

# The Farmington Times.

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FARMINGTON, ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1914.

NO. 38

## There's no time like the present

You wouldn't buy a straw hat in September. Why wait until Xmas to buy your Fall and Winter Clothes?

If you get them now you benefit in three ways.

First, you have a wider variety of styles and patterns to select from—a chance to be more individual.

Second, you get more wear out of the clothes, more value out of every dollar because they have to be laid aside when Spring comes.

Third, you "slip one over" on the other fellows by being among the first to be well dressed for winter, and comfortable while they shiver in summer clothes.

Right now is the best time to purchase your shirts, underwear, neckties, hose, gloves, and a new suit and hat. We have a most complete stock, smart styles, new patterns and colors—everything that appeals to the discriminating buyer.

The new Clothcraft suits and overcoats are better than ever. Every one of them is guaranteed all-wool, shape-retaining and serviceable. That's why we handle the line—we don't have to take a chance, neither do you. There's a wide variety of styles and patterns, and the price is always right—\$10 to \$22.

Be among the wise buyers—do it now.

**Morris Bros.**  
Farmington, Mo.

### ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY'S LATE FARM ADVISER

A. W. Terrill was born in the city of Monroe, Mo., March 17, 1885, and died at Sedalia October 1, 1914. He was 29 years, six months and 13 days old. His father and mother, three brothers and two sisters preceded him in death. Two of the children died in infancy, while the other four lived to be grown.

Anderson Wood Terrill, Jr., was a diligent student, pressing his way forward and upward until the crowning achievement of his life had been accomplished, having graduated from the department of Civil Engineering and Agriculture of the State University of Missouri.

On the 18th day of June, 1912, he was married to Anna B. Clark and to this union was born one son, little Jack Woodbran Terrill. Mrs. Terrill died Dec. 15, 1913, leaving her little son at the tender age of nine months. Our late Mr. Terrill is the last member of a family of six children, four boys and two girls.

On his father's side he leaves one uncle and two aunts; on his mother's side, two uncles and two aunts, to mourn his untimely death. It is with deep regret that we chronicle the fate of this noble family of the present generation and more especially of Anderson Wood Terrill, Jr., who has won distinction at home and abroad. Although his associations and professional career has been of short duration in our midst, St. Francois county will always bear his name in sacred remembrance.

### FATHER COLLINS LEAVES

Rev. Father Joseph A. Collins, who has been in charge of the Catholic Church in Farmington since October 13, 1907, has been called by Archbishop Glennon to a new parish at Richmond Heights, near Forest Park, St. Louis, and he left yesterday for the scene of his new labors. In the seven years that Father Collins has had charge of the church here it has grown in strength, not so much perhaps in converts as in attendance upon the services, and he says one gratifying feature of the attendance has been the large number of men in the congregation each Sunday.

Largely through Father Collins' instrumentality and untiring efforts, the old frame Catholic house of worship has been replaced with one of handsome brick and pleasing architectural design, being outside and in one of the most graceful church edifices in our town. The plan and design of the building are of Father Collins' inspiration, many of the appointments being after favorite designs drawn by him from some of the most notable cathedrals of the old world. The architect, in drawing up the plans, faithfully carried out the designs of Father Collins. The congregation includes seventy-five families, and about 125 members of these families contributed towards the erection of the new building, which with the grounds and other improvements represent a value of about \$30,000.

The parish to which Father Collins has been assigned is an entirely new one, representing about 125 families, but is without a church building. It was probably his zeal in so successfully carrying out the erection of the new church building here that actuated Archbishop Glennon in transferring him to this new parish.

But it is not altogether in his success as a resident priest that Father Collins is to be commended, but as a man of broad, generous impulses of citizenship and of the univocal brotherhood of man. He has not only endeared himself to the members of his congregation, but has won the high regard and friendship of Protestants as well as Catholics, and there is a general feeling of regret that he has been called to other fields. He says he shall always have a warm place in his heart for Farmington, a sentiment that is reciprocated by our people, and has in mind many future visits to the church and his friends here.

### A PROGRESSIVE MERCHANT

Mr. McKinney, our popular merchant, the first of the week purchased the ice cream and confectionary business of Mr. Lee Mentier of Fredericktown, Mo. Riley Hough, who has been with Mr. McKinney for years, goes to take charge of the branch store.

### NOTICE

On account of publishing the Constitutional Amendments this week, we are obliged to omit several important articles.

### WHAT RAILROADS DO WITH THEIR INCOME

The Largest Employers of Labor, Buyers of Steel, Coal, Taxpayers in the Country.

In the beginning of the present article on the railroad situation it is pertinent to remind the reader that the transportation companies and the public face each other under radically changed conditions today from those which prevailed a few years ago. On the one hand, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the different states, either through their Public Service Commissions or Legislatures say what rate the railroads shall charge for service. On the other hand, the proposal made in the present Congress that the Interstate Commerce Commission be empowered to pass upon all new railroad securities before they can be placed upon the market and like powers having already been conferred within the states upon the different Public Service Commissions, means that the last vestige of control over their finances will have been taken away from the railroads, and that henceforth their fate lies absolutely in the hollow of the people's hands.

Furthermore, it must be said for the stockholders and the managers of the roads that they have no protest to offer against this stringent governmental regulation. The only plea they make is that the value of their securities be not destroyed and they be permitted to receive living rates so they may continue to render efficient and adequate service to the people. The proposal to submit all new securities to official investigation before they are placed upon the market, if fairly interpreted and exercised, will have the approval of nine out of ten railroad officials throughout the country. In view of these changed conditions therefore and the fact that the people have taken over the entire control and regulation of the railroads, why should they not be as fair to them as they are to all other great National industries. That they will be, once they come to understand the true situation, is the confident belief of those entrusted with the responsibility of railroad management and those who have put their money into these huge properties. The attempt upon the part of certain political opportunists to create the impression in the public mind that the railroads represent some great sinister influence in the nation is utterly absurd. With several million investors, large and small, owning the transportation companies, with nearly two million employees working for them and with scores of millions traveling and shipping freight over them, the railroads constitute the most Democratic as well as gigantic institution in the country today—an industry owned by the people, operated by the people, and controlled and regulated by the people and intensely essential to the comfort, convenience and prosperity of our entire population.

In last week's article the grave crisis which confronts the railroads because of the European War which has indefinitely closed the foreign money markets to them was briefly explained. The fact was also cited that American railroads are not owned by a few rich men as many have thoughtlessly come to believe—that on the contrary, 95 per cent of their ownership is in the hands of hundreds of thousands of stockholders, large and small; furthermore, that all the old line life insurance companies, hundreds of savings and other banks, benevolent institutions, etc., have many millions of their assets invested in railroad bonds, and that therefore, millions of holders of life insurance policies and bank depositors are vitally concerned in preserving the full value of these securities which have always been regarded as the greatest and soundest basic investment in the nation.

### Where Railroad Receipts Go

We now wish to briefly analyze what the railroads do with the money which they collect for carrying freight and passengers in order that the reader may realize what a tremendous factor they are in the everyday business life and prosperity of the country. Just as the idea has prevailed in the minds of many that the railroads are owned by a handful of rich men, so the thought has also found deep root that they collect millions of dollars from the public which goes into the coffers of the few and which is permanently removed from the

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### A HURRIED VIEW

Tuesday morning of this week the editor of The Times and Judge E. E. Swink of Farmington visited State Hospital No. 4 a few minutes and were shown through some of the wards which are the homes of many unfortunates of 33 counties in Southeast Missouri.

What we saw in the short space of time would require an article several columns in length to tell in lucid and detailed manner; so we shall not attempt to go into minute details, but will narrate in a superficial way a few of the remarkable accomplishments of the present efficient Superintendent, Dr. G. E. Scrutcheff, and his able staff of assistants.

One of the principal accomplishments of the present management is the reduction of the monthly payroll about \$200.00 with a better standard of service and efficiency; and this in view of the fact that the number of inmates, during this period of reduction in the monthly payroll, has been augmented by about 60 additional patients.

As a striking contrast which will impress the mind of the spectator vividly as to the wonderful improvements that have been wrought un-

der the present management, one has but to view the interior of one of the ward buildings that has been furnished and modernly equipped in conformity with the advanced ideas of beautification, comfort and utility put into practice by the Superintendent for the benefit of the inmates, thus rendering their home a home of which the occupants are justly proud and an honor and credit to our great State. These beautiful modern furnishings tend to edify, clarify and brighten the lives of those who have become the wards of this great Commonwealth.

On the other hand, if you view one of the ward buildings, which has not been so furnished, you find very adverse interior conditions. Old armless chairs, no rockers, window curtains of aged appearance, walls uninviting, practically pictureless, and an air of lifelessness existing among the inmates, as it were. Such a striking contrast will imprint itself indelibly upon the mind of the visitor.

Now, the reason why this varied interior condition exists is because of insufficient funds at the Superintendent's command with which to beautifully furnish all the wards. He furnished them as far as his funds would go.

Many of the buildings need painting, and we think our next Legislature would make no mistake to provide ample funds to carry out the much needed improvements begun by Dr. Scrutcheff.

There have been a few rumors afloat in some of the counties to the effect that Dr. Scrutcheff had discharged employes without sufficient cause. These are, true to their name, rumors, and rumors only, being unfounded in truth.

Also, it seems there have been a few rumors started by discharged former employes, to the effect that the patients at the Hospital were not being fed sufficiently, etc. These, likewise, are true to their name, rumors only, being unfounded in truth. These rantings, or rumors, are as usual, the outcome and consequence of displeasure from being discharged, but as has been said, "a new broom sweeps clean", and every employe discharged by the Superintendent was for the betterment of the service and for better discipline and not on account of any petty political, religious or sectarian cause.

Tuesday was corn-bread day at the Hospital and it was quite unique to see the dough kneaded, and almost appalling to see the large quantity of

meal being prepared to be converted into bread for the inmates; also to see a large 60-gallon cauldron heaping full of greens cooking; to see 8 or 10 quarters of beef in the cold storage on a portion of which was being laid the knife of the carver with a view to feeding that multitude; to see the basketsful of green beans, apples, peaches, grapes, onions, potatoes, etc., being pared and cleaned and in process of cooking. Everybody was busy and apparently enjoyed life.

The Superintendent has rendered the Hospital so much like home that those poor unfortunate people feel and act like they were at home—like they had a duty to perform in which they take pride and interest.

To say those patients are not properly fed, clothed, bedded and provided for scientifically, according to the rules of health, justice and humanity, would be untrue and very unfair to the Management and the Superintendent, as we have personally seen and, therefore, know whereof we speak.

### ROACH WILL SPEAK

Hon. Cornelius Roach will speak at Bonne Terre Monday, October 12th, at 1:30 p. m., and at Flat River at 7:30 p. m. Same date.