

THE FARMINGTON TIMES

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THE NATION'S MOTTO: 'Save the Waste and Win the War.'

THE LAST CALL

Since mailing out statements recently, to all subscribers for The Times, whose subscriptions were in arrears, as well as to all those whose subscriptions will expire on October 1st, and calling for advance payment from all those who may desire this paper continued to their address, we have received remittances from many, for which we desire to extend our heartiest thanks. A few errors were made in these statements—only a few—which were unavoidable, and we are now using every possible precaution to see that all such errors are corrected, so that if you are paid in advance, yet received a statement, you will now be properly credited.

But there are still many in arrears from whom we have not heard as yet. To all such we wish to again say—and to insist—that their papers will be discontinued on October 1st, providing we do not receive their remittance during the month of September. We have no desire to appear arbitrary in this matter. This is a condition which has been forced upon The Times management by the exceedingly high prices we are now forced to pay for practically everything that goes into the manufacture of this newspaper.

We are putting forth our very best efforts to give Times readers a newspaper in every way worthy of support. That we are succeeding in this to a satisfactory degree is attested by many of our friends and subscribers. Therefore we feel it is not presuming on our subscribers to ask for subscriptions in advance, just as most other papers are now doing. Advance payment is necessary, in order to keep The Times subscription business from actually running behind, especially while the subscription price remains at only \$1.00 a year.

We are desirous of keeping every name on our subscription list that is now there, as well as adding many more. To this end we propose to put forth our very best efforts, to the end of constantly making improvements in The Times, so long as there is any room for improvement. Will you not help us in the effort, by paying up any delinquency there may be in your subscription, as well as paying \$1.00 in addition for another year's subscription to this paper. Also a good word to a friend, in regard to this paper, may secure a subscription from him, and will be greatly appreciated by us. Help us in this way, and you will render material aid in assisting us to give you one of the best county papers it is possible to publish.

And, finally, please remember that all delinquent subscriptions to this paper that are not attended to by Oct. 1st, next, must be dropped from The Times list. Please attend to such obligation, if your subscription is delinquent, and assist us in meeting the high cost of material, while at the same time keeping the subscription price of this paper down to you. Let us co-operate, one with the other, and in this way get the very best results, at the least possible cost.

On the second page of this issue of The Times appears an article by Hudson Maxim, who is a member of the Advisory Board of the American Defense Society, under the heading, "America in Graver Danger than People Believe." Mr. Maxim is in a position to know a great deal of the things and conditions of which he writes, and while we feel that he is somewhat pessimistic in his conclusions, it may be that many of us, with much less information at hand than is possessed by Mr. Maxim, is inclined to be too optimistic. We should see and know things at their worst—if also at their best—in war times; hence our reason for publishing this article.

Arctic explorer Donald B. McMillan has returned from several years exploration of the frozen north and reports that Crocker Land, "discovered" by Perry, is a myth, though was not "Cooked" up by the latter; that

Full Text of President Wilson's Note Rejecting Pope Benedict's Peace Plans

Washington, Aug. 28.—Following is the full text of the note in which President Wilson tells Pope Benedict the United States can enter into no peace negotiations looking toward the restoration of the status quo ante bellum, and "it would be folly to take the path of peace" if it does not lead to the goal pointed out by his holiness: August 27, 1917.—To His Holiness, Benedict XV., Pope:

In acknowledgement of the communication of Your Holiness to the belligerent peoples, dated August 1, 1917, the President of the United States requests me to transmit the following reply:

Every heart that has not been blinded and hardened by this terrible war must be touched by this moving appeal of His Holiness the pope, must feel the dignity and forces of the humane and generous motives which prompted it and must fervently wish that we might take the path of peace he so persuasively points out.

But it would be folly to take it if it does not, in fact, lead to the goal he proposes. Our response must be based upon the stern facts and upon nothing else. It is not a mere cessation of arms he desires; it is a stable and enduring peace. This agony must not be gone through with again and it must be a matter of very sober judgment that will insure us against it.

His Holiness in substance proposes that we return to the status quo ante bellum, and that there be a general condonation, disarmament and a concert of nations, based upon acceptance of the principle of arbitration, that by a smaller concert freedom of the seas be established, and that the territorial claims of France and Italy, the perplexing problems of the Balkan States and the restitution of Poland be left to such conciliatory adjustments as may be possible in the new temper of such a peace, due regard being paid to the aspirations of the peoples whose political fortunes and affiliations will be involved.

It is manifest that no part of this program can be successfully carried out unless the restitution of the status quo ante bellum furnishes a firm and satisfactory basis for it. The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible government, which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry the plan out without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long-established practices and long-cherished principles of international action and honor; which chose its own time for the war, delivered its blow fiercely and suddenly, stopped at no barrier either of law or mercy; swept a whole continent within the tide of blood—the blood of soldiers only, but the blood of innocent women and children also, and of the helpless poor—and now stands balked, but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world. This power is not the German people. It is the ruthless master of the German people. It is no business of ours how that great people came under its control or submitted with temporary zest to the domination of its purpose; but it is our business to see to it that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling.

To deal with such a power by way of peace upon the plan proposed by His Holiness, the pope, would, so far as we can see, involve a recuperation of its strength and a renewal of its policy; would make it necessary to

it is only a mirage, though apparently so real that it had his party believing for four days that it was a beautiful land of forests and mountains, which disappeared when weather conditions permitted.

We are in favor of bonding the county for good roads for the reasons: first, it is less expensive to the people to have good roads than to have bad ones; second, good roads will cause the immigration to this county of good people; third, a failure to bond at this time will knock the county out of several thousand dollars of federal and state aid for road building which we cannot secure by any other method than by bonding.

HITTING THE SNIPERS

In an address at the Union League Club, New York, Elihu Root, who had just received a medal from the City of New York for "distinguished valor in the service of his country," paid his respects to the snipers who are engaged in shooting our soldiers in the back.

Mr. Root is not given to violent declamation, as a rule, but some of the things he has seen and heard since his return from Russia must have moved him powerfully. Among other things, he said:

"There are men walking about the streets of this city tonight who ought to be taken out at sunrise tomorrow and shot for treason. They are doing their work under false pretense, they are pretending to be for their country and they are lying in every way and in every word. They are covering themselves with the cloak of pretended Americanism. If we are to be competent and fit for our liberty, we will find them out and get at them.

"There are some newspapers published in this city every day the editors of which deserve conviction and execution for treason. And sooner or later they will get it.

Doubtless there are people in every community who are unintentionally spreading treason by loose talk. They are opposed to the war, for one reason or another, and are being clever-

create a permanent hostile combination of nations against the German people, who are its instruments; and would result in abandoning the newborn Russia to the intrigue, the manifold subtle interferences, and the certain counter revolution which would be attempted by all the malign influences to which the German Government has of late accustomed the world. Can peace be based upon a restitution of its power or upon any word of honor or it could pledge in a treaty of settlement and accommodation?

Responsible statesmen must now everywhere see, if they never saw before, that no peace can rest securely upon political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and cripple and embarrass others, upon vindictive action of any sort, or any kind of revenge or deliberate injury. The American people have suffered intolerable wrongs at the hands of the Imperial German Government, but desire no reprisal upon the German people, who have themselves suffered all things in this war, which they did not choose. They believe that peace should rest upon the rights of peoples, not the rights of governments—the rights of peoples great or small, weak or powerful—their EQUAL right to freedom and security and self-government and to a participation upon fair terms in the economic opportunities of the world—the German people, of course, included, if they will accept equality and not seek domination.

The test, therefore, of every plan of peace is this: Is it based upon the faith of all the peoples involved or merely upon the word of an ambitious and intriguing government, on the one hand, and a group of free peoples, on the other? This is a test which goes to the root of the matter; and it is the test which must be applied.

The purposes of the United States in this war are known to the whole world—to every people to whom the truth has been permitted to come. They do not need to be stated again. We seek no material advantage of any kind. We believe that intolerable wrongs done in this war by the furious and brutal power of the Imperial German Government ought to be repaired, but not at the expense of the sovereignty of any people—rather a vindication of the sovereignty, both of those that are weak and those that are strong. Punitive damages, the dismemberment of empires, the establishment of selfish and exclusive economic leagues, we deem inexpedient and in the end worse than futile, no proper basis for a peace of any kind, least of all for an enduring peace. They must be based upon justice and fairness and the common rights of mankind.

We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure, unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting. Without such guarantees, treaties of settlement, agreements for disarmament, covenants to set up arbitration in the place of force, territorial adjustments, reconstitutions of small nations, if made with the German Government, no man, no nation could now depend on. We must await some new evidence of the purpose of the great peoples of the central powers. God grant it may be given soon and in a way to restore the confidence of all peoples everywhere in the faith of nations and the responsibility of a covenanted peace.

ROBERT S. LOVETT, Secretary of State of the United States of America.

erly used by the pro-German propagandists, the real traitors, to pull their chestnuts out of the fire.

To such people Mr. Root's words should come as a warning. He has seen Russia in the throes of rebirth, and is astounded to find on his return the slightest difference of opinion among our people as to the necessity of putting every ounce of strength we possess into the war.

He correctly assumes that the time for argument is past and that those who fail to give cordial support to the Government or attempt to undermine the respect due the President are as guilty of treason as those who plot to overthrow the one and dishonor the other.

The American people have no use for snipers. The kind of patriotism that blows hot one moment and cold the next, the censorious, fault-finding hypocritical patriots have no place in the present crisis. Those who are not working for victory are contributing their share to possible defeat.—St. Louis Republic.

ALL ROADS MUST BE MARKED

The State Highway Department, in calling attention to the various provisions of the new road laws, insists that section 65, page 464, Session Laws 1917, must be complied with by all road overseers in the State. The section referred to is given herewith in full:

"Every overseer shall erect and maintain at every road fork or road crossing in his district that would likely mislead, a finger board, containing a legible inscription, directing the way and noting the distance to the next important place on the road, for which he may be allowed not to exceed one dollar, to be paid out of the road fund of the district."

There are few counties in Missouri in which the roads are properly marked, and it would be gratifying to our people to have this county become one of the first to fully comply with this section of the law.

It will be a terrible blow to Senator Jim Reed of Missouri to have to ask Mr. Hoover to pass the biscuits.

Evidently Gen. Haig believes that all things come to him who waits, provided he keeps moving toward what he has set his heart upon.

RAILROAD SITUATION IS NOW LARGELY UP TO CONGRESS

Must Share Responsibility in Future Development.

ROBERT S. LOVETT'S VIEWS

"Unification of Regulation is Essential." A Complete, Harmonious, Consistent and Related System Needed—Federal Incorporation of Railroads by General Law Favored.

Washington, March 26.—Responsibility for the railway development of the country, for providing necessary transportation facilities to care for the growing business and population of the country, now rests largely with congress and not entirely with the railroad managers. This was the statement of Judge Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the executive committee of the Union Pacific system, to the Newlands Joint congressional committee when that body resumed its inquiry into the subject of railroad regulation this week.

In making this statement of the changed conditions of the railroad situation Judge Lovett undoubtedly had in mind the decision of the supreme court on the Adanson law, handed down last week, which establishes the right of the federal government to fix railroad wages and to prevent strikes. This decision is regarded by railroad men and lawyers as marking an epoch in the development of transportation in the United States.

"We have our share of responsibility," said Judge Lovett, "but it rests primarily on congress. When the government regulates the rates and the financial administration of the railroads, the borrowing of money and the issuance of securities it relieves the railroad officers of the responsibility of providing and developing transportation systems, except within the limits of the revenue that can be realized from such rates and under such restrictions.

"For a country such as ours, for a people situated as we are, to blunder along with a series of unrelated, inconsistent, conflicting statutes enacted by different states without relation to each other, instead of providing a complete and carefully studied and prepared system of regulation for a business that is so vital to the life of the nation, is worse than folly."

He summed up the present problems and difficulties of the railroads as follows:

First.—The multiplicity of regulations by the several states with respect to the issue of securities, involving delays and conflicting state policies generally dangerous and possibly disastrous.

Second.—The state regulation of rates in such a manner as to unduly reduce revenues, to discriminate in favor of localities and shippers within its own borders as against localities and shippers in other states and to disturb and disarrange the structure of interstate rates.

Third.—The inability of the Interstate Commerce Commission, whoever the commissioners may be, to perform the vast duties devolving upon it under existing laws, resulting in delay—which should never occur in commercial matters—and compelling the commissioners as final in deciding matters of great importance to the commercial and railroad interests of the country.

Fourth.—The practical legality that has been accorded conspiracies to tie up and suspend the operation of the railroads of the country by strikes and violence and the absence of any law to compel the settlement of such disputes by arbitration or other judicial means, as all other issues between citizens in civilized states are to be settled.

Fifth.—The phenomenal increase in

the taxation of railroads in recent years.

Sixth.—The cumulative effect of these conditions upon the investing public, to which railroad companies must look for the capital necessary to continue development.

"We believe that the unification of regulation is essential," said Judge Lovett, "and that with the rapid increase of state commissions in recent years congress will in time be compelled to exercise its power in the premises. To unify regulation there should be a complete, harmonious, consistent and related system. We believe the best, if not the only practical plan, is the federal incorporation of railroads by general law, which will make incorporation thereafter compulsory, thus imposing on all railroad companies throughout the United States the same corporate powers and restrictions with respect to their financial operations and the same duties and obligations to the public and the government, so that every investor will know precisely what every railroad corporation may and may not lawfully do."

Judge Lovett contended that the solution of these problems and difficulties rested with congress. He told the committee that under the constitution the authority of the federal government is paramount, that congress has the power to legislate for a centralized control of railroads under federal charters and that it only remains for that body to exercise that power.

PLAIN TALK FROM KERENSKY

Premier Kerensky boldly took the position, in his address opening the National Conference at Moscow, that only by concentrated power exercised with firmness and determination can Russia overcome the foe without and the foe within and establish such a permanent condition of freedom as the people desire. In this he is in accord with the experiences of all peoples of all ages. A weak government, whatever the principles upon which it is founded, whatever the democracy and humanity of its rule, is peculiarly impotent and ineffective in time of war. No nation can control itself without a responsible head, and in war that control and direction must take something of the nature of a dictatorship, concentrating within a single individual or a small group of individuals all the power and energy of the state.

The founders of the American republic, who were in fact the founders of modern democracy, recognized this fact, and provided in the constitution for such authority. Jealous as they were of their liberties, fearful as they were of autocratic government, they nevertheless provided that the President should be commander in chief of the army and navy, the supreme fighting power of the nation. They realized that division of authority or limitations of power in time of war would be dangerous if not fatal, and they relied upon the people to check any tendency toward a permanent autocracy that might arise from the exercise of this power. Our experiences have proven their wisdom. Never yet has a President abused his power, although at times it has been actually greater in some respects than that of many hereditary monarchs.

Kerensky evidently understands the necessity of the situation and is determined to hold the country in the right course at whatever hazards to himself. He relies, properly, upon the people for his support, and feeling, or seeming to feel, that the great masses are with him, he defies the representatives of disorder and dissolution. "Let them remember," he says, "that our patience has its limits and that those who go beyond them will have to settle with a government which will make them remember the time of czarism. We shall be implacable, because we are convinced that supreme power alone can assure the salvation of the country." That is unquestionably the correct position for this emergency, and in so proclaiming it Mr. Kerensky shows himself to be not only a man of courage but a man of sense.

GERMANY'S WAY OUT

The one thing that President Wilson insists upon as an essential preliminary to peace negotiations is a dependable authority in Germany. That authority must come from the people. He does not demand the dethronement of the kaiser, but he does demand the dethronement of the abso-

lutism, the autocratic power, that in its present hands makes Germany a continuing menace to the world. No reliance can be placed upon this power. A government that declares a solemn treaty to be a mere "scrap of paper" when it stands in the way of its desires cannot be trusted to stick to any agreement it may make. But the breaking of a treaty, even under such circumstances of perfidy and atrocity as the invasion and ravishment of Belgium, might not alone have convinced the world of the utter untrustworthiness of the German government. Treaties have been broken by other nations and new ones afterward made and respected. It is the unbroken record of the repeated violation of all the principles upon which honor and decency among men are founded that has put the kaiser's government entirely outside the pale of humanity's confidence.

But the President, as he has always been, is careful to make a distinction between that government and the German people. He would not have the nation damned for the acts of its autocratic leaders. He holds and rightly, that the Germans are responsible for these acts only to the extent that they permitted them and supported them, and he would not have their right to a free and national existence abrogated or imperiled by things that have been done by their dictators, even though they in their blind obedience have contributed to the deeds that have inflamed civilization. Nor would he deny them, as a people, the trust that cannot be given to the kaiser and his crew. If the people of Germany can find some way to make their power supreme in the land, if they can make their rulers unanswerable to them that the world can feel that a treaty made with Germany is a treaty made with the nation, then the powers arrayed against Germany will quickly rather with its representatives about the council table for a settlement of the issues of the war. The President—and undoubtedly he speaks for all the active enemies of Germany in this matter—makes it clear that some such establishment of the popular will must precede any peace proposal that is to be seriously considered.—Globe Democrat.

GERMANY IS WEAKENING

Signs of German weakening multiply. The promise of reparation to Argentina in the Toro case, coupled with the assurance that the naval forces of the empire have received orders and instructions which will prevent any more "incidents" occurring to "disturb the friendly relations between Germany and Argentina," contains a dubious apology, but it is an official admission that unrestricted submarine warfare on neutrals is wrong. Policy dictated the note. Germany has nothing to fear in a military way from Argentina in this war. Nor can Argentina be of any assistance. Considerations of future trade disposed of the argument of necessity. Every other neutral that has suffered grievously from German submarine warfare has a right to demand the same treatment promised Argentina. Germany cannot very well refuse to grant such demands. This means that the starving of England is recognized as an impossibility.

There are internal signs of weakening of purposes. These will grow, rather than diminish, when the substance of President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict's suggestions of a basis of peace negotiations is learned. There is more freedom of discussion in Germany than there has been at any other time since the war began. The dread of annihilation is exercised by Mr. Wilson's note. Hans Delbrueck is demanding that Chancellor Michaelis make direct reply to Asquith's question about the restoration of Belgium. The chancellor's loyalty to the Reichstag peace resolution is questioned. Correspondents in adjacent neutral countries report widespread agitation for the democratization of the empire. Peace advocates in Germany will find ammunition aplenty in Mr. Wilson's note for democratizing Germany. The business men of Germany will find comfort in the President's stand against an economic war after the war. The Reichstag resolution can be interpreted to mean, in a general way, what Mr. Wilson says, it having been fashioned so as to bear different constructions. In fact, both the liberal and the business elements in Germany will find a "Wilson peace" better than any alternative before them. The junkers have the supreme test of their influence ahead of them.—Globe Democrat.

Notice to the Public

I wish to state, for the benefit of the public, that we are in Farmington to stay in the music business. To anyone contemplating the purchase of a musical instrument we will state that our terms are reasonable and will guarantee you fair treatment.

THEO. HODGE MUSIC STORE HARLEY KNOWLES, Salesman.