

**BOGUS AID TO AGRICULTURE**

The trump card of the Republican orator these days is labeled "Aid to Agriculture". No one knows why, least of all, the farmer. He is fully aware that the misnamed "emergency farm tariff" did not give him one iota of relief, he has no delusions that the present tariff bill with its thin pennies for agriculture and its thick dollars for Big Business will be of any greater help. The War Finance Corporation which has assisted agriculture co-operative marketing association was created by President Wilson, strangled by a Republican Congress because it was the child of a Democratic administration, and born again as a Republican child. The Federal Reserve Bank and the Farm Loan Bank, the two agencies which have been the sole cause of easier credits, both were created under a Democratic administration. The Capper-Tincher futures act, denounced by many economists as hitting grain price stabilization in a vital point, is the sole bit of outstanding agricultural legislation accomplished by a Republican Congress, and it has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States.

And yet McCumber, Capper and all the rest of 'em continually harp on what the Republican party has done for agriculture. They speak in general terms. They have to. Pinned down and asked for specific accomplishments, they would founder in a mire of meaningless words.

"What has the Republican party done for agriculture? What will it have accomplished when the permanent tariff finally is passed? For answer to the second question, we quote from a recent editorial in the Wall Street Journal of New York, a newspaper which certainly cannot be accused of having biased Democratic leanings:

"The farmer has been given a tariff which, aside from wool, will not increase the price of his products and at the cost of making a hole underneath his gate to let in trespassers. The pig on the other side which is rooting its way under is called 'Permanent Tariff.' When it gets in, let the farmer beware.

"When the farmer buys a saw, shovel, scythe, corn knife or tool of any kind, he will pay a heavy tax. He will use a tariff-taxed hammer to drive a tariff-taxed nail into a tariff-taxed fence board.

"When he harnesses his horses that stand on tariff-taxed shoes, he should know that every snap and buckle of that harness is taxed. Even the buttons and buckles, the snaps and hooks and eyes of his own and his wife's clothes are taxed. When he buys a roll of barbed wire, plow or a mowing machine, the tariff tax on the steel and iron of which it is made will be passed on to him. Directly or indirectly he will pay a tax on clothing, furniture, kitchen utensils, medicine and nearly everything he uses."

And yet the Republican orators have the audacity to call the present tariff measure a help to the farmer. A help it is—

A help toward bankruptcy.—Steelville Ledger.

**MR. BRYAN ON EVOLUTION**

That recent cartoon by Mr. Brown, in which William J. Bryan was represented as abandoning his elephant hunt to pursue the monkey, Darwinism, into a jungle, has attracted a good deal of attention among readers of the Daily News. Mr. Bryan himself found the cartoon interesting. In a letter addressed by him to the cartoonist, Mr. Bryan writes:

"Villa Serena, Miami, Fla., March 31.—My Dear Mr. Brown: Some one has been kind enough to send me your cartoon representing me as abandoning the hunt for the elephant in the effort to catch the monkey—Darwinism. I am aware that exaggeration is a legitimate weapon, just as the microscope is legitimate. The microscope and the cartoon exaggerate and thus enable us to see things that we might not be able to discern otherwise. We make allowances for the exaggeration and no harm is done.

"However, if you would be entirely accurate you should represent me as using a double-barreled shot-gun, firing one barrel at the elephant as he tries to enter the treasury, and another at Darwinism—the monkey—as he tries to enter the schoolroom.

"The parent has to protect all his children and so those interested in society and civilization have to concern themselves in all that pertains to the welfare of society. My speeches have covered the three great involuntary relationships—namely, man's relation to government, man's relation to society and man's relation to God. The third is by far the most important of the three because a belief in a Supreme Being is necessary to a recognition of God's law of rewards. Anything that undermines belief in God, whether it banishes Him entirely, as materialism does, or puts Him so far away that consciousness of responsibility is destroyed, as Darwinism does, is necessarily a menace to civilization as well as to Christianity. Therefore, it seems necessary to pay some attention to the agnostic and the atheist as well as to the party that is responsible for his present revenue law which repealed the excess-profits tax and relatively increased the burden on the poor.

"Thanking you for the compliment you pay me in taking notice of my interest in religion, I am very truly yours,

W. J. BRYAN."

Mr. Bryan's earnestness in seeking out and combating menaces to civilization is known to all. He achieved fame as a young congressman from Nebraska before 1896—the year of the free silver excitement—by combating the tariff. He has been very earnest in his numerous combats since that first spectacular fight and he has kept his large following by reason of his sincerity rather than by reason of his logic or of his victories. The man who fights with all his heart, whether he fights veritable giants of iniquity or inoffensive windmills, has a quality—quixotic, if you like—that is not without charm.

Even Mr. Bryan, however, in his implacable attack upon Darwinism, might well pause long enough to re-study the premises from which he draws the conclusion that the theory of evolution is a menace to civilization and Christianity.

Meanwhile the public is indebted to Mr. Bryan for the admirable description in his letter to Mr. Brown of the mission of the cartoon.—Chicago Daily News.

**THE PEOPLE'S SIDE**

The Cape Girardeau/Southeast Missouriian in a recent editorial under the above caption regarding the coal situation, said in part:

A ton of coal costs \$7 in Cape Girardeau now. A carload of coal may cost much more, provided it is wanted in a hurry. There is, in fact, no coal for next winter's use, and there is no telling when there will be any.

Coal dealers don't know what is up. A telegram from Washington says Hoover's activities will raise the price of coal. Other reports say his efforts

will hold the price down. But the fact of the matter is that large manufacturers are now in the Kentucky fields bidding for coal, to keep their plants going, and the price of the commonest grade has jumped from \$2 to about \$4 at the mine.

Union coal miners in Illinois are now moving to the southern coal states, which use non-union labor, and the union officials raise no objection. Mine stores in Illinois, owned by the coal mine companies, are reported to be giving credit to the striking miners. If this is true it shows that mine owners and union leaders are not unfriendly.

The strike is expected to continue to September and perhaps into October. By that time cold weather will be here and there will be a fight for coal. No need to relate what will happen to prices.

The people are in for another siege of war prices, and every family in Cape Girardeau will feel the effect.

If the coal mines were all under the supervision of the State Public Service Commission, the public would be sitting tight. The price could not be raised a cent.

The gas plant in Cape Girardeau is today paying twice as much for coal as it paid in March, and still the price of gas is the same. What would be the price of gas if the Public Service Commission did not have the power to regulate it?

The electric light plant is paying twice as much for coal today as it paid in April. What would be the price of electricity and electric power if the utilities company made its own price?

As gas and electricity are made from coal, why not have the Public Service Commission regulate the price of coal?

Every house in Cape Girardeau uses coal, but not all of them use electricity or gas. Therefore, it would be of far more benefit to all the people to have the price of coal regulated by the Public Service Commission.

**A HOPEFUL RESULT**

The immediate cause of a revolt of Republican Senators against the tariff ideas which the present Congress has so far followed, was an issue that arose unexpectedly over details of the cotton schedule. In quick succession four Finance Committee textile amendments increasing the House rates on coarse yarns, finer yarns, bleached yarns and on cotton waste were voted down. No less than fourteen Republican Senators joined the negative side on one or more of the four votes. A point strongly emphasized is that these fourteen Senators were so distributed among the different factions in Congress as to be unusually representative of the party at large. They included not only "Farm Bloc" and progressive Senators, but men like New of Indiana, Wadsworth of New York, Willis of Ohio, Townsend of Michigan, McCormick of Illinois, Cummins of Iowa.

The merit of the issue which resulted in these fourteen Senators abandoning the party leaders on the bill was pointedly and, it may be believed, truthfully defined by Senator Simmons. He declared that despite the low duties of the present Underwood law, American manufacturers are competing so successfully with foreigners in some classes of the yarns that we export ten times as much of them as we import and the gross imports amount to only one-half of 1 per cent. Of cotton waste nothing is imported except small quantities from the Philippines that enter duty free. The inference seemed justified that the increase in duties was

to enable certain manufacturers to make greater profits through the law and expand flotations.

The attempt in this case of a few manufacturers to write their own yarn schedule—no request for the increase except from an intensely interested source could be shown—was defeated, but in how many other cases have similar attempts been successful? Easily grasped conditions in the business world made the purpose of these amendments very plain, but the bill is full of details of like purpose, though the intricacies of the measure enable it more readily to be disguised. If, like a notorious European dynasty, leaders of long service in Congress have returned to the task of tariff-making without having learned anything, unlike that dynasty, they seem to have forgotten everything—forgotten tariff history not so very remote that has many tragic pages for their party.

The bill is fundamentally wrong—would have been wrong if enacted a decade or more ago, and, in view of vast changes in world trade and finance, is little less than a landmark of political fatuity now. It can be defended neither in the counting room nor on the stump. Economically, it is unsound as a whole and unsound in its parts. Politically it is—but how can its possibilities of political disaster be described in terms which deaf leaders will heed and understand? Since the revolt a renewed movement for the Freilinghuysen plan for a reorganized Tariff Commission and scientifically determined schedules is reported. That is a promising plan, but it must not be supposed that any saving grace to be looked for in the future from the incorporation of that plan will render campaign denunciations of the motives and handiwork revealed in the schedules—if enacted as they stand—any less appealing to a disillusioned and sensitive consuming public.

What does this hopeful revolt mean? It shows that the views of a large part of the press which has been criticised as unfairly attacking the bill are shared by peculiarly representative party leaders. But what does it mean in the recasting and permanent improvement of the entire bill? That weighty tariff decisions should have been postponed until strike problems and distinctively legislative problems have created a veritable jam in Congress is perfectly inexcusable, but it will be better to pass no bill at all than to pass one that is not right.—Globe-Democrat.

**WILL LABOR STICK?**

Are you going down the line on the first day of August at the Democratic Primary for a man who has been tried, who has fought in the State Legislature for you? Who refused to sell you out and remained true to his promises? Or are you going to let some fellow who has an axe to grind for some corporation, or some peanut politician by slick advice, poison your mind and rob you of your vote?

These fellows laugh behind their hand and say when you are not there, "I fixed him, Labor will not stick." Now is your time to show him you can stick. If you don't stick, if you don't get back of your man this time, God help the working man. The farmer got his—a loss of 11 billions of dollars the past year. The present millionaire Congress has now started on the working man.

The Cumberston-Fordney bill will raise the price of food stuff over a billion five hundred thousand dollars a year. Still the barons agree wages must be lowered. Your only hope is to elect one of the common people, one who will fight the working man's battle. J. Scott Wolf keeps his promises to stay true to labor and protect the farmer.

Take your wife, daughter and friends to the polls. Work to elect the man who works for you. He needs your vote, your wife's, your daughter's and your friends' on Tuesday, August 1st.

**THE FRUITS OF FAILURE**

The difficulties which beset and threaten to wreck the Harding administration are changeable only in part to the President. Their real genesis dates back to the Congress elected in the fall of 1918. The duty of that Congress was reconstruction and a Republican majority was returned because Republican spellbinders persuaded us that their party was the party of efficiency and pre-eminently qualified to meet the exacting, practical requirements of the hour.

That Congress failed abjectly. The one piece of constructive legislation was the transportation act and it is doubtful if that act would have been passed if President Wilson, after granting one extension of time, had not fixed a date for the return of the railroads to private management, regardless.

Instead of devoting its energies to the work of reconstruction the Republican leaders of that Congress concentrated on the political program of defaming and undermining the Wilson administration and restoring the Republican party to full power. It achieved a remarkable political success, but in every other respect the record is a story of delinquency.

The extraordinary capacity for doing nothing has been handed down to the present Congress. The results that seethe and rage around us are the inescapable heritage of evasion, incapacity and an appalling lack of understanding and vision.

Without leadership, without service, without purpose other than the foolish day dream of "getting back to normalcy", we have drifted aimlessly into the present whirlpool.

It may be that the restlessness, dissatisfaction, turmoil and violence through which we have successively passed was an unavoidable aftermath of war, but surely it could have been allayed to a great extent if the Government at Washington had instituted the economies it had promised and had energetically undertaken to command popular confidence and respect. Under the head of construction nothing of real moment has been accomplished, with the important exception of the armament congress. A process of deflation under private initiative

**Depleting Gasoline Reserves**

"It is a matter of common knowledge that this year will see a revival of (gasoline) consumption which will tax the physical reserves of the oil industry to the utmost," says Petroleum Age in its issue of April 15, 1922.

Present conditions indicate that the prediction of April 15 will be fulfilled. The estimated increase of automobile registrations in the states served by the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) for 1922 will approximate 500,000, making a total probable registration of 3,850,000 cars.

Reports show that during the spring of 1922 large stocks of gasoline were accumulated, due to two principal factors, both transitory; first, the sensational production of the Mexia and Haynesville fields, a production which, however, has already fallen below half its peak and is diminishing rapidly; and second, the heavy and prolonged rains which made touring almost impossible.

These reserves of gasoline have served to keep the market steady. Nevertheless, the vast increase in the number of automotive vehicles and the extraordinary average mileage per car are depleting the reserve stocks rapidly.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana), following its established practice of anticipating the needs of the people in the territory it serves, has increased its facilities to an extent which enables it to guarantee that it will be in position to supply its patrons wherever they may be located.

The entire organization, realizing that it is dealing in a commodity essential to the happiness and well-being of all the people is bending every effort to keep the supply ahead of demand, that the obligation of the Company to the consuming public may be discharged completely.

**Standard Oil Company**  
(Indiana)  
910 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago  
2832

has been at work, but it is undeniable that wages have been deflated a good deal faster than the cost of living. As a matter of fact, such deflation as has occurred in prices will be largely, if not wholly, wiped out should the pending tariff bill be passed. That is our plight four years after the close of the war.

When the war ended the world was sick, economically, industrially, morally and temperamentally. Of that world we are a component part. Congress chose to shut its eyes to that fact. In consequence the inflammation from which the rest of the world has suffered has finally spread on us. The inflammation can still be reduced by sensible local applications, but a cure calls for deeper, sounder treatment.

Poor shipper will have to send in another calf and that may put him further in the hole. Do you remember of ever hearing of anything like that under a Democratic administration? Facts and figures here to prove all this and yet the G. O. P. claims to be the party of prosperity. Two calves shipped brought 22 1-2 cents each and now comes another shipment in which the poor fellow owes one cent for the privilege of shipping. The poor man and the Republican party should be strangers forevermore.—Houston Herald.

Republican administration, and to bear out the truth of the story, the shipper sends along his shipping receipt to verify his statement.

F. W. Graham, of Cabool, was the shipper of three calves which weighed when shipped 180 pounds; they fattened 20 pounds enroute from the returns, and the shipper was credited with \$2.25 for the three little innocent calves which suffered from the normalcy period, but the returns also showed the following charges: freight, insurance and inspection, 85 cents; yardage, 75 cents; commission, 66 cents; total charges, \$2.26, with note added that shipper was indebted to manager in the amount of 1 cent at Farmers' Exchange.

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**ANOTHER CALF STORY**

Another little calf story has been brought to our attention which goes more and more to show how unfortunate a calf is to be born under a

Everything, each week \$1.50

**Every heaping spoonful of Kellogg's Corn Flakes gives a thrill of delight**



"Hurry up there, old Jimmy horse! I can't wait much longer to get some Kellogg's for lunch! They make me starvin' hungry! Hurry up, I say!"

Little folks and big folks share full measure in the treats that Kellogg's Corn Flakes generously supply! Kellogg's are so wonderful in flavor that you can't remember ever having tasted anything so good! And, talk about crispness and crunchiness! There never was such fascinating food for every meal in the day, for snack-lunches and between-times nibbles!

You're always keen and ready-set for Kellogg's—those big, sunny-brown Corn Flakes are irresistible! Why—it makes you hungry to open a box and peep in! Don't side-track the happiness that must be yours in serving Kellogg's! Start tomorrow morning—and hear the family delight expressed in no uncertain terms. For Kellogg's win every one on first trial—they're wonderful!

Be certain that you get KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes. To ask for "corn flakes" may bring you an imitation! Look for the RED and GREEN package that bears the signature of W. K. Kellogg, originator of Corn Flakes. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT IT!



**Kellogg's CORN FLAKES**

Also makers of KELLOGG'S KRUMBLES and KELLOGG'S BRAN, cooked and krumbled

**The Woman's Bank, too**

There was a time when people thought of a bank as an institution for men only—a place of mystery where women were unknown.

However, with the passing of time things have changed—Ideas have progressed—and today every up-to-date bank is a woman's bank, too.

This bank prides itself on being a woman's bank—a place where courtesy and personal attention are always shown. We should like very much for you to come in and talk your financial problems over with us.

COME IN—LET'S GET ACQUAINTED.

**St. Francois County Bank**