprise."

[illegible]

So far as the tariff is concerned the Democratic revision of 1913 was almost what the Republican revision of 1908 was supposed to be. It was not radical. It was not a much radical revision than the Republican revision had promised in the 1908 campaign. Did that indicate hostility to business or the agricultural industries were relieved to a much degree than the manufacturing industries.

"There was no hostility to business in the revision of the tariff unless every instance that reduces rates of duty must be interpreted as hostile to business.

No Adverse Legislation Under Wilson.

"As for the trusts there has been no adverse legislation against them under the Wilson administration. The only legislation enacted was adopted at the request of the business interests themselves to clarify the law. There has been less litigation under the Wilson administration than under the Taft administration. There has been less political agitation against trusts and corporations since Mr. Wilson became president than at any time since the Sherman law was enacted in 1890.

"As to railroads all the restrictive legislation now on the federal statute books was adopted by Republican congresses. The only important anti-trust affecting railroads which has been taken since Mr. Wilson became president was the granting of permission to increase their freight and passenger rates. The ruling of the interstate commerce commission in this instance was forced not only by the administration but by the American people as a whole.

"As to finance, the only constructive measures enacted by the United States government since the civil war is the new banking and currency law under which the United States has been able to weather the financial storms of the most disastrous war in history although the shadow of a panic. Even Mr. Bryan, who led the fight against it in 1896, used all his influence to put this great measure on the statute books.

What Is Business Afraid of?

"Where is the hostility of which Mr. Root spoke? Where, for that matter, is there any general hostility toward business, such as that which raged during the Cleveland administration and was erected into the form of a political religion under the Roosevelt administration? Where is there a disposition to lay some of in the nation to harass or persecute legitimate business of any kind, big or little?

"What, then, is common sense afraid of? We do not know and we cannot even surmise. Not in twenty years has it had so little to fear from government. Not in twenty years has it known so clearly what was expected of it under the law. What more can it ask?

"The great weakness of American business at the time is its most weakness of Mr. Root himself. It refuses to trust the people. Mr. Root retired from the cabinet because, as it is generally believed, he was afraid to submit his candidacy to a popular vote, yet he would hardly have resigned for an overwhelmingly unfavorable business seems to be in much the same state of mind as Mr. Root and for the same reason. It is afraid to trust the people because it is ignorant of popular needs and sentiment and of popular good faith.

"That is a serious [illegible] ment of the Council [illegible] the United States [illegible] Root [illegible]

[illegible]

DIE OVER THIRTY YEARS

In Grave of Her Father Unknown Until Some Days Ago.

[illegible]

JAMES WALSH IS NO MORE.

One of the Best Known Citizens of St. Joseph Passes Away.

When it was announced Wednesday afternoon that James Walsh, head of the Walsh Paving Co., was no more, it brought added sorrow to hearts of hundreds of St. Joseph people who knew and respected and mourned the deceased. The news spread in the early afternoon and was soon around all over the city.

His death was caused by the result of a fall which he received Friday night while he slipped and fell at his home, breaking his hip. For the past two years he had not been able to attend to the duties of his business on account of poor health caused by hardening of the arteries. He is survived by his widow, Minnie Chatham and Anna Walsh, with whom he made his home. The funeral occurred Saturday afternoon from the residence, Rev. Father John J. O'Neill officiating. Interment was at Mount Calvary.

There are few St. Joseph men who have done more for the city and needy than James Walsh. In a quiet retiring disposition he never showed his benefactions to crowds, but no one who needed help and was worthy was ever refused aid, and he never permitted the public to know of his generosity. He was a man who tried to help others as well as himself.

We Don't Really Know

Why is it that when governors set out to use the veto axe to legislative appropriations they are most merciless in cutting appropriations for children?—Marceline Mirror.

A Man Can Come Back

Not a single harsh word in print in regard to Frank James, proves conclusively that a man can "come back" when he makes up his mind that he will do so.—Brookfield Gazette.