

PRIEST AND THREE OTHERS TARRIED BY MOB AS DISLOYAL

Four men, including a Catholic priest, were tarred and feathered by a mob of 300 men and boys at Christopher, Ill., last night for remarks that offended the Americans of the town.

The priest who was tarred was Rev. John Kovalsky, pastor of a Polish church. He was given a trial in the main street of the town, found guilty, tarred, made to wave and kiss the American flag, and assert his loyalty.

When the mob had finished Father Kovalsky mounted a barrel and declared: "You have given me just what I needed. I had no business saying the things I did."

Father Kovalsky had eluded the mob until 12:15 a. m. He was not at home when the mob visited his home earlier in the night, having hidden elsewhere when he completed the services in his church.

When the mob returned he had armed himself with a shotgun. A 16-year-old boy gained entrance to the house, sneaked up behind the priest, who was sitting in a chair with the gun across his knees, and disarmed him. The boy then threw open the door to the mob.

Father Kovalsky was taken to the main street and there witnesses told of remarks they had heard him make against the government and President Wilson. Meanwhile, members of the mob were reheating the tar that had been used on the other three men, earlier in the night, and which had grown cold.

When the mob pronounced Father Kovalsky guilty, after giving him opportunity to deny the statements of witnesses, the priest was led to an alley about forty feet off the main street.

His shirt was stripped from his back. Tar was applied to the upper portion of his body with paddles, and a pillow case full of feathers shaken over him. He then was made to parade up and down the main street at the head of the mob, and carrying an American flag.

The tarring party was the outgrowth of citizens' indignation at the light fine assessed against a grocer at his trial on a charge of making disloyal remarks. The trial took place during the afternoon.

Theodore Kunger, the grocer, who had been placed in jail in default of payment of his \$100 fine, was taken from the jail and tarred. The crowd sawed a lock from the rear door of the jail and one from the cell in which Kunger was confined.

Kunger's arrest followed remarks in his store when a woman complained at having to buy wheat substitutes with wheat flour. Kunger said to her, she said: "Don't blame me, blame that Wilson."

Kunger was led from the jail to the heated tar, and tarred and feathered. He then was compelled to head the procession, shouting his allegiance and carrying a flag which he had been made to kiss.

Kunger was placed back in jail by the mob. Early today he paid his fine and costs, amounting to \$110.25, and was released.

It was said today that Mrs. Kunger stood by and watched her husband tarred, without making a protest.

W. R. Jones, a lawyer of Benton, Ill., seven miles from Christopher, who had defended Kunger at his trial, had heard the murmurs and departed for home. He was overtaken a few miles from Christopher and brought back and made to parade with the mob and perform acts of loyalty. He was not tarred.

The crowd next sought Henry Tenbrook and Herman Weeler and learned they were in a clubroom downtown. Tenbrook and Weeler fled to the roof of the building in which the clubroom was, and hid behind a chimney. A member of the mob pointed his finger at them; and they came from their hiding places. They were given a coat of tar and feathers and made to walk in the same fashion as Kunger. They were made to shout, "Hurrah for Wilson, to hell with the Kaiser."

ROAD DRAG INSPECTORS WILL REPORT INFRACTION OF LAW

Road drag inspectors, acting under the direction of the State Highway Board, will report counties where inter-county seat roads are not properly dragged. In many counties the highway boards allow road drag funds to accumulate and no effort is made to put the roads in proper condition after each rain. The law provides \$15 per mile per year to drag or otherwise improve the 11,300 miles of inter-county seat highways in Missouri.

DON'T OVERLOOK THE SIGN BOARDS ON ROADS

It's a real annoyance for a stranger to try to follow an improperly marked public highway. The law requires road overseers to construct signboards, giving directions and distances, at all crossings. This provision of the law is ignored in many sections of the State, according to a report made public by the State Highway Department, and all road overseers in this county are urged to comply with the law.

Special correspondents, by the way, have almost beaten the railroads to it as conspicuous failures in this war.

Estimated War Tax Hits The Rich Very Hard

Collector William H. Edwards of the Second, or Wall Street, revenue office, commented yesterday upon the estimated taxes of America's richest individuals, pointing out that, right or wrong, the estimates should dispel any idea that the rich were not bearing their share in the war.

It has been estimated that John D. Rockefeller would be called on to pay a tax of about \$38,400,000 this year, based on an income of \$60,000,000. It had been figured, also, that Henry C. Frick was Mr. Rockefeller's closest rival, who would pay a tax approximately \$7,100,000. The 29 wealthiest individuals after Mr. Rockefeller would pay taxes, it is estimated, aggregating \$86,100,000.

"While these estimates were not given out by this office," said Collector Edwards, "I think the showing made is of a character to dispel the erroneous idea that the rich are not called upon to bear their share of the war's financial burdens."

"In this connection it should be borne in mind that all incomes of \$2,000,000 or more must pay a surtax of 63 per cent. In addition there are

normal taxes and the excess profits tax. Few of the richest men will have to pay an excess profits tax, as their incomes are derived from securities, the taxes on which are paid by the corporations. While, as I have said, the list shown to me cannot be considered official, there is no law against estimating an individual's wealth."

Three women figure in the list of the thirty wealthiest Americans. They are Mrs. E. H. Harriman, with an estimated income of \$4,000,000; Mrs. Russell Sage, \$3,000,000, and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, \$2,500,000.

The list of the thirty wealthiest Americans with their estimated incomes and accruing income taxes could not be verified as to amounts at either Collector Edwards' or Collector Eisner's office. Collector Edwards said all income tax transactions were held strictly confidential by the Government. While expressing no opinion as to the correctness of the figures as put before him, the Collector was not inclined to regard the estimate as fantastic. Incomes and taxes payable of these thirty persons, as estimated, are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Estimated Income Tax. Lists names like Rockefeller, Frick, Carnegie, etc., with corresponding tax amounts.

The operation of the income tax as well as the excess profits tax has come as a big surprise to many, especially to the men whose incomes were increased by war activities last year. One of the most notable examples was cited yesterday by Collector Edwards. It was a case where a man who made \$100,000 last year was obliged to turn over to the Government in taxes \$63,000. "When this

man got through paying his taxes he had only \$37,000 left out of his \$100,000," the Collector said.

Practically all the persons named in the above list draw incomes from corporations whose offices are located in Collector Edwards' district, and nearly all live in that part of Manhattan included in the Third Internal Revenue District, of which Mark Eisner is collector.

FARM NEWS

By A. I. Foard, County Agent.

Boys' and Girls' Club Movement.

A large number of boys and girls over the county are going into one or more of the Boys' and Girls' clubs which are now open for membership. Already enrollment has been made in the calf club, pig club, poultry club, corn club and garden club. The pig club seems to be the most popular of all. There will likely be 150 or 200 join the pig club alone.

Poultry Flock Demonstrations.

Mr. Townsley, of the Agricultural College, spent a day in the county last week with the County Agent in the interest of poultry improvement. Demonstrations in poultry husbandry have been taken up with Mr. W. E. Matkin's flock and the flock belonging to Hospital No. 4.

Mr. Townsley will visit these flocks from time to time during the year. Visitors will be invited in at these occasions and a demonstration in some line of poultry husbandry will be made. One of the interesting features will be a hen culling demonstration late in the season when the poor layers will be culled. Definite records will be kept with these flocks showing the exact profits at the end of the year.

Joint Worm Investigation.

The County Agent discovered last fall in some of the wheat stubble of this county a bad infestation of joint worm. This is a bad pest in the wheat. Mr. A. F. Satterthoite, the government field entomologist, located at Charleston, Mo., has been engaged to assist in outlining some method of control of this pest. Mr. Satterthoite is working with the County Agent this week on this matter.

Farm Bureau Saved one Man \$125.

Chas. J. Belken, of Mine La Motte, informed the County Agent one day last week that he had saved him \$125 by informing Mr. Belken of a place where he could buy 100 bushels of cowpeas \$1.25 cheaper per bushel than where he had intended to buy. A great deal of assistance has been rendered the farmers this spring in locating seeds and spray materials.

Linn Clardy Gives Wheat a Top Dressing.

Linn Clardy began Monday an application of acid phosphate as a top dressing on his wheat. This is a splendid practice and is to be highly recommended.

Seed Corn.

The County Agent had an opportunity last week to see the seed corn of Mr. J. S. West which tested above 95 per cent strong germination. This corn was field selected last fall and stored in racks in an outbuilding. Mr. West has tested each ear he intends to plant and has discarded all except those testing 100 per cent. The tests run at the Farm Bureau office have shown a few farmers to have some good seed corn, while the majority have a poor quality. We are in a position now to tell farmers where they can get good seed in the county.

Loughboro Farmers' Club Meets.

Thirty farmers attended the meeting of the Loughboro Farmers' Club

last Thursday night. The County Agent and his assistant attended the meeting. They discussed the new organization plan of the Farm Bureau and the poor conditions of seed corn throughout the county, explaining common methods of testing.

Soil Tests.

The County Agent tested three different types of soil on the farm of Mr. J. B. West of Loughboro community. Only one of these showed much acidity and it was white buck-shot soil. A ton of lime to the acre would benefit this soil a great deal. The ridge land and well drained bottom land showed very slight acidity.

Information for Gardeners.

(A) No home garden should be raised except by labor of the family for the use of the family; in other words, a home garden with hired labor is not advocated. The hired labor should be released to engage in general farming to add to the food stores of the Nation.

(B) Garden seed, especially of certain important standard crops, such as beans and peas, must be conserved and not wasted.

(C) Good soil, sunlight, and air are necessary for good gardens. It is a waste of seed and labor to plant on land not suited or where shaded a large part of the day.

(D) In small backyard gardens, plant only those crops which produce large quantities on limited area, such as string beans, tomatoes, lima beans, beets or onions. Corn, peas, potatoes, and other such crops require more space than is needed for the other crops.

HOLD THE HOME LINES

Every home in the land has been affected by the requirements of war. In every community the customary methods of action and control must be reorganized. New and far-reaching measures of collective effort have had to be adopted suddenly. Welfare agencies and institutions that before were over-loaded, are now struggling with the additional burden of these baffling problems. The home casualty list, consisting of children neglected and gone astray; homes broken under the strain of war; sickness and poverty grown apace are some of the problems that must be studied if the home lines are held.

Preparation to receive the handicapped returned soldier must be made. What of the day of reconstruction? Are the nine-tenths of us who must remain at home doing our utmost, and doing it intelligently? Problems of the reconstruction period will be discussed at the National Conference of Social Work which will be held in Kansas City May 15-22.

Despondency Due to Constipation.

Women often become nervous and despondent. When this is due to constipation it is easily corrected by taking an occasional dose of Chamberlain's Tablets. These Tablets are easy to take and pleasant in effect. Obtainable every.

Things change so fast in Russia that it takes a snapshot to snap Trotsky.

Advertisement for Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Title: 22 Million Families in the United States. Content: 4 CUPS OF WHEAT FLOUR TO THE POUND. Includes recipe and promotional text.

Weekly War News Digest.

England and Italy Reduce Shoe Prices by Standardization.

There has already been a drop in the prices charged by retailers for footwear in England in view of the Government's action in placing on the market standardized shoes made at controlled rates of profit, according to a report to the United States Department of Commerce.

At a recent exhibition of "war-time" boots 39 samples were shown, ranging from heavy boots for carters and laborers to shoes for ordinary prices range from \$2.06 to \$6.38 a pair. The shoes are made entirely of leather and the retailer's price is stamped on the sole.

Italian shoe factories are manufacturing standardized shoes, using leather furnished by the Government, which controls the system of sales to the public.

In England the manufacture of standard cloth for men's suits has made rapid progress, 24 patterns being included in the first goods shown. As now planned, provision is made for 750,000 to 1,000,000 suits ready for delivery from June to August. The project may later include production of certain classes of cloth for women's wear, with a gradually widening range of production under Government standardization.

Agricultural Department Shows Rang of War Emergency Work.

Of the total of nearly \$20,000,000 asked for war emergency activities by the Department of Agriculture it is proposed to use \$8,000,000 for the purchase and sale of seed to farmers for cash at cost; \$6,100,000 for the development of the co-operative agricultural extension work in co-operation with the State agricultural colleges; \$1,369,655 for combating animal diseases, stimulating the production of live stock, and encouraging the conservation and utilization of meat, poultry, dairy and other animal products; \$911,300 for the prevention, control, and eradication of insects and plant diseases, and the conservation and utilization of plant products, \$2,338,958 for extending and enlarging the Market News Service of the Bureau of Markets, preventing waste of foods in storage, in transit or held for sale, giving advice concerning the market movement or distribution of perishable products, making inspections and certifications regarding the condition of perishable agricultural products, and gathering information in connection with the demand for and the production, supply, distribution, and utilization of food; and \$1,080,980 for dealing with the farm labor problem, enlarging the informational work of the department, printing and distributing emergency leaflets, posters, and other publications, and extending the work of the Bureau of Chemistry, the Bureau of Entomology, and the Bureau of Biological Survey.

Only 8.18 Per Cent of Men Called Fail to Appear.

Of the 3,082,949 persons called under the selective service act, 252,294, or 8.18 per cent, failed to appear for examination, according to a statement issued by the Provost Marshal General. This number, however, included men, who had previously enlisted or been commissioned and had failed to notify their boards, some who had died, and many who were transferred to other boards but by mistake had been carried on the books of their local boards—estimated at 100,000.

Many of the remaining 150,000 were aliens, a number of whom left the country to enlist in their own armies.

The statement estimates the number of real "slackers" at not more than 50,000, or an average of less than 10 for each local board.

Public Health Service Studies Means to Check Disease Near Army Camps. An investigation for the purpose of improving methods for prevention and control of communicable diseases, especially near army camps, is being made by the United States Public Health Service. The work will relate largely to the standardization and preparation of serums.

The first serum to be studied will be that used in cerebrospinal meningitis, which has lately been prevalent in camps.

Russian Developments Worry Editor

of German Newspaper. Translations of editorial comment in the German press, made public by the Committee on Public Information, include the following from the Berliner Tageblatt:

"The terms of the ultimatum to Russia will please even the most unrelenting advocates of violence. It would be interesting to hear Hertling, who accepted Wilson's second principle that people are not to be bartered about from sovereign to sovereign, explain just what differences exist between the political methods of the past and those of today. It may be conceded that today the German Reichstag is informed of coming changes, but not until the matter has been settled without it. We all hope this policy will bring peace and prosperity, but we cannot conceal our anxiety at the birth of these new States."

Vast Amount of Food Goes to Allied Countries from United States.

Statistics compiled by the Food Administration show that the grand total of all food exported to the four allies—the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Russia—from July 1, 1914, to January 1, 1918, would furnish complete yearly rations for 57,100,933 adult persons, with a surplus of protein capable of supplying this portion of the diet for 22,194,570 additional men.

Since the beginning of the war the United States has averaged to supply the allies with food enough each year to support 16,314,552 persons, and with an excess of both protein and fats sufficient for several millions more.

The total exports of wheat and wheat flour to the three principal allies, Russia getting but a very small per cent of the whole, were equivalent to about 384,000,000 bushels, or an average of about 110,000,000 bushels a year. Of this total amount the United Kingdom got 145,348,000 bushels of wheat and 8,512,000 barrels of wheat flour; France got 79,798,000 bushels of wheat and 5,462,000 barrels of wheat flour; Italy 87,136,000 bushels of wheat and 1,895,000 barrels of wheat flour. Russia received only 130,000 bushels of wheat and 25,000 barrels of wheat flour.

The total exports of pork products were nearly 2,000,000,000 pounds, a yearly average of about 570,000,000 pounds. The total sugar exports were over 2,269,000,000 pounds, a yearly average of about 648,000,000. Of corn there was exported 23,332,000 bushels; oats, 207,981,000; rye, 3,407,000.

Report Shows Increase in Wages Paid to Iron and Steel Workers.

A report to the Department of Labor covering the six departments of the iron and steel industry shows that, while not so pronounced since May, 1915, as follows: In blast furnaces, 52 per cent; in Bessemer converters, 58 per cent; in open-hearth furnaces, 36 per cent; in blooming mills, 35 per cent; in plate mills, 50 per cent; in sheet mills, 95 per cent. In nearly every case the bureau found men working approximately the same number of hours per week as in 1915.

Since this report was compiled there have been additional increases of approximately 16 per cent.

No Need for Agents in Placing Claims for War Risk Insurance.

Soldiers, sailors or their beneficiaries under the soldiers and sailors' insurance law need not employ attorneys or claim agents to collect the insurance, according to the Treasury Department. Circulars have lately been sent out by claim agents and attorneys offering to assist persons entitled to the benefits of this insurance in collecting their claims.

The procedure for the presentation and collection of insurance claims is simple. Blanks may be secured from the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance at Washington. The name of the person in service who was killed or injured, and the relationship which he bore to the person making the claim, should be given.

War Trade Board Finds German Submarines Directed at Neutrals.

Germany's war leaders are using the submarine to prevent fulfillment of America's agreement to feed and relieve European neutrals, according to a statement by the War Trade

Board. It says:

"A mass of cumulative evidence and indications in the possession of the War Trade Board shows that Germany is employing the submarine menace to prevent neighbor neutrals receiving any food or favors at the hands of the United States and its associates in the war, and to coerce these neutrals through starvation and political and economical dependence upon Germany, quite as much as to strike at the communications of its opponents—Germany's ostensible aim in proclaiming the ruthless submarine campaign."

"Further indications tend to show that these submarines are being used along similar dog-in-the-manger lines, to destroy neutral shipping without regard to its employment."

Increase of Meat Animals in Year Over 6,000,000.

Reports based on figures from the Department of Agriculture show that January 1, 1918, the number of meat animals in the United States was greater by more than 6,000,000 head than it was January 1, 1917. The number of inspections for slaughter indicate a decrease in consumption.

The summary shows the total number of cattle in the United States January 1, 1918, was 66,830,000, an increase of 1,247,000 head over the same day the year before. Hogs increased 3,781,000 head, or 5.7 per cent. The increase in sheep was 1,284,000, or 2.7 per cent.

Post Office Department Gives Form of Address for Oversea Mail.

Persons who send mail to members of the Expeditionary forces are particularly requested, in a statement issued by the Post Office Department, to use ink only in writing the addresses. Every piece of mail matter should also bear the name and address of the sender.

Heavy paper, canvas or cloth should be used for wrapping packages. When canvas or cloth is used the address should be written on a shipping tag, with the name and address of the sender on the reverse side.

Given names should be written in full, instead of initials. The title of the addressee and the full name of the unit or organization to which he is assigned should be added, it being sufficient in the way of further address to use the words "American Expeditionary Forces."

The good farmer's notions about pigs are constantly enlarging.

If the hens contributed as much as they cackle we might have two fried eggs for breakfast now and then.

Advertisement for Cardui. Title: Try It! Content: A medicine which has given satisfaction to its users for over 40 years, as Cardui has, must be a good medicine. Includes a testimonial from Mrs. C. S. Budd.