

WIDENING THE FIELD

MAKING GREATER OPPORTUNITY FOR SONS OF FARMERS.

BUILDING UP THE HOME TOWN

Some Causes for Complaint Which Can Be Obliterated by the United Efforts of the People.

How often do we hear it said that the young man has not the opportunity that the young man of a score of years ago had. How great is the complaint of trusts and combinations which control industries to the detriment of the smaller ones in business, and how often is reference made to business concentration in the large cities at the cost of the smaller towns.

Innovations in business methods have been many. It may be said that this is an era of economical methods; that evolution is going on continually broadening the field for individual effort and making possible the operation of mammoth enterprises. There can be no doubt as to the detrimental effects upon small towns of this business concentration in the larger cities. Pessimists deplore the lack of opportunity for the young men of to-day. At the same time the large corporations put forth the cry that there is a scarcity of the right kind of material for important places of trust. However this may be, there is one thing evident, and that is, small towns being kept from advancing narrows the field for the young men who would otherwise enjoy an opportunity to engage in business.

Traveling to the large city for employment, the youth, perhaps, seeks a clerkship at moderate wages. There are thousands of others that he must compete with in the race for success. His field is narrowed. It is not often that he has fair competition, and favoritism he finds is one of the obstructions in his way. One of the cures for this condition is to devise means of enlarging the scope and importance of the so-called country towns.

There is no economical reason why the large city should have the business that rightfully belongs to the small town. There is no saving in buying goods at a distant point even though a small percentage may be saved directly. Whenever a resident of a community sends his money to some other community for the necessities that he requires, he robs his own home town of a certain amount of business. Employment is given to the people of the large city instead of the people of the local community.

It has been estimated that more than 50 per cent. of the trade goes from some communities to larger cities. If this trade were given to the home town, it would immediately double its business importance and give a corresponding increase in employment for the people. This means that the population of the town would be increased and the opportunity for engaging in business would be greater. Not only this, but it is an established principle that values of farm lands to a great extent are dependent upon the activity of the town near which the farms may be located. Thus it is plain that if the sons of farmers would have greater opportunities open to them for engaging in business, it can be increased by closely adhering to the home trade and home protection principle, which widens the local field for individual effort in a business way.

HELPS FOR TOWN BUILDERS.

Strangers to a town form their opinions as to its people by the appearance of the business places and the residences. In a town where the buildings are dingy and dirty, and the show windows of the stores are carelessly arranged, it is evidence that there is a lack of enterprise. It pays the business men of a town to be careful as to the exterior appearances of their places of business.

Small towns usually contain but few expensive residences. It matters little how inexpensively built residences are if the buildings are kept well painted and the yards neat and clean. This is evidence of the good taste of the people.

In many towns in country districts there are hitching posts placed here and there before the stores. It is generally the case that where the hitching post is found, unless the street is well paved, there is a mud hole. Every town that is incorporated should have regulations as to the placing of hitching posts indiscriminately in the streets. There should be set aside some side street that is convenient to the business portion of the town, where the farmers and others can hitch their teams instead of in front of the stores.

Good sidewalks give the strangers to a town a favorable impression of the place, and also they are an advantage in many ways and may prove a matter of economy through the prevention of accidents that might give cause for damage against the town corporation.

Nearly every small town has its public park. It is often noticed that these parks are little cared for. They are public pastures and serve no good purpose as places where the people of the town can meet evenings for social intercourse. People of towns should take pride in keeping the public parks in good condition. They can be made beauty spots with but little effort and expense.

OPPRESSION IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Laborers Reduced to Slavery Through Systems of Land Holding.

Americans should be thankful for the liberty that their form of government allows. It is only necessary to study into conditions as they obtain in many of the European countries, to learn how enslaved are the common classes of the people of those countries. The holding of vast estates by the nobility has reduced the peasant classes to a condition of serfdom.

In these countries it is also noticeable that the artisans, and the workers in the mills, receive wages that are barely sufficient to buy them food and clothing. In many of the continental countries of Europe the farm laborer receives as compensation from \$1 to \$1.50 a week. In Silesia, where there are large cotton factories, expert weavers receive from \$2.28 to \$3 per week, and women employed at like work earn less than \$2 per week. Even in Old England, where labor is paid the best of any European country, in the cotton factories the scale for labor runs from \$4.86 to \$10.20 a week. Where wages are so low it is impossible for the people to save money, and it is necessary that they live upon the plainest and cheapest food in order to make ends meet.

In comparison with these countries how grand are the opportunities for the laborer in the United States! In America there are homes for all who would build them. In no part of the earth is there such reward for individual effort. It is said by some that there is a tendency even in this free country toward oligarchy. That tendency towards the concentration of financial power and business in the densely populated districts is a menace that is too lightly estimated. The preventive remedy for this evil lies in the hands of the masses. There is great need of the people in general studying more deeply into economic subjects. The simple principles upon which business rests appear to be little understood by the average citizens. The remedy for the prevention of the building up of one section of the United States at the cost of another section is readily at hand, and each and every citizen can do his part in administering this remedy.

For many years great insurance companies have maintained their headquarters in large eastern cities. Millions upon millions of dollars annually were contributed to them by the people in all parts of the United States. The vast funds built up for the protection of policyholders had to seek profitable investment. The great captains of finance evolved means for the employment of this capital. A dozen small industries independently conducted would be combined into one company, capitalized far up in the millions and the money contributed to the funds maintained by the insurance companies utilized in carrying out the plans of the great combinations. Thus it can be seen how trusts have been built up and the money of the people used for this purpose, and too often to oppress the very classes that contributed the funds which made it possible for bringing into existence these combinations.

It can be understood how essential it is that industries of this kind be established in the different states, and how the money contributed by the people of a state to a company in some other state works directly against the contributors. What holds good in the insurance business applies equally to other industries. By keeping the earnings of a people in the community where these earnings are produced, it is to the best interests of the people. If it is necessary that they be sent from the community, as far as possible keep the earnings within the limits of the state, for what assists a state to greatness makes lighter the burden of taxation upon all the people within it and materially helps every community within the state.

The student can plainly understand how the concentration of business and of money can be prevented by a simple rule which involves the patronage of local institutions and the retaining in each community as far as possible all the wealth produced within that community. If this principle be closely adhered to it will be impossible for any acquirement of such vast power as will oppress the American people as the common classes of many of the European countries are oppressed.

Need a Good Bank.

A good bank is a valuable asset for the small town. During these days of prosperity people of almost every community have a surplus amount of money to deposit in the bank, or to invest in a way that will bring a fair margin of interest. Lately a system has grown up of doing a banking business by mail. Alleged savings banks and investment companies in large cities advertise widely offering six to seven per cent. interest on deposits. Many who have little knowledge of financial affairs make deposits in these banks. The Lincoln bank at Oak Park, Ill., was one of these institutions that made great offers to the people of agricultural districts in order to secure deposits. More than \$1,000,000 were deposited by farmers and others in this concern. Within a year it was declared unsound by the United States authorities, the promoter of it placed under arrest and charged with fraud. The poor deluded depositors are not likely to receive five per cent. of their deposits. Remember that when you send your money from your local community it ceases to be any factor in developing home resources or in adding to the wealth of the place. It is better always to patronize home banks than banks far away.

HOT SESSION

Of Republican Convention at Tulsa, I. T.

WILD EXCITEMENT

Was Created by an Orator's Effort to Stampede the Convention, but He Was Unsuccessful.

Tulsa, I. T.—Gov. Frank Frantz was Thursday night nominated by acclamation for governor of the proposed state of Oklahoma by the republican state convention.

During the afternoon session of the convention a clash that was followed by a wild demonstration came when J. S. McCowan, of Snyder, Okla., in a speech argued against the naming of a ticket and for the rejection of the constitution. He captured the convention with his eloquence and finally declared that the party could not afford to name a ticket under the new constitution.

The delegates were swept off their feet for a moment, but the friends of Gov. Frantz soon realized what they believed was a trap laid to stampede the convention against Frantz. Then delegates hissed and yelled for McGowan to sit down. The speaker attempted to stick it out, but the convention was against it.

Chairman Hamon tried to quiet the convention, but without avail. McGowan's voice was lost in the cheers for Frantz that followed. Then delegates rushed to the platform and threatened the speaker, but he held his ground. Delegates and party leaders urged Hamon to stop McGowan.

At this point Frank Rush, of Blackburn, carried a Pawnee county Frantz banner to the platform and jumped to the top of a press table. The wildly excited delegates sprang to their feet shouting for Frantz and a state ticket. Shouting men in every part of the convention tore loose their county standards and rushed forward. Delegates left their seats and joined in the rush while Hamon gazed upon the tumult in astonishment. Policemen went to the stage to prevent trouble, but their presence was not needed. D. L. Sleeper, of Tulsa, standing on a table, ultimately succeeded in restoring order.

A FIENDISH CRIME.

An 8-Year-Old Girl Is Assaulted, Murdered and Mutilated by Some Person Unknown.

New York.—The "graveyard," as the foreign populated neighborhood on First avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets is known locally, on Thursday gave up a fresh crime, rivaling in atrocity the mysterious butcheries of last week. The latest discovered victim was an 8-year-old girl and like the two young women murdered, she had been shockingly mistreated before death and the body mutilated when life was extinct.

The three murders are strikingly similar. Last Thursday night a woman was mangled in a boarding house; the next morning the body of a woman who had been choked to death was found in an arway in East Ninetieth street. Katie Pritschler, daughter of a restaurant waiter, disappeared a week ago yesterday and was killed that night. A ribbon placed about the throat and drawn so tightly that it cut the flesh showed how she died. Her body was found yesterday.

At the coroner's direction, Gaetano Rippolano, whose cobbler shop adjoins the girl's home, was arrested and asked to explain his absence from his shop on last Friday. He established the fact that he had spent the day at Bristol, Conn. The girl is said to have frequented Rippolano's place, and a search of the shop brought to light a man's shirt which bore red stains. The cobbler was arraigned and remanded to the coroner.

WILLIAMS WON EASILY.

Mississippi Democrats Held a State Primary and Gov. Vardaman Was Defeated in the Race for Senator.

Memphis, Tenn.—Dispatches from the Mississippi democratic primary election received by the News-Scimitar indicate a victory for John Sharp Williams for United States senator, although Gov. Vardaman made gains in the southern counties.

Scattered returns to the Commercial Appeal from the delta and eastern section of Mississippi show John Sharp Williams leading Vardaman in the senatorial race by a percentage of about two to one. In the contest for governor, Charles Senti and E. S. Noel are leading their four competitors, with the vote very close. The count is progressing slowly.

Four Men Killed.

San Pedro, Cal.—Four men lost their lives Thursday when 400 feet of the trestle leading from the wharf of the Pacific Wharf and Storage Co. collapsed. The dead men were crushed by carloads of rock or drowned in the harbor.

Billik Is Sentenced to Hang. Chicago, Ill.—Herman Billik, recently convicted of the murder of Mary Vzal by poisoning, was on Thursday sentenced to hang on October 11. Before sentence was passed Billik broke down and cried.

NEW INDICTMENTS

ARE RETURNED AGAINST AN ARMENIAN PRIEST AT NEW YORK CITY.

Evidence Accumulates Against the Leader of a Society Accused of Extortion and Murder.

New York.—Four indictments now lie against Father Martoogessian, the Armenian who, it is alleged, sometimes laid aside his priestly robes to practice extortion and blackmail. The priest is just now the central figure in the conspiracy which the district attorney seeks to prove had for its object the robbery of wealthy Armenians and led to the murder of the rug merchant, Tavshanjan, and others who refused to be financially bribed.

From the slayer of Tavshanjan, Bedros Hampartzoomian as he is known here, the police hope to secure a confession establishing that the youth unwittingly was the agent of blackmailing Terrorists. A trunk which Hampartzoomian had in Lowell, Mass., has been brought here and its contents may throw light on the investigation.

Of the three additional indictments against Martoogessian brought in by the grand jury Wednesday two charge attempted robbery, as did the original indictment, and one alleges extortion. The latter charges that the priest was responsible for at least one of the blackmailing letters which followed the death of the rug merchant.

The letter was mailed in New York on July 22, the day that Tavshanjan was shot. It was written in the Armenian language, in red ink, and was signed by the symbol of the Terrorists three hands with daggers uplifted, poised above a red heart. The letter was sent to Gulabi Gulbenkian & Co., of this city, and was as follows: "Death Warrant.—The executives of the Constantinople Armenian revolutionary Terrorists' organization condemn to death Haroutian Gulbenkian, Gulabi Gulbenkian and Patrick Gulbenkian, the three brothers who have deaf ears to all appeals for national freedom. Our executive board, having given its decision to Haroutian and Gulabi Gulbenkian, in America, gives them 24 hours to decide between duty and death.

"Constantinople Armenian revolutionary Terrorists' organization."

Before this letter came Haroutian Gulbenkian, who is the accusing witness against the priest, had received a blackmailing letter demanding \$25,000, but had not complied with the demand.

The sense of the indictment is that the priest either sent the quoted letter or caused it to be sent.

Further, it is charged that Martoogessian represented or caused to be represented to Miran G. Karagensian, an Armenian, that he would meet death unless he gave \$100,000 to the Armenian revolutionary fund.

A STRIKE OF MINERS PROBABLE.

Fourteen Thousand Employees of the Pittsburg Coal Co. Are Liable to be Called Out.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The possibility of a strike, participated in by all the miners in the Pittsburg district, numbering over 14,000 men, became apparent last night when the following statement was issued by Francis Feehan, president of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America:

"The district executive board of the United Mine Workers of Pittsburg has instructed me to stop all miners working who are employed by the Pittsburg Coal Co., in event of the company not immediately fully complying with all the provisions of the wage scale agreement."

President Feehan's authorization came after an all day meeting of the executive board. Feehan said the strike had been ordered because the Pittsburg Coal Co. had persistently violated the agreement with the miners and the union, and that officials of the Miners' union had become tired of the delay in rectifying the wrongs.

The situation looks serious. Should the order to strike be given, 50 mines will be closed immediately.

Ore Handlers' Strike Is Ended.

Duluth, Minn.—Ore dock workers, who have been on a strike for more than two weeks for recognition of the union and an increase in pay, on Wednesday voted to return to work to-day. Neither of the requests of the men was granted by the Duluth, Missabe & Northern railroad and the men will return to work on the same conditions that existed when they struck. All employees will be taken back without prejudice.

Powers' Trial Is Postponed.

Georgetown, Ky.—The fourth trial of Caleb Powers on the charge of complicity in the murder of Senator Goebel was indefinitely postponed Wednesday. Following the action of Judge Robbins in vacating the bench because of charges of bias, attorneys could not agree on a suitable man to try the case and Robbins adjourned court. The trial will not proceed until Gov. Beckham appoints a new judge.

A Doubly Fatal Accident.

Pittsburg, Pa.—G. N. Grubbs, a Baltimore & Ohio railroad clerk, and an unknown woman were killed and one passenger was slightly injured Wednesday when B. & O. train No. 2 ran into an open switch at the Sheridan street crossing in McKeesport.

A Multi-Millionaire Dies.

Menominee, Mich.—S. H. Stephenson, ex-congressman and multi-millionaire lumberman, died at his home here Wednesday. He was a brother of United States Senator-elect Isaac Stephenson, of Wisconsin.

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