



SMITH & BARNES PIANO



GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOX

Will be presented to the person nominating the winner. Cut out the nomination blank on this page, fill it out and send it to us.

HANDSOME JEWEL BOX



To every young lady who brings us 5 or more subscriptions by 6 p. m. Saturday August 6 will be given a handsome jewel box. No votes counted on these special prizes except on subscription and renewals.

Popular Girl Voting Contest. NOMINATION BLANK

I hereby suggest the names below and recommend as a lady worthy to become a candidate in your Piano Voting Contest. I present these names with the distinct understanding that you will not divulge my name. This does not obligate me in any way whatever.

Signed _____ Address _____
Give on lines below Full Names, Township and full P. O. address.

GOOD FOR 100 VOTES IN THE TRIBUNE'S POPULAR GIRL PIANO CONTEST

NOT GOOD AFTER AUG. 6
Cut out this coupon and vote it.

THE TRIBUNE

FOR

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correct names and addresses of subscribers. When procuring a copy of this book, be sure and give number of route. Failure to turn in a correct address will result in the subscriber not receiving a paper and you will be put to needless trouble to rectify the error.

Call in and get a list of back subscriptions due, which we will be pleased to give you on request.

Remember that any contestant no matter where she resides, can work any territory for subscribers.

All votes count on piano, but only subscription votes count on special prizes, as a free paper coupon is deposited in ballot box by contestants and friends and ballot box is not opened until contest closes; therefore records are kept of only subscription votes.

Pursue your work systematically and feel free to call on the editor at any time to explain any detail you do not understand. Above all, take time by the forelock, and hustle, for that is what our friend or rival is doing if he is in earnest.

THE TRIBUNE.

A. D. MAYERSON
Editor and Manager.
Issued every Thursday.
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Mike McGrath gerrymandered the senatorial districts in 1881; Alex Lesseur did it in 1891; Sam B. Cook fixed 'em in 1901 and Con. Roach will fix 'em in 1911 if the constitution is not amended.

If you have been "voting 'er straight" to save the Democratic party try voting now to help Missouri onward. Vote for men who are giving more thought to the welfare of the state than to party success.

Missourians who have their all in farms and farm products are not enthusiastic followers of politicians who oppose the policies that make land more valuable and farming more profitable.

It is worthy of note that allusions to Democratic trickery, scheming, fraud and deception by Republican papers are not directed at Democratic voters but at Democratic party leaders. They are the fellows who are responsible, not the men who are misled by them.

If Democratic orators and editors want to attack Governor Hadley on a charge of extravagance they may go at it now. The facts and figures are ready for comparison. As a mere starter let it be said that Governor Hadley is the most prudently economical chief executive Missouri has had in many years.

In 1881, 1891 and 1901 the senatorial districts of the state were gerrymandered by the Secretary of State, and that official's work was approved by the Attorney General and the Governor. In each case all of these officials were Democrats. The constitution gave them this power to be used only in an emergency. The Democratic Senate always supplied the emergency, and will do it again in 1911 unless the law is changed.

The board of managers of the Deaf and Dumb School at Fulton have appropriated \$1000 with which to buy a herd of Holstein cows to furnish milk to that institution. Strange that such a wise provision was not made many years ago. Governor Hadley has very practical ideas about

the management of the big almshouse institutions supported by the state. In course of time it will be seen that in such matters a sensible governor contributes largely to the cheaper and yet more comfortable care of the wards of the state.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, SEDALIA, MO.

Miss Leola Heysell, has just accepted a good stenographic position with the Wyandotte Furniture Co., Kansas City. Miss Dona Marshall leaves Monday for Wichita, Kans. to accept a good position. Miss Blanche Jones, steno., for G. W. Lyons, Kansas City, Miss Dean Pipes, steno., Kansas City Star. Mr. Leon Monsees has been doing stenographic work for the Bell Telephone Co., Sedalia, Mo., for the past two weeks. W. W. Jackson Telegraph Operator, Southern Pacific Ry., Dinuba, Cal. Neil M. Schideler, Telegraph operator, Union Pacific Quinter, Kansas. Miss Kate Kemper sten. C. L. Gray Construction Co., Kansas City. J. A. Meyer, Telegraph Operator, C. B. & Q. Ry. Osmond, Neb. O. A. Paxton Telegraph Operator Rock Island Ry., Morgan Park, Ill. H. A. Scarbrough, Telegraph Operator, Union Pacific Ry., L. J. Stanfield Telegraph Operator, Union Pacific. Lorenzo Zambrano, Interpreting steno., Water Street Ry. & Electric Power Co., Monterey, Mex., at \$300 per month.

The Central Business College Sedalia, Mo. is known the world over as the school that secures its graduates first-class positions. This school never loses sight of its students, but works unceasingly for their best interests. The pupil is never forgotten, in stead the management of this school is continually watching and looking after his best interests, and placing him in a better position, if the one he has does not offer the proper advancement.

If you wish to attend a school that will always have your best interests at heart, write for catalog and full particulars.

Address C. W. Robbins, Sedalia, Mo.

Having doubled the size of our sewer pipe and drain tile works at Deepwater, Henry county, we are short of workmen, and can use a great many more men. Common labor \$1.65 per day. Steady employment the year around.

W. S. Dickey Clay Mfg. Co.
Deepwater, Henry Co. Mo.

The Tribune. One dollar a year



Life of Gov. Johnson

The life-story of the "Great Governor of Minnesota" is the most inspiring story of the life of a real man that has been published in this generation.

The late governor was characterized as the most lovable man in public life since the days of Abraham Lincoln, and his biography is instructive, inspirational and thrilling.

The "Life" was published by authority of the widow, and in her behalf. The authors and publishers were intimate friends of the late governor, one of them, Mr. Day, being his private secretary.

The book contains 430 type pages and 22 pages of illustrations, or 452 pages all told, and is a perfect specimen of the best printing and binding.

Cloth \$2.00
% Leather 3.50
Full Leather (limited edition, autographed by Mrs. Johnson 5.00
Sent postpaid on receipt of purchase price.

Agents wanted to canvass for this book which is the greatest seller of the year.

Write for particulars. Do it today.
DAY & KNAPPEN,
Hackney Bldg., St. Paul, Minnesota.

DRAMSHOPS CONTROLLED

RECORD OF EXCISE COMMISSIONER CAULFIELD IN CITY OF ST. LOUIS.

An Office Created by a Party Caucus Finally Made Useful in Law Enforcement—Revenue Results Compared.

For many years after the separation of the county and city of St. Louis dramshop licenses in the city were issued by the tax collector, who passed upon all petitions and granted licenses so freely that saloons had an easy way of getting the necessary legal permission to operate. Only one license was issued to each saloon, good for six months, and on that the collector levied and collected for the city \$250 and for the state \$50, making the annual license tax on each saloon \$300.

A committee of prominent citizens, organized to secure legislation to regulate the licensing and conduct of saloons, asked the legislature to pass a bill establishing an excise board of three commissioners, two to be appointed by the circuit court and one by the governor, the chairman or executive commissioner to have a salary of \$3,000 a year and the other commissioners \$1,000 each, the whole board to pass upon petitions and grant or refuse licenses and try all cases involving violations of the dramshop laws. The bill, passed by the Republican members and was house with the aid of a majority of the Republican members and was about to pass the senate when the Democratic leaders, including Governor Stone, called a party caucus at which a substitute bill was agreed upon, creating the office of excise commissioner for the city of St. Louis, to be appointed by the governor and to exercise the authority of a county court in granting saloon licenses and also authorized to collect a fee of \$3 for each license issued for his services. The bill was enacted and Hon. Nicholas M. Bell was appointed excise commissioner by Governor Stone. He required two licenses for each saloon—one in the name of the city and one in the name of the state—the fee of \$3 applying to each license—thus giving him \$6 from each saloon for each period of six months, or \$12 a year. At that time about 2,500 saloons were licensed, and the commissioner got about \$30,000 a year in license fees besides a nice sum in notarial fees. The office was the juiciest plum ever handed out by a Democratic governor, and no doubt the fees were a great help to the Democratic state campaign fund, for it is not likely that an appointee in those days was permitted to have and to hold all that came to him through such a partisan "source of revenue."

In course of time the pay of the commissioner was limited and the balance of fees collected went into the state treasury. Eventually the law was changed radically, the commissioner being allowed \$5,000 a year salary and \$1,000 for expenses. It is still the best office, in point of salary, in the gift of the governor. Governor Folk appointed Thomas K. Mulvihill to the office and told him to enforce the dramshop laws, including the Sunday closing of saloons. The order went forth and was called by the newspapers "the lid," a term now known all over the world in connection with law enforcement. Mr. Mulvihill made a good record in the office, barring a too dictatorial policy in dealing with saloon men who did not always understand or respect the new order of things. He made many enemies, but surely did make the office effective, something that could not have been said of it during the administration of either of his predecessors.

In 1909 Governor Hadley appointed Henry S. Caulfield, then a member of congress, excise commissioner, and he took the office April 1, after his congressional term had expired. He was then and is now one of the leading Republicans of St. Louis. During the incumbency of Commissioner Caulfield he has increased the state license tax \$50 per license. As there are two state licenses issued to each dramshop keeper yearly and there are about 2,250 saloons, this increase will amount to about \$225,000 per annum. It is interesting to compare the difference between the dramshop taxes and fees collected during the last year of Mr. Mulvihill's administration with that of the first year of Mr. Caulfield's:

	April 1, 1908	April 1, 1909
City dramshop license tax	\$1,117,250.00	\$1,122,500.00
City dramshop fee	2,250.00	2,250.00
State dramshop license tax	446,900.00	631,750.00
State dramshop fee	9,000.00	9,000.00
City dramshop tax	4,820.00	4,820.00
State dramshop tax	14,400.00	14,400.00
Fees of the excise office	40,811.00	41,708.00
Total	\$1,616,581.00	\$1,835,258.00
Caulfield's increase		218,677.00
		\$1,855,259.00

During Mr. Caulfield's first year 20 more saloons were licensed than were licensed under Mr. Mulvihill's last year. Considering the growth of the city this increase is very slight. During Mr. Caulfield's incumbency the dramshop laws have been enforced with greater strictness than

ever before, but with such fairness and impartiality that the saloon keepers themselves express satisfaction. When Mr. Caulfield took the office it was regarded as an office of arbitrary, unceremonious power, capable of much injustice. He has largely overcome this by impressing upon the saloon men that the law prescribes their limitations and as long as they obey the law they need not fear being the victims of caprice or fancy upon the part of the commissioner. In no city in the world are dramshop laws better enforced, though other cities are under better state dramshop laws and better municipal saloon ordinances. As far as it is possible under the defective dramshop laws of the state and their particular interpretation by the courts Mr. Caulfield is regulating the saloons in the metropolis of Missouri to the satisfaction of all concerned.

FOR A NEW CAPITOL

BUILDING MAY BE READY IN TWO YEARS' TIME.

A magnificent new State capitol can be constructed and equipped for five million dollars or less. The constitutional amendment (No. 2) now before the people provides for thirty-year bonds, redeemable in ten years at the option of the State, bearing only 3 per cent interest, and authorizes the legislature to provide for the erection and equipment of the building out of the proceeds of the bonds, which will be issued as the money may be needed. They can be sold at a premium. There is no war upon to graft or extravagance in the matter.

The bond proposition, if adopted, will not necessitate increased taxation, as many have supposed. It will not increase the present rate of taxation. It will put in circulation among Missouri workmen, artists and material men five million dollars without imposition on a single taxpayer. The natural increase in revenues from increased values and new property will equal many times the amount of the bonds before they become payable.

The preliminary arrangements will all be made under Governor Hadley's administration—in fact, it is possible that the building may be practically completed before his term expires. Progressive citizens can do the State a great service by trying voters to sustain this bond amendment. It will be on the ballot at the November election.

MARVELOUS GROWTH

OUR WONDROUS DEVELOPMENT WITHIN HALF A CENTURY.

In the course of a great speech on the tariff and related questions, delivered in the House of Representatives May 27, 1910, Hon. Philip P. Campbell of Kansas said many things that are worthy of high place in the literature of the pending campaign. His allusion to the effect of Republican tariff legislation on the farmers of Western States was especially eloquent and true. Said he:

"We have had a half a century of the policy of protection that the Democratic party calls inflation. There has been no half century in the history of mankind that has marked such progress among any people as has marked the progress of any people in that time. We have only had one half, and that was when we were buying, when we were able to buy at all, the cheap products of the low-paid labor of the world, while our industries and labor were idle, under the last Democratic administration and Democratic tariff. We have in that half century witnessed every campaign to Democratic orators telling the farmers of the West how they were being robbed by the manufacturers of the East; how the tariff laws were made for New England, to enable New England to rob the western farmers. The western farmer settled on the prairies within that time without anything. They had nothing of which they could be robbed. Everybody was poor. Few people had the necessary implements with which to open up the new country in which they settled. Today there is no more splendid country anywhere beneath the sun than the Mississippi Valley and the country west of it. It is an agricultural country, producing the products of the farm and selling them in the best market in the world. Great cities, flourishing towns, splendid homes, good barns, good school-houses, good churches, splendid colleges well attended, court houses, state houses, and eleemosynary institutions of every character have sprung up and are found on every hand throughout what was once a part of the great American desert. And all this has been accomplished under this policy that you say robs the farmer for the enrichment of the manufacturer."

Missouri is no longer a state of partisan politics and slow progress. The politics of today must have more advancement, more development, more practical methods of conducting the public business, better methods of taxation, better control of public service corporations and better public service generally. The people do not care so much about party success as about their own success. They want practical results from public men.

President Taft objects to small appropriations for big projects. What the Mississippi valley wants is a big appropriation and hurry-up orders for a fourteen-foot channel in the Mississippi from the mouth of the Illinois to New Orleans.