

WRIGLEY'S



After a hearty meal, you'll avoid that stuffy feeling if you chew a stick of

WRIGLEY'S

Other benefits: to teeth, breath, appetite, nerves. That's a good deal to get for 5 cents!

Sealed Tight—Kept Right



→The Flavor Lasts←

WHO WANTS THIS FORD?

For Sale—One Ford car with piston rings, two rear wheels, one front spring. Has no fenders, seat or plank; burns lots of gas, is hard to crank. Carburetor busted half way through.

PUBLIC NOTICE

State of Missouri, County of St. Francois.
In the matter of Application of Frank Smith for parole.

Notice is hereby given that I, Frank Smith, convicted of the crime of... in the county of St. Francois, State of Missouri, on the 13th day of August, 1917, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary at Jefferson City, Missouri, where I am now confined, have made application for parole and will be given a public hearing before the State Prison Board at the hearing office in said penitentiary on the second Monday in April, 1920, same being the 12th day of said month, when reasons in favor of or against the granting of said parole will be heard by said State Prison Board. All persons who favor or oppose said application are invited to communicate with said Board on or before said date, giving in writing such facts as they would have considered in this matter.

FRANK SMITH, Applicant.
March 19 and 26.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION

State of Missouri, County of St. Francois, ss.
In the Circuit Court, May term, 1920.
Amanda Bell, Plaintiff,
vs.
James F. Bell, Defendant.

Order of Publication.
Action for Divorce.
Now at this day comes the Plaintiff herein by her attorney and files her petition and affidavit, alleging, among other things, that Defendant, James F. Bell is not a resident of the State of Missouri:

Whereupon, it is ordered by the Clerk of this court, in vacation, that said Defendant be notified by publication that Plaintiff has commenced suit against Defendant in this court, the object and general nature of which is an action for divorce upon the grounds of abandonment and desertion for more than one whole year without reasonable cause; and that unless said defendant be and appear at this court, at the next term thereof, to be begun and holden at the Court House in the City of Farmington, in said County, on the 10th day of May, next, and on or before the last day of said term, answer and plead to the petition in said cause, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment will be rendered accordingly.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published, according to law, in The Farmington Times, a newspaper published in said County of St. Francois for four weeks successively, published at least once a week, the last insertion to be at least 15 days before the first day of said next May term of this court.

Order made and entered this 28th day of February, 1920.

A true copy from the record.
Witness my hand and the seal of the Circuit Court of St. Francois County, this 28th day of (SEAL) Feb., 1920.

J. C. HEIFNER,
Circuit Clerk.

March 5, 12, 19 and 26.

PROBLEMS FACING STRICKEN WORLD

Shall Chaos or Reconstruction in Europe Follow the Great World War?

MEN CHANGED BY BATTLE

Soldiers Have Learned What Can Be Accomplished by the Use of Force, Sternly and Efficiently Applied.

Article IX

By FRANK COMERFORD.

Making a soldier out of a civilian does more than change the clothes he wears. It changes the man. Men who had never owned a revolver or rifle, who had never even shot one off, who had never killed anything in their lives, were given firearms. They were drilled, taught to shoot, taught to kill. The education was thorough and scientific. They learned to look down the sight of a rifle, pick out a human heart for a target, fire and eagerly watch for the man to fall. They were trained to rush madly at a wall of human beings and drive bayonets into men's heads and bowels. Many of these men a few years before would have fainted in a stockyard where cattle were being killed. For four years they have been in a human slaughterhouse, not only as spectators, but as part of the place. It stealed these men. Many of them contracted the undertaker's point of view towards life, a fatalism without fear.

Experience in battle taught them the meaning of the word "force." They discovered that the individual was only important and efficient when he acted in concert with a great group. Everything depended upon team work. Men learned that a group of men working in harmony, with nerve and rifles with fixed bayonets, could do wonderful things. They could take an objective. In other words, take the thing they wanted and needed. When these men came back into civil life and took off khaki and put on overalls, the taking off of the khaki and the putting on of mufti did not erase from their minds this lesson the war had taught them.

This lesson has borne fruit. The men look at the employer as an enemy. The employer thinks of them as a commodity. Hatred is cordial. The men want something. They demand it. The employer refuses. Their objective is to get the thing they want and need. The war taught them there is a way, a weapon—Force. Today in Europe men reason, "if we can't get what we want, and need, we must take it. We have the force." Having grown habituated to suffering, accustomed to blood and death, they look with indifference on the question of danger, of price. They saw that when nations could not agree they resorted to force. They discovered that victory generally went to the nation possessing the greatest force.

Threat of "Direct Action"

In the labor movement of Europe we have this idea in what is called "direct action." "Direct action" is nothing more or less than applying war methods to peace conditions. It is an effort on the part of great groups of working men to compel recognition of their demands. They seek to secure their objective by force. No allowance is made for the fact that methods justifiable in war are not right in peace. Few people will deny that war is the supreme expression of force.

Many men got their first taste of fresh air and decent food while in the army. Very properly the allied governments gave the best of everything to the men in the armies. It isn't difficult to get accustomed to good food and fresh air; it is hard to go back to poor food and the tenements. Back home, many of the demobilized soldiers are not eating as well or as much as they ate during their service.

Notwithstanding the rigid discipline of army life, men are treated as men. The humblest man in the ranks has rights that must be respected. This is not always the case in civil life. Then, too, while in uniform the private was made much of. Class distinction was obliterated. He was looked upon as one of his country's defenders. Since he has been demobilized he has been forgotten and neglected. This has soured him. He resents it. Social distinctions have come back. He is only a working man now.

Another cause of unrest among the working man of Europe grows out of the war. Mobilization took millions of men from their jobs. A great shortage of labor resulted. Employers were forced to compete to get men. The usual competition was among men to get jobs. The law of supply and demand affected the labor market. Wages went up. The soldier went off to war. While he was in the trenches the wages back home were high. His pay was small. Our fighting men were not interested in pay. They went to fight for a principle. With the coming of peace a large quantity of labor was dumped upon the market. The demobilized men rushed for employment. Comrades competed for jobs. The same old law of supply and demand sent wages to bogganing. The number of men who

wanted jobs was much greater than the number of places available. The returning soldier seeking a job was offered a much smaller wage than he knew was paid for the same work while he had been fighting. It incensed him. He figured that he had given four years out of his life, had come home tired and broke. He looked upon the decline in wages as a positive discrimination against him.

Comparison Breeds Discontent. Everywhere I have heard these men say: "We are out of luck. The bands played and we were applauded when we left to fight. While we were gone the wages went up. We don't begrudge the men who stayed at home the wages they got, but it's damn funny that when we come back down go wages. The cost of living don't go down. I guess we're out of luck."

I found two phrases inseparable in the speech of the discontented, "the high cost of living," "the profiteer." Workingmen with whom I talked, freely admitted that some of the high cost of living was the legitimate result of the great demand for everything and the natural shortage, but in the same breath they insisted that much of it was due to the mercenary, ghoulish profiteer.

The profiteer took blood money during the world's greatest tragedy. He exacted usury from the toiler at home and the fighting man at the front. He drew dividends out of the tears and wails of broken-hearted women and fright-stricken children. He minted his gold out of agony, starvation, heartaches. He stands today the Judas of the war, the most despised man of earth.

The profiteer is not an Englishman, a Frenchman, Italian or American. He is found in every country of the world, a man without nationality, without conscience, without humanity. He is the pimp of civilization. He is still on the job.

The profiteer has given the United States a terrible black eye. A common comment of Europe is, "The United States made money out of the war." Those people do not refer to the money we made legitimately. They point to the fact, a fact that has been given great publicity in Europe, that in August, 1914, there were about 7,000 millionaires in the United States, while at the time of the signing of the armistice it was estimated the millionaire colony had increased by 23,000, making a total of 30,000 millionaires in the United States. The profiteer is still on the job. He is holding up the world, a starving, cold world.

Profiteering Case in Point.

Under date of November 17, 1919, J. S. Bache & Co., members of the New York stock exchange, in their financial letter say: "In mercantile circles there is proceeding at the present time a vast amount of speculation on a very large scale in commodities. An incident is cited to us of one concern that is carrying \$15,000,000 worth of vegetable oils, which are in great demand, and the concern is holding them for higher prices. This is a distinct damage to the consumers, and keeps living prices in these things, used daily, at top and increasing levels. Speculation of this kind is a real detriment to the community."

The pair of shoes the workman once bought for \$3.50 are now \$8 and \$10. It is true that the cost of labor and material have gone up, but not enough to warrant any such exorbitant prices. Business men have taken advantage of the situation, and justify their barteries on the ground of the law of supply and demand. A shoe man with a prominent Chicago firm, a man long in the business, told me that the present unwarranted and outrageous price of shoes was due to the fact that American shoe manufacturers could get almost any price for shoes from the barefooted people of Europe.

Governments are blamed for not dealing with this species of holdup. The discontented ask "Why isn't profiteering treason—why shouldn't these Fagnas be sent to the wall with a firing squad as an escort?"

(Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

Greatest of Hun Crimes.

Evidence that destruction wrought in France and Belgium by German armies was deliberate and unjustified by military necessity has accumulated since the signing of the armistice, according to a statement given out by the national committee of the United States for the restoration of the library at Louvain. Col. William Barclay Parsons, subway builder, who commanded the eleventh engineers, the regiment that went to Haig's aid with picks and shovels when the Huns were driving at the channel ports, in a letter to the executive committee, of which Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, is chairman, called the destruction of the Louvain library, with its precious treasures, the greatest of Teuton crimes in Belgium. Noted Europeans were quoted as sharing similar views.

Germans to Be Prosecuted.

Prosecution will be carried out, according to announcement made in Berlin, of German subjects charged with offenses and crimes committed in Germany against the person or property of hostile aliens during the war and up to June 29 of this year. The attorney general will be obliged to prosecute crimes perpetrated by Germans abroad during this period if the crimes are also punishable under the law of the country where committed.

The law covering general procedure in these cases has been submitted to the national assembly. It permits relatives or heirs of the injured party to appear as complainants.

You Get What You Give

WHEN a business fails the financial statement reflects the conditions at that time, but the real reason for failure is seldom shown. In many cases the true reason is that the business performed no service which was necessary or useful to society generally.

Every individual must give a useful service if he is to prosper, for society will refuse to maintain him if he fails to be useful to society.

When we find a business which has been notably prosperous over a long period of years, we may be sure that it has won its position by performing a service useful and necessary.

That, in a word, explains the continued, ever-increasing success of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana.)

This Company is included in the list of big business because the ideals of service which it holds and maintains are big.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is big because it recognizes the necessity of developing its sphere of usefulness to the highest degree and of maintaining this high standard in spite of every obstacle.

The success of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) proves that it is performing a useful service and that every link in its chain of achievements is delivering an added benefit to civilization and to you.

Service is the first consideration of the organization, for it knows that by increasing its service to the public its earnings will automatically grow, and all will profit by its activities.

Standard Oil Company

(Indiana)

910 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago

1988

EARLY HATCHING PAYS BEST

Reports from demonstration farm co-operators furnish good proof that early hatching pays best, says T. S. Townsley of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. The March hatched cockerels of one co-operator were sold as broilers on the Kansas City market last spring at 60 cents per pound. These birds weighed slightly more than one and one-half pounds at ten weeks of age, and the fifty cockerels brought \$49. Other co-operators who hatched their chicks a month later received only from 23 to 30 cents a pound for their surplus males. The woman who sold the high-priced broilers also sold more than \$600 worth of eggs from 500 hens and pullets during last November, December and January. During the same months many of the co-operators who had lately hatched chicks sold practically no eggs. March is the proper month for hatching Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons and other breeds of this type. Since the lighter breeds,

such as Leghorns, mature more quickly than the above named breed, they can be safely hatched a few weeks later. April is the most favorable month for hatching Leghorns and the other smaller breeds in Missouri. The majority of the 200-egg White Leghorn hens in the University of Missouri poultry flock are hatched during the first half of April.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Hall's Catarrh Medicine has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh of the Mucous Surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions. After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Medicine for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Medicine at once and get rid of catarrh and for testimonials, free, send to P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists.

ALL-YEAR ROUND GIFT STORE

We are supplied and prepared at all times, throughout the year, to supply anything desired in the way of

Fine Jewelry

for birthdays, commencement, anniversary gifts, and remembrances of all kinds and descriptions. More than

Half a Century

of successful business in Farmington is our guarantee that our goods and prices are always right.

Jewelry and Watch Repairing is Our Specialty. All Work Guaranteed.

Tetley Jewelry Co.

For Colds, Catarrh or Influenza



Do you feel weak and unequal to the work ahead of you? Do you still cough a little, or does your nose bleed? Are you pale? Is your blood thin and watery? Better put your body into shape. Build strong!

An old, reliable blood-maker and herbal tonic made from wild roots and berries, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This "nature remedy" comes in tablet or liquid form. It will build up your body and protect you from disease germs which lurk everywhere. One of the active ingredients of this temperance alternative and tonic is wild cherry bark with stillingia, which is so good for the lungs and for coughs; also Oregon grape root, blood root, stone root, Queen's root, all skillfully combined in the Medical Discovery. These roots have a direct action on the stomach, improving digestion and assimilation. These herbs extract in the "Discovery" aid in blood-making and are best for scrofula. By improving the blood they fortify the body against an attack of grip or colds.

Catarrh should be treated, first, as a blood disease, with this alternative. Then, in addition, the nose should be washed daily with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Send 10c for trial pkg. of Medical Discovery Tablets or Catarrh Tablets to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.