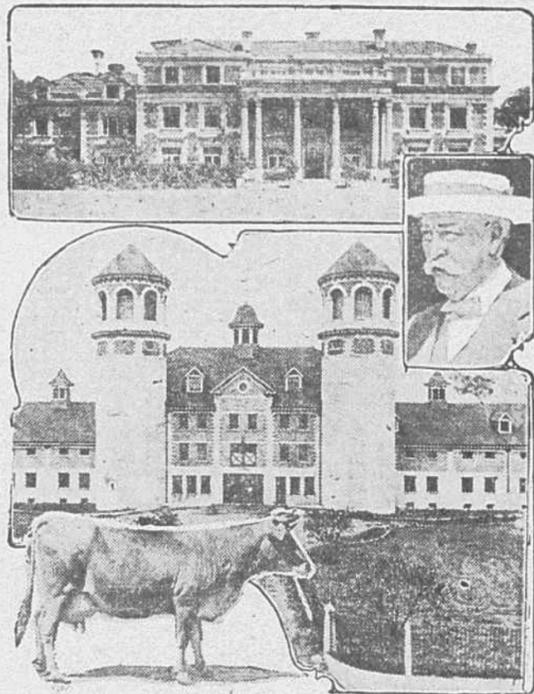


SOCIAL EVENTS

\$35,000 COW JUST ONE OF THE SIGHTS ON MULTI-MILLIONAIRE'S MODEL FARM



Ohio C. Barber, his home at Barberton, O., his palatial cow barn and Murne Cowan, his \$35,000 Guernsey cow.

Ohio C. Barber, multi-millionaire match king, is spending millions of dollars in the development of his model farm at Barberton, Ohio. One of the interesting sights to be seen at this farm is Murne Cowan, valued at \$35,000 and the champion Guernsey cow of the world.

ANNUAL COMPMEETING UNDER WAY IN WESTON

West Virginia Conference of the Seventh Day Adventists is Meeting There.

(SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAM) WESTON, Sept. 2.—The first business meeting of the annual camp-meeting of the West Virginia Conference of Seventh Day Adventists was held Friday morning with President J. H. Hurlinger in the chair. On account of his recent illness and the absence of the delegates from some of the churches the president did not read his annual report. All delegates present were seated and provision was made for appointing the following committees:

License and credentials, plans and resolutions and nomination of officers. Evangelist D. A. Parsons, of Pittsburg, addressed a deeply interested audience at the night meeting on the subject "Why Was Sin Permitted?" The speaker said in part: Lucifer, the light-bearer, was a commanding angel in heaven. He was the highest order of angels and we are not alone in asking ourselves, how he came to his present condition—Satan. In Isa. 14:12 the question is put, "How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer?" By the inspired pen the answer comes, "Thou wast perfect in thy ways till iniquity was found in thee." Iniquity is sin which is a transgression of God's law. This exalted being became a great leader and all heavenly intelligence lined up under the standards of Christ or Satan. A mighty conflict took place and Satan and his followers were driven out. He found a favored spot in the remote part of the universe, the earth, where there was only a man and a woman.

He was soon successful in winning these to his allegiance but before the day closed the commander of the loyal angels, Christ, was calling "Adam, Adam." At that moment this earth became the battle ground. This battle has waged ever since and was at the very zenith when Christ was a man upon earth. Here the loyal general, Christ, and the rebel general, Satan, met in a mighty duel. The rebel general, Satan, attempted to barter Christ from allegiance to the law of God. By offering him the kingdom of this world, but Christ could not be induced to rebel against the law of God and the climax of his assaults upon Christ came when Satan drew a veil of darkness hiding the face of God the Father from His Son while he hung on the cruel cross of calvary which forced from the lips of Christ the words, "My God, My God! why hast thou forsaken me?" The rebel leader, Satan, knew when the Son of God rested upon God's promises and remained loyal unto death that his kingdom, the kingdom of darkness, must perish and the time of his doom was when the prayer of Christ that the will of God be done on earth as it is done in heaven, would be fulfilled. When conflict ends all the heavenly angels and every human being will have taken their stand under the loyal general, Christ, or with the rebel leader, Satan, against the government of heaven. And the great prophecy of Revelation 14:12 will be fulfilled when it can be said that in heaven (Ps. 103:20), and in earth.

Here are they that keep the commandments of God and have the faith of Jesus." Satan, his angels and sinners will then be destroyed and rebellion will never again be known in the great universe of God. The meetings for Sunday are as follows: Evangelist D. A. Parsons, of Pittsburg, will speak in the morning at 11 o'clock; Dr. B. G. Wilkinson, of Washington, D. C., president of the Columbia Union Conference, and D. H. Kress, M. D., of Wash-

ington, D. C., secretary of the national Anti-Chiropractic League will speak in the afternoon at 3 o'clock on the great subject of temperance, and Dr. Kress, again in the evening at 8 o'clock on the subject, "Vital Efficiency. What is the Matter with Young America?" Notwithstanding the threatening strike of railroad employes, delegates and lay from all parts of the state are pouring into the camp and great speakers from different parts of the United States are arriving to fulfill their appointments.

WESTON, Sept. 2.—The Doddridge county teachers' institute was held this week at the Baptist church with 140 teachers enrolled. Prof. C. C. Rossey, of Wheeling, and Dr. Callahan, of Morgantown, were the instructors, and every session proved both interesting and helpful to those in attendance.

Miss Lucille Summers, of Nowata, Okla., who has been a guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Caroline Langditt, has gone to Washington, D. C., and New York City, and from there she will sail for Havana, Cuba, where she has accepted a position as teacher in a ladies' boarding school under the auspices of the Episcopal church.

The Rev. Vernon Lytle, who recently resigned as pastor of the Christian church, preached his farewell sermon Sunday evening. The Rev. and Mrs. Lytle left this week to enter Yale College. During their short stay here, they have won many friends who wish them success in their work.

Attends Funeral. D. H. Maulsby attended the funeral of Thomas Dillworth at Spencer this week.

Schools to Open. The public schools will open Monday, September 4.

Mrs. Smith Dead. Mrs. Thomas J. Smith died Wednesday at her home on Nutter's fork. Funeral services were held Friday and interment was made at the Coleman cemetery.

Personals. Mrs. Leander Troxell, of Weston, was a guest of her son, Horner Troxell, a few days this week. Mrs. H. H. Shinn and Mrs. Anna McGulgan have returned from Baltimore, where they purchased a fall line of goods for the Shinn millinery establishment. Miss Pauline Coulehan, who is attending the Mountain State Business College, spent the week end at home. Dr. McGovern and family have returned from an auto trip to Lawton,

RURAL CREDITS NOT VERY GOOD

Stock Promoters Prepare to Fleece the Farmers through Double Par Value Sales.

When President Wilson signed the rural credits law he did it with considerable ostentation. Grouped about him within the focus of the camera which pictured the scene were over a score of public officials and members of Congress, including Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Senators Owen and Hollis, and Representative Glass.

The spectacular ceremony with which the signing of the act was computed indicated the importance which the president attached to the enactment of the law, and was a forerunner of the stress which will be given the achievement by hundreds of Democratic orators during the campaign.

On its face, the new law seems Utopian in its possibilities. A big loan, low interest, a long term of years, and an amortization plan of satisfying the debt—that is, a plan which will pay it off, principal and interest, at the expiration of the loan or crumpled for funds and wanting a loan on such easy-going conditions.

But an analysis of the new law and a careful study of all its provisions creates doubt as to its beneficence, and the question arises: Has not the farmer, who for years has asked for the wholesome "bread" of a practical rural credits law, been given in this complex creation a stone, or worse still, a gold brick?

There is a Jekyll and Hyde dual personality flavor to it which warrants withholding unqualified approval of it until it has been given a trial.

Gives Fat Jobs.

Of one thing there is certainty; the law gives fat jobs at \$10,000 a year and traveling expenses to four fortunate gentlemen who already have announced that they will tour the country, North, East, South and West, for the coming five or six months in order to select twelve cities in which to place the twelve federal land banks provided by the law. It also provides for the employment of a small army of additional federal employes—attorneys, experts, assistants, clerks, and laborers—who will not be required to take civil service examinations, but may be placed in the classified service by the president.

An analysis of the rural credits law made by Paul V. Collins and published in The Outlook gives an insight into its complexities. Mr. Collins is qualified to deal with the subject. For twenty-two years he has published the Northwestern Agriculturist and during all these years has made a special study of agricultural economies. At the instance of the farmers of Minnesota he was the Progressive candidate for governor of that state in 1912. Mr. Collins is an advocate of rural credits legislation, but believes the law just enacted so defective and containing such contradictory provisions, as to make it unworkable and likely to be a detriment rather than a benefit to the farming class.

Two Distinct Systems. In his article in The Outlook Mr. Collins points out that the new law provides two distinct systems in competition with each other—one, co-operation among farmers; the other, joint-stock banks. The first is based upon voluntary co-operation of farm borrowers, creating their own machinery for credits with the help and supervision of the government. It is built from the top downward—from the expensive federal land board, comprising the secretary of the treasury ex officio and four commissioners. The country is to be divided into twelve districts with a federal land bank in each. Then, farmer borrowers must organize themselves into local co-operative credit unions, which shall pass upon applications of their own members for mortgage loans and to appraise the farms. The loan, if authorized is made by the federal land bank, the local credit union becoming responsible for the loans made to its members.

Each borrower must use five per cent of his loan in purchasing stock in his credit union, and the union uses this money in purchasing an equal amount of stock in the district federal land bank to be held as additional security with each mortgage. The land banks will start with a minimum capital stock of \$750,000 each and this will grow with the increase of loans made to the stock which will always amount to at least five per cent of their total outstanding loans. The stock of the land banks will be offered to private investors for thirty days and the government will then invest in the unsubscribed stock, which probably will be practically all of it, as it offers no attractions for private investors.

Twelve Depositaries. The twelve federal land banks are to be made government depositaries for government deposits not to exceed an aggregate of \$6,000,000 at any one time. Interest is to be paid by the banks at two per cent. Each federal land bank is authorized to sell bonds to an equal amount of its loans as soon as the loans amount to \$50,000 or more. These bonds will bear an interest rate one per cent less than the rate paid by the mortgages. The one per cent difference is to pay overhead charges; but the \$10,000 salary for the commissioners and salaries of their unlimited army of attorneys and exam-

iners, and other expenses without limit incurred by the farm loan board, all must be paid by the national treasury "out of any funds not otherwise appropriated."

It is expected the bonds will bear 4 1/2 per cent and the mortgages 5 1/2 per cent interest, but the rate will vary in the different districts, according to conditions.

If farmers fail to organize into local credit unions within one year, the federal land bank may appoint a local commercial bank as agent to perform all the functions of the credit union. But that means that the commercial bank must appraise the farm, recommend and endorse the loan, make the annual collections or foreclose the mortgage—all for a split of one per cent margin between the interest rate on the mortgages and bonds. Not many banks will handle such business and assume such liabilities for one-half per cent commission, when they can provide their own funds and make their own terms. Unless farmers form their co-operative credit unions and borrow through them there will be no mortgages in the federal land banks and no bonds; and \$9,000,000 of government investment in the stock and \$6,000,000 deposits will be idle in the vaults, though the expenses of the farm loan board and its hundreds of experts will go on just the same.

The inertia of farmers, their inaptitude for ready co-operation in America is familiar to everybody who is in touch with agricultural conditions. It will require time and education to persuade farmers to "get together" and endorse each other in their credit unions.

If the law stopped with the co-operative plan it might eventually become of benefit for its co-operative feature is good, requiring only education and time to establish the system. Provides Method to Evade. But Mr. Collins points out that the other features of the law provide a method for evading the co-operative joint liability; for evading self-help through the co-operative stock investment; for evading the provision which makes it compulsory for the farmer who borrows at all to give five to forty year first mortgages; in fact, for evading all the restrictions of the co-operative plan. The law itself provides and plans for all these evasions of its co-operative conditions by establishing an independent rival system of capitalistic joint-stock banks, without the restrictions which are put on the co-operative plan. These joint-stock banks will have no connection with the twelve district federal land banks and will sell their own bonds in competition with the bonds of the federal land banks, thereby increasing the interest rate on bonds and dividing the loan field as to farm mortgages.

The joint-stock banks are amply safeguarded to protect their stockholders (although the limit of one per cent gross profit does not assure great dividends), but not at all to protect the financially weak farmer who comes to them for a loan. The joint-stock banks will not confine their loans to farmers; they will lend to anybody for any purpose, provided the security is acceptable, hence they are not distinctively farm banks. They will do practically what commercial banks do, except that they will make real estate mortgage loans and will not receive deposits. Their interest rate will be six per cent maximum, or one per cent above the rate on their bonds, and they will not be limited to five-year minimum terms, as are the co-operative credit unions and federal land banks, with which they will be formidable competitors.

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Many joint-stock land banks will be in full operation within the next

six months; for it requires only a bit of revision of the articles of incorporation and by-laws of any of the present farm-mortgage companies to enable the same firms, somewhat fortified by bond-selling facilities under semi-government sanction, to continue to do business at the old stand with increased power over the borrower.

Adds Big Burden.

In that connection W. A. Flannagan, an expert banker and financial economist who served as secretary and counsel for the joint committee on rural credits and is now the secretary of the federal loan board, is authority for the opinion that the joint-stock banks will cause the borrowing farmers to pay one per cent more interest than they would have had to pay if only the co-operative system had been authorized. This one per cent on the total of \$4,000,000,000 of existing farm mortgages amounts to adding a burden of \$40,000,000 a year to the farmers who are obliged to borrow. It is entirely due to the effort to protect the interests of those who desire to gain profits on their capital invested in the joint-stock banks at the expense of farmers.

Secretary Flannagan states that stock salesmen are now organizing to sell stock in these banks to farmers at \$200 a share and expect to retain a quarter of that amount for their own "promotion." They will explain to the farmers that the extra \$100 (above the par value of \$100) will cover the "light cost of organizing and the balance all goes into the bank surplus," making it a good, strong bank. They count upon the farmers' unfamiliarity with bank stock and their inflated expectations of the benefits of rural credits.

Charles E. Hughes endorses the Republican platform plank calling for "adequate rural credits legislation," from which language the conclusion is that the present law is very far from "adequate," and is not satisfactory.

COW ON AUTOMOBILE TOUR; FURNISHES MILK FOR TWINS

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 2.—Tourists in their way to Colorado who passed through Goodland, Kas., reported Colorado cattle moving eastward by automobile. While passing through that place they met a party of New York tourists on their way home. While visiting in Colorado the wife of one of the party gave birth to twins. Milk for the arrivals was secured from a Jersey cow and the mother was afraid to change the twins' diet when they left.

So father purchased the cow and bought it a trailer in which to ride. The trailer was fastened to the rear of the automobile, the cow was tied in, and it is now on its way to New York, furnishing the twins milk as it travels and winning the distinction of being the first cow that has toured the country in an automobile.

RIVER STAGES

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS) WHEELING, Sept. 2.—River 8 feet 6 inches in pool at wharf; 2.3 feet below dam, stationary; fair. No departures. Liberty due to depart today for Matamoros, held over until Sunday at 8 a. m.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS) PITTSBURG, Sept. 2.—Davis Island Dam 8.7 feet, stationary; clear. Steubenville 9.6 feet, stationary; clear. Parkersburg 4 feet, stationary; clear. Morgantown 6.8 feet, stationary; clear. Oil City 2 inches below, falling; clear. Warren .4 feet, falling; clear.

HAVE YOU

seen samples of the regular \$3.00 pictures we are making for \$1.75 per dozen? Make an appointment for a sitting as this price will last only a few more days.

THE DeMOSS STUDIO

830-81 Latstetter Bldg.

We've Proved It!

Time and time again, persons have come to us and thanked us personally for the interest we have shown in the care of the milk and other dairy products we are putting out.

We Do Not Deserve Any Thanks

We are simply performing the part that any GOOD citizen ought to perform when in assisting to upbuild the community in which we live. We are just a cog in the wheel of society and if we are making the community better by our having lived in it, we think we have performed our part just the same as any citizen ought to be glad to do.

WHEN YOU THINK OF PASTEURIZING AND CLEARIFYING, THINK OF STURMS' DAIRY PRODUCTS. THEY'RE SYNONYMOUS.

Sturm's Dairy

Both Phones.

Inspection Week

During the past month the whole interior of our store has undergone a change. A new and up-to-date electric lighting system has been installed. The old walls have been re-decorated and re-painted. The floors have been painted a dark green. Partitions have been placed throughout the main floor to give room-like effects in displaying the various suites. The latest Period Dining Room, Library, and Bed Room Suites have been placed in these rooms and may be seen as they would appear in the home.

We are proud of this display room and proud of our selection of fine furniture, and invite the public to visit us.

Inspection Week

From Sept. 4th to Sept 9th

Come at your convenience, see the latest furniture right from Grand Rapids, (the furniture style center of America), rest in Karpen's easy chairs and hear the latest music on the New Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph.

Bring your friends any day next week and every effort will be made to make you comfortable while inspecting our new store.

Palace Furniture & Piano Co.

168-170 WEST MAIN STREET

Mrs. Cheuvront Re-elected. Mrs. Ellen M. Cheuvront, of this city, was again elected president of the Harrison-Doddridge Bi-county Woman's Christian Temperance Union just before the close of its twentieth annual convention late Friday afternoon in the Central Christian church. Mrs. Alice Randolph, of Salem, was elected vice president; Mrs. Cora R. Ogden, of Salem, recording secretary, and Mrs. Alta Clemens, of Broad Oaks, treasurer. The next annual convention will be held with the Stealey Heights union.

Macabees Will Hike. The Stonewall Jackson Macabee Rifle Company will hike several miles out of town on Labor day, Monday, September 4. Captain Yeager and Lieutenant Coris, who are ex-United States army men want to teach the rifle company the real army life. The day will be spent in drills of various kinds including skirmishes. The boys will carry cooking utensils and every one will cook his own meal.

Labor day was selected as the day of encampment, so it would not interfere with the boys' regular occupations. The company will assemble at the Economy furniture store and from there march to the camping ground which may be about Barrett's stop on the Weston line of the Monongahela Valley Traction Company. All Macabees and their friends have been invited to participate.

To Celebrate Anniversary. The Apollo candy shop and ice cream parlor will celebrate its fifth anniversary Monday evening with a sort of open house affair for all its friends, a special feature being a program of music to be played by Kember's full orchestra, from 8 until 11 o'clock, with vocal solos by Prof. A. J. Smith. The following program will be observed by the orchestra, which will also play other popular numbers by request: "America, I Love You," "Baby's Shoes," Excerpts from "The Blue Paradise," Remicks Hits. Selection from "Princess Pat," Winter Garden hits—"Pretty Baby," "You're a Dangerous Girl," "Robinson Crusoe, Jr.," "My Ann Iona," "On to Mexico," selection from "The Follies." Popular songs by Prof. A. J. Smith.

Suffragists Invited. The committee in charge of the Labor day parade Monday has issued an invitation to the members of the woman suffrage league of the city to take part in the parade. All the local unions have come out for suffrage and are anxious for the women to take part in the parade.

Parsonage Wedding. Louis I. Brown and Miss Bessie I. Powell were married at 7:30 o'clock Saturday evening at the parsonage of the Ash Chapel Methodist Episcopal church by the Rev. P. Z. Musgrave, pastor of the church. Mr. and Mrs. Brown will live here.

Zinn-Eckelberry. At 9 o'clock Saturday night at the parsonage of the Ash Chapel Methodist Episcopal church Burrell Zinn and Miss Marie E. Eckelberry, of Broad Oaks, were married by the Rev. P. Z. Musgrave, pastor of the church. Mr. and Mrs. Zinn will reside in Broad Oaks.

Long Auto Trip. Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Davison, of Jane Lew, and Miss Bessie Crummit and H. E. Davison, of this city, will leave today for an extended automobile trip to Atlantic City, New York and Washington. They expect to be gone for several weeks.

TO OPEN STUDIO. Miss Burns, formerly of Miss Kennedy's school, announces the opening of her studio in Clarksburg for piano students on September 15.—Advertisement.



Prettily printed labels and this is just as good, madam. Conversation don't improve the character of substitute foods. Imitation groceries put both the purchaser and purse out of temper. We've got the right idea—quality groceries at fair prices.

Liston's

Opposite Postoffice on Pike.