



19 JULY 10

|      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| SUN. | MON. | TUE. | WED. | THU. | FRI. | SAT. |
|      |      |      |      |      | 1    | 2    |
| 3    | 4    | 5    | 6    | 7    | 8    | 9    |
| 10   | 11   | 12   | 13   | 14   | 15   | 16   |
| 17   | 18   | 19   | 20   | 21   | 22   | 23   |
| 24   | 25   | 26   | 27   | 28   | 29   | 30   |
| 31   |      |      |      |      |      |      |

## CAMP MORTON'S ACTIVITIES.

### The Hospital Corps Breaks Camp After Four Days' Activity at Big Lake.

After a strenuous four days of camp practicing all the regular army maneuvers for the hospital divisions, the combined hospital corps of the national guard broke camp Wednesday morning early of last week, July 13th, for their return march to St. Joseph. Three days were taken for their return, they going into camp at Forest City Wednesday evening.

The camp at Big Lake from every view point has been the most successful one which the hospital corps has ever attended. The camp was located on the Coke Jackson land just north of the Jackson Lake House, and official orders from Commander Gebhart, announced that the camp would be officially known as "Camp Morton" in honor of Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Morton, chief surgeon of Missouri's National Guard, and who was one of the organizers of the Field Hospital Corps.

The camp was strictly a school of instruction for the hospital divisions of the Missouri National Guard, and only maneuvers relating to field hospital corps were practiced. Major Gilchrist and two sergeants from the regular army at Fort Leavenworth put the men through a four day's course of strenuous drills and modern hospital maneuvers.

Almost every day they were given marches of 15 miles over that territory, north and south of Bigelow, over a territory they never saw before. All of these routes leading to the camp from all directions, even the farms houses were mapped out, and used in the maneuvers.

The strictest military discipline characterized the camp, and was in command of Major O. C. Gebhart, of St. Joseph, head of the Field Hospital Corps of that city, and consisted of 60 men and 12 commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and were detailed from the Third, Fourth and Sixth regiments of the national guard.

Chief Surgeon Morton attended the encampment and maneuvers, and was highly pleased over the success of the camp, it being the first one that the medical division has held alone without the infantry. He reports that all the members of the corps stood camp life exceedingly well, and when off duty were given leave of absence, which they enjoyed boat riding, fishing and bathing.

The corps passed through our city Thursday morning on their return home, and reached St. Joseph Friday afternoon.

Fully 500 people visited the Lake and Camp Sunday of last week, 10th inst., coming from Oregon, Maitland, Craig, Mound City, Corning, Fairfax and Tarkio—there were 18 autos stretched along the banks of the Big Lake in the afternoon.

Our citizens greatly appreciate Mr. Benton's public spirit in granting to the Hospital Corps, the use of his grounds, during their stay here.

On Saturday evening, July 9th, Dr. and Mrs. I. M. Minton, were hosts at their elegant home in Fortescue, to the officers of the Corps, and as Dr. W. H. is a member of the Corps, he again was under the roof of the old home, and once again enjoyed some of the pies mother used to make. The full alignment of officers were present, and as the Dr. and wife are most gracious entertainers, the enjoyment and pleasure coming to the guests was complete—the occasion will be one of the very pleasant recollection of their "hike" to the Big Lake—1910.

### Many Railway Fatalities.

Railroads operating in Missouri, according to the annual report of the state railroad commission, for the year ending June 30, 1909, killed 353 persons and injured 4,536. This is a heavier casualty than for 1908 when 326 persons were killed and 3,440 injured as the result of railroad accidents.

The passenger mortality was comparatively slight. All the railroads killed but 35 passengers. Of the other killed 125 were employees and 193 were other than passengers and employees. This covers those killed at grade crossings, persons killed while beating their way, and those run down while on the railroad rights of way.

Of the total number of persons injured 735 were passengers, 3,292 were employees and the remaining 500 were neither.

### Ohio's Shame.

The lynching in Ohio of a young man employed by the Anti-Saloon League as a so-called "detective," who killed a man in a raid upon his alleged "speakeasy," is an unfortunate but legitimate consequence of pursuing improper methods to secure what may be quite proper ends. The doctrine that ends justifies the means is an ancient one, as discredited as it is old, but it still finds favor in the mind of the dogmatist and the fanatic.

The man who can never see the other side of any question, the man who is so sure he is right that he thinks all others should be made to conform to his ideas, the man who can not believe that others can differ with him without being dishonest, the man who ascribes moral turpitude to all who oppose his standard of right and wrong, is the one who believes all means are justifiable to accomplish what he considers a good purpose. When such men acquire power they use it arbitrarily, unjustly and often brutally. Without legal power they often try to usurp it.

There is no justification, save in the mind of such a person, for the employment of irresponsible men of bad character or unknown character, to engage in "detective" work and to make private raids upon places the directors of the raid believe to be operating contrary to law, and whose suppression, if such belief be true, belong solely to the constituted authorities. No league—no more than a private individual—is justified in an effort at private enforcement of any statute.

Men may band together for the purpose of educating their fellows and to create sentiment in support of any principle or law. They may aid the authorities in many ways actively and seek to stimulate them to activity. But they have no right to usurp the functions of law officers nor to use violence or forcibly or illegally trespass upon or violate the rights of individuals.

Respect for one law cannot be inculcated by showing disrespect for other laws or contempt for individual rights guaranteed under the law, and no claim that the individual whose rights are invaded is a violator of the law constitutes justification. The question is not whether the Anti-Saloon League is seeking a good end, or whether those to whom they are opposed are doing harm. It is solely a question of proper methods, of human rights and of general respect for law and order and decency of behavior.

The man who demands that others shall obey a law distasteful to them, must himself respect all laws whether they meet with approval or not, else he has no standing in equity, and in the matter of universal respect for and observance of law is doing more harm than good. And in this matter it is immaterial whether he acts as an individual or becomes one of a league or association.

### Greater Confidence.

A few months ago the people were about ready to revise their former opinion concerning President Taft. They had looked for results, and such results as they wanted seemed not to be forthcoming. They were considerably disappointed regarding the tariff law, and believed all legislation tended more to the benefit of special interests, than of the people as a whole. But now there is an evident re-orientation of public opinion, the people having greater confidence in the President, who appears during the past several weeks to have accomplished more than he was expected to do.

And the transformation of public opinion is not without cause. During the last month of the session there was a transformation in congress; senators and representatives having been impressed with the fact that they were to be held to strict accountability in the coming election. There was no other construction to be placed upon the special congressional elections, and the results of municipal contests. There was protest from one end of the country to the other. Public opinion could not be ignored only at personal and party cost, and congress did not ignore it, but did the best it could under the circumstances.

So behind the transformation scenes lies public opinion, so shaped and so expressed that there was no mistaking its meaning. It held before congress the penalty of responsibility which it enforced at every opportunity. It issued its orders which were obeyed so far as possible. Public opinion became the "big stick" which the people, not the President, held over the capitol, and by which they succeeded in securing the redemption of more campaign pledges than is usually made by a victorious party.

### Primary Election Judges.

The county court on Tuesday, of this week, selected the following to act as judges at the coming primary election to be held, Tuesday, August 2d.

Bigelow—James W. White, Thomas T. Wilson and Emmet T. Courier—R. John Slater, Guy Jones and J. G. Hinkle—D.

North Benton—A. B. Caton, William McRoberts and Fred Spring—R. F. Q. Mitchell, J. T. DeArmont and George Holton—D.

South Benton—S. E. Proud, W. M. Frazier and A. O. Swope—R. N. B. Thomas, G. W. Glick and W. F. Vance—D.

Clay—H. W. Gilbert, Ed. Rozell and J. W. Crider—R. Chas. D. Weller, Lafe Dawson and Levi Thompson—D.

Forbes—James Cordrey, Sol Meyer and W. S. Hodgins—R. C. H. Carter, J. E. Taylor and J. R. Milne—D.

Forest—J. G. Comer, George W. Lease and W. L. Reynolds—R. H. B. Terhune, John France Sr. and D. C. Stallard—D.

Hickory—W. H. Hodgins, V. G. Crider and Wm. Kneale—R. J. S. Moore, E. W. Smith and Wm. A. Meyer—D.

Liberty—Elmer Eddy, Henry Miller Ben Smith—R. A. W. Norman, E. J. Mann and Joe Kite—D.

Lincoln—Irvin Dankers, Andrew Peters and Henry Dege—R. P. A. Christen, E. A. Roselius and W. A. Browning—D.

East Lewis—Wm. Pannel, James Bucher, Albert W. Seeman—R. H. C. Cook, Clare Castle, T. B. Handy—D.

West Lewis—G. W. Cummins, Jas. Meyer, Earl Richards—R. T. L. Price, T. S. Hinde, R. G. Raley—D.

Minton—John E. Martin, Ira Alkire, Charles Mosier—R. G. W. Chuning, Geo. W. Hinkle, O. W. Van Camp—D.

Nodaway—O. D. G. Gelvin, Henry Hershner, Robert Kneale—R. Hugh Brohan, David M. Cropp, Thomas Derr—D.

North Union—E. L. Gaffney, Geo. Secrist, J. C. Butler—R. Arch Sharp, J. R. Nauman, Alex Gray—D.

South Union—Conrad Ideker, Ed N. Doebbling, Roger McCoy—R. Andy Haer, W. J. Rondall, T. F. Pebley—D.

### "On the Job."

The good which is being achieved as a result of the pure food laws is larger than the public as a whole has any knowledge of. The people who flavor, and color, and imitate and mislabel, with no consideration for the world's stomach, are striking squalls every day.

Not a great deal of noise is being made about the enforcement of the law. The officials are working quietly—but in different places: at intervals of a few days, vast quantities of tainted foodstuffs are being destroyed; the manufacturers are being discouraged from endeavoring to palm off questionable articles, and the stocks in the stores are becoming more wholesome. Not many weeks ago almost an entire train load of macaroni was condemned and destroyed in Chicago, because unwholesome coloring matter had been employed.

Some two weeks ago 4,500,000 ice cream "cones" were seized in New York, because they contained a certain ingredient which is harmful to the human stomach. This vast shipment was to have been sent to Galveston, Tex.—a fact which sheds a curious light upon the ends to which the manufacturers will go in their efforts to supply markets everywhere. But Galveston did not receive the "cones," and was doubtless well off without them.

The officers who are conducting this crusade against poisonous foods do not cut a very large figure in the world, so far as the eye is concerned; but they are "on the job."

The day is speedily coming when a purchaser who sets out to buy a commodity, of no matter what kind, will be able to get what he goes for, without being a chemical expert—and without wondering what effect his purchase will have on his family, when it is served on his table.

### Prize Fight Pictures.

The large amount paid for exclusive moving pictures of the Jeffries-Johnson prize fight may not prove as good an investment as was anticipated. Many cities and towns have barred exhibition of them, some for reasons pertaining to the maintenance of peace, others from consideration of public morals. Police authorities feel that race prejudice should not be excited needlessly, while religious organizations believe that the public should be protected from an exhibition of brutality which can but conduce to degeneracy. The commercializing of this prize fight has met a serious obstacle in adverse public sentiment.

The most important movement against the exhibition of the prize fight pictures was inaugurated by the officials of the Christian Endeavor Society, who petitioned the authorities of every city and considerable town to bar them. Commenting on this movement Cardinal Gibbons said that the children have to be protected, as well as men and women who otherwise might see such brutality. Governors and mayors all over the country have taken similar positions, with but few exceptions, and these in defiance of public sentiment, as protests against their decisions plainly show.

That such protests should be made against pictures is not remarkable, when it is remembered that pictures give a representation true to life. Moving pictures are the next to the real thing, and when that is of a nature antagonistic to good morals, the pictures must be; and when public sentiment dictates protection of good morals, men in authority should not ignore it. The whole moving picture business may be more carefully scrutinized, if they do.

### Bleached Flour.

The national pure food and drug law has achieved a victory in Kansas City, where a jury has decided in favor of the government in a suit against the millers who have bleached, or adulterated, or mislabeled flour. The case was made in the nature of a test, and will be submitted to the higher courts, but in the "first round" the flour men were worsted.

The trouble seems to have arisen from the fact that certain high grade grain produces a flour which is whiter than that made from inferior wheat. To overcome this condition, dealers in inferior commodities have resorted to artificial processes to efface the difference in appearance.

The millers fall back upon an argument which has become somewhat monotonous because of its general use in scores of other cases—namely, that the farmer will be the sufferer through the "bleached flour" verdict—though just how this is to be brought about is not apparent, unless the wheat growers have been paid the highest prices for inferior grades of wheat, and this does not seem at all probable.

If any class of men has profited by the deceptions which have been practiced, it may be assumed pretty safely that it has been the millers.

On the whole, the decision reached at Kansas City would seem to be a gratifying one. For if the public wants what it wants when it wants it, it also ought to know what it gets when it gets it.

### Given Their Liberty.

Six hundred young pheasants, fully feathered and as large as partridges, were shipped out from the State Game Farm on Friday of last week. By our state game warden, to be liberated in various sections of the state. The young birds are said to be as active as quail and have many of the same characteristics.

The young birds will be released upon the farms and lands of men who will promise to protect them and prevent hunters from shooting them next winter. The birds will require no attention except during cold weather, when the game warden will make provisions for having them fed.

These are the first pheasants to be liberated in Missouri, and the experiment of raising pheasants in captivity and liberating them when fully feathered and able to care for themselves, will be watched with interest throughout the United States.

Miss Henrietta Thomas, the accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Thomas, of Woodland, Calif., will be a member of the High school faculty of that city for the coming school year and will have the Latin and German chairs. She is an Oregon girl, leaving here with her parents when a mere child. She is a graduate from Leland Stanford University and Radcliff College. Like all of Oregon's products, she too is making good.

### Melville W. Fuller.

Melville W. Fuller, chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, who died on the 4th instant, had a most remarkable record as a jurist. In length of service he stood third among the chief justices of that court, serving 22 years, while Tarrey served 28 years and Marshall 34. In number of important cases the opinions in which he personally prepared, he surpassed both those jurists, though some of their decisions will always be cited, because relating to fundamental questions of government. And Justice Fuller made this record, although he was comparatively unknown when President Cleveland appointed him to the bench, so much so that confirmation met with serious opposition in the senate and throughout the country.

But President Cleveland knew his appointee to be better qualified than his opponents would admit. Justice Fuller had gained reputation as a scholar, versed in ecclesiastical history and legal lore, both of which gave him success in the greatest heresy case ever tried in this country—that of Bishop Cheney before the supreme court of Illinois. His knowledge of constitutional and commercial law had also been demonstrated in several important cases, so that when he was investigated, a sufficient number of his opponents was compelled to admit his qualifications, to insure his confirmation.

Justice Fuller, though a Democrat, never permitted his politics to interfere with his judgment. In this respect he was frequently declared to be absolutely without bias. He had the confidence of men of all parties, was respected for his impartiality and honored for his genuine worth.

### Saw Tidal Wave.

Mrs. T. C. Dungan and daughter, of Oregon, Mo., have been with the family of S. B. Austin in Long Beach, Calif., since January, started home July 5, stopping on the way at Bovina, Tex., to visit a daughter, Mrs. Charles Zachman. On July 3rd and 4th, they had the rare opportunity of witnessing the highest tide in 20 years on that beach, with breakers 40 feet high, which nearly demolished the \$143,000 pier which has only been built three years. Other high priced property suffered. The old Pacific was in one of its grandest and most wonderful moods with a perfect day. Seventy-five thousand visitors overflowed the sands, the pike and surf and enjoyed the mystery of the tide and brokeys.—An old subscriber in the Jeffersonian. Mrs. Dungan and Hortense are expected home Monday or Tuesday next. There home coming will be appreciated by all our people—they have been missed.

—It was a jolly bunch: Ed Weller, John Long, Lester Hodgins, P. D. Miller, Don Weller and Ralph Collison, of Maitland, came down in an auto Saturday, and saw the Rockport-Oregon baseball game.

### Beware the Counterfeit Sport.

The mother who allows a 16-year-old daughter to float around the town in a top buggy until 2 a. m. with a counterfeit sport with weak jaw and weaker morals merely opens the front door to grief and disgrace. If you don't know what company girls keep or what time of night she turns in, your roar when the gossips get busy will sound as pathetic as the wheeze from a jewsharp. The girl who insists on spooning with everybody in the corporate limits ought to be backed into the woodshed and relieved of her overflow of affection with a No. 11 slipper laid carelessly across the hip-lets. We had sooner see a girl kiss a blind goat through a barbed wire fence than have her change partners six nights a week in the front parlor with the light turned low. It is harder to marry off a girl who has been pawed over by every yep in the community than it is to fatten a sheep on pineapple ice. You can't gold brick a sharp eyed suitor with second hand goods any more than you can fit a bath robe on a goat. There are lots of weak minded parents who are going up against the judgment day with about as much show as a cross-eyed girl in a beauty show, and their children will rise up and call them blessed with the enthusiasm of a one-legged man at a club dance.—Ralls County Times.

### Some Accidents.

Mrs. Joseph Elder and her three children of Upper Holt, were in a runaway Tuesday of last week, July 12th. Mrs. Elder and her three year old son and a daughter five were thrown from the vehicle, the two latter being badly bruised.

On the 11th inst., Lee, son of George W. Glick was thrown from a mule and sustained a greentree fracture of the wrist.

—James Russell, who came to Corning on the rods and beams of a freight train, and had worked a few weeks for Andy Dankers and others, was arrested Tuesday morning in an attempt to beat Grandma Prosser out of a board bill of two weeks. Prosecutor Alkire came up Tuesday evening and prosecuted him in Esquire Buckminster's court before a jury, which returned a verdict of 60 days in jail and a fine of \$50. On Wednesday morning he was taken to Oregon by Constable Adkins. It is said that he is a deserter from the coast marines of the navy near Philadelphia, and that a reward is out for him. It is evident that he was a sailor as he had a number of tattoo marks on his arms.—Corning Mirror.

—Vaughn Bryant, special correspondent of the St. Louis Star, was here a few days last week, obtaining data for an article on Holt county for his paper. He is a most agreeable and companionable young man. He met his old university chums, W. R. Curry and Don Hunt, while here.