

## OUR WEALTH-MAKERS

AMERICAN FARMERS LEADERS  
IN ENRICHMENT OF NATION.

DOLLARS BY THE BILLIONS

Annual Value of Farm Products in  
the United States Greater Than  
the Output of the World's  
Mines.

Statistics gathered by the United States census bureau afford interesting studies to those who care to delve into economic subjects. According to the government reports issued covering the years up to 1905, the total amount of capital invested in manufacturing in the United States is \$12,686,265,673. During the year 1905 there was produced of manufactured products \$14,802,147,087.

The same authority gives the information that the farm values of the United States reached the enormous sum of \$20,514,001,836, and to this, which is the land value, must be added \$13,114,492,056, which represents farm improvements. It is needless to give the value of miscellaneous stocks, etc., but it is sufficient to say that during the years 1905 and 1906 that the annual production of the farms of the United States amounted to \$8,500,000,000. It will be seen from this that while the value of farms and improvements is very nearly three times the amount invested in manufactures, that the production of the farms annually is only about one-half of the value of the manufactured products; but when it is taken into consideration that the farm supplies more than 50 per cent. of the articles that enter into the manufactures, it shows how important is the American farmer.

Last year the wealth produced by American farms was five times greater than the value of gold and silver produced in the United States for the year. It is estimated that the gold produced in the world since the discovery of America by Columbus up to the present time is approximately \$11,368,000,000. During the same period the production of the silver of the world was \$12,420,000,000. Thus it can be seen that about every four years American farms bring wealth into the world greater than all the gold and silver that has been produced since Columbus' time. The wealth of the United States is now estimated at \$112,000,000,000. American farmers are adding to this wealth at the rate of between \$6,000,000,000 and 7,000,000,000 yearly. The total wealth of Great Britain and Ireland is placed at \$60,200,000,000. At the present wealth producing capacity of the American farmer, in less than ten years the wealth he produces would aggregate more than the total wealth of the great kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The total wealth of all of Italy is estimated at \$13,000,000,000. Every two years the American farmers produce enough to buy the kingdom of Italy, and every year American farms produce wealth sufficient to purchase all of Belgium.

Outside of the 13 original states in adding to its possessions expended \$87,039,768. This includes the Louisiana purchase, the Mexican purchase, Alaska, the Philippines and all United States possessions, covering 2,037,613 square miles of territory. The corn crop of the American farmers each year is valued at 104 times the amount that was necessary for the United States to pay for all its great possessions. The cotton crop alone for 1906 was seven times enough to reimburse the United States for its expenditures on account of the acquisition of the vast territories purchased. It is needless to further make comparisons, the American farmer is the great wealth producer of the union. Upon his work is based nearly all the manufacturing, and it may be said nearly all the commerce.

While the farmer is a great wealth producer and is one of the most independent of American laborers, he has perhaps just reason for complaint as to compensation received for his efforts. While the results of his labor has given employment to an army of millions of workers, the American farmer has also been subject to the operations of combinations that directly oppose his best interests. These are the great trusts that control the marketing of what the farms produce. None will deny but that distributing agencies are necessary, but when these agencies become oppressive and make extortionate charges for the handling of the produce of farms, they become institutions that are oppressive. But the American farmer to a great extent appears to be responsible for the building up of such combinations. In his prosperity he has ignored simple principles recognized in business and which are important to him. President McKinley in one of his addresses made the statement that to locate the factory near the farm means the greatest economy and the highest prices for farm produce; in other words, the factory makes the home market. For years farmers in the agricultural sections of the United States have not alone contributed toward the support of the stock gamblers and the managers of the trusts, but have assisted in making possible the building up of mammoth aggregations of capital in great financial centers, and this capital has been used in the furtherance of combinations that have made it possible to dictate to the farmer what prices he must take for all that he has to sell.

The farmers should understand that

money sent from districts to the large cities means the concentration of wealth in these cities and greater support for the trust builders. They should also understand that their farm values to a great extent depend upon the activity and importance of the home town. Should the farmer relieve himself of the burden that is placed upon him by the trusts and combinations, he can do it by assisting to the greatest extent the building up of industries in his own town, his county and state. The question is worthy of the most careful consideration of every resident of a rural district. The greatest utilization of all home resources can only be brought about by a cooperation of the people. Every land owner and every person employed in the tilling of the soil, should give greater study to economic questions and discover, if possible, how much better all conditions under which he labors can be made by a practice of the old-time home patronage rule.

D. M. CARR.

### DEVELOPING THE COUNTRY.

Progress of Agricultural Districts and  
Cities and Towns Go Hand in Hand.

The building up process of a country commences with the cultivation of the soil generally. First the pioneers, the settlers on the land, begin the building of homes, and closely in the wake of the agriculturists follow the towns.

Town building is an interesting study. It is the highest development of communism. As far back as we can reach in the history of the world we find the spirit of community of interests. When Columbus reached America he found the Indians had their villages. Even among the most barbarous races the communal spirit is found. In our state of civilization cities and towns represent most perfect communal development.

Where there are people engaged in any industry, it is necessary that there be tradesmen to supply necessary wants. These tradesmen generally seek the most convenient location in the settlement and form the nucleus of the town and city. With the settling up of the contiguous territory, new industries are brought into existence and gradually there is a growth of the hamlet to the proportions of a village. The village soon becomes a small city, and its importance is gauged entirely by the trade that it can command to give employment to the people residing within it. Geographical location is always an important factor in town and city building. The average agricultural town has a limited territory for its support. From this territory must come the trade to maintain it. The large cities are small towns "grown up." While the small town may receive its support from the immediate territory surrounding it, the city is maintained by the trade given it by a multitude of small towns, and by certain conditions that perhaps may make it a place where manufacturing and jobbing may be carried on advantageously. While the geographical position is important to the small town, it is more important to the large city, as there are numerous conditions to be met, and such things as transportation facilities and freight rates are highly important.

It may be said that the majority of American cities and towns are dependent to a great extent upon the agricultural sections of the country. The farms supply the major portion of the articles of commerce and manufacture, and as well the trade that supports the towns and cities.

The community should take pride in the progress of the town which it has been instrumental in building up. The town is all important to the residents of rural districts as it affords educational and social advantages that would otherwise not exist. In many localities there is an erroneous impression that the interests of the residents of towns are different from the interests of the people of the contiguous territory. A little thought will show how the interests of both classes, the residents of the country and the citizens of the town, are equal; how the town depends upon the country for its support, and the country looks to the town as a market place and as a convenience in general. Thus we have plainly illustrated how much to the interest of all residents of rural districts that the home town be a progressive place and that all its interests be protected.

### Try for Factories.

Small manufacturing plants are desirable factors in the business of any town. There must be employment for the residents of a city or town, and any means of supplying this need is commendable. But there is one thing that many citizens do not take into consideration, and that is, it is better for the citizens of a town to build up industries already established than to strive to gain new industries. A manufacturing plant is beneficial to a place in accordance with its payroll and its output of goods that bring a revenue to the town. Some small concerns that will employ a dozen hands will have a payroll of perhaps \$35 or \$40 a day. The value of its products may amount to \$15,000 or \$20,000 annually, all dependent upon the character of the business. But what is most considered is the payroll. From the average small town it is estimated that trade lost, and which goes to large cities through the mails, is more than \$100 a day. If citizens of a community would retain this \$100 a day and do their trading in the home town, it is evident that it would be twice as beneficial as the small factory that has a payroll of \$40 or \$50 daily.

## STATE RESTS

In the Haywood Trial  
and the End Is Near.

## NO MINE OWNERS

Or Pinkerton Detectives Gave Testimony—Last Witness Told of  
Maltreatment by Miners.

Boise, Idaho.—The state rests content with the evidence it has introduced to prove that William D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, conspired to kill and therefore murdered Frank Steunenberg. Haywood, through his counsel, to-day will rest his case with the jury, so far as evidence is concerned. Possibly some witnesses will be called in rebuttal, but Haywood's counsel announce that the case may close without further evidence.

The state called only two witnesses in rebuttal yesterday. At the last moment the prosecution decided not to call mine owners or Pinkerton detectives. As a result of this decision a number of witnesses will not be heard. Bulkeley Wells, formerly adjutant general of Colorado, left Boise Tuesday. He commanded the militia during the labor troubles in 1903 and 1904, and was the man who dug up the bomb at Judge Goddard's gate.

The last witness for the state was William Stuart, a Scotchman. He was a miner in the Cripple Creek region during labor troubles and told a terrible story of maltreatment at the hands of miners who had warned him that he would have to take the consequences if he went to work as a "scab." Stuart went to work, however.

### IS ASKED TO ABDICATE.

Korea's Emperor Is Requested to Step  
Down and Out and Give the Japs  
Full Sway.

Seoul.—The Korean premier has asked the emperor of Korea to abdicate because of his action in sending a deputation to The Hague.

The request that the emperor abdicate apparently is the beginning of the end of this ancient empire and the inauguration of a closer control by Japan than that she has exercised since the treaty of Portsmouth recognized her predominant influence in the Hermit Kingdom as one of the fruits of her victory over Russia.

For a long period Korea was under the suzerainty of China, but in 1894-5 Japan drove China out of the peninsula and Korea enjoyed a brief period of independence. In 1904 Japan stepped into Korean affairs with assurances of safety, independence and territorial integrity, but since that year the Japanese influence has grown until to-day Korea faces, in the abdication of the present emperor, the final extinction of her claims to recognition as an independent state, for the installation of a nominal emperor, selected by the statesmen of Japan, seems to indicate that Korea is to come entirely under the sway of the Japanese.

### ELKS DRAW THE COLOR LINE.

Grand Lodge Orders that No Negroes  
Shall Be Admitted to the Order.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The complete returns to the election in the grand lodge of Elks are announced as follows: Grand exalted ruler, John K. Tener, of Charleroi, Pa.; grand treasurer, Edward Leach, New York; grand leading knight, John D. Shea, Hartford, Conn.; grand secretary, Fred C. Robinson, Dubuque, Ia.

A resolution was adopted by the grand lodge calling for the appointment of a commission to devise means to prosecute outside users of Elks' emblems. The Memphis lodge was authorized to prosecute the negro Elks of that city. In this connection a resolution was passed reprimanding the Newark, N. J., lodge for electing a man said to be a negro. A further measure instructs the grand ruler to order the Newark lodge to investigate the man's antecedents and if it be found that he is of negro extraction, to expunge his name from the rolls.

### Is Awarded \$250,000 for Libel.

Liverpool, England.—The attempt made in 1906 to organize a huge soap combine in the United Kingdom, which quickly came to an end under the pressure of adverse public opinion, had a sensational sequel in court Wednesday when William Hesketh Lever, liberal member of parliament for the Wyrall division of Cheshire, secured judgment for damages of \$250,000 and costs against the Harmsworth newspapers, the Daily Mail and the Evening News, for libels published by them during the controversy that followed the attempt to bring about the combination.

### Rioters are Indicted.

Roanoke, Va.—A special grand jury investigating the rioting of last Saturday night when a mob smashed all the Greek restaurants in town, last evening returned 20 indictments. Thirteen of those indicted have been arrested.

### Enormous Damage by Storms.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Delayed telephonic communication with West Virginia points reports enormous damage by cloudbursts and storms in the interior of the state. Several railroads are tied up.

## DEATHS IN FLOODS.

FOUR RESIDENTS OF MACOMBER,  
W. VA., ARE DROWNED.

Losses Caused by Storms and Cloudbursts Will Reach at Least  
\$500,000.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Conservative reports from interior points in West Virginia indicate that the floods caused by storms and cloudbursts during the past 48 hours are receding and that the damage will reach at least \$500,000. Four deaths have thus far been reported. At Macomber, Preston county, the greatest damage was sustained. The loss to the county in bridges carried away will reach \$100,000.

At this place while Mrs. Bolyard and her two children were standing on the porch watching the waters which had already reached the floor, the porch was swept away. A moment later Bolyard stepped to the door only in time to see his entire family swept away. Claudius Wolfe lost his life while attempting to ride across a bridge. While in the middle of the structure the bridge was washed away.

The damage to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad will reach \$200,000, principally in tracks washed away.

The most damage to private property was at Newburg, where several buildings were washed away and nearly every house was flooded. A church at Evansville was overturned and washed away.

### HEAT PROSTRATED THOUSANDS.

Elks' Parade at Philadelphia Was Remarkable for Number of Persons  
that Succumbed to Sun's Rays.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The parade on tective Order of Elks was marked during its progress by the prostration from heat of an army of persons, estimated by the police and hospital authorities at 2,500. Never has there been such a wholesale prostrating of people in the city. For six hours the police, ambulance surgeons and the Red Cross nurses were kept on the run looking after persons who collapsed under the scorching rays of the sun, and largely because of their excellent service but one case resulted fatally. James Rowley, aged 44 years, of this city, died in a hospital after being stricken in the street. The other stricken persons are said to be in good condition, with no prospects of fatal results.

The parade ground was on Broad street, for a distance of three miles north and the same distance south of the city hall. The paraders counter-marched the last three miles back to the city hall, so that they traversed upwards of nine miles, yet few of those overcome by the heat were in the line of march.

Those who succumbed were among the spectators jammed along the street in a solid mass from one end of the line to the other.

### BILLIK IS CONVICTED.

A Chicago Fortune Teller Is Found  
Guilty of Murdering a Family  
by Poison.

Chicago.—Herman Billik Thursday night was found guilty of killing with poison Adolph Vzral and five of his children. The jury fixed the penalty at death.

Vzral and his children all died within a few weeks of each other under suspicious circumstances. Billik had been a friend of the family for years and, in his capacity of fortune teller, had administered medicine to the children.

An investigation showed that Vzral and his children all suffered of the same complaint before death. Billik was arrested on suspicion of having been responsible for the deaths. The day after his arrest Mrs. Vzral committed suicide by taking poison.

During the trial testimony was submitted by the state charging Billik with having disposed of Vzral and his children in order to collect the life insurance they carried. Mrs. Vzral was shown to have been under the influence of Billik, whom she loved, and evidence showed that she had guilty knowledge of the murdering of her husband and children by Billik.

### PAID THE DEATH PENALTY.

Henry White, a Negro, Is Executed  
in Annex of Ohio Penitentiary.

Columbus, O.—Henry White, a negro, who killed Marshal Basore at Franklin, in October, 1906, while resisting arrest, was executed in the annex at the Ohio penitentiary shortly after midnight this morning. It was necessary to administer three shocks. A final appeal for stay of sentence was made Thursday by White's attorneys, L. K. Landon and W. F. Ellsworth, of Lebanon, but the governor refused to interfere.

White formerly lived in Columbus and in 1904 shot a girl of this city who refused to marry him. As he was a minor he was sent to the state reformatory at Mansfield for this crime. He had the reputation of being a desperate man. After he killed Marshal Basors at Franklin he was captured, but escaped from jail, being retaken by the aid of bloodhounds.

### Fatal Heat in Gotham.

New York.—The crest of the hot wave that reached town on Wednesday touched this summer's record mark of 89 at noon Thursday. Then the temperature dropped to 75, where it stood at midnight. Three deaths were reported as having been due to the heat, while 50 cases of prostrations were treated at hospitals.

Jap Poachers are Captured.  
Washington, D. C.—The revenue cutter Manning has seized two Japanese fishing schooners near the seal island of St. Paul, Alaska.

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